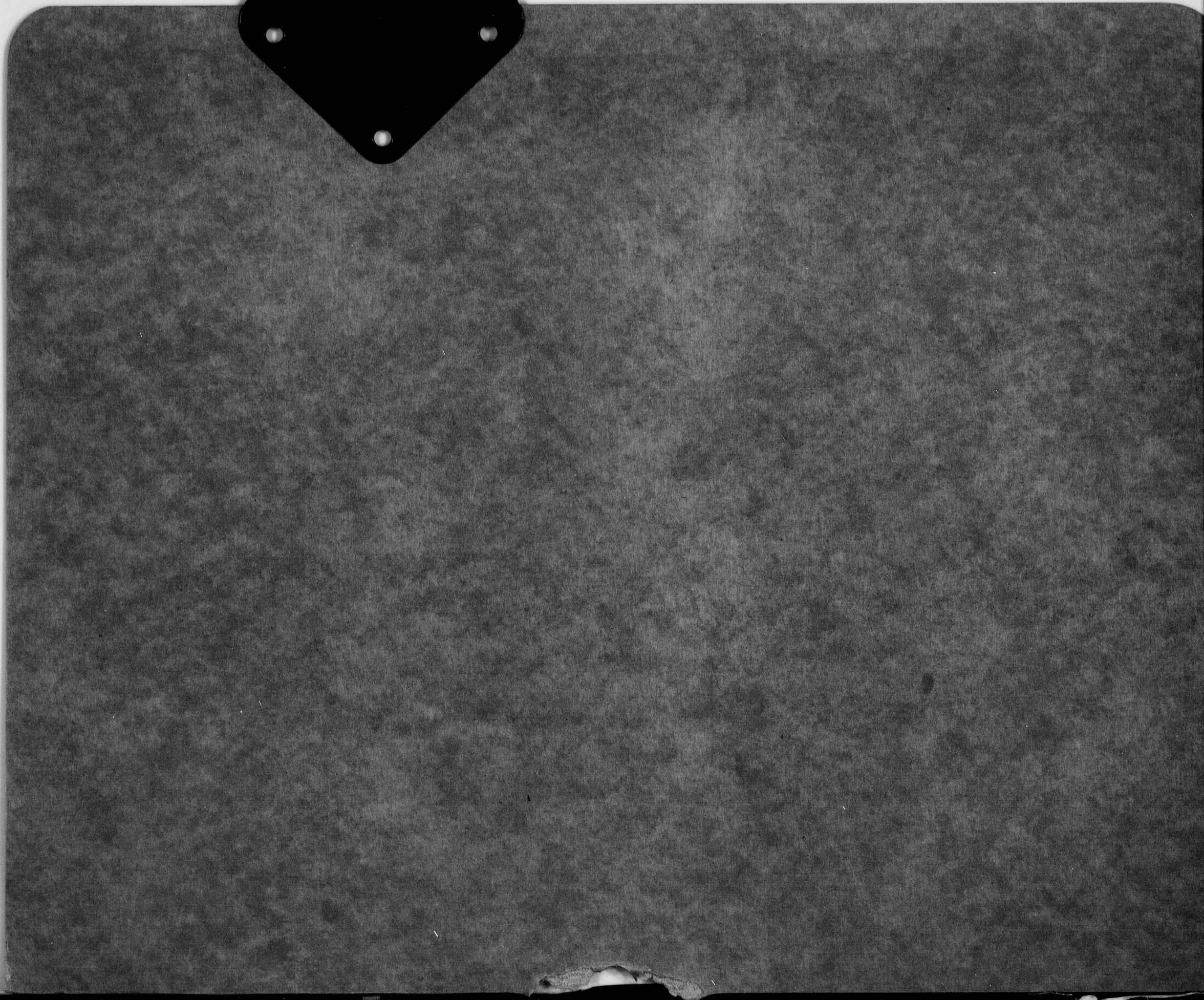




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POPULATION

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, FAMILIES, AND HOUSING

MUSKEGON CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA: JUNE, 1944
(Muskegon County, Mich.)

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a census of population in the Muskegon Congested Production Area (Muskegon County), taken in the first part of June, 1944. Statistics are presented on population characteristics, the labor force, migration, families, and housing characteristics.

This is one of a series of reports of censuses of ten Congested Production Areas, taken in 1944 by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Committee for Congested Production Areas. The other nine areas for which similar reports have been prepared are the Charleston (S.C.), Detroit-Willow Run, Hampton Roads, Los Angeles, Mobile, Portland-Vancouver, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco Bay Congested Production Areas. All of the censuses are sample enumerations except the census of Muskegon County, which is a complete enumeration. The censuses are designed to provide information for use in analyzing problems in war production, housing, and the distribution of goods and services, in these critical centers of war industry.

Areas.—Most of the data in this report are shown for the Muskegon Congested Production Area (Muskegon County) as a whole, for the Muskegon Metropolitan District, and for Muskegon city. In some of the tables, less detailed statistics are shown for minor civil divisions. The boundaries of these various areas are shown in the accompanying map.

Metropolitan District.—In 1940, no metropolitan district was established for the Muskegon area, since Muskegon city had less than 50,000 inhabitants. The 1944 Muskegon Metropolitan District is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940. The general plan in 1940 was to include in the district, in addition to the central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile.

Resident population and population present.—The enumeration included not only residents of the County but also visitors who slept in the County during the 24 hours preceding the enumeration. Thus it was possible to obtain statistics both for the resident or *de jure* population, and for the population present or the *de facto* population.

The resident population comprises persons whose usual place of residence was in Muskegon County, regardless of whether or not they were present in the County at the time of the enumeration. Persons who were employed and living in the County, and members of their families living with them, were counted as residents, even though they may have had a home elsewhere to which they expected to return later. Also counted as residents were persons who, though not employed in the County, expected to remain for one month or more (including the time already spent there). Former residents of the County who were away in the armed forces were not counted.

The population present comprises persons who slept in the County during the 24 hours preceding the enumeration, including visitors but excluding those residents who were temporarily absent.

The figures for both resident population and population present exclude members of the armed forces who were living in military and naval reservations. The figures therefore refer primarily to the civilian population. They include, however, members of the armed forces who were living off post in the County. Members of the armed forces living with their wives or families were regarded as living off post, and included in

the resident population, even though their living quarters may have been located on military or naval reservations.

The figures for resident population, as obtained in the census for 1944, are approximately comparable with the 1940 population figures obtained in the Sixteenth Decennial Census. The 1940 figures, however, include the relatively small number of members of the armed forces who were living either on military and naval posts or elsewhere in the County, and students away at resident colleges, boarding schools, etc., on April 1, 1940.

Most of the tables in this report which present data on population characteristics relate to the resident population. In some of the tables, however, less detailed classifications are given for the population present in June, 1944.

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Sex.—Because of the importance of the classification of population by sex, the data are presented separately for males and females in practically all of the tables.

Color.—Statistics on color and sex of the resident population are presented in table 2. The nonwhite population comprises Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and persons of other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the date of the enumeration. Comparative data on age distribution of the resident population for April 1, 1940, and June, 1944, are presented in table 3. In the 1940 census tabulations, when the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other information on the Population schedule. This procedure was not followed in the 1944 census.

Marital status.—In the classification of the resident population by marital status, three major groups are shown: (a) single, (b) married, and (c) widowed and divorced. This classification refers to marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present" and "married, spouse absent." A resident person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the person's husband or wife was reported as a resident member of the household in which the person was enumerated (even though the husband or wife may have been temporarily absent at the time of the enumeration). If the husband or wife of a resident married person was not enumerated as a member of the same household, or was enumerated as a visitor, the person was classified as "married, spouse absent." The latter group includes therefore, married persons whose families had been broken by separation (often preceding divorce), those whose husbands or wives were absent in the armed forces, in-migrants whose husbands or wives remained in other areas, husbands or wives of persons enumerated as inmates of institutions, and all other married persons whose place of residence was not the same as that of their husbands or wives.

Statistics on marital status for the resident population in 1944 are presented in table 5 for Muskegon County and city and the Muskegon Metropolitan District. Comparable data for 1940 are not available.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The labor force.—The data for the resident labor force as of June, 1944, and the figures on employment status and hours of work, are based on information regarding activity during the week before the enumeration, which was obtained for

all persons 14 years old and over. Residents in the labor force are those who reported that they worked for pay or profit (or assisted without pay in a family business enterprise) at any time during the preceding week, those who had jobs but were temporarily absent from work, and those who were actively seeking work during that week. The remainder of the resident population 14 years old and over was classified as not in the labor force, including women engaged in housework at home, persons attending school, disabled and retired persons, inmates of institutions, others not in the labor force, and persons whose employment status was not reported.

The figures for residents in the labor force in June, 1944, are comparable with the corresponding figures for March, 1940, obtained from the 1940 Population Census, except that the 1944 figures do not include members of the armed forces living on military and naval posts, whereas the labor force figures for 1940 include the relatively small number of such persons who were in the County at that time.

In the classification by employment status, persons in the labor force are divided into two major groups: (a) Employed and (b) unemployed, that is, seeking work. The definition of these groups, and of the various classes of employed workers, are given in the following paragraphs.

Employed.—Persons classified as employed comprise all residents 14 years old and over who reported that they were at work for pay or profit (or assisted without pay on a family farm or in a family business enterprise) at any time during the preceding week; and those who reported that they had jobs but were temporarily absent from work during that week. Members of the armed forces not living on military and naval reservations are included in the category "employed." This category also includes proprietors, farmers, other self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as civilians working for wages and salaries.

The following classes of employed workers are shown separately in the tables in this report:

(1) **At full-time work.**—This category includes: (a) Civilians who reported that they worked 40 hours or more during the week before the enumeration, or who were at work but failed to report the number of hours worked; and (b) members of the armed forces living off post.

(2) **At part-time work.**—Civilians who reported that they worked less than 40 hours during the week preceding the enumeration were regarded as working part time.

(3) **With a job but not at work.**—This group comprises residents who were neither at work nor seeking work during the week before the enumeration, but who had jobs, businesses, or professional enterprises from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff not exceeding 4 weeks with definite instructions to return to work on a specific date.

The figures for employed workers and for persons with a job but not at work in June, 1944, are comparable with the corresponding 1940 figures except for the exclusion from the 1944 figures of members of the armed forces living on military and naval reservations. A combination of the groups at full-time work and at part-time work in the 1944 classification corresponds to the group "at work" in the 1940 census classification. The subdivision of persons at work was made in the 1944 census in order to provide information regarding the possibilities for increasing the labor supply by bringing part-time workers into full-time employment.

It should be remembered that many persons who worked less than 40 hours were persons with full-time work schedules who were ill or otherwise temporarily absent from work during a part of the week before the enumeration. Moreover, some of the persons who worked only a few hours a day, or only a few days during the week, were not available for more work because of home responsibilities, partial disability, school attendance, or other considerations.

Unemployed (seeking work).—Persons classified as unemployed in the 1944 census are those persons 14 years old and over, without work of any kind during the week preceding the enumeration, who were actively seeking work during that week.

In the 1940 census figures on employment status which are presented here, the category "unemployed" includes not only persons seeking work, defined as in the 1944 enumeration; but also persons who were at work on, or assigned to, public emergency work programs (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. The category "on public emergency work" is not shown in the employment status classification for 1944 because the public emergency work programs had been discontinued.

Persons not in the labor force.—The various categories of persons classified as not in the labor force are defined as follows:

(1) **In housework at home.**—Persons primarily occupied with housework in their own homes and not working for pay or profit, not having a job, and not seeking work during the week before the enumeration.

(2) **In school.**—Persons enrolled in school and not working for pay or profit, not having a job, and not seeking work.

(3) **Unable to work.**—Persons unable to work because of permanent disability, chronic illness, or old age.

(4) **In institutions.**—Inmates of penal institutions, hospitals for the mentally diseased and defective, and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy. All inmates of such institutions were considered as not in the labor force, regardless of their activity.

(5) **Other.**—This group consists of persons reported as not at work, not seeking work, and without a job, other than those in the categories mentioned above. For the most part, these are retired persons, seasonal workers for whom the week preceding the census fell in an "off" season and who were not seeking work, and persons who had recently arrived in the County and had not yet begun to look for a job.

(6) **Employment status not reported.**—This category includes persons for whom enumerators did not obtain enough information to determine whether or not they were in the labor force, and persons reported as neither at work nor seeking work and without a job, who were not assigned to any of the classes listed above.

The definitions of the various categories of persons not in the labor force, as used in 1944, are the same as those used for the 1940 census.

Personal characteristics of the labor force.—Data on employment status of the resident population 14 years old and over, by age and sex, are presented in table 7. This table shows the extent to which potential manpower resources in various classes of the population were being utilized at the time of the census.

Employment status of women by family characteristics.—Data on employment status of women, by age and family characteristics, are presented in table 8. These data are designed to show the extent to which women with family responsibilities had been drawn into the labor market, and to provide further information regarding potential labor reserves in the female population.

In the classification of women by family characteristics, four marital status groups are shown: Single; married, husband present; married, husband absent; and widowed and divorced (see "Marital status," above). Each of these groups except single women is further divided into women having no children under 10 years of age, and women with one or more children under that age. For the purpose of this classification a resident woman was considered as having one or more children under 10 years old if one or more sons and daughters of that woman were enumerated as resident members of the same household.

Some of the women shown as having no children under 10 years of age were responsible for the care of young nieces and nephews, grandchildren, or other children in the home who were not their sons and daughters. Moreover, some of them, especially women over 35 years of age, had children over 10 years of age or other dependent members of the household for whose care they were responsible.

In the classification by employment status shown in table 8, women in the labor force are divided into those at full-time work and others in the labor force (including women working

less than 40 hours, those with a job but not at work, and those seeking work). The latter group may be taken as an indication of the number of female workers who were not fully employed at the time of the census. Women not in the labor force are also shown in two groups: Those reported as unable to work or inmates of institutions; and others not in the labor force (including women engaged in home housework, in school, and "other," and those with employment status not reported). The second group affords an indication of the number of women who were "potential workers," that is, women not physically incapacitated nor confined to institutions, who were not in the labor force.

Hours worked.—Persons who were at work during the week preceding the enumerator's visit (except members of the armed forces) were asked to report the number of hours worked during that week. The distribution of resident civilians at work by number of hours worked is presented in table 9, by sex.

MIGRATION

Migration status.—Information regarding place of residence on April 1, 1940, was obtained for all persons enumerated in the census, except for children who were born since April 1, 1940. On the basis of this information, the resident population was classified into two major categories according to migration status: (a) Nonmigrants and (b) in-migrants into the County since April 1, 1940. In addition, there was a small group of residents for whom the enumerators did not obtain enough information to determine whether they were nonmigrants or in-migrants.

Nonmigrants are those persons who were residents of Muskegon County both on April 1, 1940, and at the time of the census in 1944. Nonmigrants therefore include not only persons who made no change in residence whatever between 1940 and 1944, but also those who moved from one part of the County to another, and those who moved away from the County during this period but returned before June, 1944. In addition, children under 4 years of age (all of whom were born after April 1, 1940) were classified as nonmigrants, although some of them doubtless were born outside of the County.

In-migrants are those residents who reported that they lived outside of Muskegon County on April 1, 1940. This group is further divided into two parts: (a) In-migrants from elsewhere in Michigan and (b) in-migrants from other States and foreign countries.

Since persons who moved from one part of the County to another are classified as nonmigrants, the data on migration status for a subdivision of the County do not show the total number of persons who had moved into that part of the County between 1940 and 1944. For example, residents of Muskegon city classified as nonmigrants include some persons who lived in the rural part of Muskegon County on April 1, 1940. For this reason, most of the tables on migration status present data only for the whole County. In table 2, however, a classification by migration status of the resident population is presented for Muskegon city and the remaining minor civil divisions of the County.

1940 residence of in-migrants.—A classification of in-migrants by place of residence on April 1, 1940, is given in table 11, which shows the number with 1940 residence in States other than Michigan classified by geographic divisions, and the number who, in 1940, lived in foreign countries or in the outlying Territories and Possessions of the United States.

Farm residence in 1940.—In the tables on migration status, in-migrants are also classified according to whether or not they lived on a farm in 1940. The group classified as living on farms in 1940 probably consists chiefly of persons who had moved from farms outside of Muskegon County to nonfarm residences within the County. This group includes, however, some persons living on farms within the County in 1944 who had migrated from farms elsewhere in the State or outside of the State since 1940. On the other hand, it does not include persons who left farms in the rural part of the County to take up residence in Muskegon city or in other nonfarm parts of the County; such persons are classified as nonmigrants.

Characteristics of in-migrants.—In addition to the classifications by sex, which are included in all of the tables on migration status of individuals, tables 12 to 14 present data on age, marital status, and employment status of the resident population classified by migration status and 1940 farm residence of in-migrants. These tables provide information regarding the effects of in-migration upon the characteristics of the population, and the importance of in-migrants as an element in the labor supply. In addition, data on household relationships for in-migrants are presented in table 17.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Type of household.—Each individual in the resident population was classified according to the type of household in which he was living. Two broad types of households are distinguished in this classification: (1) Private households, and (2) quasi households, the latter group being subdivided into lodginghouses, hotels and dormitories, and institutions. The various types of households are defined below:

(1) **Private households.**—A "private household" includes the related family members and the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, servants, or hired hands, who occupied the same living quarters and shared common housekeeping arrangements. A person living alone (except in a hotel or dormitory) or a small group of unrelated persons sharing the same living accommodations as "partners" was also counted as a private household. However, a household containing more than 10 lodgers was classified as a quasi household rather than as a private household.

(2) **Quasi households** comprise the following:

(a) **Lodginghouses.**—This category is made up of households containing 11 or more lodgers. All persons in a lodginghouse, including the proprietor and any relatives living with him, as well as the lodgers, were regarded as constituting a single quasi household.

(b) **Hotels and dormitories.**—This category comprises all hotels and dormitories in the County. The resident occupants of each hotel or dormitory were regarded as a single quasi household.

(c) **Institutions.**—Institutions include prisons, reformatories, jails, mental institutions, homes for the aged, infirm, or needy, sanitariums, hospitals, religious establishments, etc. All residents of an institution, including superintendents and other officers, resident employees and staff members, as well as inmates, were regarded as members of one institutional quasi household.

One person in each household or quasi household (except in institutions) was designated as the head, that is, the person regarded as the head by the members of the household. In the classification by type of household, separate figures are shown for heads and other household members (except for institutions). The figures for heads represent the number of households or quasi households of each specified type. For example, the number of heads of hotels and dormitories represents the total number of hotels and dormitories, rather than the number of rooms or suites of rooms in such establishments.

Relationship to head of private household.—Each resident member of a private household was further classified according to his relationship to the head of the household, as head, wife, other relative, or not relative of head. These four relationship categories are described below:

(1) **Head of private household.**—The head of a private household is usually a married man and the chief breadwinner or "economic head" of the family. In some cases, however, the head is a dependent or is the only adult member of the household.

(2) **Wife.**—This category includes only the wives of heads of private households. Since any other married women who were living in the household are excluded, the number of females shown in the category "wife" is less than the number of married women shown in tables presenting statistics on marital status.

(3) Other relative of head.—This category includes all persons living in private households, other than the head and wife, who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. It includes such relatives of the head as sons, daughters, stepchildren, adopted children, grandchildren, nephews, cousins, uncles, parents-in-law, children-in-law, grandparents, brothers, and brothers-in-law, if these were resident members of the household.

(4) Not relative of head.—This class comprises all persons in private households who were not related to the head. In addition to lodgers, roomers, and boarders, the category includes servants and hired hands living with the family, unrelated partners who shared the living quarters of the head, foster children, and wards.

Private families.—In a private household, the head of the household and those resident household members, if any, who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption were regarded as constituting a private family. The number of private families is therefore the same as the number of private households, and the heads of private families are the same as the heads of private households.

Type of family.—In this report, statistics are presented for private families with resident head, classified according to sex and marital status of the head and number of resident children under 10 years old in the family. This classification is designated "type of family."

Families with male head are divided into two groups according to marital status of head: Married, wife present; and other marital status. A family with a resident male head "married, wife present," is termed a "normal family." Resident male heads of "other marital status" include those who were married but whose wives were not enumerated as resident members of the same household, as well as those who were widowed, divorced, or single.

For families with female head, the two marital status classes shown are: Married, husband absent; and other marital status. Women were not classified as heads of families if their husbands were living in the household at the time of enumeration. The group of resident female heads "married, husband absent," consists of female heads whose husbands were not living in the same household or were returned as visitors. Female heads of "other marital status" comprise those who were widowed, divorced, or single.

In the classification of families by number of children under 10 years old, all children under that age are included who were reported as resident members of the household and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Grandchildren, nephews, and other related children not sons or daughters of the head are included. Stepchildren are included, but not foster children or wards.

Married couples.—In addition to the figures relating to households and families, statistics are presented for resident married couples, classified by type of household and other characteristics. A resident married couple is defined as a man and wife, both reported as resident, who were living together in the same household or quasi household, with or without children and other relatives.

The following classes of resident married couples are shown in this report:

(1) In primary families.—These are married couples in private households, in which the husband was returned as the household head. The number of married couples in primary families is the same as the number of normal families.

(2) In subfamilies.—These are married couples in private households, in which the husband was not the head of the household. Subfamilies are divided into (a) those who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption, and (b) subfamilies not related to the household head. Related subfamilies consist for the most part of sons or sons-in-law and their wives, sharing the living quarters of their parents or parents-in-law. Subfamilies not related to the head are in most cases couples living as lodgers in private households, although servant couples living in the homes of their employers are also included.

(3) In quasi households.—This group consists of resident married men and their wives living in lodgings, hotels, dormitories, and institutions. The resident proprietor of a lodginghouse is included if he was married and living with his wife in the lodginghouse.

Characteristics of households, families, and married couples.—Statistics on age and sex of the resident population, classified by type of household and relationship to household head, are presented in tables 15 and 16. Data on migration status by type of household and relationship to head are given in table 17, which indicates the types of housing accommodations that were found by in-migrants to Muskegon County. The figures for in-migrant heads and relatives of heads give an indication of the number and types of families that had moved into the County since 1940. Married couples in each type of household are classified by age of husband (table 19).

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied dwelling units.—An occupied dwelling unit is the space occupied by a private household or by a lodginghouse containing 11 or more lodgers or roomers. A dwelling unit may be a detached house; a tenement, flat, or apartment in a larger building; a room or apartment in a structure primarily devoted to business or other nonresidential purposes; or a tourist cabin, railroad car, boat, tent, etc.

Data on occupied dwelling units presented in this report cover both units occupied by households with a resident head and the small number of households with a visitor head. Occupied dwelling units are classified as (1) occupied by private household, that is, by a household containing no lodgers or not more than 10 lodgers, and (2) occupied as lodginghouses, that is, by a household containing 11 or more lodgers.

Resident-occupied and visitor-occupied dwelling units.—The category "resident-occupied dwelling units" comprises the dwelling units occupied by households whose heads are residents. The category "visitor-occupied dwelling units" comprises the dwelling units occupied by households whose heads are visitors.

In a visitor-occupied dwelling unit the entire household is usually composed of visitors but some have members who are residents. Many of these dwelling units are seasonally-occupied dwelling units, or are dwelling units for transients such as tourists cabins and trailers.

The category "resident-occupied dwelling units" is approximately comparable with that of "occupied dwelling units" for 1940; "visitor-occupied dwelling units" for 1944 is approximately comparable with dwelling units classified in 1940 as "vacant, occupied by nonresident household." In 1940 any person who had a home elsewhere to which he planned to return was reallocated to that home from the place where he was enumerated. In 1944 many such persons were enumerated as residents of the place where they were found. This difference in treatment results in some increase in the number of resident-occupied dwelling units in this area in 1944. In part, however, this increase is offset by the 1940 practice of enumerating a dwelling unit as "occupied" if it contained one or more residents, whereas in 1944 a dwelling unit was classified as "visitor occupied" if the head of the household occupying the unit was a visitor, regardless of the residence status of other occupants of the unit.

The number of occupied dwelling units classified by residence status of occupants is presented in table 20. Table 21 presents the number of resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944, and indicates the change in number of occupied dwelling units since 1940 in the County, by minor civil divisions, and in the metropolitan district and city.

Number of rooms.—In determining the number of rooms in each dwelling unit, all rooms that were used or available for use as living quarters for the household were counted. Bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, screened porches, or unfinished rooms in the basement or attic were not counted as rooms. A kitchen was reported as a separate room if it was partitioned off from floor to ceiling; a kitchenette and a

dinette separated only by shelves or cabinets were counted as one room. Rooms used for office purposes by a person, such as a doctor or a lawyer, who lived in the dwelling unit were included, but rooms used as a store or shop for business were excluded.

The definition of a room is the same as in the 1940 census. Table 22 presents the number of rooms in resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944, and the number of rooms in all occupied dwelling units in 1944.

Number of resident occupants.—All persons in a household who were enumerated as residents were counted in determining the number of resident occupants of each dwelling unit. Persons related to the head, lodgers, servants, guests, and foster children or wards who were residents are included in the number of resident occupants. Residents who were temporarily absent also were included. Students away at resident colleges, boarding schools, etc., and members of the armed forces who were living away from their usual place of resi-

dence because of military service, were not enumerated as residents at their usual place of residence, and consequently are not included in the number of resident occupants.

Table 23 presents the number of resident occupants of resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944.

Persons per room.—Table 24 presents the number of resident occupants of resident-occupied dwelling units classified by number of rooms. This table provides a measure of the crowding or lack of crowding in housing accommodations of different size.

Table 25 is derived from the figures shown in table 24. The number of persons per room, used as an index of crowding, was obtained by dividing the number of resident occupants by the number of rooms. The data are shown for places with different numbers of rooms. Comparable data for 1940 on persons per room (although not by number of rooms) may be obtained from State table 23 in Volume II of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Housing, entitled "General Characteristics."

TABLE 5.—MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

Table with columns: AREA AND AGE, MALE (Total, Single, Married (Total, Spouse present, Spouse absent), Widowed and divorced), FEMALE (Total, Single, Married (Total, Spouse present, Spouse absent), Widowed and divorced). Rows include Muskegon County, Muskegon Metropolitan District, and Muskegon City, each broken down by age groups (15 to 19 years to 65 years and over) and a 'Not reported' category.

TABLE 6.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND CITY, JUNE, 1944, AND MARCH, 1940, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Table with columns: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND YEAR, MUSKEGON COUNTY (Number: Total, Male, Female; Percent distribution: Total, Male, Female), MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (Total, Male, Female), MUSKEGON CITY (Total, Male, Female). Rows are organized by year (1944, 1940) and then by population and employment categories (In labor force, Not in labor force, etc.).

1 Members of the armed forces living off military and naval reservations.
2 Comprises 286 persons reported as not at work and 540 persons for whom no report was made as to whether or not they were at work.
3 Statistics not available.

TABLE 8.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESIDENT WOMEN 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, FOR MUSKOGON COUNTY: JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100)

Table with 12 columns: AGE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, All women, Single, MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT (Total, Having no children under 10 years old, Having 1 or more children under 10), MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT (Total, Having no children under 10 years old, Having 1 or more children under 10), WIDOWED AND DIVORCED (Total, Having no children under 10 years old, Having 1 or more children under 10). Rows include age groups (18-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-64) and employment categories (Total, In labor force, At full-time work, Not in labor force, etc.).

TABLE 9.—HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY RESIDENT EMPLOYED WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR MUSKOGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Table with 12 columns: HOURS WORKED, MUSKOGON COUNTY (Number: Total, Male, Female; Percent distribution: Total, Male, Female), MUSKOGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (Total, Male, Female), MUSKOGON CITY (Total, Male, Female). Rows include total employed and hours worked categories (At work, In civilian work, Less than 14 hours, 14 to 29 hours, 30 to 34 hours, 35 to 39 hours, 40 hours, 41 to 47 hours, 48 hours, 49 to 59 hours, 60 hours or more, Not reported, In armed forces, With a job but not at work).

1 Members of the armed forces living off military and naval reservations.

TABLE 19.—RESIDENT MARRIED COUPLES, BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND AGE OF HUSBAND, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

AREA AND TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD	Total couples	AGE OF HUSBAND								
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 and over	Not reported
MUSKEGON COUNTY										
Total.....	24,702	55	782	2,600	3,679	6,744	5,475	3,522	2,012	55
In private households.....	24,650	55	759	2,597	3,675	6,724	5,450	3,512	2,004	54
In primary families.....	23,724	57	645	2,425	3,524	6,541	5,352	3,245	1,955	44
In subfamilies.....	906	16	114	174	151	183	118	67	71	10
Related to household head.....	622	13	87	128	100	104	71	51	67	1
Not related to head.....	284	5	27	46	51	79	47	16	4	9
In quasi households.....	72	-	3	3	4	20	25	10	8	1
MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT										
Total.....	20,077	45	632	2,108	3,021	5,621	4,528	2,611	1,470	41
In private households.....	20,008	45	629	2,105	3,017	5,601	4,505	2,604	1,462	40
In primary families.....	19,250	52	538	1,980	2,884	5,455	4,397	2,550	1,405	31
In subfamilies.....	778	15	91	145	133	146	108	54	57	9
Related to household head.....	501	8	64	100	85	92	61	40	55	-
Not related to head.....	277	5	27	45	50	76	47	14	4	9
In quasi households.....	69	-	3	3	4	20	23	7	8	1
MUSKEGON CITY										
Total.....	11,553	27	517	1,050	1,526	3,098	2,698	1,656	999	22
In private households.....	11,299	27	515	1,028	1,523	3,085	2,681	1,650	991	21
In primary families.....	10,887	22	272	980	1,456	2,988	2,621	1,596	954	18
In subfamilies.....	412	5	43	88	67	95	60	34	37	3
Related to household head.....	276	3	31	47	45	54	36	26	34	-
Not related to head.....	136	2	12	21	22	41	24	8	3	3
In quasi households.....	54	-	2	2	3	15	17	6	8	1

TABLE 20.—ALL OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, BY RESIDENCE STATUS OF OCCUPANTS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

RESIDENCE STATUS OF OCCUPANTS	Muskegon County	Muskegon Metropolitan District	Muskegon city	RESIDENCE STATUS OF OCCUPANTS	Muskegon County	Muskegon Metropolitan District	Muskegon city
All occupied dwelling units.....	30,902	25,145	14,855	All occupied dwelling units—Continued			
Resident occupied.....	30,769	25,042	14,815	Occupied as lodgings ¹	29	29	21
Visitor occupied.....	133	101	20	Resident occupied.....	29	29	21
Occupied by private households.....	30,875	25,114	14,814	Visitor occupied.....	-	-	-
Resident occupied.....	30,740	25,015	14,794				
Visitor occupied.....	135	101	20				

¹ Occupied by households with 11 or more lodgers.

TABLE 21.—RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, 1944, AND OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, 1940, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY (A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where base is less than 100)

AREA	RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS					Occupied by private households, 1944	Occupied as lodgings, 1944 ¹
	Total		Increase, 1940 to 1944				
	1944	1940	Number	Percent			
Muskegon County.....	30,769	25,774	4,995	19.4	50,740	29	
Muskegon Metropolitan District.....	25,042	21,048	3,994	19.0	25,015	29	
Muskegon city.....	14,815	13,271	1,544	11.6	14,794	21	
Outside city.....	10,227	7,777	2,450	31.5	10,219	8	
Muskegon township.....	2,552	1,577	975	61.8	2,552	-	
Muskegon Heights city.....	4,851	4,225	626	14.8	4,847	4	
North Muskegon city.....	580	474	106	22.4	580	-	
Norton township.....	2,244	1,501	743	49.5	2,240	4	
Remainder of Muskegon County.....	5,727	4,726	1,001	21.2	5,727	-	
Blue Lake township.....	69	67	2	-	69	-	
Casnovia township.....	401	408	-7	-1.7	401	-	
Casnovia village.....	49	55	-6	-	49	-	
Cedar Creek township.....	157	141	16	11.3	157	-	
Dalton township.....	624	452	172	38.1	624	-	
Eggleston township.....	690	443	247	55.8	690	-	
Fruitland township.....	326	285	41	15.2	326	-	
Fruitport township.....	819	650	169	30.0	819	-	
Fruitport village.....	144	126	18	14.3	144	-	
Holton township.....	225	234	-11	-4.7	225	-	
Laketon township.....	450	292	158	47.5	450	-	
Montague city.....	365	317	48	14.5	365	-	
Montague township.....	124	102	22	21.6	124	-	
Moorland township.....	244	220	24	10.9	244	-	
Ravenna township.....	390	376	14	3.7	390	-	
Ravenna village.....	159	151	8	6.1	159	-	
Sullivan township.....	173	160	13	8.1	173	-	
Whitehall city.....	553	454	99	17.4	553	-	
Whitehall township.....	45	36	9	-	45	-	
White River township.....	118	111	7	6.3	118	-	

¹ Occupied by households with 11 or more lodgers.² Includes data for village of same name.³ Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had 35 occupied dwelling units and a population of 114 in 1940.⁴ Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in 1943.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF ROOMS, FOR ALL OCCUPIED AND RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND CITY, 1944 AND 1940, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1944

NUMBER OF ROOMS	MUSKEGON COUNTY			MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1944 ¹		MUSKEGON CITY		
	All occupied dwelling units, 1944	Resident-occupied dwelling units		All occupied dwelling units	Resident- occupied dwelling units	All occupied dwelling units, 1944	Resident-occupied dwelling units	
		1944	1940				1944	1940
Total.....	30,902	30,769	25,774	25,145	25,042	14,855	14,815	15,271
1 room.....	1,064	984	855	872	803	489	485	264
2 rooms.....	1,547	1,543	1,559	1,144	1,140	725	721	658
3 rooms.....	3,531	3,511	2,823	2,987	2,977	1,857	1,851	1,413
4 rooms.....	6,417	6,405	4,515	5,255	5,257	2,590	2,587	1,968
5 rooms.....	8,540	8,323	7,182	7,127	7,119	4,258	4,253	4,015
6 rooms.....	5,052	5,046	4,545	4,065	4,060	2,471	2,471	2,454
7 rooms.....	2,579	2,579	2,426	1,956	1,956	1,258	1,258	1,266
8 rooms.....	1,500	1,298	1,555	902	901	622	621	680
9 or more rooms.....	1,012	1,011	1,072	614	615	445	442	514
Not reported.....	260	261	82	215	216	144	146	59

¹ Statistics for 1940 are not available.

TABLE 23.—NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND CITY, 1944 AND 1940, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1944

NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	MUSKEGON COUNTY		Muskegon Metropoli- tan District, 1944 ¹	MUSKEGON CITY		NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	MUSKEGON COUNTY		Muskegon Metropoli- tan District, 1944 ¹	MUSKEGON CITY	
	1944	1940	1944 ¹	1944	1940		1944	1940	1944 ¹	1944	1940
1 person.....	2,822	1,847	2,220	1,524	1,006	6 persons.....	1,813	1,798	1,456	803	872
2 persons.....	7,928	6,429	6,466	4,110	3,414	7 persons.....	860	869	641	358	390
3 persons.....	6,914	5,921	5,790	3,424	3,078	8 persons.....	489	475	304	164	202
4 persons.....	5,905	4,861	4,877	2,661	2,558	9 or more persons.....	514	508	391	208	211

¹ Statistics for 1940 are not available.

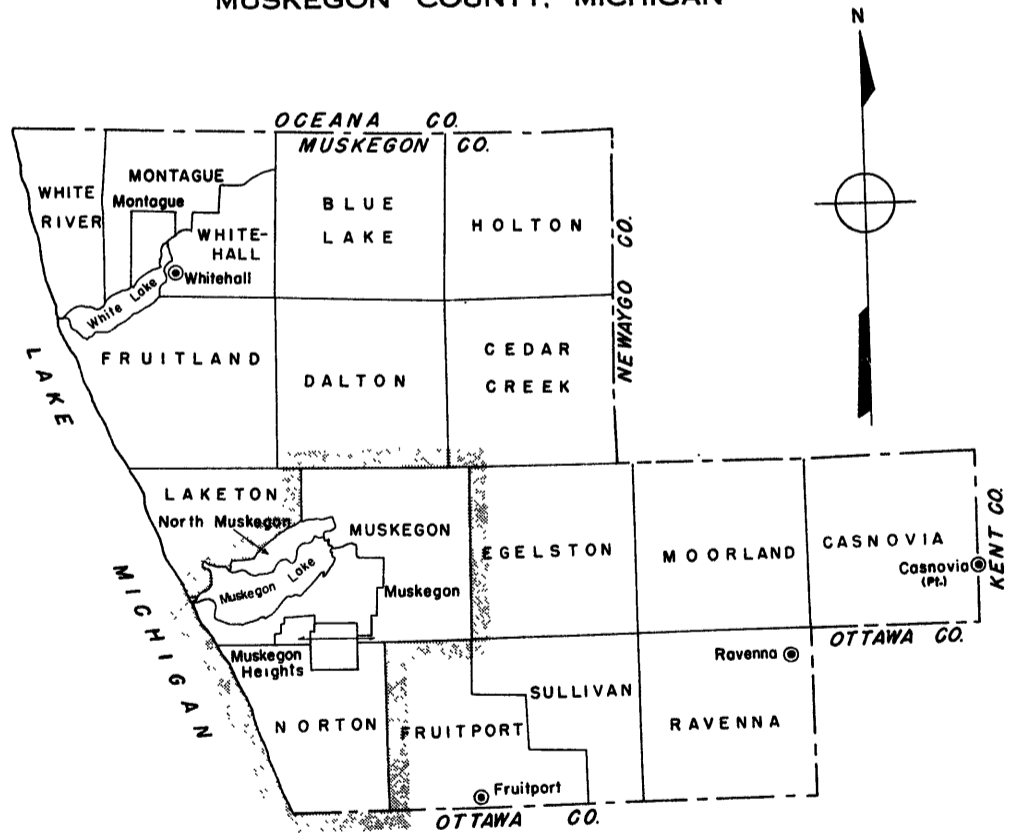
TABLE 24.—NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	Muskegon County	Muskegon Metropolitan District	Muskegon city	NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	Muskegon County	Muskegon Metropolitan District	Muskegon city
Total.....	30,769	25,042	14,815	5 rooms—Continued			
1 room.....	984	805	485	8 persons.....	117	95	49
1 person.....	460	577	255	9 or more persons.....	112	82	41
2 persons.....	512	251	149	6 rooms.....	5,046	4,080	2,471
3 or more persons.....	222	175	85	1 to 3 persons.....	2,519	1,856	1,213
2 rooms.....	1,545	1,140	721	4 persons.....	1,068	909	531
1 person.....	442	384	274	5 persons.....	826	707	412
2 persons.....	515	462	314	6 persons.....	453	345	194
3 persons.....	175	144	70	7 persons.....	194	134	60
4 persons.....	112	85	40	8 persons.....	99	65	34
5 or more persons.....	99	65	25	9 or more persons.....	87	64	27
3 rooms.....	5,511	2,977	1,851	7 rooms.....	2,579	1,956	1,258
1 person.....	584	502	352	1 to 5 persons.....	1,091	770	521
2 persons.....	1,586	1,256	814	4 persons.....	564	456	275
3 persons.....	821	705	400	5 persons.....	574	306	204
4 persons.....	402	316	159	6 persons.....	271	228	141
5 persons.....	185	155	75	7 persons.....	150	95	55
6 persons.....	65	46	19	8 persons.....	70	40	25
7 or more persons.....	72	41	14	9 or more persons.....	79	61	39
4 rooms.....	6,405	5,257	2,587	8 rooms.....	1,298	901	621
1 or 2 persons.....	2,167	1,754	982	1 to 4 persons.....	818	531	382
3 persons.....	1,627	1,374	685	5 persons.....	187	145	89
4 persons.....	1,577	1,159	498	6 persons.....	120	91	61
5 persons.....	698	585	240	7 persons.....	82	67	46
6 persons.....	297	232	109	8 persons.....	35	21	17
7 persons.....	122	90	58	9 or more persons.....	58	48	26
8 persons.....	84	45	18	9 or more rooms.....	1,011	615	442
9 or more persons.....	51	38	17	1 to 4 persons.....	579	359	246
5 rooms.....	8,323	7,119	4,253	5 persons.....	157	74	55
1 or 2 persons.....	2,469	2,055	1,362	6 persons.....	96	62	51
3 persons.....	2,020	1,777	1,095	7 persons.....	58	41	24
4 persons.....	1,840	1,606	911	8 persons.....	48	22	18
5 persons.....	1,058	920	478	9 or more persons.....	95	75	48
6 persons.....	491	405	216	Rooms not reported.....	261	216	146
7 persons.....	216	185	105				

TABLE 25.—PERSONS PER ROOM, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND MUSKEGON CITY: 1944

NUMBER OF ROOMS	MUSKEGON COUNTY							MUSKEGON CITY						
	Reporting persons per room	Persons per room						Reporting persons per room	Persons per room					
		0.50 or less	0.51 to 0.75	0.76 to 1.00	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 to 2.00	2.01 or more		0.50 or less	0.51 to 0.75	0.76 to 1.00	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 to 2.00	2.01 or more
Total.....	30,508	10,469	7,599	8,045	2,866	1,085	444	14,669	5,332	3,858	3,809	1,106	427	137
1 room.....	994	-	-	460	-	312	222	485	-	-	258	-	149	88
2 rooms.....	1,843	442	-	515	175	112	99	721	274	-	314	70	40	23
3 rooms.....	3,511	584	1,336	821	402	246	72	1,331	382	814	400	159	92	14
4 rooms.....	6,403	2,157	1,527	1,377	995	185	51	2,527	928	695	498	349	56	17
5 rooms.....	8,323	2,469	2,020	2,898	707	229	-	4,253	1,362	1,098	1,389	319	90	-
6 rooms.....	5,046	2,319	1,088	1,259	380	-	-	2,471	1,213	531	606	121	-	-
7 rooms.....	2,579	1,091	938	401	149	-	-	1,258	521	479	196	62	-	-
8 rooms.....	1,298	518	307	115	58	-	-	621	382	150	63	26	-	-
9 or more rooms.....	1,011	579	233	199	-	-	-	442	246	106	90	-	-	-

MUSKEGON COUNTY, MICHIGAN



METROPOLITAN DISTRICT LIMITS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Jesse H. Jones, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
J. C. Capt, Director

October 19, 1944

POPULATION

Series CA-4, No. 1

VACANCY IN PRIVATELY OWNED DWELLING UNITS IN THE MUSKEGON
CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA: JUNE, 1944

(Other results of the census of Muskegon County from which these statistics were obtained include an analysis of wartime changes in population and family characteristics, in the release Series CA-2, No. 10, and the detailed tables on characteristics of the population, labor force, families, and housing, in Series CA-3, No. 10)

Only 254 dwelling units, or less than one percent, of all privately owned dwelling units in Muskegon County were vacant, habitable, and for rent in the first part of June, 1944, according to results of a special census released by Director J. C. Capt, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The census showed that in Muskegon County a total of 2,270, or 7.2 percent of all units, were privately owned and unoccupied. Of these unoccupied units, 1,633 were reported to be habitable, 417 not habitable, and 220 did not report on habitability. The group of habitable vacant units included 254 that were for rent, 106 that were for sale but not for rent, and 1,273 that were not for sale or rent. This latter group represented primarily vacant resort properties located in the rural area of the County (table 1).

Nearly three-fourths of the 1,633 habitable vacant units in the County lacked one or more of the standard facilities--installed heating, gas or electric lights, running water, flush toilet, or bathing unit. The median number of rooms for the 254 habitable vacant units in the County that were for rent was 3.0, more than one room smaller than the median of 4.1 rooms for all habitable vacant units in the County. An average (median) monthly rental of \$30.80 was shown for the habitable vacant rental units. The vacancy rate was greatest for smaller dwelling units; while habitable vacant rental units represented only 0.8 percent for all dwelling units, they accounted for 4.7 percent of the 1-room units, 3.5 percent of the 2-room units, 2.2 percent of the 3-room units, 0.7 percent of the 4-room units, and 0.3 percent

of units with 5 rooms or more (table 2). The distribution by monthly rental of the habitable vacant rental units is presented in table 3.

Vacancy rates were higher in the portion of Muskegon County outside the metropolitan district than in the city of Muskegon or in the metropolitan district. Habitable vacant rental units in the area outside the metropolitan district contained fewer rooms, with a median of 4.1 rooms, and showed a higher rental (a median rental of \$37.83), than the units in the metropolitan district.

Rooms available for new roomers were reported by the occupants of only 223, or 0.8 percent, of the occupied dwelling units in Muskegon County. A total of 481 rooms were available in these 223 units; 256 rooms in the city of Muskegon, 101 in the remainder of the metropolitan district, and 124 in the portion of the county outside the metropolitan district. Statistics on vacancy and roomer accommodations for the minor civil divisions of Muskegon County are presented in table 4.

Data presented in this release relate to privately owned dwelling units and exclude data for public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodginghouses containing 11 or more lodgers. The Muskegon County census is one of 10 enumerations in areas which have experienced unusual wartime growth. The enumerations have been made by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the Committee for Congested Production Areas which was appointed last year by the President.

Table 1.—NUMBER OF RESIDENT-OCCUPIED AND VISITOR-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF VACANT DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

SUBJECT	Muskegon County	MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ¹			Remainder of Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Outside Muskegon city	
Total ²	31,416	24,297	14,401	9,896	7,119
Resident occupied.....	29,080	23,408	14,056	9,352	5,672
Visitor occupied.....	66	34	18	16	32
Vacant units.....	2,270	855	327	528	1,415
Habitable ³	1,633	508	223	285	1,125
For rent or sale.....	360	203	131	72	157
For rent.....	254	138	93	45	116
For sale only.....	106	65	38	27	41
Not for rent or sale.....	1,273	305	92	213	968
Not habitable.....	417	271	76	195	146
Not reported.....	220	76	28	48	144
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident occupied.....	92.6	96.3	97.6	94.5	79.7
Visitor occupied.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Vacant units.....	7.2	3.5	2.3	5.3	19.9
Habitable ³	5.2	2.1	1.5	2.9	15.8
For rent or sale.....	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.2
For rent.....	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.6
For sale only.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Not for rent or sale.....	4.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	13.6
Not habitable.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.0	2.1
Not reported.....	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.0
FACILITIES, ROOMS, AND RENT					
Habitable vacant units.....	1,633	508	223	285	1,125
All standard facilities ⁴	381	215	122	93	166
Lacking one or more.....	1,067	226	60	166	841
Facilities not reported.....	185	67	41	26	118
Median number of rooms.....	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1
Habitable vacant units for rent--					
Median monthly rent.....	\$30.80	\$29.08	\$29.50	\$28.25	\$37.83
Median number of rooms.....	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.6

¹ This is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940.

² Excludes public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodgings containing 11 or more lodgers.

³ Includes units in good condition or in need of minor repairs, and also those units in need of major repairs which are in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood. Units under construction are excluded from all statistics on vacant dwelling units.

⁴ Standard facilities are installed heating, gas or electric lights, running water, flush toilet, and bathing unit.

Table 2.—NUMBER OF ROOMS, FOR ALL DWELLING UNITS AND HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

AREA AND HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS	Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms	9 rooms or more	Not re-ported
MUSKEGON COUNTY											
All occupied and habitable vacant dwelling units ¹	30,779	787	1,419	3,423	6,212	8,264	5,214	2,649	1,367	1,059	385
Habitable vacant dwelling units for rent:											
Number.....	254	37	50	74	44	21	11	6	5	3	3
Percent.....	0.8	4.7	3.5	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8
MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT											
All occupied and habitable vacant dwelling units ¹	23,950	574	1,122	2,707	4,748	6,898	4,128	1,958	921	611	283
Habitable vacant dwelling units for rent:											
Number.....	138	13	19	49	31	12	6	2	2	1	3
Percent.....	0.6	2.3	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1
MUSKEGON CITY											
All occupied and habitable vacant dwelling units ¹	14,297	370	731	1,683	2,369	4,158	2,494	1,270	627	436	159
Habitable vacant dwelling units for rent:											
Number.....	93	12	11	34	17	9	6	1	2	1	-
Percent.....	0.7	3.2	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-

¹ Excludes public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodginghouses containing 11 or more lodgers.

Table 3.—MONTHLY RENT, FOR HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

MONTHLY RENT	Muskegon County	MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			Remainder of Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Outside Muskegon city	
All habitable vacant dwelling units for rent ¹	254	138	93	45	116
Under \$5.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$5 to \$9.....	5	1	-	1	4
\$10 to \$14.....	25	12	9	3	13
\$15 to \$19.....	24	12	7	5	12
\$20 to \$24.....	20	15	11	4	5
\$25 to \$29.....	33	24	16	8	9
\$30 to \$39.....	23	17	9	8	6
\$40 to \$49.....	32	29	20	9	3
\$50 or more.....	58	14	14	-	44
Not reported.....	34	14	7	7	20

¹ Excludes public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodginghouses containing 11 or more lodgers.

Table 4.—ROOMS FOR NEW ROOMERS, AND NUMBER OF NEW ROOMS DESIRED, FOR OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AND NUMBER OF HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY: 1944

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100)

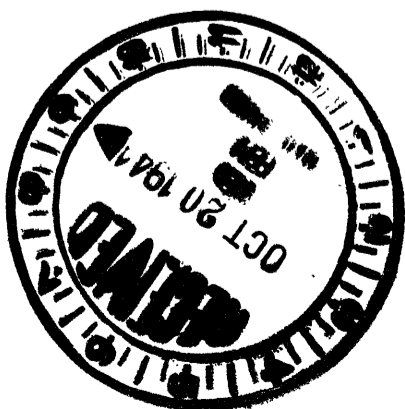
AREA	All dwelling units	OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS ¹				Number of rooms available for rent to new roomers in occupied dwelling units	Number of new roomers desired in occupied dwelling units	HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT ¹	
		Total	With no rooms available for new roomers and rooms not reported	With rooms available for new roomers				Number	Percent of all dwelling units
				Number	Per-cent				
Muskegon County.....	31,416	29,146	28,923	223	0.8	481	512	254	0.8
Muskegon Metropolitan District.	24,297	23,442	23,263	179	0.8	357	372	188	0.6
Muskegon city.....	14,401	14,074	13,956	118	0.8	256	257	93	0.6
Outside city.....	9,896	9,368	9,307	61	0.7	101	115	45	0.5
Muskegon township.....	2,148	2,042	2,034	8	0.4	18	21	11	0.5
Muskegon Heights city.....	4,646	4,576	4,530	46	1.0	68	79	18	0.4
North Muskegon city.....	604	580	580	-	-	-	-	5	0.8
Norton township.....	2,498	2,170	2,163	7	0.3	15	15	11	0.4
Remainder of Muskegon County...	7,119	5,704	5,660	44	0.8	124	140	116	1.6
Blue Lake township.....	162	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casnovia township ²	430	401	401	-	-	-	-	3	0.7
Casnovia village ³	53	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Creek township.....	237	157	157	-	-	-	-	2	0.8
Dalton township.....	981	646	644	2	0.3	5	6	3	0.3
Egelston township.....	807	688	688	-	-	-	-	11	1.4
Fruitland township.....	620	314	314	-	-	-	-	12	1.9
Fruitport township ²	887	823	818	5	0.6	11	12	6	0.7
Fruitport village.....	156	144	144	-	-	-	-	3	1.9
Holton township.....	263	223	214	9	4.0	14	18	5	1.9
Laketon township.....	522	411	407	4	1.0	14	14	44	8.4
Montague city.....	365	364	362	2	0.5	8	8	1	0.3
Montague township.....	150	124	123	1	0.8	2	2	-	-
Moorland township.....	261	244	244	-	-	-	-	2	0.8
Ravenna township ⁴	429	390	380	10	2.6	20	26	4	0.9
Ravenna village.....	150	139	133	6	4.3	11	13	4	2.7
Sullivan township.....	185	173	173	-	-	-	-	2	1.1
Whitehall city ⁴	565	520	510	10	1.9	41	45	11	1.9
Whitehall township ⁴	57	39	39	-	-	-	-	3	-
White River township.....	198	118	117	1	0.8	9	9	7	3.5

¹ Excludes public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodgishouses containing 11 or more lodgers.

² Includes data for village of same name.

³ Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had 35 occupied dwelling units and a population of 114 in 1940.

⁴ Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in 1943.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Jesse H. Jones, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
J. C. Capt, Director

October 18, 1944

POPULATION

Series CA-2, No. 10

WARTIME CHANGES IN POPULATION AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

MUSKEGON CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA: JUNE, 1944
(Muskegon County, Michigan)

(This release presents a brief analysis of characteristics of population, families, and housing in Muskegon County, as of June, 1944. Total population figures for the County and its parts were presented in Series CA-1, No. 9. The detailed tabulations upon which this release is based will be given in a forthcoming report in Series CA-3)

Migration of war workers into Muskegon County has brought about significant changes in the composition of the population, according to a report on the census taken in June, 1944, which was issued today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The population increase, which carried the County past the 100,000 mark, was accompanied also by changes in the characteristics of the labor force, families, and housing. Some of the most important items in the report are listed below:

1. The amount of migration into the County was even greater than the population increase. Had there been no migration, the population of the County would have decreased because of induction of men into the armed forces.
2. The newcomers differed in their characteristics from the prewar residents. Among the consequences were an increase in the ratio of workers to dependents and an increased proportion of nonwhites in the population.
3. The supply of labor increased 20.9 percent, partly because of immigration and partly through employment of housewives and others not normally in the labor force. In spite of the departure of men for the armed forces the labor force in the County increased from 37,636 workers in 1940 to 45,519 in 1944.
4. A large amount of new housing as well as increased utilization of existing housing facilities, was needed to keep pace with the population growth. The number of occupied dwelling units in the County increased from 25,774 in 1940 to 30,769 in 1944. At the same time there was a marked reduction in the number of vacancies.

The figures for June, 1944, which are given in this release refer to the resident population and to dwelling units occupied by residents. The resident population includes residents who were temporarily absent from the County at the time of the census, but does not include temporary visitors. Former residents who were away in the armed forces are not included.

The Muskegon census is one of ten censuses of Congested Production Areas taken in 1944 by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas. The other nine areas for which similar reports have been prepared are the Charleston (S.C.), Detroit-Willow Run, Hampton Roads, Los Angeles, Mobile, Portland-Vancouver, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco Bay Congested Production Areas. All of these censuses were sample enumerations except the census of Muskegon County, which was a complete enumeration.

Additional highlights of the census tabulations are given in the following paragraphs.

MIGRATION

Approximately 19,000, or 17.7 percent, of the 1944 residents of Muskegon County were in-migrants, that is, had moved in since 1940. In-migrants are defined as persons 4 years old or over who lived outside the County on April 1, 1940. All children under 4 years of age and all persons who were living in the County on that date were regarded as nonmigrant.

The new residents came mostly from nearby areas. About 11,700, or approximately three-fifths, came from other counties in Michigan; about 2,800 came from the neighboring States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. About 2,100 came from the South, and the remaining 1,500 came from other parts of the United States and foreign countries. Somewhat more than one-fifth of the in-migrants reported that they lived on farms in 1940.

Most of the migrants (about 16,000 out of the 19,000) settled in the Muskegon Metropolitan District, which includes the cities of Muskegon, Muskegon Heights, and North Muskegon, as well as Muskegon and Norton townships. The remainder, numbering 3,236, were scattered through the rest of the County.

Table 1.—RESIDENT POPULATION, 1944 AND 1940, AND IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, 1944, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY

AREA AND SEX	RESIDENT POPULATION				IN-MIGRANTS, 1940 TO 1944	
	June, 1944	April 1, 1940	Increase, 1940 to 1944		Number	Percent of 1944 popula- tion
			Number	Percent		
TOTAL						
County.....	108,079	94,501	13,578	14.4	19,088	17.7
Metropolitan District ¹ ...	87,533	77,118	10,415	13.5	15,847	18.1
City.....	50,215	47,697	2,518	5.3	8,698	17.3
Outside city.....	37,318	29,421	7,897	26.8	7,149	19.2
Remainder of County.....	20,546	17,383	3,163	18.2	3,236	15.8
MALE						
County.....	51,970	48,034	3,936	8.0	9,511	18.3
Metropolitan District ¹ ...	41,680	38,881	2,799	7.1	7,903	19.0
City.....	23,545	23,743	-198	-0.8	4,358	18.5
Outside city.....	18,105	15,138	2,967	19.6	3,545	19.6
Remainder of County.....	10,220	9,153	1,067	11.7	1,608	15.7
FEMALE						
County.....	56,209	46,467	9,742	21.0	9,572	17.0
Metropolitan District ¹ ...	45,883	38,237	7,646	20.0	7,944	17.3
City.....	26,670	23,954	2,716	11.3	4,340	16.3
Outside city.....	19,213	14,283	4,930	34.5	3,604	18.8
Remainder of County.....	10,326	8,230	2,096	25.5	1,628	15.8

¹ This is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Differences between the characteristics of in-migrants and those of the pre-war inhabitants of Muskegon County caused some noticeable changes in the composition of the population. At the same time, the operation of Selective Service was bringing about other shifts in population characteristics.

White and nonwhite population.—The proportion of nonwhites in the population of the County rose from 2.0 percent in 1940 to 4.5 percent in 1944. In the four-year period the white population increased from 92,608 to 103,287, or 11.5 percent, while the nonwhite population increased from 1,893 to 4,842, or 155.8 percent. Practically all of the nonwhites in Muskegon County are Negroes.

Population by sex.—The number of females in the population increased more than the number of males, mainly because of induction of men into the armed forces. In June, 1944, there were 4,329 more females than males in the County; in contrast with an excess of 1,567 males in 1940. Within the County, only Muskegon city had an excess of females in 1940; by 1944, all parts of the County had a larger female than male population. For the County as a whole, the number of males per 100 females dropped from 103 in 1940 to 92 in 1944.

Age of the population.—The demand for war workers in Muskegon County attracted a younger adult population than had lived there before the war. Only 19.1 percent of the in-migrants were 45 years old or more, as compared with 27.3 percent of the nonmigrant population. The influx of young adults prevented a large decrease in the proportion of the population in the most productive age groups, which would otherwise have taken place because of inductions.

The number of children under 5 years of age increased 42.2 percent. The number was 8,732 in 1940 and 12,415 in 1944. The increase resulted partly from in-migration and partly from the rise in the marriage and birth rates which occurred in Muskegon County as in the rest of the Nation.

THE LABOR FORCE

In March, 1940, before Muskegon became an important war production center, there were 37,636 workers in the County's labor force. By June, 1944, the labor supply had expanded to 45,519. The majority of the additional workers were women. The number of working women rose from 8,475 to 13,749, while the male labor force increased from 29,161 to 31,770. The proportion of all females 14 years old and over who were in the labor force rose from 24.3 percent in 1940 to 33.1 percent in 1944. The corresponding percentages for males were 81.3 in 1940 and 86.7 in 1944.

Three-fifths of the additional female workers were in-migrants. Out of a total of 7,632 in-migrant women 14 years old and over, 3,070 were in the labor force. The remaining two-fifths of the increase was obtained by fuller employment of the women who lived in Muskegon County before the war.

Unemployment.—In spite of the critical labor shortage, there was still some unemployment in June, 1944. There were 869 unemployed workers seeking work in the County, or 1.9 percent of the labor force. This amount of unemployment is insignificant in comparison with prewar figures; in 1940, 15.4 percent of the workers in the County were either on public emergency work projects or were without work of any kind and seeking work. The 1944 unemployment rate for Muskegon County was about the same as the national average of 1.8 percent.

Employment status categories.—The labor force in Muskegon County in 1944 included 42,921 persons 14 years old and over who worked for pay or profit (or assisted without pay in a family business enterprise) at some time during the week before the enumeration, 1,729 who had jobs but were temporarily absent from work, and 869 who were actively seeking work during that week. The remainder of the resident population 14 years old and over, totaling 32,642, was classified as not in the labor force, including 22,494 women engaged in housework at home, 3,810 persons attending school, 3,435 disabled persons, 193 inmates of institutions, 1,774 other persons who reported themselves not in the labor force, and 936 persons whose employment status was not reported.

Hours of work.—Most of the civilians worked at least 48 hours during the week preceding the enumeration. There were 11,473 who reported 48 hours of work, 19,255 who worked more than 48 hours, and 11,317 who worked less than 48 hours.

The effective labor supply could not have been increased very much more by fuller employment of part-time workers. In June, 1944, there were only 4,604 workers who worked less than 40 hours during the specified week, and many of these were undoubtedly persons who normally worked full time, but because of illness or for other reasons were absent from work during a part of the week before the enumeration.

Labor reserves.—Although the demand for workers has been great, many Muskegon women have not found it feasible to take even part-time jobs. Nearly all men above school age and under 65 were working in June, 1944, and even among men 65 years old and over, more than half were in the labor force. For women, on the other hand, it was only in the age group 18 to 24 years that more than one-half were working, even in 1944. Among older women the majority were housewives and had no paid employment.

Many women have not taken jobs because they had small children to care for. Of the 12,077 mothers in Muskegon County who were 18 to 64 years old and had one or more children under 10 years old, only 1,771, or 14.7 percent, were in the labor force, and only 1,263 of these were employed full time. In contrast, 84.4 percent of the 5,613 single women in this age group were working, as were 34.4 percent of the 16,761 married, widowed, and divorced women of the same age who had no children under 10.

Women not in the labor force who would be most readily available for jobs should the need for workers become still greater are roughly those 18 to 64 years old, without children under 10 years old, physically able to work, and not in institutions. In Muskegon County in June, 1944, there were 11,277 women of this type, of whom 4,678 were 18 to 44 years old and 6,599 were 45 to 64 years old.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES

Number of dwelling units.—The supply of housing in Muskegon County has increased during the last four years at an even faster rate than the population. The number of resident-occupied dwelling units increased by 4,995, or 19.4 percent, between 1940 and 1944, while the population grew 14.4 percent. The increase was due chiefly to new construction, but a part of it was made possible by fuller utilization of existing structures. In 1940, there were 2,238 habitable vacant units in the area; in 1944 there were only 1,633. Doubtless more than half of the 1944 vacancies were for seasonal or summer use.

Table 2.—RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944 AND 1940

AREA	TOTAL				Occupied by private households, 1944	Occupied as lodging-houses, 1944 ¹
	1944	1940	Increase, 1940 to 1944			
			Number	Percent		
County.....	30,769	25,774	4,995	19.4	30,740	29
Metropolitan district ² ..	25,042	21,048	3,994	19.0	25,013	29
City.....	14,815	13,271	1,544	11.6	14,794	21
Outside city.....	10,227	7,777	2,450	31.5	10,219	8
Remainder of county.....	5,727	4,726	1,001	21.2	5,727	-

¹ Occupied by households with 11 or more lodgers.

² This is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940.

A dwelling unit, as defined for the census, may be a house, a flat or an apartment, a trailer, a tourist cabin, or a unit in any other type of structure occupied by, or intended for occupancy by, a single household. In case two or more households live in the same structure, the part occupied by each household is counted as a separate dwelling unit. Each lodginghouse is also counted as a dwelling unit, but hotels, dormitories, and institutions are excluded.

Size of dwelling units.—Most of the additional dwelling units which have appeared since 1940 are units having four and five rooms. The number of four-room units occupied by residents increased by 2,088, and five-room units increased by 1,141.

Overcrowded dwellings.—The expansion of housing facilities and fuller utilization of existing dwellings were sufficient to prevent any great change in the proportion of overcrowded dwellings. In the County as a whole, the percentage of occupied units having more than 1½ persons per room decreased from 5.2 in 1940 to 5.0 in 1944. Within Muskegon city, however, the percentage increased somewhat, from 2.9 in 1940 to 3.8 in 1944.

Families and married couples.—The demand for housing would have been somewhat greater if a considerable number of the married people who moved into the Muskegon area had not left their families at home. The in-migrants included 875 married men who were living apart from their wives in June, 1944, and 713 married women not living with their husbands. The men in this group were probably for the most part war workers who left their wives at home for the time being when they moved to this County. Some of the in-migrant women were the wives of service men who were stationed overseas or in other parts of the United States, and who came to Muskegon to work while their husbands were away. All together, 15.8 percent of the in-migrant married men and 13.1 percent of the in-migrant married women were living apart from their husbands or wives. The corresponding percentages for nonmigrants were 2.9 percent of the married men and 10.4 percent of the married women.

War workers, service men's wives, and others temporarily separated from their spouses, in many cases moved in with relatives or took rooms in lodginghouses and dormitories instead of maintaining homes of their own. Only 40.4 percent of the married women not living with their husbands in 1944 were heads of families. The remainder, numbering 1,821, were living with relatives or as lodgers. Most of these separated couples will doubtless want homes of their own when they are reunited after the war. If they remain in Muskegon County, they will provide a sizeable cushion of demand for the additional houses built during the war or for new construction.

Another, though relatively minor, source of potential demand for postwar housing is represented by married couples who have moved in with other families or have taken rooms during the war instead of establishing homes of their own. In Muskegon County there were 978 couples in 1944 who were not living as separate families, including 622 who were living with their parents or other relatives, 284 who had rooms as lodgers in private homes, and 72 who were living in lodginghouses, hotels, dormitories, etc. In many cases these couples may have made such living arrangements so that the wife could work, or for other reasons of necessity or convenience, but no doubt many of them would establish separate households if they could find suitable houses or apartments.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Jesse H. Jones, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
J. C. Capt, Director

August 22, 1944

POPULATION

Series CA-1, No. 9

Final Population Figures for the Area and its Constituent Parts

MUSKEGON CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA: JUNE, 1944
(Muskegon County, Mich.)

(The figures presented in this release supersede and supplement those in the preliminary release on Muskegon County, Series CA, No. 9)

The resident population of the city of Muskegon, Michigan, was 50,215 in the first part of June, 1944, according to the results of a special census announced today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This figure represents an increase of 2,518, or 5.3 percent, over the population of 47,697 on April 1, 1940. The population of the Muskegon Congested Production Area (Muskegon County) as a whole increased 13,578, or 14.4 percent, showing a tendency for the increase to occur outside the city proper. The increase outside the city was chiefly in the area comprising the remainder of the Muskegon Metropolitan District. Here, the increase was 7,897, or 26.8 percent.

Population figures for the County, by minor civil divisions, and for the metropolitan district and the city, showing the resident population for 1944 and 1940, are presented in table 1.

The resident population comprises persons who were residing in the County at the time of enumeration, including those temporarily absent. Persons who had been inducted into the armed forces and had left the County are not included in the resident population. The population present comprises persons who slept in the County during the 24 hours preceding the enumeration, including both residents and visitors. Table 2 shows the resident population in June, 1944, classified according to presence or absence at the time of enumeration, and the total population present, with separate figures for visitors.

Data on color of the population and number of resident households for the area and its constituent parts are given in table 3. Resident households include private households and lodginghouses, that is, households containing 11 or more lodgers.

The figures presented in this report refer primarily to the civilian population although they do include a small number of members of the armed forces living in the County and also those on furlough visiting there. The figures do not include persons working in the County, whose homes, to which they returned each night, were outside the County nor daytime visitors, such as shoppers and members of the armed forces on leave, who did not sleep in the County.

The Muskegon special census is one of 10 enumerations in areas that have experienced unusual wartime growth. All of these are sample enumerations except the census of Muskegon County which is a complete enumeration. They were made by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas. Releases similar to the present one, superseding preliminary releases and giving final figures for the Mobile, San Diego,

San Francisco Bay, Charleston (S. C.), Los Angeles, Portland-Vancouver, Hampton Roads, and Puget Sound areas, have already been published. Preliminary results for the Detroit-Willock Run area have also been published.

More detailed results of the Muskegon census will be presented in additional releases which will give data on age, sex, employment status, and other characteristics.

Table 1.—RESIDENT POPULATION OF MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND OF MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY: 1944 AND 1940

(A minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

AREA	June, 1944		April 1, 1940		INCREASE, 1940 TO 1944	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Muskegon County	108,079		94,501		13,578	14.4
Muskegon Metropolitan Dist. ^{1/}	87,533		77,118		10,415	13.5
Muskegon city	50,215		47,697		2,518	5.3
Outside city	37,318		29,421		7,897	26.8
Muskegon township	9,494		6,067		3,427	56.5
Muskegon Heights city	17,629		16,047		1,582	9.9
North Muskegon city	1,937		1,694		243	14.3
Norton township	8,258		5,613		2,645	47.1
Remainder of Muskegon County	20,546		17,383		3,163	18.2
Blue Lake township	214		189		25	13.2
Casnovia township ^{2/}	1,411		1,478		-67	-4.5
Casnovia village ^{3/}	151		289		-138	-47.8
Cedar Creek township	592		511		81	15.9
Dalton township	2,282		1,703		579	34.0
Egelston township	2,636		1,716		920	53.6
Fruitland township	1,180		1,040		140	13.5
Fruitport township ^{2/}	3,076		2,330		746	32.0
Fruitport village	491		458		33	7.2
Holton township	805		925		-120	-13.0
Laketon township	1,430		1,077		353	32.8
Montague city	1,193		1,099		94	8.6
Montague township	524		392		132	33.7
Moorland township	922		872		50	5.7
Ravenna township ^{2/}	1,447		1,468		-21	-1.4
Ravenna village	460		451		9	2.0
Sullivan township	726		660		66	10.0
Whitehall city ^{4/}	1,580		1,407		173	12.3
Whitehall township ^{4/}	145		127		18	14.2
White River township	383		389		-6	-1.5

^{1/} This is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940.

^{2/} Includes data for village of same name.

^{3/} Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had a population of 114 in 1940.

^{4/} Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in 1943.

Table 2.--RESIDENT POPULATION AND POPULATION PRESENT, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY: JUNE, 1944

AREA	RESIDENT POPULATION			POPULATION PRESENT	
	Total	Residents present	Residents temporarily absent	Total	Visitors
Muskegon County	108,079	106,747	1,332	108,848	2,101
Muskegon Metropolitan District					
Muskegon city	50,215	49,518	697	50,619	1,101
Outside city	37,318	36,921	397	37,447	526
Muskegon township	9,494	9,391	103	9,602	211
Muskegon Heights city	17,629	17,411	218	17,612	201
North Muskegon city	1,937	1,922	15	1,933	11
Norton township	8,258	8,197	61	8,300	103
Remainder of Muskegon County					
Blue Lake township	214	212	2	216	4
Casnovia township ^{1/}	1,411	1,393	18	1,438	45
Casnovia village ^{2/}	151	149	2	149	-
Cedar Creek township	592	587	5	590	3
Dalton township	2,282	2,248	34	2,384	136
Egelston township	2,636	2,581	55	2,640	59
Fruitland township	1,180	1,179	1	1,193	14
Fruitport township ^{1/}	3,076	3,030	46	3,103	73
Fruitport village	491	491	-	497	6
Holton township	805	799	6	811	12
Laketon township	1,430	1,428	2	1,445	17
Montague city	1,193	1,180	13	1,197	17
Montague township	524	507	17	517	10
Moorland township	922	922	-	944	22
Ravenna township ^{1/}	1,447	1,412	35	1,428	16
Ravenna village	460	426	34	430	4
Sullivan township	726	723	3	727	4
Whitehall city ^{3/}	1,580	1,579	1	1,679	40
Whitehall township ^{3/}	145	145	-	146	1
White River township	383	383	-	384	1

^{1/} Includes data for village of same name.

^{2/} Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had 35 occupied dwelling units and a population of 114 in 1940.

^{3/} Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in 1943.

Table 3.—COLOR OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND NUMBER OF RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS,
FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY: JUNE, 1944

AREA	RESIDENT POPULATION			Resident households
	Total	White	Nonwhite	
Muskegon County	108,079	103,237	4,842	30,769
Muskegon Metropolitan District	87,533	82,849	4,684	25,042
Muskegon city	50,215	48,665	1,550	14,815
Outside city	37,318	34,184	3,134	10,227
Muskegon township	9,494	9,389	105	2,552
Muskegon Heights city	17,629	14,992	2,637	4,851
North Muskegon city	1,937	1,934	3	580
Norton township	8,258	7,869	389	2,244
Remainder of Muskegon County	20,546	20,388	158	5,727
Blue Lake township	214	185	29	69
Casnovia township ^{1/}	1,411	1,409	2	401
Casnovia village ^{2/}	151	151	-	49
Cedar Creek township	592	585	7	157
Dalton township	2,282	2,282	-	624
Egelston township	2,636	2,568	68	690
Fruitland township	1,180	1,180	-	326
Fruitport township ^{1/}	3,076	3,074	2	819
Fruitport village	491	491	-	144
Holton township	805	802	3	223
Laketon township	1,430	1,425	5	430
Montague city	1,193	1,190	3	363
Montague township	524	518	6	124
Moorland township	922	914	8	244
Ravenna township ^{1/}	1,447	1,445	2	390
Ravenna village	460	460	-	139
Sullivan township	726	715	11	173
Whitehall city ^{3/}	1,580	1,573	7	533
Whitehall township ^{3/}	145	145	-	43
White River township	383	378	5	118

^{1/} Includes data for village of same name.

^{2/} Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had 35 occupied dwelling units and a population of 114 in 1940.

^{3/} Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in



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OFFICE OF COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Region V
(Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio)

Cleveland, Ohio
January 2, 1945

To: All Members of the Regional Federal Council
From: Mary E. Woods
Regional Director
Subject: Council Letter No. 64

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RECREATION

State Recreation. An article by Charles K. Brightbill, Associate Director, Recreation Division, CWS, entitled "Recreation Challenges State Governments", appeared in the November issue of "State Government." It outlines the development of public recreation facilities and opportunities as a new aspect of State responsibility. The accomplishments of State recreation committees already in operation are cited to illustrate what such bodies can do. For example, in OHIO the State recreation committee has encouraged and helped communities to establish permanent recreation departments. It has promoted more recreational activities in school and college curricula in order to emphasize the need and value of recreation, and is encouraging full utilization of all State and national resources, and the training of more leaders.

Northeastern Ohio Youth Center Conference. The first Youth Center Conference in the State, if not the nation, was held on November 24 at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. This conference originally was instituted by the Subcommittee on Recreation of the Youth in Wartime Committee of the State Council of Defense. Cooperating groups included Kent State University, Kent Jr. Chamber of Commerce, Ohio State University, Office of Community War Services and the State Council of Defense. Over 150 young people and adults representing youth centers in northeastern Ohio were in attendance. Another similar conference will be held in Lima, Ohio to serve the northwestern section of the State.

Discussion revealed that (1) over 200 youth centers in Ohio are on record at this date; (2) there must be further adult education before centers can be made available jointly to Negroes and whites; (3) adults should serve as a resource for program planning; and (4) youth centers must be entirely separate from facilities provided for adults. Significant was the complete agreement expressed on the need for trained leadership, both adult and youth.

A committee was appointed to work out the proposed plan of offering a series of training courses over the State by a State university or a training course at the university itself.

Frankfort, Kentucky Conference. Mr. Charles Brightbill attended a conference in Frankfort on November 21 called by the Youth Guidance Committee at which the Kentucky Departments of Education and Institutions, the Youth Commission, the Youth Guidance Committee and the Kentucky Federated Women's Clubs were represented. Discussion of a State recreation committee aroused considerable interest and it is likely that the Governor will call a State-wide conference after the first of the year.

USO Regional Institute. The USO 1945 Regional Institute will be held January 13 through 17 in Milwaukee.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Army-Navy Disciplinary Control Board Established. In September the War and Navy Departments authorized by directive the establishment of Army-Navy Disciplinary Control Boards in each Naval District and Army Service Command. The boards will handle problems of venereal diseases, prostitution, liquor violations and disorderly conditions affecting service personnel. Boards will be composed of the senior officer of the Naval Control, Naval V. D. Control, Provost Marshal (or equivalent officer) and Army V. D. Control.

The Board will meet once a month and in cooperation with civil authorities will recommend designated places and areas to be placed "off limits" or "out of bounds" with or without previous notice. They will also serve as boards of hearing available to the general public.

The Regional and Associate Social Protection Representative have been invited to attend the meetings of the Fifth Service Command and Ninth Naval District Joint Board at Columbus, Ohio on January 5.

VD Pamphlet. The Social Protection Division, Federal Security Agency, has published a comprehensive pamphlet on community organization to control venereal disease — Meet Your Enemy — Venereal Disease. It was prepared at the request of, and in consultation with, the National Women's Advisory Committee on Social Protection, which is composed of representatives from the outstanding women's organizations of the country advisory to the Social Protection Division. The pamphlet was especially written as a basis for study by women and women's organizations and as a guide to community action. It is also an up-to-date summarization of facts pertaining to the Social Protection Program.

To secure copies of Meet Your Enemy, please forward the attached card to the Social Protection Division.

VD Study. A study of the Type, Procurement and Exposure Trends of 12,000 Army VD Contacts Over a 15-Month Period — Jan. 1943-March 1944 has been released by the Social Protection Division. The study is divided into two parts, Part I dealing with the actual numbers, Part II with percentages. Significant in relation to the social protection program is the definite shift in the source of infection. The most troublesome type of contact is no longer the prostitute but the opportunist pickup and friend. These contact types are not amenable to police control to the same degree that the prostitute is. This is true also of places of procurement and places of exposure. Program control, then, goes beyond the police function, and must include the churches, public education, and opportunities for leisure-time activities.

Resolution of Federal Council of Churches. At its biennial meeting on November 28-30, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America passed a resolution on the problem of venereal disease, which expressed appreciation of the work performed by all the agencies concerned with the suppression of prostitution, and urged aggressive support by the church.

National Sheriffs' Convention. The National Sheriffs' Association held its fourth annual meeting on December 7, 8 and 9, in Columbus, Ohio. Mark McCloskey, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, presided at the joint meeting with the Sub-Committee on Detention of the National Advisory Police Committee. The sub-committee presented a special report on Juvenile Detention Facilities.

State Sheriffs' Meetings. Members of the Washington Social Protection staff also participated in two State Sheriffs' Meetings. John Goldsmith addressed the Buckeye State Sheriffs' Meeting which was held in Columbus, Ohio on December 5, 6 and 7; and Charles Hahn spoke at the Kentucky State Sheriffs' Association meeting in Louisville on December 14 and 15. Mr. Hahn is Executive Secretary of the National Sheriffs' Association. Mr. Goldsmith is their Counsel.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Interagency Conference on Hospital Needs. Representatives of Federal, State and private agencies met in Detroit on December 6 at the request of the War Production Board to ascertain the relative urgencies of war connected needs in the hospital field in the State of Michigan so that the most urgent might be expedited, and to determine what the future impact may be on the supply of labor and materials available for construction. Represented at the meeting in addition to the War Production Board were the U. S. Public Health Service, War Manpower Commission, Federal Works Agency, the Office of Community War Services, Michigan Department of Public Instruction, Michigan Hospital Association, Health Institute, UAW-CIO, and representatives of Harper and Mercy Hospitals in Detroit. It was announced that the American Hospital Association proposes an elaborate and detailed survey of health needs in Michigan to be undertaken in close collaboration with the Michigan Planning Commission. It was agreed that WPB and other agencies would attempt to expedite this survey.

Summarization of Reconnaissance Surveys. The U. S. Public Health Service's publication, Health and Medical Care in Extra-Military and War Industrial Areas, which is based on the reconnaissance surveys conducted by them in 1941-44, brings up to date the information reported in the Eighth Edition of January 1943.

CHILD CARE

Policy on Infants' Care. The Children's Bureau on December 1 issued a statement reaffirming its policy concerning the care of infants whose mothers are employed. The statement, based on principles agreed upon in the conference of advisors convened on July 10, 1944, is attached.

To help meet this problem, the Bureau plans to issue a series of suggestions on various aspects of a program of care of infants and young children of working mothers directed toward safeguarding the health and welfare of the children.

HOUSING

NHA Housing Programs. Previous Council Letters have contained brief descriptions of the various NHA housing programs. These programs may be summarized as follows:

H-1 Program. This program was developed to provide adequate shelter for essential in-migrant war workers and construction and remodeling were restricted to such workers.

H-2 Program. The primary objective of the H-2 program is to relieve situations of extreme general hardship. About 90 percent of this program is expected to be private construction. Public construction is permissible only in communities where the local housing authority had low rent projects under way at the start of the war program. Construction under this program must also be approved by the local Production Urgency Committee.

H-3 Program. This program, which includes conversion as well as private construction, was provided to relieve present or impending personal hardship to a specific individual or his family, and to allow private construction of housing by returning veterans. Further, in areas designated by the NHA as areas of acute housing shortages, the FHA may issue priorities for conversions without a quota, but must obtain approval from the local Production Urgency Committee for the use of construction workers. Construction standards covering over-all size, room-sizes, materials and equipment have been adjusted to the extent consistent with the availability of materials to permit the construction of houses of larger size and better quality. While "luxury" houses are still barred from construction, houses of good quality, including three-bedroom structures which could not be build under previous price ceilings in most areas, are now possible.

Housing Program Changes. Since the last Council Letter the NHA has announced approval of the following programs:

Michigan

Adrian. On November 13 the NHA reduced project 20192 by 25 family trailers, leaving 50 trailers in project 20192.1.

Benton Harbor. On December 9 the NHA approved subdivision of 300 units (project 20272) in Benton Harbor, leaving 200 family trailers and providing space only for another 100 family trailers (project 20277), installation of which will not proceed until the need can be determined.

Detroit. On October 19 the NHA approved the private construction of 500 units for Negro occupancy. The program was approved by the Area Production Urgency Committee on October 11.

Fremont. The NHA on September 26 approved a quota of 10 units for private new construction in Fremont. The program was approved by the A.P.U.C. on October 16.

Muskegon. On November 7 the NHA approved 70 publicly financed trailers for Negro occupancy and recommended that 60 duplex trailers be withdrawn from project 20058 for use. Of these, 50 were recommended for one-family occupancy, and 10 for two-family.

New Haven. On October 16 the NHA approved 20 family trailers for Negroes (project 20265). Consideration is to be given to their location on the same site as project 20200.

Pontiac. On October 16 the NHA approved project 20266 for 200 family trailers. Preconstruction development will proceed immediately, but the principal contract award will await the approval of the A.P.U.C. Sites are available at Crystal Beach project.

Ypsilanti. On November 17 the NHA terminated 72 dormitory units for males (project 20186).

Ohio

Akron. On November 17 the NHA increased the 100 TFDU's in project 33299 to 120 TFDU's.

Cincinnati. On November 21 the NHA approved 100 new privately financed units for Negro occupancy.

Dayton. On November 20 the NHA terminated 75 trailer dormitories in project 33305.

Fostoria. On November 23 the NHA approved 30 trailer family units for Negro occupancy.

Lima. On December 8 the NHA approved the addition of 300 family trailers and dormitory space for 120 single men. All are for Negro occupancy.

Xenia. On November 11 the NHA terminated 10 of the family trailers in project 33055, leaving 60 family trailers (33055.1).

Kentucky

Fort Knox. On November 23 the NHA approved construction of 50 privately financed new dwelling units in the Fort Knox locality.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Federal Works Agency Projects. Information regarding the current status of the following applications has been supplied to this office by the Federal Works Agency, Region IV, Chicago, Illinois:

FWA WAR PUBLIC SERVICES PROJECTS EXTENDED

<u>Docket</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Period of Operations Extended to</u>
15-M-39	Owensboro, Kentucky	Child Care	6/30/45
15-M-64	Sturgis, Kentucky	Recreation Center for Servicemen	6/30/45
33-M-25	Cincinnati, Ohio	Child Care	6/30/45
33-M-63	Mad River Twp., Ohio	Child Care	6/30/45 <u>1/</u>

Child Care Project Terminated. Assistance in the maintenance and operation of child care and extended school services for the period 9/1/44 through 12/31/44, project 33-M-75, Columbus, Ohio, was terminated, the applicant having taken no formal action to acknowledge the offer.

NEW FWA WAR PUBLIC SERVICES PROJECTS

<u>Docket</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Period of Operations Extended to</u>
20-M-88	Warren Twp. #4, Michigan	School	7/1/44 - 6/30/45
33-M-81	Medina County, Ohio	School	7/1/44 - 6/30/45
33-M-82	Mad River Twp., Ohio	School	7/1/44 - 6/30/45

FWA WAR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

<u>Docket</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
33-127N	Massillon, Ohio	Hospital, Nurses' Home and Training Facilities	\$180,000	\$115,000 <u>2/</u>

Projects Completed. According to information received from the Federal Works Agency, Regional Office, the following War Public Works Projects have been completed since the last Council Letter:

<u>Docket</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Date</u>
20-185N	Detroit, Michigan	Water Mains	11/6/44
20-297F	Muskegon, Michigan	School Buses	12/15/44
20-312N	Norton Twp., Michigan	Water	11/15/44
20-323N	Roseville, Michigan	Sewer	11/14/44
33-255N	Akron, Ohio	Fire Station	12/2/44
33-258N	Dayton, Ohio	Nurses' Home	11/28/44
33-291N	Akron, Ohio	Water	12/30/44

1/ Extension of period and reduction in total Federal funds.

2/ Increased grant to cover increased scope.

MANPOWER

December Labor Market Classifications. The classifications of labor market areas for December are identical with those of November (see Council Letter No. 63).

Labor Market Trends. The almost uninterrupted decline in both male and female employment in this region since November 1943 seems to have been arrested according to preliminary estimates of the WMC.

Accelerated Ammunition Program. The new expansion in ammunition production involves 14 plants in Ohio, five in Michigan and five in Kentucky-Indiana. Most critically affected will be the Ravenna Arsenal in Ohio and the Hoosier and Indiana Ordnance plants lying across the Ohio River from Louisville. The other expansions require few additional workers.

Because of expansion, employment at the Ravenna Arsenal has already risen from a low of 6,000 to 7,551, and 1,869 more workers will be required in the next few months, including 1,215 women. Out-of-area recruitment is now under way.

New facilities are under construction at the two Ordnance plants in the Louisville area. Hoosier Ordnance is constructing a new line for bag loading while Indiana Ordnance is constructing another smokeless powder plant for which from 6,500 to 8,000 construction workers will be needed. Preliminary estimates indicate that the two plants together will require about 7,500 additional production workers when they are in complete operation beginning in July 1945. Out-of-area recruitment will be necessary to fill this need.

WPB and WMC have been very actively concerned about the effect of these new programs on the overall labor market in the Louisville area. WMC is now reviewing the situation carefully in order to determine the amount of importation of workers that will be necessary. The WMC also is working closely with the NHA which is developing a program to meet the housing requirements. It is expected that most of the new housing will be located on the Indiana side of the river. The CWS offices in Regions V and VI are keeping closely in touch with developments, particularly as they may indicate need for community facilities and services. Other Federal agencies are also reviewing the situation in relation to their specific fields. The Regional Consultants of the U. S. Children's Bureau are currently working with State and local authorities to determine the need for additional child care services.

Recruitment. Approximately 700 Jamaicans are now employed in this region in foundries, fertilizer plants and sugar beet processing plants, and 350 more will be brought into Ohio toward the end of January. Efforts to utilize foreign labor have been hampered by the attitude of labor and management. Labor is unsympathetic to the importation of foreign workers, believing that the solution of the foundry problem rests in the improving of working conditions and wages. Management, in some cases, is reluctant to experiment with a new type of labor or go to the expense of bringing in workers when they think the war's end is drawing near.

Prisoners of War. At present more than 5,000 prisoners are employed in region, while an additional 300 are awaiting assignment to jobs. Approximately 3,200 prisoners of war are employed in Ohio, 1,700 in Michigan and 500 in Kentucky. They are used in agriculture and food processing and in production items which are for non-combatative use.

The prisoners are never used in competition with American workers; they are never certified if civilian labor is available. After the WMC certifies to the need and the Army approves, the employer makes a contract with the Army. He pays the prevailing wage rate to the Army which gives the prisoner 80 cents a day in Army scrip for the labor. The Army uses the wage difference for prison camp upkeep.

Albion, Michigan. Approximately 257 additional workers are needed within the next six week period at a "must" plant in Albion, Michigan. Approximately 40 of these workers are required immediately, with the remaining 217 needed on or about February 1. Plans are being developed to obtain out-of-area recruitment if the manpower cannot be secured locally. When out-of-area recruitment is undertaken, it is anticipated that 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the in-migrants will be non-whites and that a substantial percentage will want their families to accompany them.

Detroit, Michigan. In spite of 12,000 layoffs in reporting establishments in October, Detroit still is considered an area of stringent labor shortage for 5,000 persons were called back in the same month and the reported shortage did not decline at all during the month. Additional labor requirements as a result of recent expansions in the armament program will probably at least offset the future cutbacks which are now scheduled. It is expected that a shortage will exist six months hence after allowing for the anticipated in-migration of male workers.

During the last four years, the non-white labor force has increased at the rate of 13,000 per year, nearly all of which represents migration. The WMC estimates that essential non-white migration will continue at the rate of 9,000 to 10,000 a year. The estimates indicate that essential non-white male in-migration will approximate 700 a month during the winter months and increase to 1,000 a month in the summertime. It is assumed that out-migration of white workers will be relatively greater than of non-white workers, and that net non-white in-migration will be a larger proportion of total in-migration than in the past.

Attachments. A Year-End Review and Forecast on Manpower by the WMC, Region V, is attached. Attached also is a labor market statement on the Lima, Ohio Area.

POST WAR PLANNING

State Post-War Legislation. The Council of State Governments has published Report No. 1 on Suggested State War and Post-War Legislation for 1945 which is a supplement to the General Report on Suggested State War Legislation for 1944-45 issued on May 1, 1944. The proposals contained in the report were formulated by the Council of State Governments and the Federal-State Relations Section of the U. S. Department of Justice. Each proposal is preceded by an interpretive statement, setting forth the circumstances behind their recommendations.

The changes proposed in the sections on State and Local Post-War Reserve Funds and Planning Acts authorize State and Local Planning Boards to formulate plans not only in the field of public works but also in connection with public services, including the "improvement and extension of existing services to the field of education, health, social security, welfare and other fields related to the well-being of the people."

California Releases. Of general interest in post-war planning are the series of pamphlets dealing with conditions in the State of California published by the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. Pamphlet No. 1, How Many Californians, contains estimates of population growth in California from 1940 to 1950, while the second, A City Earns the Purple Heart, is a report of the City of Richmond's plans to meet war imposed problems which will not disappear with the cessation of war. Paul Carrico, of the CWS staff in Region XII, assisted in the preparation of the report. The fourth, How Much Postwar Income, contains an excellent analysis of postwar income. Pamphlet No. 3 is entitled The Bay Region Takes Stock.

Bill for Post-war Roads. President Roosevelt on December 20, signed a bill authorizing expenditure for highway construction of \$500,000,000 annually for three years after the end of the war. Federal funds must be matched by the State in the construction of any project. The bill makes possible advance planning of needed facilities and provides for farm-to-market roads as well as urban projects.

Reconversion Statistics. The Interdepartmental Committee on Reconversion Statistics has been established in the Bureau of the Budget to supply government, business, organized labor and other groups with the statistical data needed in making the many economic adjustments of reconversion. It has set up seven technical subcommittees to develop plans for various segments of the program: (1) on Census of Manufacturers for 1944; (2) on Employment and Unemployment Statistics; (3) on Wages and Wage Rates; (4) on Income; (5) on Consumer Expenditures and Savings; (6) on Scope of 1944 Benchmarks; and (7) on Continuing Program.

GENERAL

Detroit CCPA Office Closed. The Detroit office of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas was closed as of December 31, 1944. A Final Report dated December 1944 describes the agency's activities since its creation in April 1943.

Reorganization of National OCD. Limitation of funds has made it necessary for the Office of Civilian Defense to discontinue the field liaison service operating through the Division of Federal-State Cooperation. Contacts with Federal agencies that have programs affecting State and local Defense Councils will be maintained by the reorganized Division of Federal-State Cooperation, of which Mr. Leonard L. Henninger has been appointed chief. This branch was formerly called the Division of Civilian War Services.

Personnel. Mr. Don Phillips, former Acting Chief of the Office of Civilian Defense for Michigan, is now associated with the Michigan State College Adult Recreation Program, East Lansing, Michigan. His successor has not been announced.

Colonel Russell Throckmorton, formerly Commanding Officer at Fort Breck-enridge, will succeed Colonel N. Butler Briscoe as Commanding Officer at Fort Knox effective January 1. Colonel Briscoe is retiring from active service.

PUBLICATIONS

The following reports and publications, recently received in this office, can be made available to Council members on a loan basis:

On Teen Age Canteens, a Memorandum prepared by the Associated Youth Serving Organizations, Inc., New York, N. Y. October 1944.

Basic principles, cautions, suggestions and significant points which local groups should watch out for in initiating and continuing to develop teen age canteens. Bibliography attached.

Program and Function of the Advisory Council in the Michigan Youth Guidance Program published by Governor's Youth Guidance Committee. November 1944.

Meet Your Enemy -- Venereal Disease, prepared by Social Protection Division, Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency, in consultation with the National Women's Advisory Committee on Social Protection. 1944. Described in section on Social Protection.

Health and Medical Care in Extra-Military and War Industrial Areas, based on Reconnaissance Surveys conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service 1941-1944. 9th Edition. October 1944. Described in section on Health.

Statistical Requirements in the Readjustment Period prepared by the Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget. Washington, D. C. November 1, 1944.

Summary of the detailed plans for a government-wide program for the collection of statistics needed during the reconversion period.

Suggested War and Post War Legislation for 1945, Report No. 1, by the Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois. November 1, 1944. Described in section on Post War Planning.

How Many Californians? - Summary of Report on Estimates of Population Growth in California 1940-50, by the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. July 1944. Described in section on Post War Planning.

A City Earns the Purple Heart. - Summary of a Report by J. A. McVittie, City Manager, City of Richmond, California, by the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. August 1944. Described in section on Post War Planning.

How Much Post War Income? - Summary of Report on Purchasing Power of Wartime and Post War Income Payments, the Nation and California, by the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. September 1944. Described in section on Post War Planning.

Services for Veterans and Their Families compiled by the Department of Public Relations, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, and published by Greater Cleveland Committee for Returning Servicemen (Official Veterans' Service Committee), Cleveland, Ohio. October 1944.

A directory presenting (1) a digest of provisions indicating the first steps the returning serviceman should take; (2) the non-profit health and welfare agencies according to type of service and type of person to whom the service is rendered; (3) a list of the agencies and a description of their service; (4) an index of organizations and types of services, and also the common variations on the ways of phrasing agency names.

President's Committee for Congested Production Areas - Final Report. December 1944. See "General."

U. S. Department of Labor
Children's Bureau
Washington 25

December 1, 1944

POLICY OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU ON THE CARE OF INFANTS
WHOSE MOTHERS ARE EMPLOYED

The normal development of many young children is threatened by wartime conditions, such as problems connected with the employment of mothers, changed family relationships growing out of the absence of fathers, and the lack of suitable provisions for care of children outside the home.

Conference on Care of Children Under Two

The Children's Bureau, as authorized by statute, is concerned with the welfare of all children and on July 10, 1944, called a conference on the care of children under 2 years, which was attended by authorities from the field of psychiatry, child welfare, child health, and child development. The purpose of the conference was to have the members advise the Children's Bureau on the needs of infants and the ways in which these needs can best be met under war conditions.

The group agreed on the following principles:

An infant can develop fully only through a relationship of affection with his mother (or one person who regularly stands in place of the mother). It is only through the cumulative daily detail of small acts making up the mother's care, through which the mother expresses her affection for the child, that an infant can develop the capacity to give and receive affection so important throughout his life. The effect on infants of group living in which the child is deprived of this relationship, has been seen in slower mental development, social ineptness, weakened initiative, and damage to the child's capacity in future life to form satisfactory relationships.

Although most mothers wish to care for their babies, many mothers go to work because of pressures of personal problems and the burden of full responsibility for their children when the father is in service.

Professional counseling and advisory service is essential so that mothers may have opportunity early in their planning to discuss their situation and the needs of their children.

When some form of care away from the mother for part of the 24 hours is necessary, foster-family day care more nearly meets the infant's needs than group care. This form of care provides opportunity for "mothering" and for continuance of some of the child's daily routines and experiences under conditions similar to those in his own home. It also involves less danger of exposure to infection than does group care.

Experience over many years in group care of infants has demonstrated that it is not adapted to their needs.

The age of 2 years is not an appropriate dividing line with reference to group care. While no arbitrary age can be set, the age of 3 years would more frequently represent the stage of development at which the child can benefit from group life. Distinction was made in the discussion between a child's ability to benefit from group care on the basis of a few hours each week or each day and full-time group care as a substitute for the mother's care.

Policies Recommended by the Children's Bureau

After giving full consideration to these conclusions, the Children's Bureau reaffirms its policy that group care is not a satisfactory form of care for infants, and makes the following recommendations:

1. Decisions as to the care of young children should be made in the light of the child's needs, which should be given primary emphasis.
2. Every effort should be made to preserve for the young child his right to have care from his mother, since the normal development of the young child depends upon an affectional relationship with her.
3. Advisory and counseling service should be made available in every program of child care.
4. Foster-family day care, which can more nearly meet the infant's needs than group care, should be developed for children under 2 or 3 years of age who must receive care away from their parents for part of the 24 hours. Consideration should also be given to foster homes in which mother and child live together.
5. Group care is not a satisfactory method of caring for children under 2 years of age.
6. Whenever possible the age of admission to group care should be fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years, because a child of that age is more nearly ready than a younger child to enter group life.
7. Public information should be developed on the needs of young children so that mothers may be better informed as to their importance to their children and better able to make sound choices in planning for their care.

Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief

YEAR-END REVIEW AND FORECAST ON MANPOWER

Released by WMC, Region V
December 30, 1944

While the past year brought improved labor utilization, increased worker productivity and augmented placements of workers in high priority war jobs, 65,000 additional workers currently are needed for essential war work in Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky.

As a result of the establishment of the priority referral system in 1944, the WMC is now referring workers to 99 per cent of all priority openings. Before this system was put into effect, only about 45 per cent of the workers were referred to priority openings. WMC placements, too, have increased and more than half of all job openings in essential industry are now being filled by the USES. In addition, many priority employers were given permission to hire at the gate, which helped them to fill their labor requirements. However, with the turn of events in the European theater of war, efforts must be redoubled to see that plants producing the most urgently needed materials obtain the workers they need.

Other high points of the WMC report were:

ONE: For the first time since the defense program began, WMC was unable to off-set employment declines due to Selective Service withdrawals. Thus, while war employment at the end of 1943 in all major establishments in the region approximated 2,300,000 workers, this employment at the end of 1944 is approximately 170,000 less, with about 80 per cent of the decline being male employment. Some workers have returned to their homes in other sections of the country; and some to the farms. The remainder largely were inducted into the armed forces.

TWO: Notwithstanding the decline in employment, overall production remains high. This region with about 11 per cent of the nation's population, still is producing 55 per cent of the country's combat vehicle production, 36 per cent of the aircraft engines and parts, 20 per cent of the finished aircraft and component parts, 34 per cent of the artillery ammunition, 70 per cent of the internal combustion engines, 40 per cent of the machine tools and 30 per cent of the gun mounts, as well as big percentages of tires, trucks, tanks and other implements of war.

THREE: In the face of general maintenance of production levels, serious isolated production lags occurred in such items as heavy duty tires and castings. Less than 25 per cent of all production lags are due to manpower shortages, the remainder being caused by stepped-up schedules, changes in design and engineering and facilities bottlenecks. Even though total employment declined during the year, employment in the most critical war plants remained practically constant and the shortage of workers on the most urgent production was reduced from approximately 10,000 to about 4,000.

- FOUR: A significant factor in the maintenance of overall production was improved utilization and increased worker productivity and efficiency. In cooperation and consultation with labor and management, the WMC utilization program received added impetus. No less than 4,600 independent and individual utilization programs were undertaken, ranging from detailed plant studies to spot surveys. The WMC utilization program will be stepped up in 1945 to bring about more efficient use of manpower currently employed.
- FIVE: Reflecting the effectiveness of the employment stabilization plan, one-third of the 1,000,000 essential workers who sought statements of availability to change jobs were denied such statements. Others were granted statements to change jobs because of higher skill, undue personal hardship, wages or working conditions.
- SIX: Labor turnover in the region is around six per cent which is lower than the national average. This is considered a remarkably good showing in view of withdrawals for the armed forces and layoffs, which are included in turnover figures.
- SEVEN: During the year, WMC's United States Employment Service in the region placed veterans in approximately 90,000 jobs. While 1944 saw the removal of all WMC controls from World War II veterans, the latter continue to use USES job placement facilities. In addition, 114,000 individual veteran contacts were made by USES offices to give advice and counseling or to refer veterans to other agencies for services.
- EIGHT: The WMC offices in the region have approved very little civilian production because the labor has been needed for war production. Civilian production so far authorized involves the new employment of less than 400 male workers, almost all of these in areas where the types of skills possessed by these men could not be used in the war effort. The vast bulk of the very limited civilian production so far approved will be produced by war workers on "stand-by" time, by women or through in-plant transfers.
- NINE: As the new year starts, approximately 5,000 prisoners of war are employed in the three states, the regional director urging wider use of prisoners in areas of acute manpower shortage where American workers are not available. Approximately 700 Jamaicans are now employed in the region and additional Jamaicans will be brought in during January.

The bottom of the manpower barrel actually has been reached, as far as numbers of workers are concerned. According to the Regional Director we must make better use of our available manpower. This means having the right man in the right job at the right time. We must see that the top priority plants are staffed to produce the materials which our military leaders vitally need. It means transferring workers to the jobs of highest urgency to meet the demands of the shifting fortunes of war. The war workers and the war employers of this region have done a magnificent job, but there always is room for improvement and we all must be on the alert to deliver the needed goods on changing schedules.

Digest Prepared by
CWS, Region V

Digest of Labor Market Information
For Lima, Ohio Area
(Released by WMC, Region V, November 30, 1944)

During the past several months the trend in employment in the Lima labor market area has been downward in the face of continuing demand. Between November 1943 and November 1944, the decrease has been 1,637. Since September 1944 employment has dropped 1,130 and since October 1944 it has decreased 466. Apparently the drop has been largely because of failure to replace turnover due to the shortage of manpower. Other factors contributing to the reduction were the return of rural workers to agriculture in the spring and summer of 1944 and the return of students to school in August and September.

In-migration of 600 workers is anticipated by May 1, 1945. Many of the workers are expected to come from Region IV, particularly from West Virginia. However, it is not believed that the in-migrants will completely meet the labor demand, and a labor shortage of 333 males is expected by January 1, 1945, of 401 by March 1, 1945, and of 381 by May 1, 1945. (See table below.)

In the past 95 per cent of the out-of-area workers were Negroes and since the need is primarily for heavy labor, this trend is apt to continue. For the most part the in-migrants have been married men who come to Lima alone but anticipate sending for their families within a short time.

Adequacy of Labor Supply
To Meet Non-Seasonal Demand

Period from November 1, 1944 to:

	January 1, 1945			March 1, 1945			May 1, 1945		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total non-seasonal demand	1847	539	1308	2622	746	1876	3359	988	2371
Total labor supply	1325	550	775	1825	750	1075	2380	990	1390
Net labor supply to be utilized	1314	539	775	1821	746	1075	2378	988	1390
Anticipated local labor shortage	533	0	533	801	0	801	981	0	981
Anticipated clearance in-migration	200	0	200	400	0	400	600	0	600
Shortage which will not be met by in-migration	333	0	333	401	0	401	381	0	381

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Jesse H. Jones, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
J. C. Capt, Director

October 19, 1944

POPULATION

Series CA-4, No. 1

VACANCY IN PRIVATELY OWNED DWELLING UNITS IN THE MUSKEGON
CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA: JUNE, 1944

(Other results of the census of Muskegon County from which these statistics were obtained include an analysis of wartime changes in population and family characteristics, in the release Series CA-2, No. 10, and the detailed tables on characteristics of the population, labor force, families, and housing, in Series CA-3, No. 10)

Only 254 dwelling units, or less than one percent, of all privately owned dwelling units in Muskegon County were vacant, habitable, and for rent in the first part of June, 1944, according to results of a special census released by Director J. C. Capt, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The census showed that in Muskegon County a total of 2,270, or 7.2 percent of all units, were privately owned and unoccupied. Of these unoccupied units, 1,633 were reported to be habitable, 417 not habitable, and 220 did not report on habitability. The group of habitable vacant units included 254 that were for rent, 106 that were for sale but not for rent, and 1,273 that were not for sale or rent. This latter group represented primarily vacant resort properties located in the rural area of the County (table 1).

Nearly three-fourths of the 1,633 habitable vacant units in the County lacked one or more of the standard facilities--installed heating, gas or electric lights, running water, flush toilet, or bathing unit. The median number of rooms for the 254 habitable vacant units in the County that were for rent was 3.0, more than one room smaller than the median of 4.1 rooms for all habitable vacant units in the County. An average (median) monthly rental of \$30.80 was shown for the habitable vacant rental units. The vacancy rate was greatest for smaller dwelling units; while habitable vacant rental units represented only 0.8 percent for all dwelling units, they accounted for 4.7 percent of the 1-room units, 3.5 percent of the 2-room units, 2.2 percent of the 3-room units, 0.7 percent of the 4-room units, and 0.3 percent

of units with 5 rooms or more (table 2). The distribution by monthly rental of the habitable vacant rental units is presented in table 3.

Vacancy rates were higher in the portion of Muskegon County outside the metropolitan district than in the city of Muskegon or in the metropolitan district. Habitable vacant rental units in the area outside the metropolitan district contained fewer rooms, with a median of 4.1 rooms, and showed a higher rental (a median rental of \$37.83), than the units in the metropolitan district.

Rooms available for new roomers were reported by the occupants of only 223, or 0.8 percent, of the occupied dwelling units in Muskegon County. A total of 481 rooms were available in these 223 units; 256 rooms in the city of Muskegon, 101 in the remainder of the metropolitan district, and 124 in the portion of the county outside the metropolitan district. Statistics on vacancy and roomer accommodations for the minor civil divisions of Muskegon County are presented in table 4.

Data presented in this release relate to privately owned dwelling units and exclude data for public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodginghouses containing 11 or more lodgers. The Muskegon County census is one of 10 enumerations in areas which have experienced unusual wartime growth. The enumerations have been made by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the Committee for Congested Production Areas which was appointed last year by the President.

Table 1.—NUMBER OF RESIDENT-OCCUPIED AND VISITOR-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF VACANT DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

SUBJECT	Muskegon County	MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ¹			Remainder of Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Outside Muskegon city	
Total ²	31,416	24,297	14,401	9,896	7,119
Resident occupied.....	29,080	23,408	14,056	9,352	5,672
Visitor occupied.....	66	34	18	16	32
Vacant units.....	2,270	855	327	528	1,415
Habitable ³	1,638	508	223	285	1,125
For rent or sale.....	360	203	131	72	157
For rent.....	254	138	93	45	116
For sale only.....	106	65	38	27	41
Not for rent or sale.....	1,278	305	92	213	968
Not habitable.....	417	271	76	195	146
Not reported.....	220	76	28	48	144
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident occupied.....	92.6	96.3	97.6	94.5	79.7
Visitor occupied.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Vacant units.....	7.2	3.5	2.3	5.3	19.9
Habitable ³	5.2	2.1	1.5	2.9	15.8
For rent or sale.....	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.2
For rent.....	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.6
For sale only.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Not for rent or sale.....	4.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	13.6
Not habitable.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.0	2.1
Not reported.....	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.0
FACILITIES, ROOMS, AND RENT					
Habitable vacant units.....	1,638	508	223	285	1,125
All standard facilities ⁴	381	215	122	93	166
Lacking one or more.....	1,067	226	60	166	841
Facilities not reported.....	185	67	41	26	118
Median number of rooms.....	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1
Habitable vacant units for rent--					
Median monthly rent.....	\$30.80	\$29.08	\$29.50	\$28.25	\$37.83
Median number of rooms.....	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.6

¹ This is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940.

² Excludes public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodginghouses containing 11 or more lodgers.

³ Includes units in good condition or in need of minor repairs, and also those units in need of major repairs which are in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood. Units under construction are excluded from all statistics on vacant dwelling units.

⁴ Standard facilities are installed heating, gas or electric lights, running water, flush toilet, and bathing unit.

Table 2.—NUMBER OF ROOMS, FOR ALL DWELLING UNITS AND HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

AREA AND HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS	Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms	9 rooms or more	Not re-ported
MUSKEGON COUNTY											
All occupied and habitable vacant dwelling units ¹	30,779	787	1,419	3,423	6,212	8,264	5,214	2,649	1,367	1,059	385
Habitable vacant dwelling units for rent:											
Number.....	254	37	50	74	44	21	11	6	5	3	3
Percent.....	0.8	4.7	3.5	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8
MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT											
All occupied and habitable vacant dwelling units ¹	23,950	574	1,122	2,707	4,748	6,898	4,128	1,958	921	611	283
Habitable vacant dwelling units for rent:											
Number.....	138	13	19	49	31	12	6	2	2	1	3
Percent.....	0.6	2.3	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1
MUSKEGON CITY											
All occupied and habitable vacant dwelling units ¹	14,297	370	731	1,683	2,369	4,158	2,494	1,270	627	436	159
Habitable vacant dwelling units for rent:											
Number.....	93	12	11	34	17	9	6	1	2	1	-
Percent.....	0.7	3.2	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-

¹ Excludes public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodginghouses containing 11 or more lodgers.

Table 3.—MONTHLY RENT, FOR HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

MONTHLY RENT	Muskegon County	MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			Remainder of Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Outside Muskegon city	
All habitable vacant dwelling units for rent ¹	254	138	93	45	116
Under \$5.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$5 to \$9.....	5	1	-	1	4
\$10 to \$14.....	25	12	-	3	13
\$15 to \$19.....	24	12	7	5	12
\$20 to \$24.....	20	15	11	4	5
\$25 to \$29.....	33	24	16	8	9
\$30 to \$39.....	23	17	9	8	6
\$40 to \$49.....	32	29	20	3	3
\$50 or more.....	58	14	14	4	44
Not reported.....	34	14	7	7	20

¹ Excludes public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodginghouses containing 11 or more lodgers.

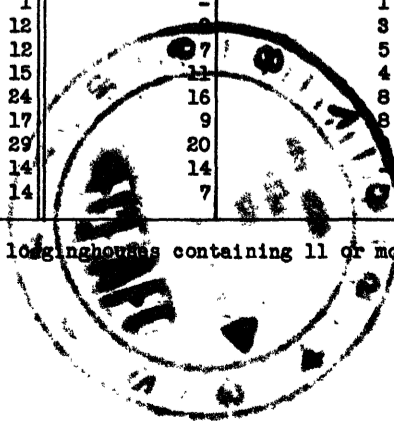


Table 4.—ROOMS FOR NEW ROOMERS, AND NUMBER OF NEW ROOMS DESIRED, FOR OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AND NUMBER OF HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY: 1944

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100)

AREA	All dwelling units	OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS ¹				Number of rooms available for rent to new roomers in occupied dwelling units	Number of new roomers desired in occupied dwelling units	HABITABLE VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT ¹	
		Total	With no rooms available for new roomers and rooms not reported	With rooms available for new roomers				Number	Percent of all dwelling units
				Number	Per-cent				
Muskegon County.....	31,416	29,146	28,923	223	0.8	481	512	254	0.8
Muskegon Metropolitan District.	24,297	23,442	23,263	179	0.8	357	372	138	0.6
Muskegon city.....	14,401	14,074	13,956	118	0.8	256	257	93	0.6
Outside city.....	9,896	9,368	9,307	61	0.7	101	115	45	0.5
Muskegon township.....	2,148	2,042	2,034	8	0.4	18	21	11	0.5
Muskegon Heights city.....	4,646	4,576	4,530	46	1.0	68	79	18	0.4
North Muskegon city.....	604	580	580	-	-	-	-	5	0.8
Norton township.....	2,498	2,170	2,163	7	0.3	15	15	11	0.4
Remainder of Muskegon County...	7,119	5,704	5,660	44	0.8	124	140	116	1.6
Blue Lake township.....	162	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casnovia township ²	430	401	401	-	-	-	-	3	0.7
Casnovia village ³	53	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Creek township.....	237	157	157	-	-	-	-	2	0.8
Dalton township.....	981	646	644	2	0.3	5	6	3	0.3
Egelston township.....	307	688	688	-	-	-	-	11	1.4
Fruitland township.....	620	314	314	-	-	-	-	12	1.9
Fruitport township ²	887	823	818	5	0.6	11	12	6	0.7
Fruitport village.....	156	144	144	-	-	-	-	3	1.9
Holton township.....	263	223	214	9	4.0	14	18	5	1.9
Laketon township.....	522	411	407	4	1.0	14	14	44	8.4
Montague city.....	365	364	362	2	0.5	8	8	1	0.3
Montague township.....	150	124	123	1	0.8	2	2	-	-
Moorland township.....	261	244	244	-	-	-	-	2	0.8
Ravenna township ²	429	390	380	10	2.6	20	26	4	0.9
Ravenna village.....	150	139	133	6	4.3	11	13	4	2.7
Sullivan township.....	185	173	173	-	-	-	-	2	1.1
Whitehall city ⁴	565	520	510	10	1.9	41	45	11	1.9
Whitehall township ⁴	57	39	39	-	-	-	-	3	-
White River township.....	198	118	117	1	0.8	9	9	7	3.5

¹ Excludes public housing units, trailers, tourist cabins, and lodgishouses containing 11 or more lodgers.

² Includes data for village of same name.

³ Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had 35 occupied dwelling units and a population of 114 in 1940.

⁴ Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in 1943.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Jesse H. Jones, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
J. C. Capt, Director

October 18, 1944

POPULATION

Series CA-2, No. 10

WARTIME CHANGES IN POPULATION AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

MUSKEGON CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA: JUNE, 1944
(Muskegon County, Michigan)

(This release presents a brief analysis of characteristics of population, families, and housing in Muskegon County, as of June, 1944. Total population figures for the County and its parts were presented in Series CA-1, No. 9. The detailed tabulations upon which this release is based will be given in a forthcoming report in Series CA-3)

Migration of war workers into Muskegon County has brought about significant changes in the composition of the population, according to a report on the census taken in June, 1944, which was issued today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The population increase, which carried the County past the 100,000 mark, was accompanied also by changes in the characteristics of the labor force, families, and housing. Some of the most important items in the report are listed below:

1. The amount of migration into the County was even greater than the population increase. Had there been no migration, the population of the County would have decreased because of induction of men into the armed forces.

2. The newcomers differed in their characteristics from the prewar residents. Among the consequences were an increase in the ratio of workers to dependents and an increased proportion of nonwhites in the population.

3. The supply of labor increased 20.9 percent, partly because of immigration and partly through employment of housewives and others not normally in the labor force. In spite of the departure of men for the armed forces the labor force in the County increased from 37,636 workers in 1940 to 45,519 in 1944.

4. A large amount of new housing as well as increased utilization of existing housing facilities, was needed to keep pace with the population growth. The number of occupied dwelling units in the County increased from 25,774 in 1940 to 30,769 in 1944. At the same time there was a marked reduction in the number of vacancies.

The figures for June, 1944, which are given in this release refer to the resident population and to dwelling units occupied by residents. The resident population includes residents who were temporarily absent from the County at the time of the census, but does not include temporary visitors. Former residents who were away in the armed forces are not included.

The Muskegon census is one of ten censuses of Congested Production Areas taken in 1944 by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas. The other nine areas for which similar reports have been prepared are the Charleston (S.C.), Detroit-Willow Run, Hampton Roads, Los Angeles, Mobile, Portland-Vancouver, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco Bay Congested Production Areas. All of these censuses were sample enumerations except the census of Muskegon County, which was a complete enumeration.

Additional highlights of the census tabulations are given in the following paragraphs.

MIGRATION

Approximately 19,000, or 17.7 percent, of the 1944 residents of Muskegon County were in-migrants, that is, had moved in since 1940. In-migrants are defined as persons 4 years old or over who lived outside the County on April 1, 1940. All children under 4 years of age and all persons who were living in the County on that date were regarded as nonmigrant.

The new residents came mostly from nearby areas. About 11,700, or approximately three-fifths, came from other counties in Michigan; about 2,800 came from the neighboring States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. About 2,100 came from the South, and the remaining 1,500 came from other parts of the United States and foreign countries. Somewhat more than one-fifth of the in-migrants reported that they lived on farms in 1940.

Most of the migrants (about 16,000 out of the 19,000) settled in the Muskegon Metropolitan District, which includes the cities of Muskegon, Muskegon Heights, and North Muskegon, as well as Muskegon and Norton townships. The remainder, numbering 3,236, were scattered through the rest of the County.

Table 1.—RESIDENT POPULATION, 1944 AND 1940, AND IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, 1944, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY

AREA AND SEX	RESIDENT POPULATION				IN-MIGRANTS, 1940 TO 1944	
	June, 1944	April 1, 1940	Increase, 1940 to 1944		Number	Percent of 1944 popula- tion
			Number	Percent		
TOTAL						
County.....	108,079	94,501	13,578	14.4	19,083	17.7
Metropolitan District ¹ ...	87,533	77,118	10,415	13.5	15,847	18.1
City.....	50,215	47,697	2,518	5.3	8,698	17.3
Outside city.....	37,318	29,421	7,897	26.8	7,149	19.2
Remainder of County.....	20,546	17,383	3,163	18.2	3,236	15.8
MALE						
County.....	51,870	48,034	3,836	8.0	9,511	18.3
Metropolitan District ¹ ...	41,650	38,381	2,769	7.1	7,903	19.0
City.....	23,545	23,743	-198	-0.8	4,358	18.5
Outside city.....	18,105	15,138	2,967	19.6	3,545	19.6
Remainder of County.....	10,220	9,153	1,067	11.7	1,608	15.7
FEMALE						
County.....	56,209	46,467	9,742	21.0	9,572	17.0
Metropolitan District ¹ ...	45,883	38,237	7,646	20.0	7,944	17.3
City.....	26,670	23,954	2,716	11.3	4,340	16.3
Outside city.....	19,213	14,283	4,930	34.5	3,604	18.8
Remainder of County.....	10,326	8,230	2,096	25.5	1,628	15.8

¹ This is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Differences between the characteristics of in-migrants and those of the pre-war inhabitants of Muskegon County caused some noticeable changes in the composition of the population. At the same time, the operation of Selective Service was bringing about other shifts in population characteristics.

White and nonwhite population.—The proportion of nonwhites in the population of the County rose from 2.0 percent in 1940 to 4.5 percent in 1944. In the four-year period the white population increased from 92,608 to 103,237, or 11.5 percent, while the nonwhite population increased from 1,893 to 4,842, or 155.8 percent. Practically all of the nonwhites in Muskegon County are Negroes.

Population by sex.—The number of females in the population increased more than the number of males, mainly because of induction of men into the armed forces. In June, 1944, there were 4,339 more females than males in the County, in contrast with an excess of 1,567 males in 1940. Within the County, only Muskegon city had an excess of females in 1940; by 1944, all parts of the County had a larger female than male population. For the County as a whole, the number of males per 100 females dropped from 103 in 1940 to 92 in 1944.

Age of the population.—The demand for war workers in Muskegon County attracted a younger adult population than had lived there before the war. Only 19.1 percent of the in-migrants were 45 years old or more, as compared with 27.3 percent of the nonmigrant population. The influx of young adults prevented a large decrease in the proportion of the population in the most productive age groups, which would otherwise have taken place because of inductions.

The number of children under 5 years of age increased 42.2 percent. The number was 8,732 in 1940 and 12,415 in 1944. The increase resulted partly from in-migration and partly from the rise in the marriage and birth rates which occurred in Muskegon County as in the rest of the Nation.

THE LABOR FORCE

In March, 1940, before Muskegon became an important war production center, there were 37,636 workers in the County's labor force. By June, 1944, the labor supply had expanded to 45,519. The majority of the additional workers were women. The number of working women rose from 8,475 to 13,749, while the male labor force increased from 29,161 to 31,770. The proportion of all females 14 years old and over who were in the labor force rose from 24.3 percent in 1940 to 33.1 percent in 1944. The corresponding percentages for males were 81.3 in 1940 and 86.7 in 1944.

Three-fifths of the additional female workers were in-migrants. Out of a total of 7,632 in-migrant women 14 years old and over, 3,070 were in the labor force. The remaining two-fifths of the increase was obtained by fuller employment of the women who lived in Muskegon County before the war.

Unemployment.—In spite of the critical labor shortage, there was still some unemployment in June, 1944. There were 869 unemployed workers seeking work in the County, or 1.9 percent of the labor force. This amount of unemployment is insignificant in comparison with prewar figures; in 1940, 15.4 percent of the workers in the County were either on public emergency work projects or were without work of any kind and seeking work. The 1944 unemployment rate for Muskegon County was about the same as the national average of 1.8 percent.

Employment status categories.—The labor force in Muskegon County in 1944 included 42,921 persons 14 years old and over who worked for pay or profit (or assisted without pay in a family business enterprise) at some time during the week before the enumeration, 1,729 who had jobs but were temporarily absent from work, and 869 who were actively seeking work during that week. The remainder of the resident population 14 years old and over, totaling 32,642, was classified as not in the labor force, including 22,494 women engaged in housework at home, 3,810 persons attending school, 3,435 disabled persons, 193 inmates of institutions, 1,774 other persons who reported themselves not in the labor force, and 936 persons whose employment status was not reported.

Hours of work.—Most of the civilians worked at least 48 hours during the week preceding the enumeration. There were 11,473 who reported 48 hours of work, 19,255 who worked more than 48 hours, and 11,317 who worked less than 48 hours.

The effective labor supply could not have been increased very much more by fuller employment of part-time workers. In June, 1944, there were only 4,604 workers who worked less than 40 hours during the specified week, and many of these were undoubtedly persons who normally worked full time, but because of illness or for other reasons were absent from work during a part of the week before the enumeration.

Labor reserves.—Although the demand for workers has been great, many Muskegon women have not found it feasible to take even part-time jobs. Nearly all men above school age and under 65 were working in June, 1944, and even among men 65 years old and over, more than half were in the labor force. For women, on the other hand, it was only in the age group 18 to 24 years that more than one-half were working, even in 1944. Among older women the majority were housewives and had no paid employment.

Many women have not taken jobs because they had small children to care for. Of the 12,077 mothers in Muskegon County who were 18 to 64 years old and had one or more children under 10 years old, only 1,771, or 14.7 percent, were in the labor force, and only 1,263 of these were employed full time. In contrast, 84.4 percent of the 5,613 single women in this age group were working, as were 34.4 percent of the 16,761 married, widowed, and divorced women of the same age who had no children under 10.

Women not in the labor force who would be most readily available for jobs should the need for workers become still greater are roughly those 18 to 64 years old, without children under 10 years old, physically able to work, and not in institutions. In Muskegon County in June, 1944, there were 11,277 women of this type, of whom 4,678 were 18 to 44 years old and 6,599 were 45 to 64 years old.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES

Number of dwelling units.—The supply of housing in Muskegon County has increased during the last four years at an even faster rate than the population. The number of resident-occupied dwelling units increased by 4,995, or 19.4 percent, between 1940 and 1944, while the population grew 14.4 percent. The increase was due chiefly to new construction, but a part of it was made possible by fuller utilization of existing structures. In 1940, there were 2,238 habitable vacant units in the area; in 1944 there were only 1,633. Doubtless more than half of the 1944 vacancies were for seasonal or summer use.

Table 2.—RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944 AND 1940

AREA	POPULATION				Occupied by private households, 1944	Occupied as lodging-houses, 1944 ¹
	1944	1940	Increase, 1940 to 1944			
			Number	Percent		
County.....	30,769	25,774	4,995	19.4	30,740	29
Metropolitan district ² ..	25,042	21,048	3,994	19.0	25,013	29
City.....	14,815	13,271	1,544	11.6	14,794	21
Outside city.....	10,227	7,777	2,450	31.5	10,219	8
Remainder of county.....	5,727	4,726	1,001	21.2	5,727	-

¹ Occupied by households with 11 or more lodgers.

² This is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940.

A dwelling unit, as defined for the census, may be a house, a flat or an apartment, a trailer, a tourist cabin, or a unit in any other type of structure occupied by, or intended for occupancy by, a single household. In case two or more households live in the same structure, the part occupied by each household is counted as a separate dwelling unit. Each lodginghouse is also counted as a dwelling unit, but hotels, dormitories, and institutions are excluded.

Size of dwelling units.—Most of the additional dwelling units which have appeared since 1940 are units having four and five rooms. The number of four-room units occupied by residents increased by 2,088, and five-room units increased by 1,141.

Overcrowded dwellings.—The expansion of housing facilities and fuller utilization of existing dwellings were sufficient to prevent any great change in the proportion of overcrowded dwellings. In the County as a whole, the percentage of occupied units having more than 1½ persons per room decreased from 5.2 in 1940 to 5.0 in 1944. Within Muskegon city, however, the percentage increased somewhat, from 2.9 in 1940 to 3.8 in 1944.

Families and married couples.—The demand for housing would have been somewhat greater if a considerable number of the married people who moved into the Muskegon area had not left their families at home. The in-migrants included 875 married men who were living apart from their wives in June, 1944, and 713 married women not living with their husbands. The men in this group were probably for the most part war workers who left their wives at home for the time being when they moved to this County. Some of the in-migrant women were the wives of service men who were stationed overseas or in other parts of the United States, and who came to Muskegon to work while their husbands were away. All together, 15.8 percent of the in-migrant married men and 13.1 percent of the in-migrant married women were living apart from their husbands or wives. The corresponding percentages for nonmigrants were 2.9 percent of the married men and 10.4 percent of the married women.

War workers, service men's wives, and others temporarily separated from their spouses, in many cases moved in with relatives or took rooms in lodginghouses and dormitories instead of maintaining homes of their own. Only 40.4 percent of the married women not living with their husbands in 1944 were heads of families. The remainder, numbering 1,821, were living with relatives or as lodgers. Most of these separated couples will doubtless want homes of their own when they are reunited after the war. If they remain in Muskegon County, they will provide a sizeable cushion of demand for the additional houses built during the war or for new construction.

Another, though relatively minor, source of potential demand for postwar housing is represented by married couples who have moved in with other families or have taken rooms during the war instead of establishing homes of their own. In Muskegon County there were 978 couples in 1944 who were not living as separate families, including 622 who were living with their parents or other relatives, 284 who had rooms as lodgers in private homes, and 72 who were living in lodginghouses, hotels, dormitories, etc. In many cases these couples may have made such living arrangements so that the wife could work, or for other reasons of necessity or convenience, but no doubt many of them would establish separate households if they could find suitable houses or apartments.

Federal Security Agency

COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES

Region I

120 Boylston Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

COMPOSITE REPORT
ON
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS AREA

November 1943

R E S T R I C T E D

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

COMPOSITE REPORT
ON
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA
(As established by War Manpower Commission)

Communities Included

Boston

Arlington	Hull	Rovore
Belmont	Malden	Scituate
Braintree	Medford	Somerville
Brookline	Melrose	Wakefield
Cambridge	Milton	Watertown
Chelsea	Needham	Wellesley
Cohasset	Newton	Weymouth
Everett	Norwell	Winthrop

Quincy Hingham

Prepared By

Federal Security Agency
COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES
120 Boylston Street
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REGION I

November 1943

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ACTION ITEMS

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Action in Progress</u>	<u>Other Indicated Action</u>
1. Shortage of 5,000 men workers to meet demand. (Sec. II-B, p. 8)	1. In Boston, committee appointed by Mayor to make plans for campaign to provide workers for war plants in order to remove Boston from Group II Labor Stringency Area.	1. Possible use of workers now in non-manufacturing types of work to take part-time work on Victory shifts.
2. Shortage of skilled and unskilled ship workers. (Sec. II-B, p. 8)	2. In-Plant Training Courses.	
3. Absenteeism (Sec. II-B, p. 9)	3. Some employers are dropping chronic offenders. Labor Produc. Division, Regional Office, WPB, endeavoring to popularize term "attendance record" in place of "absenteeism."	
4. Turnover (Sec. II-B, p. 9)	4. WMC is undertaking to induce employers with high rates to adopt plan of "exit interviews" to determine reason for voluntary quits, particularly of women workers.	4. WMC to assist each establishment to correct causes.
5. Danger of breakdown in transportation. (Sec. IV-B, p. 16)	5. Survey by WMC and OIT to determine number of automobile mechanics and parts in New England.	5. Staggering of working hours in more establishments.
6. Cross Traffic of Workers. (Sec. IV-B, p. 16)		6. Situation which would require action at national level.
7. High School pupils leaving school to accept employment. (Sec. IV-D, pp. 18 and 19)	7. Campaign through press and radio to discourage this practice. Check-up by certifying officers of school departments of students employed on temporary summer working certificates.	7. More rigid enforcement of child labor laws.

Action Items (Continued)

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Action in Progress</u>	<u>Other Indicated Action</u>
5. Insufficient water-supply surplus in some communities to meet emergencies. (Sec. IV-E-1, p.21)	8. State Public Health Department holding hearings to determine action.	
9. Pollution of beaches due to poor facilities for sewage disposal in Boston Metropolitan Area. (Sec. IV-E-2, p.22)	9. In 1941, the State of Massachusetts passed a bill to appropriate \$15,000,000 for construction of a new sewerage system, provided 25 percent of the estimated cost was made available from Federal funds.	9. A possible post-war project.
10. Food Inspection (Sec. IV-E-3, p.23)	10. The State Health Dept., in cooperation with U.S. Health Dept., is making a thorough survey of restaurant sanitation, including a laboratory analysis. Quincy, part of Boston, and Brookline are among communities first to be surveyed. Three-day seminar on restaurant sanitation is being held under auspices of U.S. Public Health Service in cooperation with State Health Departments of Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire.	10. Restaurants not complying with Public Health regulations will be called upon to correct any unsanitary conditions found as a result of sanitary analysis.
11. Collection of garbage and refuse unsatisfactory in certain districts. (Sec. IV-E-5, pp. 23, 24, 25)	11. Several communities are considering installing incinerators.	11. A possible post-war project.
12. Use of recreation areas by military authorities for drill purposes. (Sec. IV-G, p.43)		
13. Shortage of pin boys in bowling alleys. (Sec. IV-G, p.43)		

Action Items (Continued)

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Action in Progress</u>	<u>Other Indicated Action</u>
14. Need for more Social Protection activities. (Sec. IV-I, p. 55)	14. Report on Venereal Disease Problems in Boston by Boston Social Protection Committee.	14. Training of police-women to be of assistance in patrolling places of amusement.
15. Juvenile Delinquency. (Sec. IV-K, p. 57)	15. Formation of Massachusetts Youth Committee to stimulate interest in the problems of youth. Office of Juvenile Adjustment established in Boston school system.	15. Investigation by head of Office of Juvenile Adjustment to determine what the delinquency problem is and causes of delinquency.
16. Industrial Feeding. (Sec. IV-L, p. 58)	16. Establishment of Food Conservation Branch in the Nutrition and Food Conservation Division of War Food Administration to be concerned with conservation and nutrition from community and industrial angles.	

COMPOSITE REPORT

BOSTON-QUINCY-HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA

I. GENERAL

The territory considered in this report constitutes the greater part of the Boston Labor Market Area, as set up by the War Manpower Commission, and includes the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy*, Revere, and Somerville, and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Braintree*, Brookline, Cohasset, Hingham*, Hull, Milton*, Needham, Norwell, Scituate, Wakefield, Watertown, Wellesley, Weymouth*, and Winthrop. All communities are within a 20-mile radius of Boston.

The balance of the area including the cities of Waltham and Woburn, and the towns of Acton, Bedford, Burlington, Carlyle, Concord, Lexington, Lincoln, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Wayland, Weston, Wilmington and Winchester may be covered in a subsequent report depending upon developments, since the problems of these communities do not now impinge too closely upon Boston.

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts. Settled in 1630 by Puritan colonists, its original name was Trimountaine. This name was later changed to Boston by order of the Court of Assistants. From its foundation until 1775, when it was incorporated as a town, Boston was not only the most outstanding but also the most populous town in the American colonies. It was incorporated as a city in 1882.

A. Geography

Boston is situated at the head of Massachusetts Bay and possesses a harbor capable of accommodating the world's largest steamers. It has a harbor area of 30,000 acres and 141 linear miles of water front. Its main ship channel has a low-water depth of 40 feet and the city's water front is 6-1/2 miles from the open sea.

Boston is 230 miles northeast of New York City and 2900 miles from Liverpool, England.

Quincy is situated on Quincy Bay. It is only seven miles from the heart of Boston and has an excellent harbor, with considerable shipping activities.

Weymouth, Hingham, Hull, Cohasset, Scituate, and Winthrop border on Quincy Bay, Hingham Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean respectively, while the other cities and towns considered in this report are inland municipalities.

* These communities were covered by the Quincy-Hingham Defense Area Report prepared by this office on 3/28/42 and Supplemental Report of September 1942.

B. Population

Composition of Population

The following table shows the population according to the 1940 Census of the communities covered by this report and the composition of the population:

	Total Population 1940	White		Negro	Other Races
		Native Born	Foreign Born		
Arlington	40,013	32,617	7,342	35	19
Belmont	26,867	22,071	4,744	51	1
Boston	770,816	564,602	180,864	23,679	1,671
Braintree	16,378	13,961	2,411	5	1
Brookline	49,786	38,184	11,266	279	57
Cambridge	110,897	81,297	24,558	4,858	166
Chelsea	41,259	28,659	12,262	264	74
Cohasset	3,111	2,664	406	35	6
Feverett	46,784	35,011	10,882	877	14
Hingham	8,003	6,956	977	67	3
Hull	2,167	1,858	309	0	0
Malden	58,010	44,592	12,922	479	17
Medford	63,083	50,654	11,766	648	15
Melrose	25,333	21,776	3,486	64	7
Milton	18,708	15,740	2,919	46	3
Needham	12,445	10,435	1,991	17	4
Newton	69,873	58,127	11,034	680	32
Norwell	1,871	1,611	213	47	0
Quincy	75,810	61,078	14,687	17	28
Revere	34,405	26,665	7,689	46	5
Scituate	4,130	3,568	465	93	4
Somerville	102,177	78,032	23,855	262	28
Wakefield	16,223	13,265	2,929	26	3
Watertown	35,427	27,127	8,284	9	7
Wellesley	15,127	12,808	2,207	104	8
Weymouth	23,868	20,594	3,216	48	10
Winthrop	16,768	13,955	2,768	45	-

Population Increase

The only index we have of any population change is the census figures which include the following five counties: Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk, with a 1940 population of 2,824,955. The area under consideration in this report had a 1940 population of 1,689,339. From a population angle, the report covers approximately 60 percent of the population in these five Eastern Massachusetts counties.

The five counties, according to the most recent census estimate, lost 129,255 (or 4.6) of its population between April 1, 1940, and March 1, 1943, based upon an adjustment of Ration Book #2 figures. This loss is attributed

in a large part, to losses to military forces; and since the area under consideration is a thickly populated section of the five counties, it is fair to assume that most of the population loss fell within this area.

No attempt has been made to estimate the present population of the various cities within the area, with the exception of Quincy, which had an estimated population of 80,000 in September 1943, an increase of 5.5 percent over the 1940 population of 75,810; and Hingham, which had an estimated population of 9,000 in October 1943, a 12.4 increase over the 1940 population of 8003.

Except for a reshuffling of the population within the area and losses to the armed forces, there appears to be little change in the population figures.

Subject to passage of an appropriation by Congress, the Bureau of the Census plans to make tabulations on the basis of samples of applications for War Ration Book #4, which has just been issued. The Boston Area will be included in this tabulation.

C. Economic Characteristics

Because of its highly diversified industries, this Area is not subject to violent fluctuations, as opposed to the single-industry communities, and has therefore a more stable market.

Greater Boston is a major trading and service center, serving Eastern Massachusetts, and is a focal distribution point for the entire New England area. In 1940, some 348,000 persons were engaged in wholesale and retail trade and in service occupations, as against 171,000 employed in all manufacturing.

At the present time, approximately 300,000 are employed in manufacturing and some 356,000 are engaged in wholesale and retail trade and service.

The port of Boston stands seventeenth among the ports of the world and has excellent terminal and warehouse facilities. Unique among these are the fish-freezing and storage plants, its wool warehouses, and facilities devoted to packeting and marketing tea. The construction of Commonwealth Pier by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts just before World War I gave to Boston what has been classed as the first freight and passenger pier in the world. A very large lumber terminal is in operation in Charlestown on the Mystic River.

Government Drydock at South Boston puts the Port of Boston among the leaders in repair facilities. This drydock is one of the largest in the world, and the only one in the western hemisphere capable of accommodating the largest steamers.

Cambridge, known as the "University City," lies north of the Charles River Basin. It has over 500 industries and is a great warehouse center. Settled in 1630, a steady transition has taken place between the old New England town with its college atmosphere, built around Harvard University over 300 years ago, to the great, modern city, with its 41 private educational institutions.

Quincy and the area south is predominantly a suburban or manufacturing area. While large numbers of the inhabitants commute daily to Boston to work, others are gainfully employed in local manufacturing industries, chief of which are shipbuilding and shoe manufacturing. Other types of manufacturing include foundry products, gears, lumber and mill work, paints and varnish, and telephone and signaling systems.

Granite quarries and stone-cutting establishments in Quincy provide employment for several hundred workers.

Many of the smaller towns in this region are primarily residential communities. Recreational activities are important to the towns of Hull (Nantasket Beach), Cohasset, and Scituate.

D. Governmental Characteristics

The eleven cities in the area considered in this report have the following forms of City Government:

"Mayor and Council" --	Boston Fverott Malden Medford Quincy Revere Somerville
------------------------	--

"Mayor and Aldermen" --	Chelsea Melrose Newton
-------------------------	------------------------------

"Plan E, City Manager" --	Cambridge
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The sixteen towns have the "Town Meeting" form of government.

The assessed valuation, tax rates, and bonded indebtedness of the communities are shown in the table on the following page.

<u>Community</u>	1942	1943	<u>Valuation 1943</u>	<u>Bonded Indebtedness</u>	
	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Date</u>
Arlington	\$35.60	\$32.00	\$ 56,176,400	\$ 267,282	8/42
Belmont	27.40	27.20	53,163,165	547,500	12/41
Boston	41.00	41.00	1,445,668,300	145,409,600	9/42
Braintree	31.60	29.60	27,791,000	610,600	8/42
Brookline	23.90	22.00	134,434,200	1,083,000	8/42
Cambridge	43.90	39.90	169,908,800	8,180,500	8/42
Chelsea	49.80	48.80	42,519,300	2,107,900	12/41
Cohasset	24.00	24.00	9,645,440	-	
Everett	35.00	32.00	75,009,375	1,570,900	9/42
Hingham	26.00	24.00	17,285,143	-	
Hull	32.00	31.00	16,900,545	-	
Malden	42.40	41.40	69,075,850	3,283,000	10/42
Medford	41.00	39.40	78,469,450	3,576,500	10/42
Melrose	30.60	28.40	39,359,700	383,000	8/42
Milton	26.00	25.00	39,774,360	959,000	6/42
Needham	28.50	27.50	27,185,239	405,500	12/42
Newton	28.00	27.00	169,051,900	5,193,000	8/42
Norwell	38.00	36.00	2,369,490	-	
Quincy	31.00	30.00	130,908,075	3,807,000	8/42
Revere	47.40	46.40	39,655,850	1,327,965	8/42
Scituate	32.00	30.00	13,028,344	532,500	8/42
Somerville	41.00	40.40	113,470,800	5,003,229	8/42
Wakefield	30.40	28.00	22,271,425	-	
Watertown	35.00	31.60	51,468,760	890,000	12/41
Wellesley	21.50	19.50	45,293,985	712,000	7/42
Weymouth	25.50	23.50	51,914,154	335,000	8/42
Winthrop	27.40	27.00	24,010,200	-	

E. Social Characteristics

Approximately 22 percent of the population in the area covered by this report is foreign-born. The largest groups are from Canada, Italy, Irish Free State, and Russia. The table given on the following page gives the percentage breakdown for communities having more than 10,000 foreign-born. A second table gives the total foreign-born population in the area covered by these same communities, according to country of origin.

Table Giving Total Foreign-Born Population in the Area Covered
by Communities Listed in Preceding Table, According to
Country of Origin

Canada French.....	1,616
Canadian Other.....	62,946
England.....	12,658
Germany.....	395
Irish Free State.....	53,807
Italy.....	53,087
Newfoundland.....	1,803
North Ireland.....	478
Poland.....	8,106
Portugal.....	2,705
Russia.....	40,389
Scotland.....	2,942
Sweden.....	1,832
Other.....	71,332
Total.....	<u>314,096</u>

II. WAR ACTIVITIES

A. Military

In addition to the usual complement of military facilities at a port of embarkation, there are ten Harbor Ports, the Watertown Arsenal, and the Naval Hospital. The First Service Command Headquarters is also located in this area.

B. Industrial Situation

The principal effect of the war upon the industrial pattern of the area has been the expansion of the shipbuilding industry, which employed approximately 20,000 in 1940. This figure has risen to approximately 100,000--an increase of 500 percent. Total employment in war industries in this area as of September 1, was 218,835 (159,794 men, 58,041 women).

Contracts reported in confidential reports of the War Production Board as being awarded to Boston manufacturers give a misleading impression, since the implements of war covered by these contracts are manufactured in a series of plants throughout New England.

War Manpower

Because of its war activities, this area, on October 5, 1943, was advanced by the War Manpower Commission to Group II (an area of labor stringency or in which a labor shortage may be anticipated within six months) from Group III (an area in which a general labor shortage may be anticipated after six months). The War Manpower Commission has assigned Mr. Leon J. Kowal as Acting Area Director, with headquarters at 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

A Labor Stabilization Agreement covering the Boston Labor Market Area was adopted by the Labor Management Committee in Boston and became effective June 15. This Plan was operative until October 15. Since then, the Boston Area has proceeded under the Interim Plan covering the transfer of workers in the absence of a revised local Voluntary Stabilization Plan.

Labor Demand and Supply

The labor demand for this area by war industries for the period September 1943 to March 1944 is estimated at 41,000¹ (22,500 men and 18,500). Of this number, 22,000 are required for expansion and 19,000 for replacement, including military. Included in the expansion estimate are requirements for essential, locally needed services, such as laundries and hospitals.

No expansion demand is reported for public utilities, which now employ approximately 11,200 workers.

It is anticipated that most employers will not be able to meet their full hiring schedules, and in the face of labor shortages, will devise means for maintaining their production schedules with fewer workers than they now believe necessary. Some employers have already started to weed out less effective workers, and as man-hour productivity has risen, to reduce their estimates of labor needs. Others believe that they can reduce their peak needs if they can stabilize their labor forces.

The estimated labor supply available to meet the demand for both men and women consists of approximately 5,000 unemployed workers, 16,000 new entrants into the labor market (this includes normal new entrants and women who might be induced to enter the labor force), commuters from adjacent areas, and transfers from non-war industries.

While it is expected that the supply of women included in the above estimated available supply might meet the demand for 18,500, the supply of male workers will fall short by at least 5,000.

In Boston, a committee has been appointed by the Mayor to make plans for a campaign to provide workers for war plants in order to remove Boston from Group II Labor Stringency Area.

Training

Skilled and semi-skilled ship workers are virtually unobtainable, and intensive in-plant training courses are conducted to alleviate acute shortages in the upper skilled brackets.

¹Included in this demand is a small number for Waltham and Woburn.

Employment of Women

The number of women in war industries increased 10,836 (an increase of approximately 33 percent) from July 1942 to July 1943, but between July and September 1943, the increase has been only 1018. While in transportation, utilities, and services, the increase in total employment was only 6 percent, the number of women employed increased 30 percent between July 1942 and July 1943.

Absenteeism

While the time lost through unavoidable absence from work is not excessively great, unauthorized absenteeism has been an important operating problem; and to counteract this flagrant practice, some employers are, after due warning, discharging chronic offenders.

The Labor Production Division, Regional Office, WPB, is endeavoring to popularize the term "attendance record" in place of "absenteeism." It is felt that the use of this new term offers a positive approach to the general problem and tends to eliminate the connotation so commonly associated with "absenteeism."

Labor Turnover

The separations in this area have increased from 6.04 in May 1943 to 7.5 in August 1943. The majority of the separations were voluntary quits (women predominating). The balance was made up of military withdrawals, discharges, and withdrawals for miscellaneous causes.

The War Manpower Commission is undertaking to induce employers with high rates of turnover to adopt a plan of "exit interviews" to determine the reason for voluntary quits, particularly women workers. WMC is planning to assist establishments to correct causes which are reported to them by employers.

III. PLANNING

The original planning enabling act in Massachusetts was established by Chapter 495 of the Massachusetts Acts of 1913. In the tercentenary codification of the Massachusetts Laws in 1932, this was incorporated as Chapter 41 of the General Laws, Sections 70-72. Under that chapter, the planning board had recommendatory powers only; where a city accepted the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 41, Section 73, the board of survey could also be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city council. These boards, however, must have been established prior to December 31, 1936, to be in operation under this chapter.

Inasmuch as the above act had been in existence for more than twenty years, new legislation was sought to improve the planning phases of the communities of the Commonwealth. "An Improved Method of Municipal Planning" (Chapter 211 of the Laws of 1936) was enacted. This abolished the establishment

of planning boards and boards of survey under General Laws, Chapter 41, Sections 70-73. The acceptance of the new statute by a community requires a planning board established thereunder, among other things, to prepare a master or study plan for the area and at the same time gives to it authority over subdivision plans; or, if accepted in part, it may be invoked to strengthen the arm of the existing board of survey.

Many of the cities and towns are today functioning under the authority of the original planning enabling act (Chapter 41 of the General Laws).

Of the twenty-seven localities considered in this report, seven cities and eight towns are organized under the original planning enabling act (Chapter 41); four cities and seven towns are operating under the improved method of municipal planning (Chapter 211).

The following tables indicate under what authorization the communities are functioning:

PLANNING BOARDS ORGANIZED UNDER THE ORIGINAL PLANNING ENABLING ACT
(CHAPTER 41)

<u>Community</u>	<u>No. of Bd. Members</u>	<u>Appropriation 1943</u>	<u>Master Plan</u>	<u>Plotting Control</u>	<u>Zoning</u>	<u>Building Code</u>
Arlington	5	\$ 600.00	No	x	Yes	Yes
Belmont	3	100.00	No	x ₁	Yes	Yes
Boston	9	26,300.00	No	x ₁	Yes	Yes
Braintree	5	300.00 #	Yes	x	Yes	Yes
Cambridge	5	N.R.	No	x	Yes	Yes
Chelsea	5	N.R.	No	None	Yes	Yes
Hull	5	None	-	None	Yes	No
Newton	7	100.00	No	x ₂	Yes	Yes
Quincy	6	200.00 ^{3/}	No	x	Yes	Yes
Revere	3	N.R.	No	None	Yes	Yes
Scituate	5	N.R.	No	None	Yes	No
Somerville	5	N.R.	Yes	None	Yes	Yes
Wakfield	5	200.00	No	x	Yes	Yes
Watertown	5	N.R.	No	x	Yes	Yes
Weymouth	7	N.R.	No	x ###	Yes	Yes

N.R. = No Report

= 1942 Appropriation

= Chapter 211, adopted in 1941, but new members have not been elected under it. Hence, legally still functioning under Chapter 41, with Board of Survey under Chapter 41 also.

¹/Board of Survey powers given to Board of Street Commissioners.

²/Planning Board acts as Board of Survey under special act.

³/Also given \$3000 for zoning.

COMMUNITIES HAVING PLANNING BOARDS ORGANIZED UNDER THE IMPROVED
METHOD OF MUNICIPAL PLANNING (CHAPTER 211)

<u>Community</u>	<u>No. of Bd. Members</u>	<u>Appropriation 1943</u>	<u>Master Plan</u>	<u>Plotting Control</u>	<u>Zoning</u>	<u>Building Code</u>
Brookline	5	\$410	Yes	x	Yes	Yes
Cohasset	5	None	Yes	x	No	No
Everett	5	2295	N.R.	x	Yes	Yes
Hingham	5	500	No	x	Yes	Yes
Malden	7	250	Yes	x	Yes	Yes
Medford	5	N.R.	No	x	Yes	Yes
Melrose	9	75	Yes	x	Yes	Yes
Milton	5	N.R.	Yes	x	Yes	Yes
Norham	5	390	Yes	x	Yes	Yes
Wellesley	5	3000#	Yes	x	Yes	Yes
Winthrop	5	100##	Yes	x	Yes	Yes

N.R. . . No Report

#1942 Appropriation

##Chapter 211 adopted in 1941, but new members have not been elected under it. Hence, legally still functioning under Chapter 41, with Board of Survey under Chapter 41 also.

The town of Norwell has no Planning Board authorization. Zoning ordinances only are reported.

IV. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

A. Housing
Private

According to the 1940 Census, there were 465,884 dwelling units in the 11 cities and 16 towns included in the area being reported upon. Of these, 31,607 were vacant; but 26,261 only were available--for sale or rent.

The number (434,277) of occupied dwelling units represents approximately the number of private households in the area at that time (1940). The table on the following page reflects the number of occupied and vacant dwelling units.

Community	City or Town	Number of Dwelling Units (1940)			
		Total	Occupied	Vacant--For sale or Rent Number	Percent of Total
Arlington	Town	10,791	10,465	311	2.9
Belmont	"	7,181	6,969	191	2.7
Boston	City	211,451	197,407	13,618	6.4
Braintree	Town	4,470	4,269	175	3.9
Brookline	"	13,690	12,749	911	6.7
Cambridge	City	30,184	28,724	1,324	4.4
Chelsea	"	10,551	9,957	587	5.6
Cohasset	Town	1,108	834	82	7.4
F Everett	City	12,038	11,763	265	2.2
Hingham	Town	2,653	2,123	159	6.0
Hull	"	3,633	584	2,706	74.5
Malden	City	15,953	15,367	552	3.5
Medford	"	16,541	16,023	499	3.0
Melrose	"	7,125	6,897	212	3.0
Milton	Town	5,046	4,888	143	2.8
Needham	"	3,497	3,343	149	4.3
Newton	City	18,348	17,441	836	4.6
Norwell	Town	655	544	48	7.3
Quincy	City	21,819	20,386	1,104	5.1
Revere	"	9,232	8,497	666	7.2
Scituate	Town	2,934	1,214	1,105	37.7
Somerville	City	27,339	26,271	987	3.6
Wakfield	Town	4,407	4,193	189	4.3
Watertown	"	8,940	8,720	205	2.3
Wellesley	"	3,938	3,723	165	4.2
Weymouth	"	7,294	6,463	520	7.1
Winthrop	"	5,066	4,463	552	10.9
Totals		465,884	434,277	28,261	

The above indicates a vacancy ratio of 6.06 percent.

In April 1940, the housing census reported a total of 38,325 units vacant, for sale or for rent, in the entire Boston housing market area. (This area consists of Boston proper and 82 incorporated Massachusetts cities and towns in a radius of approximately 25 miles.) These units reflect a vacancy ratio of 5.9 percent.

Between April 1940 and October 1941, the dwelling inventory of the Boston housing market area is estimated to have increased by more than 10,000 units net, and in that period the number of vacancies declined by some 20,000 units. Combining these figures, it appeared that approximately 30,000 family dwelling units were absorbed into the occupied dwelling supply of the area. The three principal factors accounting for this high absorption since 1940 are: (1) In-migration of defense workers' families; (2) Increase in new-occupant group through marriage or grouping together of persons not related by marriage; (3) Undoubling of existing families as the result of increased incomes and purchasing power.

It should be noted, however, that the figures given above are for the entire Boston housing market area, which comprises many more communities than are included in this report. However, the data given is indicative of the trend.

The following tabulation indicates residential building permits issued (new building) in 22 of the 27 communities in the area considered for the years 1941 and 1942 and for 8 months of 1943:

Residential Building Permits Issued

<u>Community</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>First 8 Months of 1943</u>
Arlington	145	9	
Belmont	80	9	
Boston	494	242	66
Braintree	236	131	3
Brookline	144	16	
Cambridge	44	11	
Chelsea	2	1	
Everett	18	-	
Hingham	96	19	2
Malden	14	14	10
Medford	81	20	
Melrose	116	10	
Milton	148	26	
Needham	192	25	
Newton	357	53	6
Quincy	223	139	41
Revere	32	5	1
Somerville	2	-	
Watertown	53	23	38
Wellesley	231	24	
Weymouth	284	189	20
Winthrop	18	2	

According to the Bureau of Census figures (August 1943), a survey of vacancies in dwelling units of Boston and cities north of Boston in the middle of July showed that the gross vacancy rate was 3.3 percent in central and southern Boston^a and 2.2 percent in northern Boston and cities north of Boston^b. The survey, made at the request of the National Housing Agency, further indicated that the habitable rental vacancy rates in the respective areas were 2.5 percent and 1.5 percent.

^a/Includes all of Boston except the northern sections of Charlestown, East Boston, Allston, and Brighton.

^b/This area includes the northern Boston sections mentioned above and the cities north of Boston: Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Revere, and Somerville.

The above findings indicate practically no change in the number of occupied dwelling units in central and southern Boston, but a substantial increase in the northern area since October 1942, when a similar survey was made. At that time, the gross vacancy rates in the two areas were 3.2 percent and 1.4 percent, with habitable rental vacancy rates of 2.1 percent and 1.1 percent respectively.

A similar survey made in late October and early November 1942 in the Quincy area indicated a gross vacancy rate of 2.1 percent and a habitable rental vacancy rate of 0.3 percent. The gross vacancy rate shown above was somewhat lower than that reported in a similar survey of the same dwellings made in the area during March 1942. At that time, the gross vacancy rate was 2.6 percent.

While the vacancy census indicates a number of vacancies, zoning laws and the cost of conversion of the type of buildings left on the market for suitable habitation have been found to be a definite retarding factor in the light of the new building laws enacted since the Coconut Grove disaster.

Inability to procure critical materials for private housing has had a definite effect upon construction, as reflected in the tabulation of residential building permits issued for the year 1942 and for eight months of 1943.

The National Housing Agency has programmed 2,248 family units (under privately financed new construction), of which 1,992 have been completed; 248 are under construction; and 8 have been programmed but not under construction as of August 31, 1943.

Public Housing

Of the total units (2769) programmed for the Boston war locality, which includes Boston, Cambridge, Hingham, Quincy, and Weymouth, 2541 units have been assigned for the use of war workers in Boston proper. (See table as of August 31, 1943, shown below.)

<u>Locality</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>
<u>Boston</u>		
Charlestown	60*	May 1943
Roxbury-Orchard Park	774	February 1943
Heath Street	420	February 1942
East Boston	414	August 1942
South Boston	873	March 1941
	<u>2541</u>	
<u>Hingham</u>		
Old Colony Village	78	June 1943
<u>North Weymouth</u>		
Wessegussett Hill	100	December 1942
<u>Quincy</u>		
Squantun	50**	May 1941

*Originally programmed for slum clearance, but contract was not awarded until May 1942, when units were allocated for war workers.--**Navy management.

Fifty dwelling units have been constructed for Navy personnel at the Squantum Air Base and are located on the military reservation in Squantum.

In South Boston, the 873 units shown above, originally intended for slum clearance, were taken over for war workers at Quincy and elsewhere.

For the use of enlisted men and civilian war workers at stations in Weymouth, Hingham, and Squantum, 178 units have been completed.

A number of low-cost housing projects (slum clearance) have been constructed in the city of Boston and two projects in Cambridge, as reflected in the following tabulation:

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>
<u>Boston</u>		
Charlestown	1089	December 1940
Roxbury-Mission Hill	1023	April 1941
Lenox Street	306	November 1940
Old Harbor Village	1016	May 1938
	<u>3434</u>	
<u>Cambridge</u>		
Washington Flms	324	March 1942
New Towne Court	294	January 1938
	<u>618</u>	

Conversions

The National Housing Agency recently approved a program to locate 400 family units to provide living accommodations for workers at the Fore River and Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyards at Quincy and Hingham respectively.

Two hundred of these family units have been assigned under the publicly financed conversion program for shipyard workers. The communities which will be affected are the Dorchester and Hyde Park sections of Boston, the towns of Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, and Hull, and the city of Quincy. Of the 200 units assigned, 25 can be allocated to the Hull-Nantasket area.

The remainder (200 units) has been designated for privately financed conversion.

Summary

Boston and Quincy, Massachusetts, early in the defense program, were designated as "critical areas" to facilitate private housing construction and are areas eligible for mortgage insurance under Title VI of the National Housing Act.

A total of 5,417 units, referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, is made up of the following types of construction:

Privately financed new construction.....	2,248
Privately financed conversion.....	200
Publicly financed new construction.....	2,769
Publicly financed conversion.....	200

The housing situation in the Greater Boston Area (which includes Boston and at least fifteen of the communities in the immediate area) has been described as "definitely tight" with the most severe need being centered in the Quincy District.

Private and public construction, together with conversions and the utilization of existing vacancies, has tended toward the elimination of substantial housing shortages.

Since no large volume of in-migration has been experienced, the demand for additional housing facilities has been noted only in the vicinity of the South Shore shipyards. An important factor in the situation has been the dispersion of workers throughout the area.

Area Rent Office headquarters for Massachusetts are located at 10 Post Office Square, Boston. Mr. James H. Brennan is Area Rent Director.

Branch Offices are located in Cambridge and Quincy.

The city of Quincy has a Fair Rent Committee, and there is also a War Housing Center operating at that point.

B. Transportation

The transportation facilities in this area are severely taxed. The Elevated System* last year carried over 370,000,000, and the number carried this year from present indications will reach approximately 430,000,000. Last year, an hourly peak load of 125,108 was reported, and this year, a peak load of 146,369 has already been reported. Peak loads occur between 5 and 6 P.M. The changing of the Charlestown Navy Yard back to a two-shift day has aggravated conditions. Although the Elevated System has been able to handle this heavy load, it is believed that any additional load, such as might occur after a severe snowstorm, may cause great delay in transportation of war workers. An increasing number of female operators have been added to the Elevated personnel.

At the present time, 4500 automobiles are carrying workers into the Quincy and 5000 into the Hingham Shipyards for the three shifts. Cars are daily breaking down due to the need of major repairs, others are practically worn out; and it is believed that, if some action is not taken to provide mechanics to repair these cars, the auto transportation to shipyards will break down.

*The Boston Elevated Railway

In order to determine the number of automobile mechanics and automobile parts in New England, a survey is now being made by the War Manpower Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation, working jointly with the automobile dealers and trucking companies.

At the present time, 60 percent of the workers at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy live 0-10 miles from the plant; 15 percent, 10-20 miles. In the Quincy Shipyard, 30 percent of the workers live 0-10 miles from the plant and 40 percent, 10-20 miles.

Boston is subject to the same traffic problem as other labor-shortage areas in the cross-traffic of workers residing south of the city and working north and vice versa. A survey recently made shows that 20,000 workers are living either in Quincy or Hingham and working in Charlestown or living in Charlestown and working in Quincy or Hingham.

Boston is served by the Boston and Maine Railroad; New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad; and the Boston and Albany Railroad. Morning and evening schedules are arranged to accommodate commuters into and out of Boston. The New Haven Railroad is operating a special train to serve the Hingham Shipyard, leaving Boston at 6:25 A.M. and discharging passengers directly at the yard in time for work on the first shift. Passengers are picked up at the shipyard for the return trip.

The Commonwealth Airport, located in East Boston, has few rivals. It is easily accessible from the business district, and it offers regular air-transport service at frequent intervals between Boston and New York, Boston and Chicago, Boston, Springfield, and Albany, and to points in northern New England. Air mail leaves twelve times daily for New York to connect there with air mail routes to the South and West.

At this time, Governor's Island (72 acres) is being levelled and will be connected with the mainland and used as an addition to the present flying field. Plans are being approved for two 7,000-ft. runways and two 5,000-ft. runways. Boston has an eye to the post-war era and wants to be in position to take advantage of its strategic geographical position.

Post-war plans are also being made for the elevation of highways to relieve traffic.

C. Public Utilities

1. Communications

Telephone service is provided throughout the area by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

2. Electricity

The Boston Edison Company supplies electricity to Boston (with the exception of Charlestown, which is supplied with both gas and electricity by the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company), Arlington, Brookline, Chelsea, Milton, Needham, Newton, Somerville, and Watertown.

The Malden Electric Company supplies Everett, Malden, Medford, and Melrose.

The Suburban Gas and Electric Company supplies Revere and Winthrop.

The Weymouth Light and Power Company supplies Weymouth.

The Cambridge Electric Light Company supplies Cambridge.

The Quincy Electric Light and Power Company supplies Quincy.

Belmont, Braintree, Wakefield, and Wellesley have their own municipal plants.

3. Gas

Boston, Brookline, Chelsea, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Watertown, and Wellesley are supplied gas by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company;

Revere and Winthrop by the Suburban Gas and Electric Company;

Everett, Malden, Medford, and Melrose by the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company;

Cambridge and Somerville by the Cambridge Gas Light Company;

Arlington and Belmont by the Arlington Gas Light Company;

Braintree and Weymouth by the Old Colony Gas Company;

Needham by the Worcester Gas Light Company;

Wakefield by its own plant.

D. Education

All public schools in the cities covered by this report show a drop in attendance. In the majority of cases, the drop is in the High Schools, and while a small percentage of this drop is due to enlistments in the armed forces, the majority of boys and girls have left school to accept employment.

In Boston last summer, working certificates in unprecedented numbers were issued to boys and girls of high school age. They were summer certificates, good only until school reopened. When school opened, 1025 boys and girls who took summer jobs last June evidently decided in September

that they preferred the pay envelope to continuing their schooling. This number does not include those who officially signified their intention of not returning to school. It is estimated that in Boston alone, if it were not for the war, approximately 5,000 more boys and girls would be in high school.

All schools are not affected. College preparatory schools have maintained their enrollment. It is the schools which specialize in vocational training which are the most seriously affected--the Clerical School, the Vocational High School, and the Boys and Girls Trade Schools. The reasoning of the boys and girls, or their parents, seems to be: Why train for a trade when you can enter it today without training or be taught while on the job?

The certifying office of the Boston School Department is checking on the students illegally employed today on temporary summer working certificates. A campaign is also being waged through the press and by radio, as well as by personal letters to the parents of the students who did not return in September to bring home to them the fact that the first obligation of school youth is to take advantage of their educational opportunities for their own future good, and in order to prepare themselves for citizenship and for service to the nation. The War Manpower Commission has said, "Part-time employment is an excellent thing for a youngster of high-school age, but for his country's sake and his own, he should not leave school entirely."

The following tables show the total enrollment in Public and Parochial Schools in 1941, 1942, and 1943.

STATISTICS -- PUBLIC SCHOOLS				
Community	No. of Schools	Total Enrollment as of		
		October 1, 1941	October 1, 1942	October 1, 1943
Boston	268	109,466	104,752	101,320
Cambridge	22	14,027	13,260	11,933
Chelsea	7	6,160	5,842	5,446
F Everett	18	8,286	7,807	7,658
Malden	14	7,893	7,665	7,557
Medford	23	10,144	9,809	9,356
Melrose	11	4,037	3,901	3,746
*Newton	30	11,434	11,230	11,200
Quincy	24	12,464	11,897	11,455
Revere	17	6,411	6,115	5,730
Somerville	27	15,178	14,452	14,065

*It should be noted that, with the exception of Newton, all of the above show a drop of from 100 in Malden to 1,327 in Cambridge and 3,432 in Boston. According to the Newton School Board, while they have lost only six pupils due to employment, at least 45 percent of their high school pupils have part-time jobs. Some of these jobs run into a time schedule so long that it interferes with the proper preparation of school work. It is felt, therefore, that it is desirable that a maximum working schedule for pupils to undertake in addition to a school program should be arrived at.

STATISTICS -- PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Community	No. of Schools	Total Enrollment*		
		1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944
Boston	45	29,766	29,954	30,424
Cambridge	10	6,610	6,577	6,515
Chelsea	4	1,918	1,817	1,826
Everett	2	778	772	757
Malden	3	2,843	2,891	2,892
Medford	3	2,168	2,184	2,264
Melrose	1	496	514	534
Newton	4	2,086	2,050	2,066
Quincy	3	1,091	1,116	1,141
Revere	1	578	609	600
Somerville	4	3,601	3,576	3,603

*It will be noted that the parochial schools have maintained their normal enrollment, with the exception of Boston, which shows an increase of 470 over last year.

Among the institutions of higher learning in the area are the following:

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Harvard University
- Radcliffe College
- Emerson College
- Boston University
- Boston College
- Simmons College
- Suffolk University
- Portia Law School
- Massachusetts School of Art
- New England Conservatory of Music
- Tufts Medical and Dental Schools
- Wellesley College

E. Health and Sanitation

1. Water Supply

Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Watertown, and Winthrop secure their water supply from the Metropolitan Boston Water Supply System.

The Water Division of the Metropolitan District Commission now receives its supply from Quabbin Reservoir through a 25-mile tunnel to Wachusett Reservoir. From there, it is carried by aqueduct to the Sudbury Reservoir, and from Sudbury Reservoir it is taken through Weston Aqueduct to Weston Reservoir, and from there distributed through mains. Water is also taken from Sudbury Reservoir into Sudbury Aqueduct and brought down to Chestnut Hill Reservoir. All emergencies are well provided for.

Braintree owns and operates its own system, taking water from Great Pond. It is filtered and pumped to standpipes located on what is known as Lincoln Heights, from which it flows by gravity to the consumer. Daily delivery capacity is 2,000,000 gals. Total storage capacity is 600,000,000 gals.

Brookline has its own water system, securing its supply from driven wells. Daily delivery capacity is 5,250,000 gals. Total storage capacity is 9,160,000 gals. When the supply is low, or in case of emergency, additional water is secured from the Water Division of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Cambridge has its own water system, securing its supply from Hobbs, Stony, and Fresh Ponds. (Pure-filtered water). Daily delivery capacity is 24,000,000 gals. Total storage capacity is 4,326,000,000 gals. In cases of emergency, additional water is secured from the Water Division of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Hingham is delivered water from a private company known as the Hingham Water Company; the supply originating from Fulling Mill and Accord Ponds. It is filtered and pumped to standpipes.

Needham owns and operates its own supply. Water is taken from dug, driven, and gravel-packed wells, from which it is pumped to standpipes. Daily delivery capacity is 2,050,000 gals. Total storage capacity is 1,000,000 gals. In case of emergency, additional water is secured from the Water Division of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Newton has its own water system, securing its supply from artesian wells, and in case of emergency, from the Water Division of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Wakefield has its own water system, securing its supply from Crystal Lake. Daily delivery capacity is 2,500,000 gals. Total storage capacity is 1,200,000 gals.

Wellesley has its own water system, securing its water from wells. Daily delivery capacity is 1,341,000 gals. Total storage capacity is 3,000,000 gals.

2. Sewage Disposal

The entire population of Boston is accessible to the public sewerage system. Only a few cesspools are in use in isolated areas.

The sewage from the city proper, Roxbury, and part of Dorchester is disposed of by the Boston Main Drainage System, which has an outlet into tide water at Moon Island, in Squantum. The system is a combined system. The sewage is disposed of untreated. The average daily flow is 10 million gallons a day.

The sewage for Charlestown and East Boston is disposed of by the North Metropolitan System, having an outlet at Deer Island. The sewage is discharged untreated. The sewage for Brighton, and West Roxbury is

disposed of by the South Metropolitan System, having an outlet at Nut Island, Quincy. The sewage is discharged untreated.

Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Revere, Somerville, Wakefield, and Winthrop have public sewerage systems, with disposal in the North Metropolitan System. The sewage is discharged untreated.

Quincy has a public sewerage system accessible to 75,000, or 94 percent of the population. The sewage is disposed of in the South Metropolitan System untreated. There are 1,000 cesspools or septic tanks used by 5,000 of the population. These cesspools and septic tanks are under strict supervision and built only by permit and strict adherence to Health Department specifications as to type and construction. Inspection is made by a sanitation inspector.

Braintree, Brockline, Milton, Needham, Newton, Watertown, and Wollosley have public sewerage systems, with sewage disposed of in the South Metropolitan System untreated.

Weymouth has no public sewerage system but has 4,750 cesspools or septic tanks and 75 privies in remote sections sparsely populated.

The town of Hingham has no public sewer except a small sewer built in 1900 that serves as an overflow of cesspools for about 20 homes in one section of the town. Sewage in Hingham is treated by individual property owners by cesspools or septic tanks. The sewage from the Bothlehen-Hingham plant in Hingham is disposed of through a force main into the southern Metropolitan sewer system in North Weymouth.

The whole sewerage system of this area has long been open to criticism and frequent campaigns have been instituted to secure legislative action in an effort to eliminate existing conditions. The Health Department of Quincy has been strong in its criticism due to the fact that, time and again, the Quincy beaches have had to be closed due to pollution of the water from untreated sewage frequently deposited along its shores.

At the southern tip of Quincy Bay is located the outlet for the South Metropolitan Sewer (serving 645,000 persons) with an average discharge of 85.6 m.g.d. At the northern tip of the bay is a surface outlet, discharging 75.3 m.g.d. and serving another 500,000 persons in Boston proper. This totals 1,145,000 people being served with an average discharge of 161.8 m.g.d. into Quincy Bay--a small portion of Boston Harbor. Just across the channel in Boston Harbor is another subsurface outlet with a larger discharge than either of the others. This is also untreated sewage.

3. Food Inspection and Control

State laws pertaining to food sanitation are explicit and cover a wide range of duties pertaining to maintenance of sanitation and food-handling establishments. The State Health Department does not, however, exercise close supervision of restaurants in incorporated cities. Its service is mainly supervisory. State inspectors occasionally visit and accompany food inspectors in their work.

In some of the smaller communities within the area, food inspection and control are rather unsatisfactory. There are no local ordinances, and inspections are not made frequently enough.

In the larger communities, due to the shortage of labor, the sanitation of food handling has fallen down. This condition will necessitate more frequent inspection, which will require the employment of more food inspectors on various Boards of Health. As an example, in the city of Revere, the agent of the Health Department acts as food and milk inspector, in conjunction with his other duties. It would appear, therefore, that little inspection is made of the food sold by the establishments along Revere Beach Boulevard, where thousands are fed daily in the summer months.

4. Milk Control

The supply, examination, and control of milk in this area is considered fairly adequate. Between 90 and 100 percent of all milk is pasteurized.

Since October 1, 1943, a regulation has been adopted by the Boston Board of Health which states that all milk sold in Boston must be pasteurized. This includes the .4 percent of milk formerly certified by the Medical Milk Commission of Boston, Inc. It is expected that other communities within the Area will adopt a similar regulation.

5. Garbage and Refuse Collection and Disposal

In Boston, garbage is collected partly by the city and partly by contract. In certain areas, farmers are also allowed to collect the garbage. Collections are made at least once a week in winter and twice a week in summer. Its disposal is by contract. The garbage is taken by the Sanitary Department to one of two stations, one on Albany Street and the other on Victory Road. From there, it is taken by barge to Spectacle Island and dumped.

Refuse is collected partly by the Sanitary Department and partly by contract and is taken to the Mile Road Dump for land filling.

In Cambridge, garbage is collected by the Cambridge Street Department and sold at the City Garbage Dump on New Street.

Refuse is collected by the Street Department. Ashes are disposed of in the City Dump, and the balance of the refuse is burned in the city incinerator.

In Chelsea, garbage is collected by contract and fed uncooked to pigs.

Refuse is collected by contract.

In Everett, garbage is collected by contract with a farmer and is fed uncooked to pigs.

Refuse is collected by the Board of Public Works and is taken to the dump as land filling.

In Malden, the garbage is collected by the Street and Water Department and conveyed to a hopper, where it is sold by contract.

The refuse is collected by the Street Department and taken to the City Dump.

In Medford, garbage is collected by contract and sold uncooked to farmers.

Refuse is collected by the city and conveyed to the City Dump.

In Melrose, garbage is collected by the city and sold to a contractor, who disposes of it uncooked to farmers.

With the exception of waste paper, refuse is collected by the city and conveyed to the City Dump. Paper is collected by contract.

In Newton, the garbage is collected twice weekly under contract and is fed uncooked to pigs.

Refuse is collected every other week and burned in incinerators.

In Quincy, garbage is collected by the Sanitary Division, Public Works Department, of the city and disposed of in hoppers. It is then sold to farmers, who empty the hoppers daily. Collections are made twice a week in winter and three times a week in summer. As there are no piggeries in Quincy, no check is made as to whether garbage is cooked before feeding it to pigs. This method is considered unsatisfactory, and the Quincy Health Department has recommended an incinerator plant.

Refuse is used for filling quarry holes to eliminate the hazard of children's drowning. This hazard is created when the holes fill with water. Water is pumped out before refuse is dumped.

In Revere, garbage collection is by contract. The contractor feeds the garbage uncooked to his pigs.

Refuse is collected by the Public Works Department and taken to the City Dump.

In Somerville, garbage is collected by contract and fed uncooked to pigs.

Refuse is collected by the Sanitary Department and dumped in Medford for land filling.

Summary

The disposal of garbage within certain communities is considered unsatisfactory. Dumping of Boston garbage on Spectacle Island tends to retard progressive development of shore areas either for residences or for recreation purposes due to the odor when there is an East wind or a sea breeze. Complaints of irregular collections are received from areas in Boston where farmers are allowed to collect. In Quincy, the method of garbage disposal is considered unsatisfactory by the Quincy Board of Health. In other communities the feeding of ~~uncooked garbage to pigs~~ is considered unsatisfactory. There are no reported rat conditions.

6. Health Organization

This area has, in the majority of the communities, well-organized and well-staffed health organizations. The Health Department of Boston is outstanding in its accomplishments, especially through its health units (health centers) which are located throughout the city, thus bringing health services to the doors of the community.

Boston

The City of Boston's Department of Health is under the supervision of a Health Commissioner (Medical Doctor) appointed by the Mayor every four years.

The Department consists of the following Divisions and Services.

Division of Communicable Disease

Personnel

1 Deputy Commissioner in Charge	1 Nurse
13 Medical Inspectors	2 Stenographers
1 Veterinarian	1 Clerk
1 Investigator	1 Clinical Clerk

Paid by Federal funds:

1 Director (USPHS), 2 Nurses, 1 Stenographer

Division of Tuberculosis

Personnel

1 Deputy Commissioner in Charge	1 Medical Stenographer
1 Physician-in-Chief	1 Clerk-Stenographer
13 Examining Physicians	1 Chief Clerk
1 X-Ray Physician	3 Clerks
1 X-Ray Technician	

Division of Child Hygiene and Health Units*

Child Hygiene Division

1 Deputy Commissioner
8 Medical Inspectors
5 Stenographers
1 Executive Clerk
4 Clerks

Dental Service

1 Dental Director
13 Full-Time Dentists
1 Part-Time Dentist
10 Hygienists
1 Supply Clerk
1 Technician

Health Education Service

1 Director
1 Health Educator
1 Stenographer

Public Health Nursing Service

1 Director
10 Supervisors
113 Nurses

3 Nurses' Assistants
1 Stenographer
1 Clerk
2 Nutrition Workers

Laboratory Division

1 Bacteriologist in Charge
2 Bacteriologists
1 Bacteriologist-Serologist
1 Technician

3 Media Men
1 Laboratory Assistant
2 Clerks
1 Collector

Milk and Dairy Inspection Service

1 Milk Inspector and Chemist in Charge
1 Assistant Chemist
1 Assistant Chemist and Sanitary Biologist
1 Clerk and Laboratory Assistant

2 Clerks
1 Stenographer
3 Collectors of Samples
5 Dairy Inspectors

Food Inspection Division

1 Inspector in Charge
1 Chief Inspector
14 Food Inspectors

1 Superintendent of Peddlers
10 Constables
1 Clerk

*See end of section on Boston.

Abattoir Division

Personnel

1 Veterinarian in Charge 5 Slaughtering Inspectors

Housing and Sanitation Division

1 Inspector in Charge 1 Gas Inspector
4 Supervisors 2 Rat Control Inspectors
42 Housing and Sanitary 2 Clerks
 Inspectors 7 Constables

Division of Vital Statistics

1 Deputy Commissioner 3 Clerks

*Health Units: The Boston Health Units (health centers) which have been functioning from an early and humble beginning in 1916, continue to serve to advantage as the district headquarters of the Health Department, other municipal agencies, and the private health and welfare agencies of Boston.

The units are located in the West End, North End, South End, East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston, Whittier Street at Roxbury Crossing, and Savin Street in Roxbury. Built out of the income of the George Robert White Fund at a cost of three million dollars, they are a fitting monument to a generous citizen and a living demonstration of the value of coordinated effort and team-play in the field of health service and social effort. Here the doctor, nurse, health educator, sanitary and food inspectors, and other representatives of health agencies work shoulder to shoulder with the social worker and other representatives of the Relief Agency group.

In these Health Units are prenatal, infant, and preschool, tuberculosis, and dental clinics, conducted under the auspices of the Forsyth Dental Clinic. During the year 1942, visits made to the Well-Baby Clinic amounted to 59,868; to the Pre-Natal Clinic, 5,807; to the Dental Clinics, 39,191; and to the Tuberculosis Clinic, 19,203.

The Health Units are used as medical depots in connection with the Boston program for Civilian Defense. Members of the medical profession, personnel of the Red Cross, representatives of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and other agencies engaged in the civilian defense program have been given permission to establish headquarters in the Health Units.

Cambridge

The Cambridge Health Department has a Board of Health (three unsalaried members) appointed by the City Manager. Before the Plan E form of government was adopted, this Board was appointed by the Mayor. The

chairman of the Board is a medical doctor. In addition to the Board, there are the following:

- 1 Agent and Clerk, Medical Health Officer
- 3 Clerks
- 1 Social Worker
- 1 Bacteriologist and Inspector of Milk
- 2 Laboratory Assistants and Collectors
- 3 Inspectors of Food, Provisions, and Slaughtering
- 1 Housing and Plumbing Inspector
- 4 Sanitary Inspectors
- 9 School Physicians (Part-Time)
- 11 School Nurses

The Department conducts dental clinics in various schools throughout the city and has one full-time supervisor and seven dentists and seven dental assistants (part-time).

The Department has a diphtheria immunization clinic, with one doctor part-time and a registered nurse.

The Department also has baby and pre-school clinics, with eleven doctors and three nurses (part-time).

Under the supervision of the Department is the Tuberculosis Hospital (Sanatorium), with an out-patient department. There is a full-time resident medical superintendent, two resident physicians, a visiting physician (part-time), an interne, a superintendent of nurses, a field nurse, five graduate nurses, and nine attendant nurses.

Chelsea

Chelsea has a Board of Health, composed of three members appointed by the Board of Aldermen. The personnel is as follows:

- 1 Health Officer (layman) on a full-time basis
- 1 Full-Time Sanitary Inspector
- 1 Full-Time Food Inspector
- 1 Part-Time Milk Inspector and Bacteriologist
- 1 Full-Time Clerk
- 4 Part-Time School Medical Inspectors
- 4 Full-Time School Nurses
- 1 Full-Time Tuberculosis Nurse

The Chelsea Visiting Nurse Association, not connected with this Department, employs three nurses for public health nursing.

Everett

The Everett Board of Health consists of three members, one of whom is a physician. One member is appointed each year by the Mayor for a three-year term.

Personnel of the Everett Board of Health is as follows:

- 1 Agent, appointed under Civil Service by the Board
- 1 Clerk
- 1 Inspector of Food, Milk, and Drugs (Performs his own laboratory work)
- 3 Full-Time School Nurses
- 1 Full-Time Tuberculosis Nurse
- 1 Full-Time Control Assistant (Female)
- 2 Part-Time School Dentists
- 1 Part-Time Tuberculosis Physician
- 5 Part-Time School Inspectors (Physicians)
- 1 Animal and Slaughter Inspector (Part-Time)

Malden

Malden has a Board of Health, consisting of three members appointed by the City Council. The chairman is a medical doctor who serves part-time. The balance of the staff consists of the following:

- 1 Clerk and Agent (Full-Time)
- 2 Stenographers (Full-Time)
- 2 Health Inspectors (1 doing milk inspection work) (Full-Time)
- 1 Tuberculosis Nurse (Full-Time)
- 1 Public Health Nurse (Full-Time)
- 1 Baby Welfare Nurse (Full-Time)
- 1 Assistant at the Pre-School Clinic (Also assists at the Dental Clinic) (Full-Time)
- 1 Veterinarian (Who is Inspector of Animals and Slaughtering and who also conducts the Dog Clinic with the help of another D.V.S.) (Part-Time)
- 1 Clinic Assistant (Full-Time)
- 1 Pre-Natal Clinic Doctor (Part-Time)
- 1 Doctor for the Diphtheria Immunization Clinic and Whooping Cough Clinic (Part-Time)
- 2 Dental Clinic Dentists (Part-Time)
- 1 Physician - Baby Welfare Clinic (Part-Time)
- 1 Physician - Pre-School Clinic (Part-Time)
- 1 Physiotherapist at the Infantile Paralysis Clinic (Part-Time)

Medford

Medford has a Board of Health, composed of three members, appointed by the Mayor. The personnel is as follows:

- 1 Full-Time Executive Clerk, Agent, and Secretary
- 1 Full-Time Inspector of Plumbing
- 1 Full-Time Health Inspector
- 1 Part-Time Health Inspector
- 1 Full-Time Public Health Nurse
- 1 Full-Time Stenographer
- 1 Full-Time Dump Watchman
- 1 Part-Time Inspector of Milk and Vinegar

Medford Board of Health (Cont.)

- 3 Part-Time School Dentists
- 3 Part-Time Dental Attendants
- 1 Full-Time Dental Hygienist
- 1 Part-Time Medical Inspector
- 2 Part-Time Parochial School Examiners
- 1 Part-Time Inspector of Animals

Melrose

The Melrose Board of Health is composed of three members appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The Chairman, who is elected by the members and serves as Health Officer, is at present a part-time graduate physician and Master of Public Health.

Personnel of the department includes:

- 1 Full-Time Clerk
- 1 Full-Time Plumbing Inspector
- 1 Part-Time Milk Inspector
- 1 Part-Time Food Inspector
- 3 Part-Time School Doctors
- 2 Full-Time School Nurses

Newton

The Newton Health Department consists of three members appointed by the Mayor, and the following personnel:

- 1 Health Director (appointed by the Board, with the approval of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen)--a Medical Doctor
- 1 Chief Sanitary Officer
- 1 Milk Inspector
- 2 Sanitary Inspectors
- 1 Supervisor of Public Health Nurses
- 8 Public Health Nurses
- 2 Secretaries
- 1 Laboratory Technician (Full-Time)
- 10 School Physicians (Part-Time)
- 2 Dentists (Part-Time)
- 1 Dental Hygienist
- 1 Dental Assistant (Full-Time School Year)
- 1 Nutritionist (Part-Time)
- 1 Pediatricist for Pre-School Conferences (Part-Time)

With the exception of the Health Director, all personnel of this Department are appointed under Civil Service rules and regulations.

Quincy

The Quincy Health Department consists of the following:

- 1 Commissioner (Medical Doctor)
- 1 Deputy Commissioner
- 1 Statistician
- 1 Clerk
- 4 Nurses
- 1 Laboratory Technician
- 1 Sanitary Inspector
- 1 Milk Inspector
- 1 Food and Restaurant Inspector
- 1 Plumbing Inspector
- 1 Slaughtering and Animal Inspector
- 1 Child Welfare Physician
- 1 Tuberculosis Physician
- 1 Dentist

and the following part-time employees:

- 1 Child Welfare Physician
- 1 Venereal Disease Physician
- 1 Orthopedic Physician
- 1 Veterinarian

The Health Department also has a post-infantile-paralysis-treatment clinic, once a week, with specialists from the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission; as well as a Habit Clinic Thursday and Friday afternoon, with specialists from Boston.

Quincy has a Visiting Nurse Association, with a director and seven full-time nurses and one part-time substitute.

Revere

The Board of Health is made up of three members appointed by the Mayor. Board of Health personnel is as follows:

- 1 Health Officer (A graduate physician on part-time basis. He is also dispensary physician and does the TB work.)
- 1 Full-Time Executive Secretary and Superintendent
- 1 Full-Time Sanitary Inspector
- 1 Full-Time Agent and Milk Inspector
- 2 Dispensary Nurses (Full-Time) on Tubercular and Contagious Diseases

Somerville

The City of Somerville has a Board of Health, composed of three members appointed by the Mayor. The personnel consists of those listed on the following page.

Somerville Board of Health (Cont.)

1 Full-Time Medical Inspector
1 Full-Time Bacteriologist
1 Full-Time Milk Inspector
2 Full-Time Sanitary Inspectors
1 Full-Time Clerk
1 Full-Time Bookkeeper
3 Full-Time Health Nurses
4 Full-Time School Nurses
8 Part-Time School Doctors
6 Part-Time School Dentists
1 Part-Time Supervising Dentist
6 Part-Time Dental Hygienists

7. Venereal Disease Control

State statutes and practices are observed throughout the area. Lapsed cases of treatment of venereal disease patients are reported by the State Department of Health to local departments of health for investigation and treatment.

Boston

With the aid of Federal funds and under the direction of the U. S. Public Health Service, an enlarged program for the control of venereal disease was set up by the Health Department. An educational program of increased scope was initiated with the cooperation of the Health Education Service of the Health Department.

Case finding has been aided by the compulsory pregnancy blood test law of 1939. It has been further augmented by the new regulation enforced since November 1, 1941, requiring a premarital blood test. The Laboratory Division works very closely with the Venereal Disease Division in this blood-testing program. This Division also cooperates closely with the U.S. Army, Navy, and Public Health Service in the Venereal Disease Control Program and considers these measures a vital part of national defense, as well as of routine civilian practice. Venereal Disease Clinics are maintained in all the large Boston Hospitals.

8. Occupational Hygiene

The great increase in manufacturing activities due to the National Defense Program brought new health problems to industry and aggravated many old ones. Typical cases are (1) Introduction of potentially dangerous chemicals new to plants' experience; (2) Stepping up a hitherto safe process to the point where it became hazardous; (3) Assignment of jobs involving risks to health to inexperienced workers; (4) Vitality lowered by fatigue, with consequent inefficiency and absenteeism; and (5) Short cuts in employment safety and medical procedure due to failure of these services to keep up with physical expansion. Massachusetts, however, was

well prepared to meet these problems for, in 1934, a Division of Occupational Hygiene within the State Department of Labor and Industry was established for the primary purpose of preventing occupational diseases by giving advisory service to employers. This Division has a chemical service, a medical service, and an engineering service. Upon receipt of an inquiry from any source (employer, worker, insurance carrier, or other agency), as to the likelihood of hazard to health in a given process or material, this Division is prepared and equipped to determine by technical means the degree of hazard; and if one is found, advise as to the most effective and economical way in which it may be controlled.

In order to meet the additional demands due to war activities, the personnel of this Division has been increased and now consists of a Director, one physician (loaned from Public Health Service), two engineers, five chemists, and three clerks. During 1942, approximately 1475 problems were handled.

9. Medical Care Facilities

Hospital facilities in the area appear to be adequate. In the area considered in this report, there are 8.6 beds per 1,000 population. Hospitals in the area are as follows:

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Boston</u>		<u>Aver. Daily Occu- rancy</u>	<u>No. of Bassi- nots</u>
		<u>Ownership or Control</u>	<u>Total Beds</u>		
Audubon Hosp.	General	Corperation	35	21	6
Bay State Hosp.	General	Partnership	17		6
*Beth Israel Hosp.	General	Non-profit assoc.	215	185	
*Boston City Hosp.	General	City	2392	2000	117
Boston Float- ing Hosp.	Children	Non-profit assoc.	50	31	
*Boston Lying- In Hosp.	Maternity	Non-profit assoc.	144	112	144
Boston Psychic- pathic Hosp.	Mental	State	110	95	
*Boston State Hosp.	Mental	State	2549	2443	

*Hospitals having out-patient departments.

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Ownership or Control</u>	<u>Total Beds</u>	<u>Aver. Daily Occupancy</u>	<u>No. of Bassinets</u>
Carney	General	Church-related	234	177	34
* Children's Hosp.	Children	Non-profit assec.	283	179	
Doctors' Hosp.	General	Corperation	27	15	10
*Evangeline Booth Maternity Hosp.	Maternity	Church-related	70	52	60
*Faulkner Hosp.	General	Non-profit assec.	137	109	33
Glenside Hosp.	Nervous and Mental	Corperation	125	100	
Harley Private Hospital	General	Corperation	59	59	21
Jewish Memorial Hospital	General	Non-profit assec.	79	75	
Long Island Hospital	General	City	578	525	5
*Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	Non-profit assec.	227	132	
*Mass. General Hospital	General	Non-profit assec.	904	744	57
*Mass. Memorial Hospital	General	Non-profit assec.	414	285	41
Mass. Women's Hospital	General	Non-profit assec.	62	47	22
N.E. Baptist Hospital	General	Non-profit assec.	235	194	25
*N.E. Deaconess Hospital	General	Church-related	315	287	
*N.E. Hosp. for Women and Children	General	Non-profit assec.	185	117	75
*Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	General	Church-related	250	173	
Riverbank Hosp.	General	Individual control	22		6
*Hospitals having out-patient departments.					

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Ownership or Control</u>	<u>Total Beds</u>	<u>Aver. Daily Occu-pancy</u>	<u>No. of Bassi-nets</u>
<u>Boston (Continued)</u>					
*Robert Breck Brigham Hosp.	General	Non-profit assec.	110	83	
*St. Elizabeth's Hospital	General	Church-related	252		50
St. Margaret's Hospital	General	Church-related	75	44	34
St. Mary's Lying In Hospital	Maternity	Church-related	48	24	28
*U.S. Marine Hosp.	General	Federal	336	164	
Vincent Memorial Hospital	General	Non-profit assec.	21		
<u>Arlington</u>					
*Ring Sanatorium and Hospital	Nervous and Mild Mental	Corperation	60	41	
Symes Arlington Hospital	General	Non-profit assec.	80	65	20
<u>Belmont</u>					
McLean Hospital	Nervous and Mental	Non-profit assec.	232	198	
<u>Braintree (So.)</u>					
*Norfolk County Hospital	Tuberculosis	County	168		
<u>Brockline</u>					
Allerton Hosp.	General	Corperation	50	47	20
Bellevue Hosp.	General	Non-profit	30	15	6
Bournewood Hosp.	Nervous and Mental	Individual Control	14	8	
*Hospitals having out-patient departments.					

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Ownership or Control</u>	<u>Total Beds</u>	<u>Aver. Daily Occupancy</u>	<u>No. of Bassinets</u>
<u>Brookline (Continued)</u>					
*Brooks Hosp.	General	Non-profit assec.	53	45	
Cercy Hill Hosp.	General	Corporation	60	50	
*Free Hospital for Women	General	Non-profit assec.	101	77	
<u>Cambridge</u>					
Cambridge City Hospital	General	City	300	205	100
*Cambridge Hosp.	General	Non-profit assec.	218	173	51
Charlesgate Hospital	General	Corporation	85	46	10
Chester Hosp.	General	Corporation	40	25	20
Holy Ghost Hosp. for Incurables	Incurables	Church-related	215		
<u>Chelsea</u>					
*Capt. John Adams Hospital (Soldiers Home-Boston)	General	State	237	232	
*Chelsea Memorial Hospital	General	Corporation	90	67	25
*U.S. Naval Hosp.	General	Federal	452	308	9
<u>Everett</u>					
Whidden Memorial Hospital	General	Non-profit assec.	95	77	20
<u>Malden</u>					
Malden Hosp.	General	Non-profit assec.	231	125	40
<u>Modford</u>					
Lawrence Memorial Hosp.	General	Non-profit assec.	75	63	34
*Hospitals having out-patient departments.					

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Ownership or Control</u>	<u>Total Beds</u>	<u>Aver. Daily Occu-pancy</u>	<u>No. of Bassi-nets</u>
<u>Melrose</u>					
*Melrose Hosp.	General	Non-profit assoc.	100	78	25
*N.E. Sanitar-ium and Hosp.	General	Church-related	135	95	17
<u>Milton</u>					
*Milton Hosp. and Convalescent Home	General	Non-profit assoc.	25	13	6
<u>Needham</u>					
*Gleavor Memor-ial Hosp.	General	City	22	17	10
<u>Newton</u>					
*Newton Hosp.	General and Isolation	Non-profit assoc.	234	198	52
<u>Quincy</u>					
Quincy City Hospital	General	City	274	253	60
<p>(Lanham Act funds in the amount of \$52,000 were utilized for an addition to the Quincy City Hospital, under Project Mass-19-150, which called for approximately 45 beds.)</p>					
<u>Sonerville</u>					
Sonerville Contagious Disease Hosp.	Isolation	City	60		
*Sonerville Hosp.	General	Non-profit assoc.	118	103	30
<u>Weymouth (So.)</u>					
Weymouth Hosp.	General	Non-profit assoc.	71	63	38

(Lanham Act funds in the amount of \$247,750 were made available to the Weymouth Hospital under Project 19-901. The total project was to provide 17 additional beds in the old hospital and construct an addition to the hospital which would provide 36 beds and 44 bassinets. (Due to Fore River inact.))

*Hospitals having out-patient departments.

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Ownership or Control</u>	<u>Total Beds</u>	<u>Aver. Daily Occupancy</u>	<u>No. of Bassinets</u>
<u>Winthrop</u>					
Station Hosp. U.S. Army	General	Federal	118	68	6
Winthrop Community Hosp.	General	Non-profit assoc.	44	42	20

(Lanham Act funds in the amount of \$78,197 were made available under Project Mass. 19-143 for an addition to the Winthrop Hospital. This is now under construction and will provide 28 additional beds.)

10. Physicians and Dentists in the Area

	<u>Doctors - 1942</u> <u>Aner. Med. Dir.</u>	<u>Dentists</u> <u>Registered-1943</u>
Boston	2,934	861
Arlington	57	22
Belmont	112	16
Braintree	25	7
Brockline	510	42
Cambridge	272	86
Chelsea	65	24
Cohasset	13	3
Everett	47	17
Hingham	15	7
Hull	2	2
Malden	93	42
Medford	78	23
Melrose	57	19
Milton	74	12
Needham	27	7
Newton	428	17
Norwell	7	-
Quincy	128	42
Revere	38	15
Scituate	6	2
Scituate	113	52
Wakofield	24	8
Watertown	55	16
Wellesley	81	11
Weymouth	27	7
Winthrop	34	6

F. Public Safety

1. Police Departments

The Boston Police Department, as of November 30, 1942, consisted of the Police Commissioner, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Chief Clerk, Superintendent, 5 Deputy Superintendents, 27 Captains, 62 Lieutenants, 1 Lieutenant Inspector, 104 Sergeants, 1,975 Patrolmen (29 military substitutes). Ten additional policemen were appointed on June 1, 1943.

The Department has an annual budget of approximately five and one-half million dollars.

Cambridge has a Police Department, consisting of 200 men in three stations.

Chelsea Police Department consists of a Chief, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 9 Sergeants, 51 Patrolmen, and 22 Reserve Officers.

The Everett Police Department has a total of 81 men, under a chief, with 20 reserves. There is one station.

The Malden Police Department has a Police Commissioner, 1 Captain, 1 Inspector, 4 Lieutenants, 8 Sergeants, and 98 regular Patrolmen.

The Medford Police Department has a total of 87 men, including a Chief, a Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 4 Sergeants.

The Melrose Police Department has a Captain-in-Charge, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants, 1 Sergeant Inspector, 25 Patrolmen, and 10 Reserves.

The Newton Police Department consists of 140 men.

The Quincy Police Department consists of a Chief, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 9 Sergeants, 1 Supervisor of the Two-Way Radio System, 104 Patrolmen, and 24 Reserves.

The Revere Police Department has a Chief, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 34 Patrolmen, and 12 Reserves.

The Somerville Police Department has a Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 5 Captains, and 153 Patrolmen.

2. Fire Departments

The Boston Fire Department has a total fire-fighting force of 1,347, consisting of the Commissioner, Deputy Chiefs, Aides to Commissioner, Chief of Department, Drill Master, Masters and Engineers on Fire Boats, 26 District Chiefs, 79 Captains, 127 Lieutenants, 79 Apparatus Operators, 996 Privates. The Department has 254 pieces of motor equipment.

The Cambridge Fire Department consists of 193 men in 10 stations. It has 31 pieces of motorized equipment.

The Chelsea Fire Department has a Chief, 2 Deputies, 5 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, in addition to the privates.

The Everett Fire Department has a total of 100 men, under a Chief. It has 11 pieces of motorized equipment and 3 stations.

The Malden Fire Department has a Commissioner, 3 Deputy Chiefs, 10 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, and 89 privates--a total of 112 men.

The Medford Fire Department has 91 permanent men.

The Melrose Fire Department has a Chief, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, and 29 privates.

The Newton Fire Department consists of 138 men in 10 stations. It has 23 pieces of motor equipment.

The Quincy Fire Department has a Chief, 3 Deputy Chiefs, 11 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 88 privates, and 8 military substitutes. It has 6 fire stations and a central headquarters. The Fire and Police Signal Division employs a Superintendent and 6 others.

The Revere Fire Department has a Chief, Deputy Chief, 6 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, and 50 Privates. It has 5 stations.

The Scituate Fire Department has 162 men. It has one central station and seven district stations.

Summary

The area has well-organized and equipped Police and Fire Departments. Although some Departments have been affected due to military withdrawals, there have been sufficient reserve officers to carry on the work. Most communities have auxiliary police and firemen prepared to work with the regular personnel, thus assuring complete protection in any emergency.

G. Recreation

Boston

Private Agency Facilities

Approximately 50 of the settlement and neighborhood houses and youth agencies of the city of Boston provide recreational programs.

The Boston Council of Social Agencies, representing about 25 public and 145 private agencies, takes active leadership in the fields of recreation and welfare.

Public

The City of Boston's public recreation aspects include parks, playfields, playgrounds, beaches, athletic fields, and indoor recreation facilities.

The Boston Park Commission, the Boston School Committee, and the Metropolitan District Commission have definite interests in the recreational program, and the Community Recreation Service, Inc., makes its contribution to the program.

From the latest organizational data available, it is noted that the area of the Boston Park System consists of 3237.44 acres and 45 miles of driveways, 67 miles of walks, 7 miles of bridle paths, and pond and river acreage 118.

The city has 10 beaches and 2 indoor swimming pools.

Notable among the city park areas are the Public Gardens, the Common, the Fenway, Franklin Park, and the marine park system.

The Boston Park Commission, made up of three members, of which the chairman is the salaried executive, administers the park system in Boston.

The Metropolitan Park System is so extensive and important to the people of the metropolitan area that no adequate consideration of recreation in the city proper can be given without including this system.

The Metropolitan Park System is administered under a Commission, known as the Metropolitan District Commission. This park system's great reservations and parkways total 11,044 acres. Included in these are the great Blue Hills Reservation and Middlesex Fells, which provide unspoiled, natural environment.

The need for definite organization of recreation was early recognized in Boston. Charlesbank Playground was one of the earliest "model" supervised play areas in the United States.

Boston was likewise among the first of the cities to establish school centers and after-school playgrounds. A study of facilities revealed that high schools and 11 of the intermediate schools have gymnasiums, auditoriums, and other accommodations for indoor recreation.

Eleven municipal buildings equipped with gymnasiums, showers, auditoriums, and other facilities supplement what the schools offer. While these municipal buildings were not erected as recreation centers, they are suited to that purpose.

There are 14 school centers conducted principally in the high schools in the various sections of the city. They function under an act of the Legislature in 1912, which created the Department of Extended Use of Public Schools. An associate superintendent of schools has general oversight of the school center program. The centers are opened two evenings a week, usually Wednesday and Fridays from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock, during the school year.

Play activities of the Physical Education Department are conducted in school yards and playcorners of the parks for boys and girls up to twelve years inclusive. There are 100 yards, 50 park play corners, and 7 health unit playgrounds.

Park play corners are put in condition for playground use by the Park Department.

According to the newer classifications of play areas, Franklin Field and 15 other Boston play areas are "playfields" since they range in size from eight acres up and serve principally young people and adults in major sports.

The majority of the city's play areas are playgrounds primarily suited to the activities of children up to 15, although many are amply large for baseball and other major sports and are so used.

A summer program of 10 weeks is usually conducted in two sessions-- 10 to 12 in the morning and 1 to 5 in the afternoon for five days a week.

The following data concerns the recreational facilities as of 1942.

The Community Recreation Service, Inc., made private funds of \$18,296 available for recreational leadership and \$429 for maintenance.

The Park Commission expended \$57,876 for leadership, employing 38 year-round people. Included among the facilities are:

67 Playgrounds	8 Bathing Beaches
11 Recreation Buildings	2 Indoor Swimming Pools
4 Athletic Fields	165 Tennis Courts
160 Baseball Diamonds	2 18-Hole Golf Courses

Under the School Committee, Department of Extended Use, the sum of \$30,480 was expended for leadership and \$30,760 for maintenance in 1942, with the employment of 154 people for 27 indoor recreation centers. Recently, the "after school" playground program has been extended for spring and fall. Some areas are also open during holiday vacation periods.

Under the same Committee, the Department of Physical Education in the same year employed 500 people, expending \$56,705 for leadership and \$24,651 for maintenance for a total of 164 playgrounds, of which 52 are for summer use only.

The Metropolitan District Commission^{1/} maintained in 1942:

2 Athletic Fields	2 Golf Course (18-Hole)
14 Baseball Diamonds	1 Outdoor Swimming Pool
20 Bathing Beaches	20 Tennis Courts
1 Golf Course (9-Hole)	

Recently acquired facilities under the jurisdiction of the Boston Park Department comprise:

The Margaret and James M. Tobin Play and Rest Space in the South End
The Harvard Mall in City Square, Charlestown
The London and Decatur Streets Play Space, East Boston

Under the control of the Metropolitan District Commission is the Boat House on Charles River near Embankment Road.

Many recreational parks, areas, and a few playgrounds have been utilized for drilling purposes by the military authorities. It is felt that additional use of such facilities should not be made unless absolutely essential to the war effort.

While it appears that Boston has provided adequate recreational advantages, an effort is being made to accelerate various programs to meet the needs of the youth of today.

Commercial

The city of Boston has the usual run of pool and billiard rooms and bowling alleys found in a municipality of its size. However, difficulty is experienced in securing "pin boys" in bowling alleys, which condition is reported as retarding the full utilization of this type of recreation.

There are 76 theatres operating, with a seating capacity of more than 114,250.

^{1/} The Metropolitan District Commission covers recreation service in 38 communities, included in which are 25 of the 27 communities covered by this report (excepting Norwell and Scituate).

Servicemen's Centers

Centers have well-organized recreation committees. The field staff of the Recreation Division, Community War Services of the Federal Security Agency, has worked closely with these local groups in stimulating activities.

Twenty-three centers under the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee and three non-affiliated centers comprise the servicemen's centers in Boston.

An indication of the use made by servicemen during the month of August 1943 in 19 out of the 23 USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee affiliated centers may be obtained by the following figures from a recent statistical report to the Board of Trustees.

<u>Types of Facilities Extended</u>	<u>Number</u>
Entertained at Various Clubs	397,495
Free Meals	1,007
Free Tickets	54,927
Free Showers	13,470
Lodging Facilities Available	2,053
Beds and Cots at 35¢ to \$1.00 rate:	
Number of times used--	21,566
Housing Services:	
Apartments and Rooms Registered	105
Rooming Houses	567
Entertainment through Suburban Town	
Programs:	
Cambridge	1,874
Chelsea	520
Cohasset	140
Hingham	1,269
Scituate	521
Winthrop	3,987

Some police stations in the Greater Boston Area provide emergency free over-night accommodations to servicemen, if necessary.

Library Facilities

The Boston Public Library, with its thirty branches, contains about 1,750,000 volumes. The Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, near the center of the business district, is a recent addition to the library facilities of the city.

Cambridge

Private

Among the private-agency facilities are included the YMCA (operating a swimming pool), YMCA, Cambridge Community Center, Cambridge Conservatory of Music, Cambridge Neighborhood House (also has a Nursery School), Cambridge Art Center for Children, Cambridge-Sorerville Youth Study (working with boys from correctional schools through field men), Cambridge Skating Rink, North Russell Field (has soccer-ball and running-track facilities).

Public

There are 23 playgrounds, of which 14 are for summer use only, 6 athletic fields, 8 baseball diamonds, 13 tennis courts, 2 bathing beaches, 7 wading pools, and 1 9-hole golf course, under the management of the Board of Park Commissioners. Two recreation buildings are operating.

In 1942, the city appropriated \$29,879.00 for leadership and \$28,521.00 for maintenance, employing 9 year-round workers and 67 part-time workers.

Commercial

There is dancing every Saturday evening at the Cambridge Elks Club.

There are 8 moving-picture theatres, with a seating capacity of 8,000.

Servicemen's Centers

There are Servicemen's Centers at the YMCA and at the Community Center.

Library Facilities

The Public Library has one central building and seven branches, with 175,000 volumes. In addition, private library facilities number nine, of which the Widener Library is notable.

Chelsea

Private

Private-agency recreation facilities include the Community YMCA, with a swimming pool and gymnasium, game rooms, and sleeping quarters, in which servicemen participate; American Legion quarters; and YWHA for assembly purposes.

Chelsea (Cont.)

Public

The Chelsea Memorial Stadium (under the control of a Commission) has adequate baseball diamonds and a football field with bleachers.

There are four play areas (called parks in some instances), with baseball diamonds, multiple-use wading pool, roller skating rink, tennis courts, and football field house lockers and showers and softball lockers.

Commercial

Pool, billiard-room facilities, and bowling alleys are available, as well as four theatres, with a seating capacity of 4,331.

Library Facilities

The Public Library has been established for many years and affords wide circulation.

Malden

Private

Malden Children's Health Camp Association, Girl Scouts, Inc., YMCA (Members of Malden Community Chest), all offer private facilities.

Public

There are several large parks and playgrounds. Pine Banks is now city property, although it was originally laid out and maintained by some of the leading citizens of Malden.

Commercial

The city has seven moving-picture theatres.

Library Facilities

Malden has a fine memorial library, containing more than 96,700 volumes, and in addition, an art gallery endowed with a perpetual fund for art alone.

Medford

Private

Included among private recreation facilities is the Medford Council Girl Scouts, Inc., (Member of Medford Community Chest).

Medford (Cont.)

Public

These facilities include 7 playgrounds, 2 recreation buildings, 1 athletic field, 7 baseball diamonds, 1 bathing beach, 1 wading pool, 6 tennis courts. The sum of \$2443 was expended for leadership in the year 1942, and 17 part-time workers were employed under the Park Department.

Commercial

There are three theatres, with a seating capacity of 3350.

Library Facilities

The Public Library facilities consist of one central building and seven branches.

Melrose

Private

Private facilities include YMCA, Girl Scouts, and Hi-Y Club.

Public

There are 7 playgrounds (for summer use only), 1 athletic field, 3 baseball diamonds, 1 bathing beach, 13 tennis courts, and 1 eighteen-hole golf course at Mt. Hood.

The city appropriated \$3,325 for leadership and \$32,113 for maintenance, employing 13 part-time workers under the Park Department, in 1942.

Commercial

There is one theatre, seating 850 people.

Library Facilities

There is a central Public Library and four branches in operation, with approximately 75,000 volumes.

Newton

Private

These facilities include the Newton Community Council and Community Ghost, Inc.; Local Council Girl Scouts, and YMCA.

Public

Under the Rebecca Pomroy House, Inc., one playground for summer use only and one day camp for boys are maintained, with the employment of 1 year-round worker and 10 part-time workers, and 2 volunteers.

Newton Public Recreation Facilities (Cont.)

Under the Recreation Department of the city, there are 25 playgrounds, 8 of which are for year-round and 6 for summer use only; 5 recreation buildings; 6 indoor centers; 1 athletic field; 15 baseball diamonds; 4 bathing beaches; and 43 tennis courts.

In 1942, the city appropriated \$35,166 for leadership and \$27,407 for maintenance, employing 3 year-round workers, 72 part-time workers, and 1200 volunteers.

Commercial

There are 1 amusement park and 2 theatres, seating 2468 people.

Library Facilities

The Public Library, with branches in ten sections of the Newtons, contains more than 212,700 volumes.

Quincy

Private

Private recreational facilities include Masonic Temple, Knights of Columbus, Civic Center, YMCA, 5 yacht and shore clubs, and the Stone Club.

The summer program includes a Six-Week Stay-At-Home Camp to provide day-care recreation for boys 10-17 years of age. A free Loan-to-Swim School each summer provides instruction for about 450 boys.

Camp Burgess at Marston's Mills, Massachusetts, is available for a two-week or longer vacation for 250 boys, 10-17 years of age, from Quincy.

In 1942, the finances were supplied through the Quincy Community Fund for these vacation programs under the leadership of four men full-time, four men part-time, two women part-time, and ninety-five volunteers, of whom twenty are women.

Public

There are 19 supervised playgrounds, with 38 leaders (1943). The Board of Park Commissioners is the managing authority, and the 1943 budget provides \$5680 for salaries (for the summer only) and \$8,000 for supplies.

In 1942, 2 recreation buildings, 14 indoor recreation centers, 2 athletic fields, 11 baseball diamonds, 4 bathing beaches, and 24 tennis courts were maintained.

Quincy (Continued)

Commercial

There are 7 theatres, with a total seating capacity of 7300; 2 golf courses; 1 driving range; 11 bowling alleys, with a total capacity of 113; 6 billiard-room facilities, with 22 tables.

Servicemen's Centers

There are Servicemen's Centers at the Knights of Columbus Club, the First Parish Church, U.S.O. Club, and United American Veterans.

Library Facilities

The city has a Public Library and one branch.

Somerville

Private

Somerville's private recreational facilities include the YMCA and Girl Scout Council (Members of the Somerville Community Chest).

Public

Under the city's Recreation Commission, 19 playgrounds (for summer use only), 2 recreation buildings, an athletic field, 7 baseball diamonds, one bathing beach, 2 wading pools, and 3 tennis courts are maintained.

In 1942, \$17,944 were expended for leadership and \$1386 for maintenance. Five year-round employees and fifty-six part-time workers were on the payroll during that year.

Commercial

There are the usual bowling alleys, pool and billiard-room facilities found in any city of similar size. There are 9 theatres, seating 9790 people.

Library Facilities

The Public Library facilities are contained in a main building and four branches.

Braintree

Private

The Braintree Home Front Committee is an incorporated charity of Massachusetts. The American Legion Building is used for community group meetings.

Public

There are 6 play spaces operating during the summer months. In 1942, the Park Commission expended approximately \$1,200 for organized play (salary of one supervisor and five leaders) and \$2,284 for maintenance of parks and playgrounds.

Braintree (Continued)

Commercial

The town has one theatre, seating approximately 660 persons.

Servicemen's Center

The Braintree Home Front Committee maintains a center.

Library Facilities

The Thayer Public Library and three small branches contain more than 38,400 volumes.

Hingham

Private

The Wompatuck Club for Men has 3 billiard tables and 2 bowling alleys. Other private facilities includes Old Colony Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, Hingham District.

Public

The Park Commission and Planning Board (one body) is composed of five members elected annually, with complete supervision of numerous small areas of natural picnic or beauty spots and three playgrounds. At least one of the latter has separate football, baseball, and field hockey fields, three tennis courts, a handball court, and bandstand and bleachers.

Program and leadership functions are in charge of two employees at the High School, and two women have charge of the children's activities.

Hingham Beach is under a Board of Trustees, with full responsibility for maintenance, development, and recreational supervision. Three full-time lifeguard-play leaders are employed.

Commercial

Commercial facilities comprise one bowling alley, consisting of 10 alleys, one pool room, one dance hall, and one agricultural hall. One moving-picture theatre is operating.

Servicemen's Center

A servicemen's center is located at 167 North Street, Hingham.

Library Facilities

The Public Library is located in the center of the town.

Hull

Public

This community is chiefly a summer-resort town. It has excellent beaches on both sides of the arm of land seven miles long, but in places only 200 yards wide.

Commercial

Amusements of the beach-resort type prevail at Nantasket during the summer. Two theatres operate in that season but one year-round theatre only operates.

Servicemen's Center

The Community Center offers entertainment for servicemen.

Library Facilities

The town of Hull has a Public Library and contributes, with the towns of Cohasset and Hingham, in the support of the Nantasket Public Library.

Weymouth

Private

The Clapp Memorial Recreation Building at East Weymouth has recreation facilities. The Clubhouse belonging to the Pond Plain Improvement Association has facilities for assemblies.

Public

There are 8 parks and 3 playgrounds. Five of the parks have playground spaces under play leadership in the summer, making a total of 8 supervised play spaces. Three Park Commissioners have jurisdiction over baseball, softball, horseshoe, swing, tennis, shuffleboard, tecter board and picnic equipment in each area.

Two natural brooks are dammed in winter for skating areas.

At Great Hill Park, a boathouse and beach under lifeguard supervision is maintained.

Commercial

Weymouth has 10 bowling alleys, and Weymouth Landing has 10 alleys. The Clapp Memorial has 2 alleys and there are 2 also in North Weymouth. About 28 dine-and-dance places are in operation. There are 3 theatres, with a total seating capacity of 2300.

Weymouth (Continued)

Service Men's Center

One center is operating in South Weymouth.

Library Facilities

One main library and two branches supply the Public Library needs.

H. Welfare

The public social agencies of the cities and towns with which this report is concerned include Welfare Departments, Boards of Health, and the State Department of Public Welfare. Representatives of the State and Military Aid and Soldiers Relief Agencies administer assistance to needy veterans.

Public Welfare Agencies

The current trend in number of cases receiving general relief, aid to dependent children, and old-age assistance, and trends in the amount of the average payment on each of these programs, for the eleven cities included in the Boston-Quincy-Hingham Area are discussed in this section of the report. Data on number of cases aided in September 1941, 1942, and 1943 are presented in the following table:

Total Number of Cases Receiving Specified Types of Public Assistance in Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Revere, and Scituate
September 1941, 1942, and 1943

<u>Year and Month</u>	<u>General Relief</u>			<u>Aid to Dependent</u>	<u>Old-Age Assistance</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Singles</u>	<u>Children</u>	
Sept. 1941	15,898	7,468	8,430	5,881	25,435
Sept. 1942	11,200	4,048	7,152	4,997	25,304
Sept. 1943	6,445	1,700	4,745	3,604	23,511

General Relief

The total number of cases receiving general relief in the eleven cities dropped 59.5 percent from September 1941 to September 1943; the percentage decrease ranged from 43.9 in Quincy to 73.2 in Revere, and in Boston was 56.8 percent. ^{1/} Family cases left the rolls at a faster rate

^{1/}Percentage change from September 1941 to August 1943. Data for September 1943 not available.

than cases consisting of one person only; for the eleven cities, the percentage decrease in number of families was 77.2, and in number of one-person cases 43.7. The percentage decrease in number of families assisted for the two-year period ranged from 36.7 in Malden to 85.9 in Revere, and in Boston was 77.8.^{1/}

The amount of the average payment increased during the two-year period in all of the eleven cities except Medford, Quincy, and Somerville. The percentage increase from September 1941 to September 1943 ranged from 3.2 in Melrose to 34.0 in Everett, and in Boston was 15.2. The lowest average payment among the eleven cities in September 1943 was that in Somerville (\$22.09) and the highest that in Everett (\$39.25). The average payment in Boston in the same month was \$25.13. It is evident that general relief payments did not meet the cost of living in these urban areas in September 1943.

Aid to Dependent Children

The number of families receiving aid to dependent children declined in each of the eleven cities from September 1941 to September 1943. The total number of families aided under this program in the eleven cities declined 38.7 percent during the two-year period; the percentage decrease ranged from 20.8 in Newton to 60.0 in Revere, and in Boston was 40.8.^{1/}

The amount of the average payment per family increased in every city during the same period; the percentage increase ranged from 0.2 in Melrose to 37.7 in Malden, and in Boston was 12.5.^{1/} In September 1943, the lowest aid to dependent children average payment per family in any of the eleven cities was \$57.56 in Everett and the highest, \$75.91 in Quincy; the average payment per family in Boston was \$66.70.^{2/}

Old-Age Assistance

In each of the eleven cities from September 1941 to September 1943, the number of individuals receiving old-age assistance decreased. The total number of recipients in the eleven cities dropped 7.6 percent during the two-year period. The percentage decrease ranged from 3.8 in Chelsea to 20.1 in Quincy, and in Boston was 6.1.^{1/} As was to be expected, the old-age assistance rolls have been much less affected by the war economy than the general relief and aid to dependent children assistance rolls.

The amount of the average old-age assistance payment rose strikingly from September 1941 to September 1943 in each of the eleven cities; the percentage increase ranged from 9.9 in Cambridge^{1/} to 41.6 in Somerville, and in Boston was 23.9.^{1/} In September 1943, there was less variation among the eleven cities in the size of the average payment than was the case on the aid to dependent children and general relief programs. The average old-age assistance payment in September 1943 ranged from \$33.89 in Cambridge^{2/} to \$39.56 in Malden.

^{1/}Percentage change from September 1941 to August 1943; data for September 1943 not available.

^{2/}Average payment in August 1943; data for September 1943 not available.

Private Welfare Agencies

Among the major private charitable corporations in Boston are included:

American Unitarian Association, Animal Rescue League, Association of the House of the Good Samaritan, the Boston Baptist Social Union, Boston Dispensary, Home for Incurables, YMCA, YWCA, YMHA, Children's Mission to Children, the Episcopal City Mission, Family Welfare Society, Home for Aged Couples, Home for Aged Men and Home for Aged Women, Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, Home for Destitute Catholic Children, Trustees u/w Lotta M. Crabtree, Masonic Education and Charity Trust, Massachusetts Baptist Convention, Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Morgan Memorial Cooperative Industries and Stores, Inc., New England Home for Little Wanderers, Salvation Army of Massachusetts, Inc., Solomon M. Hyams Fund, Wood Memorial, Inc.

Private agencies in the other cities considered in this report include:

Cambridge--Cambridge Council, Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts, Inc., Home for Aged People, Visiting Nursing Association, Cambridge YMCA, YWCA, Middlesex Charitable Infirmaries, Inc., and St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

Chelsea--Chelsea Day Nursery and Children's Home, YMCA, Hebrew Free Loan Association of Chelsea, and Old Ladies' Home Association.

Everett--YMCA, Everett Home for Aged, Albert N. Parlin House, Inc., and Disabled Veterans' Camp Corporation.

Malden--Associated Charities of Malden, Girls' Club Association of Malden, Children's Health Camp Association, Inc., Girl Scouts, Home for Aged Persons, YMCA, YWCA.

Medford--Medford Council Girl Scouts, Home for Aged Men and Women, and Visiting Nurse Association.

Melrose--Fitch Home Inc., YMCA, and Morgan and Dodge Home for Aged Women.

Newton--Baptist Home of Massachusetts, Family Service Bureau, New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children, Newton Centre Woman's Club, Inc., Community Chest, District Nursing Association, Girl Scouts, Rebecca Pomroy Newton Home for Orphan Girls, Stone Institute, and Newton Home for Aged People, and Working Boys' Home.

Quincy--Family Welfare Society, Knights of Columbus Civic Institute of Quincy, Community Fund, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Day Nursery Association, Visiting Nurse Association, Inc., Sailors Snug Harbor of Boston, W.B. Rice Eventide Home, and YMCA.

Revere--Beachmont Catholic Club, Revere Visiting Nurse Association, and Ingleside Corporation.

Somerville--Associated Charities, Institution of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Somerville Home for the Aged, YMCA, Visiting Nursing Association, and Washington Street Day Nursery of Somerville.

I. Social Protection

At the instigation of the Representative of the Division of Social Protection, there was established a Committee on Social Protective Measures under the auspices of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, which had been designated by the Boston Committee on Public Safety as responsible for all defense activities pertaining to health and welfare.

A survey sub-committee began its study in November 1941. This study was concerned with three sections: (1) The serviceman on leave; (2) The girl problem; (3) Genitoinfectious Diseases.

The sub-committee submitted its findings and recommendations to the main committee on March 18, 1942.

Among various recommendations made by the Committee was the need for competent, well-qualified policewomen for Boston.

In July 1942, a letter from the Regional Director was sent to His Honor, the Mayor of Boston, and to the Police Commissioner, urging that provision be made for enough qualified policewomen for Boston.

At its meeting in July, the Committee was successful in appointing a coordinator to serve as Executive Secretary of the Committee on Social Protective Measures.

In December of 1942, the Committee on Social Protection was established (the Committee on Social Protective Measures having become inoperative). The Chairman (Mrs. Robert F. Herrick) appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin stated that the Committee would cooperate with police and licensing officials in order to help solve the problem.

An Executive Committee was established, of which Miss Katherine Hardwick, Director, Simmons College School of Social Work, was appointed Chairman.

At its meeting in January 1943, the Executive Committee divided itself into two sub-committees; Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Boston Health Commissioner, took leadership of the Health Problem, and Miss Hardwick took leadership of Juvenile Delinquency.

It is understood that a survey is soon to be released.

On June 1, 1943, ten policewomen were appointed to the Boston Police Department to assist in handling the "girl" problem in Boston, having been placed on active duty on June 21.

In July of this year, the Representative of the Division of Social Protection discussed with the Chairman of the Executive Committee some of the plans which had been put into effect in other cities in New England in the hope that adaptation could be made in the case of Boston.

He also pointed out some of the places in Boston continually named as places of rendezvous or exposure.

He offered the suggestion of making available an appropriate moving picture relative to venereal disease as a general means of education to the Committee, public officials, police, social agencies, and other interested groups.

The Chairman, Miss Hardwick, approved of the above suggestions.

At the Committee's meeting in August last, the owners of five of the establishments continually named were present. After the problem had been presented, they agreed to cooperate with the Social Protection Committee in remedying the conditions.

As there has been an increase in the places of rendezvous or exposure throughout Massachusetts, the State Social Protection group has indicated its interest for more effective planning to be utilized throughout the State to combat the problem. Because Boston accounts for the greater percentage of cases, there has been a particular interest in concentrating plans for decreasing the problem here.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the Representative of the Social Protection Division presented material utilized by other communities in Massachusetts, after which it was decided that there should be additional social protection committees formed in the State and that they would consider organizing additional local social protection groups.

The Federal agencies concerned are working very closely with representative people in the hope of correcting the situation.

J. Child Care

Child Care facilities for three communities in the area considered in this report have been approved for use of Lanham Act funds as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Centers</u>	<u>No. of Childn.</u>	<u>Age of Childn.</u>	<u>Period of Operations</u>
Boston	2	60	2-5	6/1/43-12/31/43
Cambridge	6	180	2-4	5/1/43-12/31/43
Newton	1	30	2-5	6/1/43-12/31/43

The City of Boston has private facilities sponsored by charitable or fraternal agencies as follows:

- 8 Day Nurseries, with a total capacity of 274 children
- 7 Nursery Schools, with a total capacity of 219 children
- 17 Nursery Schools, with a capacity of 488 children

The municipality of Newton has four private nursery schools in operation.

In addition, three of the eleven cities with which this report is concerned have community day nursery accommodations. (See IV-H, Welfare, pages 54 and 55.)

K. Youth Program

Communities within the area have been fully cognizant of the pitfalls that beset our youth due to the unstable economic conditions and the general spirit of wartime adventure and excitement and are bending every effort to provide recreational activities which will counteract these influences and prevent juvenile delinquency. Public and private recreation agencies have enlarged the scope of their activities. United Settlements of Greater Boston and the Youth Activities Department of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, with an appropriation of \$10,000 from the United War Fund, increased and improved their regular activities during the summer and arranged for a series of evening activities designed to help meet the teen-age problem by offering good times for young people in their own neighborhood. Block parties and dances were held in the school yards or on the street. The programs were well organized, and the general reaction appears to be that these activities serve as a counter-attraction to less desirable forms of entertainment in the downtown districts. Plans have been made for fall and winter activities along the same lines, to be held indoors.

To lend all assistance to the youth program, the Massachusetts Youth Committee was recently formed and held its first meeting on October 14 in Faneuil Hall. This committee is made up of nine divisions: the Church Division (representing all creeds); School Division; Parent-Teacher Division; Psychology Division; Medical Division; Legal Division; Social Research Division; Police Division; Recreation Division. These divisions are headed by persons well known in these particular fields. State and City officials are also well represented on the committee.

The aim of this group will be to encourage training in Americanism as a deterrent to the harmful influences which are besetting these citizens of tomorrow. There is a feeling that, too often, "patriotism" and "Americanism" have become empty words to the youth of the nation; and if youth could recognize its Americanism as a personal possession, entitling it to more privileges than those enjoyed by any other youth in the world, there would be less tendency towards delinquency through careless associations or actions.

A new office of Teacher of Juvenile Adjustment has just been established in the Boston School System, and Mr. Francis J. Daly has been appointed to head this office. Mr. Daly's first concern will be to find out exactly what the delinquency problem is, how many Boston school children are getting into trouble, exactly where the problem is, and then seek to know the causes of the various groups of delinquents becoming so.

L. Nutrition

The Nutrition and Food Conservation Division of the War Food Administration is in the process of inaugurating and establishing a Food Conservation Branch, with two main Divisions--one to be concerned with conservation and nutrition from the community standpoint and the other from the industrial angle.

The Division concerned with industry will take leadership in problems of industrial feeding, working with and under the office of Professor Curtis M. Hilliard, Health Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The Division working on community problems will collaborate with Miss May E. Foley, Chairman of the State Nutrition Committee.

V. DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is made up of the following divisions: Protection, Services and Supplies, Evacuation, Medical, Health and Social Services, Women's Defense Corps* and War Services.

The Boston Committee on Public Safety follows, for the most part, the organizational pattern of the State Committee. However, in the local Committee, the Medical Division is set up under the Health Services Division, which, in turn, is a part of the Health and Social Services Division.

The Executive Committee is composed of the chairman of each division.

Protection

The local committee has developed the usual range of protective services, such as air-raid wardens, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, etc.

Under this division, the Evacuation-Emergency Welfare and Emergency Medical Divisions were charged with the responsibility for operating a master file, although initially sponsored under the Health and Social Services Division in Massachusetts.

*This Division is in the State Committee only.

In Boston, the creation of a Master File (approved in May 1942) has been an important contribution. Built on the principle that data reported is public information, the Master File limits its records to the whereabouts of an individual, indicating whether he is safe, killed, or injured. The File is for the use of: (1) Public Safety Advice Bureaus of the Committee; (2) Red Cross Registration and Information Committee in all locations; (3) Hospital Information Centers; and (4) Any other appropriate body, such as the F.B.I., Army, Navy, etc.

Special forms had been made available to designated hospitals in the city, and while originally intended to care for casualties from possible bombing, the Master File became an effective, useful instrument during the Cocoanut Grove disaster in November last. At that time, so far as is known, Boston was perhaps the only city in this country where the mechanics of a Master File were set up and the personnel ready to go into action.

On the basis of the experience gained from that disaster, the original Master File plan has been somewhat revised. Technical supervision is given by the Social Service Index in quarters loaned by the Department of Public Welfare of the city. This is an index to the files of the public and private welfare agencies and is a department of the Council of Social Agencies, whose personnel are paid from the Council budget. Established in 1876, the Social Service Index was the first of its kind in the United States and now is State-wide in function.

Evacuation

The Evacuation Division focuses attention on temporary and resettlement arrangements in the event of emergency.

Health and Social Services

The Health Services Division comprises the Health Division and the Medical Division.

The Health Division is under the management, as Chairman, of the City Health Commissioner, with emphasis on communicable diseases, sanitation, food control, nursing, dental care, mental hygiene, and nutrition.

The Medical Division is headed by the Chief Medical Officer, under whose jurisdiction come the hospital and nursing sections, and the Red Cross (to furnish ambulances, first-aid workers, canteens, etc.). The Chief Medical Officer has an advisory committee composed of appropriate officials of the district medical societies. The city has been divided into twelve districts under District Deputy Medical Officers.

Social Services Division

Prior to the establishment of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, the Boston Council of Social Agencies had appointed a Defense Committee in November 1940 to formulate a program which called, among other things, for the setting up of recreational centers and for the increase of recreational activities by existing agencies for men on leave in the city from Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, and other Army posts, and for members of the Navy. The existing committee facilities of the Council of Social Agencies were offered to and utilized, to some extent, by the local committee. Appropriate officials of the former were appointed as active leaders in the latter organization.

This Division is made up of committees concerned with welfare services, social protection, recreation, and USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

The Health and Social Services Division has jointly sponsored the Information and Registration Office. Prior to its development in the local committee, the central source for the enrollment and placement of volunteers in Boston was the Volunteer Service Bureau of the Council of Social Agencies. This Bureau continues to function. Its services, however, are completely integrated with those of the Information and Registration Office, inasmuch as the Director of the Volunteer Service Bureau of the Council is also in charge of the Information and Registration Office of the local committee.

The most recent data available indicates that the total registration at the headquarters of the local committee from December 1941 to October 1943 was 7,503 volunteers, exclusive of about 30,000 volunteers registered directly under the protective services.

The local committee has operated for more than one and one-half years 15 District Information Centers, manned by volunteers, to which the public may turn with offers of volunteer services or with questions.

Welfare Services

Under this category are included Rehabilitation (in relation to selective service) joint with the Health Division, Registration of Social Workers, Housing, Disaster, and Child Care.

Rehabilitation

The Division of Health and Social Services of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in March of this year began a project to aid in the rehabilitation of rejected selectees. Two hundred and seventy rehabilitation agents (volunteers) were appointed, selected from trained nurses, trained social workers, and physicians, as it was felt

that the very nature of their work would assure the confidential handling of any information they would obtain. A list of those appointed was submitted to the Medical Director, State Selective Service, for his approval.

The rehabilitation agents secured from draft boards the names and addresses of men who, for physical reasons, were put in Class IV-F. These names were turned over to the Director of Vocational Training, State Department of Education, who sent each man a letter, outlining the facilities of the division and the types of training available. Up to the present time, 6,000 letters have been sent out; 1,000 replies have been received; and 500 men have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the State Department of Education.

Of the 6,000 letters sent out, 1,800 were sent to men in communities covered by this report. No information is available, as yet, as to the number of replies received from men in this area or of the number of men who have taken advantage of the facilities offered by the State Department of Education.

In general, the other twenty-six communities considered in this report follow a pattern similar to that of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

U. S. Census Bureau Releases
War Manpower Labor Market Development Report
National Housing Agency Report
State Department of Health
State Department of Public Welfare
Massachusetts Planning Board
Reports - City Departments
Metropolitan District Commission
War Food Administration
Council of Social Agencies
Community Recreation Services of Boston, Inc.
Files of OCWS

Flint, Michigan

/25

November 27, 1945

Mr. William R. Valentine, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Urban League of Flint
412 Industrial Building
Flint, Michigan

Dear Mr. Valentine:

Thank you for your letter of November 24, 1945
together with the comprehensive analysis of race tensions
in Flint, Michigan, which you enclosed.

We certainly appreciate the time and trouble to
which you put yourself.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Davis
Director
Division of Review and Analysis

jad/elm

THE URBAN LEAGUE of FLINT

412 INDUSTRIAL BLDG.  TELEPHONE 4-5521
FLINT, MICHIGAN

November 24, 1943

WILLIAM R. VALENTINE, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
EDWARD CUMMINGS

VICE PRESIDENT
DR. J. W. MOORE

SECRETARY
MRS. MARIE WRIGHT

TREASURER
A. B. C. HARDY

MEMBERS OF BOARD:

R. SPENCER BISHOP
J. C. BRAYTON
MRS. J. P. BRYANT
R. C. CHANDLER
ERNEST DORSEY
REV. NORMAN DUKETTE
MRS. H. G. GAULT
R. T. LONGWAY
DEKE LYNCH
DUDLEY MALLORY
J. D. MCCALLUM
C. S. MOTT
MARK REED
MISS FLORENCE RIDDELL
W. C. ROSS
REV. R. R. TURPIN
DR. J. D. WILSON

Mr. John A. Davis, Director
Division of Review and Analysis
Fair Employment Practice Committee
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Davis:

Enclosed is some of the information for which you asked in your letter of November 17th.

We shall be very happy to provide any additional information you may want.

I am happy to know that we can feel free to call upon the Committee whenever the need arises.

Sincerely yours,

William R. Valentine, Jr.

William R. Valentine, Jr.
Executive Secretary

WRV:og
Enc.

Monthly Summary
Jan. 1945

Tension File

Flint, Mich.

Tension & Committee in local
high school

MICHIGAN, FLINT

The tension between the white and Negro students at Central High School had become increasingly a matter of concern to the administration. The white pupils were antagonized by the spectacle of the Negro pupils parading the corridors in large groups, presenting what was considered a "gang-threat." On the other hand, the Negro pupils complained that they were shunted aside and not welcomed to participate in the extra-curricular activities of the school. The assistant principal of the high school, a member of the Board of Directors of the Urban League of Flint, brought the problem before the League which urged the creation of an interracial student committee that could serve as a clearing house for complaints and, at the same time, seek to promote better understanding between the two groups.

In the Spring of 1944, with the assistance of the Urban League, the assistant principal selected and invited to membership twelve students, six white and six Negro (six boys,

one ¹ six girls), and the Student Interracial Committee of Central High School was organized. The committee is self-perpetuating in that new members to fill vacancies due to graduation or such are elected by the remaining membership. The committee's group of white and Negro members were separately prepared to assume their new responsibilities by orientation conferences with the assistant principal and the executive secretary of the Urban League. During these conferences the problems, purposes and procedures were discussed.

A progress report reveals that "the members of the committee have established a kind of relationship and understanding which enables them to discuss the problems frankly and dispassionately and to air their grievances without evoking ill will and antagonism." One member of the committee, who is editor of the school paper, has recommended devoting a regular column in the paper to the committee and its activities. The committee has agreed to make an effort to revise the student council organization to assure continued

representation from the Student Interracial Committee. In cooperation with the Student Forum Club, the committee sponsored a forum discussion on race relations in January, 1945. A Negro History pageant is being planned for February, 1945. The members are now of the opinion that the committee should be enlarged, retaining, however, an equal number of white and Negro representatives. (FR)

ANALYSIS OF RACIAL CONDITIONS IN FLINT, MICHIGAN

TO: Fair Employment Practice Committee
Division of Review and Analysis

FROM: Urban League of Flint

While the Urban League of Flint has been established only since April, 1943, it is the opinion of many of the older settlers of Flint that there is slightly more racial tension now than during the pre-war period, but that there is no immediate danger of any serious conflict. There have been minor incidents--chiefly between Negro and white students in the public schools--but they have not yet developed into anything serious. Negroes are now being employed in large numbers in local war plants where they have not previously been employed. There have been occasional differences between Negro and white employees, but no large-scale, or open, clashes. There has, in short, been nothing to indicate a need for concern, but everyone is alert to possibilities.

Flint is an industrial City. Its major industries include Fisher Body, Chevrolet Motor Division, Buick Motor Division, and A C Spark Plug Division of General Motors; General Foundry, Marvel-Schieber Carburetor, Dupont Nemours, and Palace Coach. The City's population, at the time of the 1940 U. S. Census, was 151,543, of which 6,599 were Negroes. Since 1940 an estimated 3,000 in-migrant rural population has moved into Flint, coming largely from Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Flint has relatively few white collar and professional persons, no large educational centers or social work centers. Social work is very poorly developed in this City, there being few trained social workers, no family agency, few children's agencies, Etc.

It is difficult to determine attitudes of the racial groups toward one another, as it varies widely. The most recent arrivals from the South, of both groups, are most openly hostile. A number of the white church groups have manifested interest in establishing a more wholesome relationship between the groups, as have many of the union locals, regional UAW--CIO headquarters, and individual

union officers and members. On the other hand, many older white residents, particularly of the working class, are determined that Negroes should be confined to their own schools, churches, and neighborhoods. This was manifested on the occasion of a recent petition, filed by 375 white families, opposing a proposed housing development for Negroes in an area which is populated by Negro and white families.

Before the War, Negroes were hired in local plants only as sweepers and foundry workers. They are now employed in large numbers and are moving up, slowly, to all productive capacities. There are, still, occasional protests over up-grading of Negroes and a reluctance to place Negroes in office jobs in plants. There has been no organized protests against up-grading of Negroes nor in favor of it. Similarly, there has been no organized protest against the employment of Negro teachers. (the first and only one of which was recently employed) nor against the employment of Negroes in other, similar positions. There is an effort now being made to secure the employment of Negroes in City hospitals, nursing staffs, etc. There is no organized protest against it.

The matter of greatest current concern to Negroes is an acute shortage and a great number of sub-standard housing facilities which are overcrowded. Efforts have been, and are being made to secure emergency war housing for in-migrants as well as permanent improvements. The only organized opposition has been in the form of the petition previously mentioned opposing a proposed site.

Efforts to secure these, and other gains by Negroes have been made in the way of educating the City, and the various persons, committees, and agencies concerned, to the needs for such gains rather than in violent protesting. The reactions have not been organized opposition, but rather apathy and indifference. Negro leadership has adopted a patient approach. Some of the masses of Negroes have, in isolated instances, voiced strong protests but never to the extent that violence is apt to result.

Shortly following the Detroit riots there was a good deal of tension, based upon wide circulations of rumors concerning impending local riots and conflicts. Nothing resulted from them more serious than a few isolated conflicts

which many felt were nothing out of the ordinary. A number of local persons consider that Flint presents many of the problems which had been present in Detroit; large numbers of Negro and white Southern in-migrants, inadequate recreation, inadequate housing facilities, inadequate transportation, etc. For these reasons, it is generally felt that Flint cannot be overlooked as a potential source of conflict. Personnel managers of the plants on the other hand, feel that plant relationships are quite good and expect no serious trouble of any nature.

It is the understanding of this office that the lot of Negroes in Flint has improved in terms of the rights to equal use of public places, such as theatres, stores, restaurants, buses, etc. This improvement has come about, gradually, through efforts of the Legal Redress Committee of the NAACP. Conditions have remained static in the fields of recreation, housing, and, until the present emergency, employment. Negroes have not yet secured employment in personnel departments of local plants, city hospitals and health department, utilities, stores (except as porters, elevator operators, etc.), nor in public offices and city departments.

To repeat, there are not felt to be any pending crises. The chief source of discontent on the part of Negroes is in the shortage of housing, the quality of houses in which they must live, the exceedingly high prices they must pay for these sub-standard homes, and the apparent indifference on the part city officials, real estate interests, etc.

The police have not shown partiality except in the extent to which they have raided Negro clubs, etc., in seeming preference to white clubs, houses, etc. In their handling of individual cases, in their interpretation of the problems faced by the Negro, in their failure to place too-great emphasis upon the criminal threat of the Negro community, and in their tendency not to over-publicize crimes among Negroes, they have been very fair. There have been no deaths, as far as this office knows, resulting from racial clashes.

There are several inter-racial groups privately sponsored--such as the Council of Churches, Council of Church Women, Schools, the Urban League, etc.

There are no public inter-racial committees. The most active of these, probably, has been the Urban League inter-racial committee, which held a series of meetings in the summer to outline a number of recommendations for a long-term program designed to improve conditions and relationships. Work has actively begun on many of the recommendations. In brief, the recommendations were: to open additional job opportunities for Negroes; to urge the appointment of at least one Negro teacher to the school system; to urge the building of permanent housing improvements as well as the installation of emergency war-housing; to urge more attention to achievements of Negro service men and production workers by the local press and radio; to urge the school administration to inject material into the school curriculum designed to provide more favorable information and knowledge regarding the background and history of the Negro; to urge the sponsorship of programs presenting outstanding Negro lectures, musicians, and other artists; to enlist the aid of churches, schools, etc., in fostering a more favorable inter-racial relationship and understanding; to urge more adequate recreational facilities for the Negro community, etc.

There are no strong political ties on the part of the Negro leadership nor on the part of the mass of Negro voters. The Negro vote is respected but is not large enough to be very effective in a crucial test. The City Mayor, City Manager, Attorney, Planning Commissioner, and several other of the present City officials, maintain an increasingly favorable attitude toward the Negro population and are appearing to become more actively interested in their problems. There are few Negro organizations in Flint. The few include the NAACP, the Urban League, the Recreation Council. However, many individual Negroes have been able to approach many City officials on various problems. The City Government is largely Republican.

A serious inadequacy in the Negro community is in recreational facilities. City recreation is under the City Park Board. This Board, through its Recreation Director, maintains and supervises five community centers. Three of these Centers are modern, well-equipped, with adequate grounds and fields. Each has a gymnasium, swimming pool, game rooms, club rooms, auditorium, tennis courts,

baseball and softball diamonds, etc. The other two centers are in the Negro community--one on the North Side, one on the South Side. Each center consists of a small building (formerly houses and barber shops), with five or six rooms. There is no gymnasium or pool, no ball diamonds, tennis courts--in short, no facilities for any mass recreation activities nor for large-group activities or gatherings of any kind. Each center is staffed by one worker with a supervisor dividing his time between the two buildings. The program is consequently seriously limited. Nearby schools offer limited facilities which can be used occasionally. The other centers are too far distant from the Negro community. The Urban League and the North and South Side Branch of the YMCA (one Negro worker) attempt to offset this handicap by providing club programs. These supplementary programs are handicapped by lack of facilities for club meetings and activities. There is consequently, very little in the way of constructive leisure-time activity for the Negro boys and girls. It is surprising that the extent of juvenile delinquency among this group is not much higher than it is.

The estimated total of Negro in-migrants has been placed, conservatively, at 1500 persons. There have been many more white in-migrants, largely from the Southern States. This problem has aggravated a housing shortage which existed even before the present emergency period. The transportation facilities are greatly overburdened and have led to several minor clashes resulting from Southern white men attempting to make Negroes give up their seats.

Prices in Negro neighborhoods are no higher than in other parts of the City. Rents are very high in terms of values received, but this has been true before the War. Rents and sale prices of houses are high throughout the City, but, again, they are disproportionately high for values received in the Negro community.

The teen-age boys recently engaged in a series of clashes, between Negro and white groups. The incidents began after a high-school football game and continued, sporadically, for several days, chiefly in the high schools. The School Administration displayed alarm over the situation. Negro boys contacted felt it was nothing unusual but admitted that in view of current high tension, generally, it

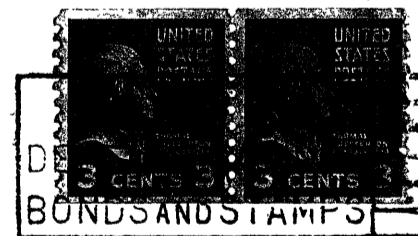
might develop into something more serious. These clashes died out gradually and there has been no recurrence. The most serious clash took place last Spring in one of the junior high schools between Negro and white students. There has been no recurrence, and relationships in that school are now regarded as quite normal.

There are no large military camps near enough to make themselves felt. Selfridge Field is about 50 miles distant, but it is located very near Detroit, which absorbs all personnel on leave. Fort Custer men, as well as those in Oscoda Air Base, go elsewhere on their leaves.

THE URBAN LEAGUE OF FLINT

412 INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

FLINT 3, MICHIGAN



Mr. John A. Davis, Director
Division of Review and Analysis
Fair Employment Practice Committee
Washington, D. C.

Swan's Report

From Swan 's Weekly Report, Sept. 2, 1944

For Tension File

Examiner-in-Charge Swan conferred with Mr. Thomas Kleeny, Military Intelligence, with reference to FEPC cases involving Teamsters' Local 299. It was explained that restoration of WMC services had been made to several trucking companies pending a full investigation by FEPC of discrimination in the trucking industry. Mr. Kleeny was also advised that the Committee's proceedings would possibly lead to a public hearing and would be carried out in a manner which should not provoke strikes within the industry.

Swan's Weekly Report, Sept. 16, 1944

For Tension File

On September 15 the Department of Labor notified FEPC's Detroit Office that eight night shift workers at Welch Industries, Inc. had threatened to strike in protest against the employment of two Negro women. A company official had managed to keep the employees on the job without ousting the Negroes, but was unable to receive aid from officials of the UAW-GIO because of the union's convention in Grand Rapids. FEPC contacted other Government agencies. Since the colored women involved had been referred to the company by the UMWA, a representative of WMC's Minority Group Services Division met with management and workers, stating that the Government would back the company in its efforts to utilize fully available manpower. The workers agreed to return to their jobs, and Commissioner Murray of the Labor Dept. called the Committee to express satisfaction with its part in the case.

From Swan 's Weekly Report, Sept. 2, 1944

For Tension File

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For Tension File

From Dean's Weekly Report (V) Oct. 14, 1944

On Thursday, Oct. 12, a hate strike occurred at the Packard Motor Car Co. in Detroit. Following the upgrading of two Negroes to finished polishing work there occurred a stoppage involving about 1,000 workers and lasting less than a day. FEPC took no part in the settlement and was not advised if the Negroes were allowed to remain in their new positions. No complaint has been filed with the Committee's regional office.

Hudson Motor Company of Detroit, Michigan, where on April 21, 1943,
white guards walked off the job upon the hiring of a Negro guard.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Marking the first time that a Detroit police officer has been found guilty on charges growing out of brutality, Patrolman Albert J. Tinnette was fined 5 days pay (about \$50) for conduct unbecoming an officer in using greater force than necessary at the time and place and in failing to exercise proper discretion in performance of duty. Tinnette had struck a 16 year-old Negro drugstore employee. (CNI)

Ford Motor Company - Willow Run and Rouge Plants

On September 13th Mr. Ernest Trimble, Senior Fair Practice Examiner, of FEPC, held a conference with Mr. Harry Bennett, Personnel Director of Ford Motor Company, in an effort to reach an agreement with regard to 25 complaints of discrimination against Negro workers. These complaints resulted from the failure to upgrade Negroes and from refusal to employ new Negro workers. The majority of complaints came from Willow Run, the remainder from the Rouge Plant. Pertinent to this discrimination were reports from USES, indicating that in recent months the Ford Company tended to screen out Negro applications and refused to employ them. This was a time when labor scouts from the company were circulating in Kentucky to recruit new workers.

In a letter to Mr. Bennett on September 16th Mr. Trimble summarizes the statements and agreements relative to discussions held in Detroit. These were:

An agreement by Bennett that complaints of individuals living in the housing project should be submitted to him and that he agreed they would be employed.

Second, that other complainants refused employment because of their race would be followed up by a representative of FEPC, and that representatives of management would participate in considering the cases.

Third, that those complainants who feel that they have not been promoted because of their race, should be taken up by a representative of FEPC and with the plant committee of the union and the management.

The Committee will appoint a representative to take up these individual complaints in accordance with the procedure outlined above.

Conclusion: The Committee is taking steps in accordance with Executive Order 9346 insofar as discrimination in the Ford Plants are concerned. To a certain degree, these negotiations can alleviate tension in Detroit, but the stress caused by previous riots makes this area one of extreme tension.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. *SE*

News (I)
Detroit, Mich.

DATE _____
P. _____

**Murray Local Charges
Race Discrimination**

Charging race discrimination, a dispute was filed with the War Labor Board Wednesday by Murray Local No. 2, UAW-CIO.

According to the union complaint, a supervisor, named as Mike Barno, called Oliver Buckles, a Negro working under his supervision, a vile name. Buckles is then said to have struck Barno. Plant officials, the union charge continues, fired Buckles immediately, but merely suspended Barno for two weeks.

The union asserts that both Barno and Buckles should have been discharged. The incident occurred Jan. 8.

Flint

Other Cities

POSTWAR DATA
Port Huron, Mich. Q

205	Not under contract	Dow Magnesium Corp.	Magnesium Ingot	870	N.R. Yes	August	699	45
7/28	VPB - VCMM	Marysville & Ludington, Mich.						

La
POSTWAR DATA
Laginaw-Bay City, Mich
4

PEC No. and Release Date	Agency and Service	Contractor and Plant Address	Program Item	Emp.	Release of Capacity		Month	ES-270 Employment Figures	
					Space	Equipment		Total	Non-white
531 9/16	Army, Ordnance	Saginaw Steering Gear Div., GMC, Saginaw, Mich.	Browning, Machine Gun, Cal., 30, M1919A4	280 (10/1)	Yes	Yes	Sept.	4,345	INA



POSTWAR DATA
Pontiac, Mich. 0

Case 102 - Fisher Body Div. of General Motors, Pontiac, Michigan
 5"/38 Cal. Single Base Ring Mounts Program (BuOrd)
 Effective date of curtailment - September 1, 1944
 Approximate number of employees to be released - 150.
 Company has additional orders which will require the
 employment of the majority of the labor at the plant.
 ES-270 Employment Figures for June: Total - 2,070 Non-white - 11

Case 140 - McAllister Mfg. Co., Rochester, Michigan
 Container, Ammunition, 75mm, T7 Program (Ordnance)
 Effective date of curtailment - July 10, 1944
 Approximate number of employees to be released - 25.
 ES-270 Employment Figures for June: Total - 648 Non-white - 21

613
 9/25

Army, C'S

Baldwin Rubber Co.
 Pontiac, Mich.

Combat Gas Mask

150
 (10/7)

Yes

Yes

Sept.

925

182

POSTWAR DATA
Grand Rapids, Mich.

4

581 ——— Army, VCM
9/25

Extruded Metals
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Copper-base alloy free
turning rod

170
(11/1)

No. ——— No

Sept.

302

65

DETROIT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington 25

March 25, 1944

Series P-SC, No. 11
(Final figures)

SPECIAL CENSUS OF ADRIAN, MICHIGAN:
FEBRUARY 10, 1944

The population of the city of Adrian, Michigan, on February 10, 1944, was 15,825 persons, as compared with 14,230 people on April 1, 1940. The increase of 1,595 persons represents a gain of 11.2 percent over the population for 1940. This announcement was released today by Director J. C. Capt, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, as the result of a special census of Adrian.

The population increase was composed mainly of women. Even in 1940, there were only 95 males per 100 females in Adrian, a ratio considerably lower than the national average for that year. In 1944, the sex ratio had fallen to 83 males per 100 females, largely because of the drafting of men for military service.

The number of dwelling units also increased from 4,273 in 1940 to 5,138 for 1944. Of the latter figure, 4,961 were occupied and 177 were vacant. The number of persons per occupied unit dropped from 3.38 in 1940 to 3.19 for 1944.

COLOR AND SEX	February 10, 1944	April 1, 1940	INCREASE, APRIL 1, 1940 TO FEBRUARY 10, 1944	
			Number	Percent
Total.....	15,825	14,230	1,595	11.2
Male.....	7,183	6,939	244	3.5
Female.....	8,642	7,291	1,351	18.5
White.....	15,723	14,133	1,590	11.3
Male.....	7,139	6,897	242	3.5
Female.....	8,584	7,236	1,348	18.6
Nonwhite.....	102	97	5	-
Male.....	44	42	2	-
Female.....	58	55	3	-

NOTE: Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Jesse H. Jones, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
J. C. Capt, Director

July 15, 1944

POPULATION

Series CA, No. 9

POPULATION OF MUSKEGON COUNTY AND MUSKEGON CITY, MICHIGAN:
JUNE, 1944

(Preliminary)

The resident population of Muskegon County, Michigan, was 108,000 in the first part of June, 1944, according to the preliminary results of a special census announced today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This figure represents an increase of about 13,000, or 14.1 percent, over the population of 94,501 on April 1, 1940. Muskegon city had a resident population of 50,000 in June, 1944, indicating an increase of about 2,000, or 4.9 percent, over the population of 47,697 in 1940.

The 1944 resident population includes all civilians living in the County and those members of the armed forces not living on military or naval reservations. About 1,300 residents of the County and about 700 residents of the city who were away at the time of the enumeration are included in the resident population. Approximately 2,000 visitors in the County customarily resident elsewhere are not included in the County figure, and about 1,000 visitors in the city are not included in the city figure. Other groups not included are: (a) The personnel of merchant and naval vessels who slept aboard the vessels; (b) persons working in the area, whose homes, to which they returned each night, were outside the area; and (c) daytime visitors, such as members of the armed forces on leave and shoppers, who did not sleep in the area.

The present report is based on the preliminary count of the census of Muskegon County, and the figures should be accepted only as provisional. Final figures, classified by age, sex, employment status, and other characteristics, will be released later for the County and its constituent parts.

The Muskegon County census is one of ten enumerations in areas that have experienced unusual wartime growth which are being made in order to obtain population data needed by Federal and State agencies for guidance in allotting civilian goods and services. All of the censuses are sample enumerations, except the census of Muskegon County, which is a complete enumeration. The censuses are being taken by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the Committee for Congested Production Areas, which was appointed last year by the President, with Corrington Gill as director. Preliminary results have already been published for the Mobile, Charleston (S. C.), San Diego, San Francisco Bay, Los Angeles, Portland-Vancouver, Puget Sound, and Hampton Roads areas. The remaining area, for which results will be available in a short time, is the Detroit-Willow Run area.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Community War Services

To: Members of Regional Federal Advisory Council Cleveland 14, Ohio
November 15, 1943

From: Mary E. Woods, *MW*
Regional Director, CWS

Subject: Locality Report on Monroe, Michigan Labor Market Area

We are enclosing a copy of a locality report on the Monroe, Michigan Labor Market Area. This report is a condensation of information on file in this office, giving emphasis to problems in health, welfare and related fields, and the action being taken or proposed to meet these problems.

This report should be regarded as confidential because it contains information affecting the war program.

We recognize that conditions change rapidly and hope to issue supplements from time to time to keep the report up to date. We would appreciate, therefore, your furnishing us with any data that you may have or may acquire in the future that will enable us to make the supplements as complete and as useful as possible. We would also appreciate any suggestions you may wish to make regarding the format or content of this report. A limited number of additional copies of the report may be obtained from this office upon request.

Attachment

REPORT OF
COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES
IN THE
MONROE, MICHIGAN AREA

Prepared by
Office of Community War Services
Federal Security Agency
Region V
521 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland, Ohio

November 13, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

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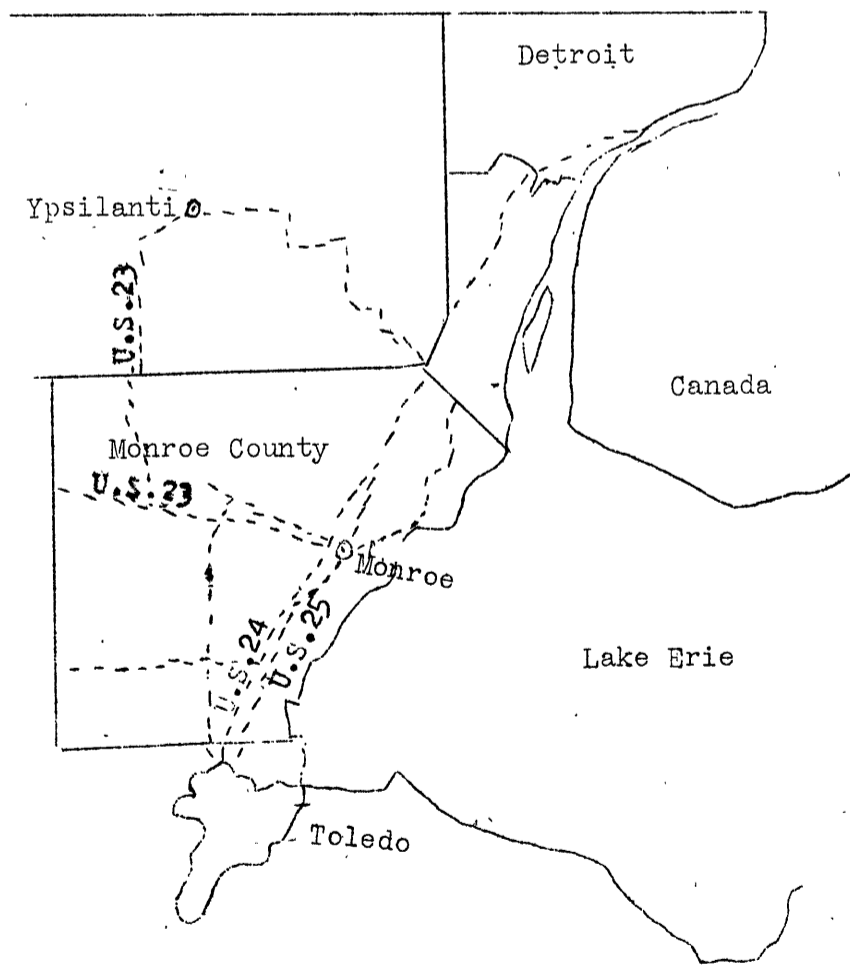
REPORT OF COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES
in the
Monroe, Michigan Area

I. Summary of Problems and Action

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Action in Progress</u>	<u>Other Indicated Action</u>
1. <u>Employment & Labor Supply</u>		
a. There is a critical shortage of foundry workers and unskilled laborers.	la. WMC through special programs of controls is attempting to meet labor needs. A Victory Drive to stimulate recruitment locally has been organized.	
2. <u>Transportation</u>		
a. In absence of public transportation, workers must be assured tires and gas for private automobiles for group riding.		
3. <u>Housing</u>		
a. Public housing units are needed for workers in plants other than Alcoa.	3a. Arrangements have been made to release 50 public housing units to workers in other plants. More may be needed and may be released.	
b. Housing facilities for 300 future immigrant Negro workers will be needed.	3b. The NHA is reviewing the housing situation and is considering such needs.	
4. <u>Schools</u>		
a. Additional school facilities are needed for children in the public housing project.	4a. Applications for Federal funds for a six-room elementary school on the housing site, and for aid in the operation of the school are being processed by the FWA. Temporary school facilities in the housing project have been arranged by the FPFA.	

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Action in Progress</u>	<u>Other Indicated Action</u>
5. <u>Child Care</u>		
a. Developments in this field should be watched closely so facilities will be available if and when needed.	5a. The Children's Bureau Consultant and the CWS plan to check the situation periodically.	
6. <u>Recreation</u>		
a. Recreation facilities for the residents of the public housing will be inadequate.	6a. The FPFA and the Rec. Rep., CWS, are looking into this matter.	
7. <u>Health and Medical Care</u>		
a. Investigation should be made as to the adequacy of medical care services.		7a. The USPHS in cooperation with the Proc. and Assignment Services should conduct such an investigation.
8. <u>Sanitation</u>		
a. The feeding of raw garbage to hogs should be discontinued if still in practice.		8a. The USPHS should investigate to see if this practice is still followed and, if so, should attempt to have it discontinued.
9. <u>Community Organization</u>		
a. Investigation should be made as to the structure & operation of the Defense Council & other coordinating agencies.	9a. The OCD rep. is now making a survey of the structure & organization of the Defense Council.	

MONROE, MICHIGAN
AND
SURROUNDING AREA



Report of Community War Services
in the
Monroe, Michigan Area
as of November 13, 1943

II. Area Covered

Monroe County is located in the southeast corner of the State of Michigan between the two important industrial cities of Toledo and Detroit.

The Monroe labor market area, as defined by the War Manpower Commission, consists of all of Monroe County, except for three townships, Bedford, Erie and Whiteford, on the southern border, which are considered a part of the Toledo area.

III. General Characteristics

The county is composed generally of rich agricultural farmland given to a combination of diversified farming and dairying.

The area in and around the City of Monroe, in the eastern central part of the county, is practically level, with a gentle slope toward the Raisin River, which flows through the city and into Lake Erie. There are approximately two to two and one-half square miles of marsh area adjacent to the city limits of Monroe and between Monroe and Lake Erie. In the east end of the city are concentrated most of the community's foreign born population and Negroes. Approximately one-third of the population of the east end is made up of Italians and there are also large groups of Czechoslovakians, Serbians, Jews, and Negroes.

Monroe is an industrial city, engaged principally in the manufacture of paper and allied products, ordnance and accessories, non-ferrous metals and their products, aircraft parts, non-electrical machinery, and iron and steel products. In addition, Monroe is well known for its many nurseries covering several thousand acres.

IV. Population

In 1940 Monroe County had a total population of 58,620 consisting of 18,453 urban residents, 21,559 rural non-farm residents, and 18,608 rural farm residents. On the basis of registrations for War Ration Book No. 1, the Bureau of the Census has estimated that the civilian population of the county was 59,268 in May 1942. Registrations for War Ration Book No. 2, as adjusted by the Bureau of the Census, indicate that the civilian population of the county, as of March 1943, had decreased to 58,198.

Prepared by Katharine A. Biehl, Report Analyst, CWS; and Eileen H. Wolfson, Junior Report Analyst, CWS, from field reports of CWS staff, and from data submitted by WMC, NHA, FPHA and other Federal agencies in the health and welfare fields.

Table I
Population of Monroe County

Type of Population	1940	Number of Persons	
		May 1942*	March 1943**
TOTAL	<u>58,620</u>	<u>59,268</u>	<u>58,198</u>
Urban	18,453		
Rural non-farm	21,559		
Rural farm	18,608		

* Civilian population on basis of War Ration Book No. 1, corrected to include institutional population and other non-registrants.

** Civilian population on basis of War Ration Book No. 2, corrected to include institutional population and other non-registrants.

The Monroe labor market area, as previously defined, had a total population of approximately 48,000 in 1940. According to the latest estimate by the WMC area analyst, the population of the labor market area was 53,300 in July 1943.

The City of Monroe, with a population of 18,478 in 1940, is the only important community in the county. The characteristics of its population are shown in the following table.

Table II
Population of the City of Monroe — 1940

Population	Persons	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	<u>18,478</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	<u>17,979</u>	<u>97.3</u>
Native born	<u>16,605</u>	<u>89.9</u>
Foreign born	1,374	7.4
Negro	<u>498</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Other races	<u>1</u>	<u>0.0</u>

V. Labor Market Developments

Although the Monroe labor market area has considerably less industrial employment than major manufacturing centers in the State of Michigan, it is quite highly industrialized for a city of its size. Manufacturing employment in the area has increased from 5,455 in March 1940 to an estimated total of 7,900 in September 1943, including 5,935 in establishments covered by the WMC employer reporting program.

The growth of industrial employment in the area and the substantial increase in out-commuting, especially to the Willow Run Bomber Plant, have created a tight labor market situation and have caused the WMC to classify Monroe as a Group I area as of October 1; that is, an area of current acute labor shortage.

Prior to the war, the manufacture of paper and paper products was the principal industrial activity in Monroe. While the plants engaged in such manufacture are now operating at only slightly reduced levels, establishments producing ordnance and accessories have expanded considerably since the middle of 1941. The most important source of demand for labor during the next six months will be the new plant of the Aluminum Corporation of America (Alcoa) which has recently begun operation. Peak employment at this establishment will be reached in January 1944 if an adequate supply of workers, chiefly unskilled foundry workers becomes available to meet scheduled demand.

According to an analysis of the Monroe labor market situation prepared by the WMC on November 9, 1943, it appears likely that the current critical labor shortage will become more acute during the next several months and that an overall shortage of male labor of 1,000, which can be met only by immigration, will develop by the spring of 1944. On the basis of current production schedules, if this immigration is not realized, loss of production will result. The impact of the shortage, though scheduled to occur by March 1944, may be delayed to May or June because of the availability for winter employment of agricultural workers who will return to the farms in early spring.

Recently a Victory Drive was organized in Monroe to stimulate recruitment locally and in late September 1943 a women's recruitment drive was conducted.

In October, the WMC put into operation an amended stabilization program under which all hires (male and female) must be made through the USES.

Table III
Relationship of Labor Demand and Supply

Demand and supply of local labor	Demand and Supply of Local Labor September 1943 to March 1944	
	Total	Male
Total net demand for labor	2100	1500
Number of local employable workers expected to be available	2300	550
Unadjusted shortage or surplus of local employable workers	1200	-950
Number of local employable workers not expected to be used	1100	500
Anticipated shortage of local labor	1000	1000

The major part of the labor demand is for male labor since the jobs to be filled involve for the most part heavy-type unskilled labor at the Aluminum Corporation of America. Consequently, it may not be necessary to utilize some 1150 of the 1750 female labor potential. Some male labor is expected to be available through transfer from construction activities of construction workers who migrated into the area several months ago and who are expected to remain for operations jobs when construction work is completed. It is also expected that some 300 persons now living in the Monroe area and commuting to work outside the area, principally to Detroit or Willow Run, will accept local jobs as desirable job openings develop and as inter-city transportation becomes more difficult during the winter months.

It is not certain to what extent immigration can be realized to reduce the male labor shortage which can be met only through this means. However, it is expected that by late spring 1944 most of the shortage can be met. Of the potential immigrants, it is estimated that some 300 will be Negroes.

According to the WMC Area Director the starting wage at Alcoa is 78¢ per hour for men trainees and 66¢ for women trainees.

VI. Transportation

There is no public transportation within the City of Monroe. Consequently, the NHA, in programming public housing for the area, recommended that housing sites be located as near as possible to the industries to be served.

Because of the lack of public transportation, it is also important that tires and gas continue to be made available for private automobiles for group-riding by workers residing in the areas beyond walking distance from the major industrial establishments.

The City of Monroe is served by the Pere Marquette, the New York Central and the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line railroads, and the Greyhound Bus line. It is also served by U. S. Highway 25 and State Highways 50, 56, and 130.

VII. Housing

Until the Alcoa plant was established in Monroe, there was no serious housing problem in the area. According to the U. S. Census of April 1940, there were 4,887 dwelling units in the City of Monroe, of which 124 or 2.5 per cent were vacant for sale or rent. At the same time, there were 17,629 dwelling units in the county, of which 913 or 5.2 per cent were vacant for sale or rent, and another 1,593 or 9 per cent were held vacant for absentee households. The high percentage of vacancy in the county is due to the presence of a large number of summer cottages along the lake. Many of these summer homes, now unused by their owners because of travel restrictions, are suitable for year round occupancy. In January 1942, when the housing program was developed, the War Housing Center approached the owners with the suggestion that they make their summer homes available for occupancy by war workers.

During 1940 and 1941 building permits were issued for the private construction of 81 dwelling units in the City of Monroe. In the first 11 months of 1942 permits for only 14 units were issued because Monroe had not been declared

a "War Housing Critical Area." In January 1943, after designating Monroe as a "War Housing Critical Area," the NHA programmed a quota of 150 units for private construction. The status of this program as of October 31, 1943, was as follows:

	<u>No. of Units</u>
TOTAL	<u>150</u>
Completed	5
Under construction	83
To be started	62

In January 1943, the NHA also programmed 75 units for public conversion: 50 for two person families and 25 for larger families. As of October 1943, leases had been signed for nine buildings in which 39 additional units were to be made available.

In February 1943 the NHA estimated that between November 1942 and November 1943, 240 rooms for single persons, 270 for two person families, and 325 for larger families were available in existing homes or would become available in new family units.

Two public housing projects with a total of 500 temporary family dwellings were completed in September 1943 in the extreme northeast section of the city in a strictly manufacturing area: project 20151 for 200 units and project 20182 for 300 units. The 200 units were programmed by the NHA for workers of the six major war industries in Monroe and the 300 units were programmed for workers at Alcoa only. All 500 units, however, were assigned for construction to DPC (which remodeled the Alcoa Plant) with the understanding that they would be used only for Alcoa workers. The FPFA is managing the combined project which is located on one site and is known as Darlington Place. As of October 15, 1943, only 22 of the 500 units were occupied.

In August 1943, the WMC indicated to the NHA that restriction on the occupancy to Alcoa workers only would work a hardship on the other essential employers in the area and would create an undesirable community feeling. The WMC suggested that the NHA return to the original allocation which assigned the 200 units for employees of a number of essential establishments including Alcoa. The NHA has discussed this proposal with the representatives of DPC, the Aluminum Branch of the WPB and the Army Air Forces, and as of November 12, arrangements had been made to release up to 50 units for workers in other industrial concerns. Furthermore, another 50 units probably will be released if the first 50 are absorbed rapidly and there is evidence of need for release of additional units.

Table IV
Public Housing in the Monroe Area

Location	Project No.	No. of Units	Type of Units	Color of Occ.	Const. Agency	Mgt. Agency
Monroe	20151	200	TFDU	W	DPC	FPFA
Monroe	20182	300	TFDU	W	DPC	FPFA

According to a report by the District Director of the WMC dated August 7, 1943, the public housing project has no churches, restaurants or stores within walking distance and is completely devoid of play areas, parks, or other recreation facilities. The only means of transportation to the project is by private automobile.

The FPMA in July 1943 recommended to the DPC the construction of standard facilities for maintenance, management, and tenant activities. The DPC, about September 1943, under special authorization by the President, planned the construction of more limited commercial and community facilities; a food and meat store, a variety drug store, and a room 42 feet by 60 feet to be used for maintenance, management and tenant activities. Day care facilities were not to be included and the space left for tenant activities, recreation, etc., would have been inadequate. Subsequently, the DPC reversed itself and decided against the construction of any facilities except a super market. According to current plans of the DPC, the offices of the construction company will be remodeled and refitted for maintenance and management activities. The FPMA has asked the DPC to reconsider and is urging the construction of the standard facilities which it originally recommended. The CWS and the WMC are supporting the FPMA in its recommendation.

According to a statement by the WMC on August 23, 1943, the opening of the 500 unit project in September and the fact that about 200 other housing units would become available some time after September should relieve the immediate pressure for housing until the accommodations then occupied by 1,200 construction workers, who will leave the area, become available. The NHA is now giving consideration to the housing needs of the 300 Negro workers expected to come into the area in the next six months.

VIII. Other Community Facilities and Services

A. Schools

Additional educational facilities will be needed to serve the school-age children living in the 500 public housing units. The nearest school is the Christianity School which is two miles from the housing project. According to enrollment statistics for 1942-43, this school could absorb some of the children but by no means all, unless double sessions were resorted to. Double sessions are not considered feasible because of the transportation problem involved. It should be noted that there is no sidewalk most of the distance to the Christianity School and three unguarded trunk railroad lines would have to be crossed by children on their way from the project to the school.

According to a preliminary survey of the situation in June 1943 by the Senior School Specialist of the U. S. Office of Education and a representative of the State Department of Public Instruction, a school building on the site of the housing project is the most desirable solution of the problem.

On October 11, 1943, the Regional FWA announced that an application (Project 20-330) for a 100% Federal grant of \$83,500 from Lanham Act funds for the construction of a six-room elementary school to be located on the housing site had been processed through the Michigan FWA office and was under study by

the Regional FWA. Pending the provision of regular school facilities, arrangements have been made to provide a temporary school program in housing units set aside in the housing project.

An application (Project 20-M-52) for a Federal grant of \$15,000 toward the maintenance and operation of the proposed new school for the school year ending June 30, 1944, has been filed by the Monroe City School District and is under study by the Regional FWA. The State Department of Public Instruction and the CWS on November 1 and November 3 respectively recommended approval of the project.

B. Child Care

The limited use of women to replace men in Monroe's principal manufacturing establishments to date has prevented the development of a serious child care problem. However, increased future use of women in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing occupations may create a need for child care services.

During a women's recruitment drive, conducted the latter part of September 1943, of the first 100 women interested in employment and referred to jobs, none wanted any child care services. According to the WMC, they either had no children or had made other arrangements for their care. Furthermore, at that time the WMC area Committee was investigating the possibility of establishing a straight 6 hour shift for women. Such a shift would reduce the need for child care facilities.

The Regional Office of the FPWA, in anticipation of a need for child care services by residents of the public housing project, recommended to the DPC that a two-room child care unit be built on the site of the project in connection with the proposed community building. However, as indicated in the section on "Housing," the DPC has to date refused to construct any community building and has made no provision for any child care program.

According to the WMC Area Director, the Salvation Army recently opened a child care center in Monroe. No information regarding the location or scope of this center is available to the CWS.

Developments in the field should be watched closely so that child care facilities will be available if and when needed.

C. Recreation

According to a survey conducted by the Field Recreation Representative of the Federal Security Agency in August 1942 and reports on subsequent contacts, the following recreation facilities and programs are available for residents of Monroe.

Facilities

Public outdoor facilities in the Monroe area consist of:

- 1) Eleven scattered playgrounds, of which four are in the East End. Five are very small including only a few city lots. The six larger ones range from two to eight acres in size and are equipped with swings, goal-hi, and some slides.

- 2) Two Athletic Fields, providing two baseball diamonds, five softball fields, one of which is lighted, and four concrete tennis courts.
- 3) Sterling State Park on Lake Erie, about three miles from Monroe, including a beach, camping facilities, camp stoves, softball field, boats, and yacht club. Early in 1942 the City of Monroe filed an application for Federal aid in the development of this Park. The proposed project, although considered desirable, was disapproved because of the lack of war-connected need. It would, however, be an excellent project for postwar construction.

Public indoor facilities consist of four gymnasiums (the smallest of which is 35' x 60'), four auditoriums (the smallest of which is a combination gymnasium and auditorium 35' x 65'), one swimming pool, and two libraries supported by the Board of Education. One of the libraries is adjacent to the Monroe Community Center in the East End; the other is downtown.

Private facilities consist of a Camp Fire Girls program with a paid executive serving about 500 girls, a Boy Scouts program with a paid executive for two counties and serving about 164 boys in Monroe County, a Salvation Army building with a recreation program in the East End, and the Monroe Community Center in the East End. The Monroe Community Center contains several club rooms, kitchen, dining room, clinic, offices, shower, game rooms, and a large assembly hall suitable for dances and meetings. The Camp Fire Girls have a cabin outside the City of Monroe. The Boy Scouts have a camp about 40 miles from the city with a capacity for 110 boys.

Many of the churches in Monroe have recreation programs. St. Paul's Methodist Church has the most extensive facilities, including a large parlor, a lecture room, a large board room, a gymnasium, 6 clubrooms, a fully-equipped kitchen, 2 small dining rooms, a Hobby Club room, and 2 basement rooms. Facilities in other churches generally consist of a hall or auditorium.

Commercial facilities consist of four bowling alleys (34 lines), four theaters (3,000 seats), and one shooting club (Camp Wam), one private golf club, and four or five pool halls.

Program

The public recreation program is conducted by the City Recreation Commission made up of two members of the City Commission, the Superintendent of Schools, a member of the Board of Education, a member at large selected by the Board of Education, and a Chairman (at large) selected by the Mayor. The program of the Recreation Commission is financed by a contribution of \$7,500 from the city and \$2,500 plus heat, light and janitor service from the Board of Education.

The City Recreation Commission employs a full-time Recreation Director. In the summer, his staff includes an assistant director, 17 playground directors, 1 handcraft director, 1 director of baseball and tennis, and 2 swimming directors. In the winter, the staff consists of seven paid workers and many volunteers. All of the paid workers are on the school staff as physical education directors.

Four schools, the High School, the Lincoln Junior High School, and the Boyd and Christianity elementary schools, are open five nights a week for recreational use. The winter program includes swimming, volley ball, basketball, badminton, table tennis, free play, a civic orchestra and city band, ice skating on the river and in flooded pools, Golden Gloves boxing and wrestling, and Lyceum courses.

Other than the two youth programs, conducted by the Camp Fire Girls and the Boy Scouts, the most significant recreation program under private auspices is that of the Monroe Community Center. This Center began the development of a recreation program in the fall of 1942 under professional direction. Later an assistant was employed. The program includes activities which are characteristic of a community center.

Church recreation facilities are used to some extent but whether they are used to capacity is not known. The WMC Area Director on September 30, 1943, indicated that the local Protestant ministers had requested the use of the proposed school for Sunday School and regular services for the public housing project.

A recreation program in the 500 unit public housing project is essential because of its isolated location. The Regional Office of the FPHA, which is managing the project, has recommended that a standard community building be constructed on the site to serve the recreation needs of the project residents. However, as indicated in the section on "Housing," the DPC has refused to provide any facilities for management or tenant activities. The FPHA is urging the DPC to reconsider and to provide the standard facilities the FPHA originally recommended. The WMC and the CWS are supporting the FPHA in this.

D. Public Welfare

There is in Monroe County a County Bureau of Social Aid which provides aid to dependent children and the blind. A County Welfare Department is responsible for general relief. There is no information in the files of the Regional Office of the Social Security Board or the CWS concerning the adequacy of public welfare services.

E. Hospitals

The Monroe hospital area consists of the territory within a 25 mile radius of the city except those portions which are included in the Down-River Detroit area and the Toledo area. According to the U. S. Public Health Service, 60,000 persons reside in the Monroe hospital area. They are served by two general hospitals, Monroe Hospital and Mercy Hospital, which have a combined capacity of 129 beds and 33 bassinets. The resulting bed ratio for the area is 2.2 per 1,000 population. Neither hospital has a nursing school.

Table V
Hospital Facilities in Monroe, Michigan

Name	Capacity		Membership	Monthly % Occ. 7/41-8/42
	Beds	Bass.		
Monroe Hospital	64	16	AMA	77 - 103
Mercy Hospital	65	17	AMA	66 - 81

In the year ending August 1942, after which date no occupancy data are available, Mercy Hospital had exceeded 79% occupancy in only two months. Furthermore, the two hospitals could expand their present facilities to include 24 additional beds. No consideration has, therefore, been given to the possibility of providing additional facilities with Federal funds.

F. Health and Medical Care

The Monroe County Health Unit was started on a part-time basis on May 1, 1942, and became a full-time unit on June 1, 1942. In September 1942, the staff consisted of a health officer, five nurses, one sanitarian, and two clerk-stenographers. Present quarters are considered adequate.

The Health Unit conducts a general clinic and a tuberculosis clinic, each of which meets three times each week. It also conducts a venereal disease clinic which has four weekly sessions, one of which is held in the evening. All reported venereal disease cases are investigated for source and contacts, and source and contact work is also done for the local practitioners.

In addition to the County Health Unit, the City of Monroe employs a health officer and a sanitarian, the Board of Education employs a school nurse, and the Community Fund employs two visiting nurses to serve the city.

In September 1942, there were a total of 40 physicians in Monroe County, of whom 6 had already gone to the armed forces. Of the 34 remaining, five were women and four practically retired. Twenty were 45 years of age or under, and six were over 65 years of age. Two physicians devoted their full time to industrial practice and all of the others did some industrial work.

The Consolidated Paper Company, employing about 2,000 workers in September 1942, had a free employment examination which required no Blood Wasserman reaction or chest plates. The River Raisin Plant, with 1,600 to 1,800 employees, provided a similarly sketchy pre-employment physical examination.

G. Sanitation

(1) Water Supply

Water for the City of Monroe is secured from Lake Erie and is treated by conventional filtration methods augmented by chlorination. According to a report prepared by the U. S. Public Health Service in April 1943, city officials alleged at that time that practically 100 per cent of the existing dwelling units and all of the industries in Monroe were connected to the public water supply system. A reconnaissance survey conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service

in September 1942 revealed that the water supply and treatment facilities were adequate to meet all present and anticipated needs, including possible expansion of the city. Although a few improvements in the water distribution system were planned, existing facilities were considered adequate for the duration of the war emergency.

(2) Sewage Disposal

In April 1943, practically the entire area, within the corporate limits of the City of Monroe had access and was connected to a separate sewage system. All sanitary sewage is given primary treatment at a central disposal plant before being discharged into the Raisin River. The river also serves as the outlet for storm water and industrial waste. According to the USPHS reconnaissance survey of September 1942, both the collection and treatment facilities were adequate to serve the community's need during the war's emergency. Long range plans of the City of Monroe call for extension of the present sewer system and provision of additional treatment facilities. Since the current practice of discharging partially treated sewage and other wastes into the Raisin River creates a stream pollution problem, the provision of equipment for the complete treatment of sewage would appear to be an excellent project for postwar construction.

Late in 1942, the city, with WPA assistance, started the construction of sanitary sewers for an area in the southeast part of town that is without such facilities. The project was abandoned in March 1943 when WPA was liquidated. This project was designed to serve only 72 houses, all of which have access to the public water supply. A request for Federal aid under the Lanham Act (project 20-307) was refused in May 1943 because (1) the area is sparsely developed, (2) a public water supply is available, and (3) the need for the requested sanitary sewers is longstanding and not attributable to the war effort.

(3) Garbage and Refuse

A city ordinance provides for the collection of garbage and refuse by a municipally owned and operated system. Garbage is collected twice a week and fed raw to hogs. Refuse is collected once a week and disposed of at a dump located outside the city. A USPHS reconnaissance survey of September 1942 reported that collection of both refuse and garbage was handled efficiently and that the described method of refuse disposal was considered satisfactory. However, the feeding of raw garbage to hogs constitutes an unsound public health practice and should be discontinued as soon as feasible.

(4) Vermin Control

The large marsh area adjacent to the eastern limits of the City of Monroe is ideal for mosquito breeding. However, the fact that the prevailing winds during the summer are from the southwest reduces the problem, and very few malaria cases have been reported in this area in the past 10 or 15 years. A pest mosquito control program is carried out within the city limits.

(5) Food Control

Monroe has a local ordinance based on the standard food ordinance of the U. S. Public Health Service. The health officer reported to the USPHS in

September 1942 that the ordinance was very well enforced, including laboratory examinations of samples and inspection of food handling establishments about once every ten days. There is no history of food-borne disease in the area.

(6) Milk Supply

The U. S. Public Health Service milk ordinance is in effect in Monroe. All milk is pasteurized. There is a full-time local milk inspector. Since the milk-borne typhoid epidemic of 1927 or 1928, there have been no milk-borne epidemics in Monroe.

H. Social Protection

The Social Protection Division, in a visit to the Monroe area in August 1943, learned that there are no significant social protection problems in the Monroe area. The sheriff indicated that there are no houses of prostitution operating in the county and that it has been his policy not to permit their operation. This policy will be continued in the future.

The City Health Department refers all venereal disease cases to the County Health Department. Dr. Heustis, Director of the County Health Department is very interested in the social protection program and is working out plans for the examination of all persons arrested on morals charges. He also plans to arrange for complete examinations of individuals held in the County Jail. As mentioned under the section on "Health and Medical Care," the venereal disease clinic operated by the County Health Department meets four times weekly, one of the meetings being in the evening.

The Chief of Police and the policewoman are very cooperative and give all possible assistance to the County Health Department.

I. Commercial Facilities and Services

The only expressed need for additional commercial facilities and services is in connection with the 500 unit public housing project. As mentioned in the section on "Housing," this housing project is isolated and consequently needed facilities should be provided on the site.

The DPC has started construction on a supermarket 64' x 160' which will include grocery and meat market, barber shop, beauty parlor, pickup service for dry cleaning, shoe repair and laundry service, drug and variety store, light lunch counter, soda fountain, and rest rooms. As of September 30, it was estimated that these facilities would be completed by about December 15. They will be operated by local merchants.

According to the WMC Area Director, the Alcoa is building an excellent restaurant within the plant. The WMC in October 1943 asked the company to consider the sale of prepared food for home consumption. If this is arranged, there will be no need for a restaurant on the site of the housing project.

The WMC has suggested to the local community that it consider adjustments in store hours, and is working through the Rotary Club, the Mayor's Committee, and the newspapers toward this end.

IX. Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency has been a recognized problem in Monroe for many years. In January 1943, a number of incidents combined to arouse official interest in the war-time juvenile delinquency problem. Mayor Danz, at the request of the Community Chest Board, referred the problem to the City Commission which organized a 31 member committee representing schools, churches, industry, labor, the legal profession, city police, city commission, probate and municipal courts, probation officer, newspapers, theaters, Defense Council, Bureau of Social Aid and Child Welfare Services.

At the first meeting of this group, the following sub-committees were established and assigned certain responsibilities in studying the problem:

1. A Case Analysis Committee to analyze recent cases and to determine causes of delinquency.
2. A committee to study the effectiveness of existing laws and ordinances designed to combat juvenile delinquency.
3. A Curfew Committee to draft a curfew ordinance and present it to the City Commission.
4. A committee to investigate the positive and negative factors in commercial and noncommercial recreation.
5. A Civilian Defense Committee to determine the possible responsibilities and contributions of the local civilian defense organization.
6. A committee to study the effectiveness of existing agencies dealing with juveniles and to determine whether the program is properly coordinated.
7. A committee on industry in the war to study the responsibility of the employer.

As a result of the activity of the Curfew Committee, an ordinance was passed preventing children under 16 from being on the streets after 10:30 p.m. This ordinance provides that parents shall be held responsible for their children's activities, and in the case of a third offense, parents may be fined \$100 or sentenced to jail for 30 days. The sub-committee studying recreation found that the agencies in this field were suffering from lack of leadership and that a wholesome teen-age recreation program was needed.

Following several meetings of the over-all committee, a five-man planning committee was appointed to complete the study, to formulate recommendations, and to put into operation as many of the recommendations as possible. The planning committee has listed five fundamental problems which have to be faced and solved.

1. Inadequate housing conditions.
2. Lack of parent-school organization.
3. Ineffective church program for juveniles.
4. Lack of volunteer leadership for recreation.
5. Disorganization and lack of cooperation among agencies dealing with juvenile delinquents.

Responsibility for carrying out the recommendations of the planning committee has been delegated to the groups best equipped to handle them. The establishment of a social service exchange was assigned to the Council of Social

Agencies. A special group was designated to assume the responsibility of setting up a youth center. Such a center has been established and is now in operation.

Through the continuation of this cooperative approach to the problem, it is hoped that progress will be made in eliminating some of the causes of juvenile delinquency as well as in curtailing the problem itself.

X. Community Organization

There is no information available to the CWS as to the structure and operation of the local Defense Council or the Council of Social Agencies. However, a representative of the OCD is now making a special survey of these problems in the Monroe area and the results of this survey will appear in future supplements to this report.

Appendix A

Key Persons in Area

Mr. Frederick Mitchell, WMC Area Director for Monroe

Mr. Strauser, DPC Manager in Monroe

Mr. Ray Liedel, FPHA Manager of Darington Place

Mr. George Cantrick, Monroe Superintendent of Schools

Dr. A. Heustis, Monroe County Health Officer

Mr. Ben M. Hellenberg, City Recreation Director, Monroe

Rev. George J. Cairns, Chairman, City Recreation Commission

Miss Anne Gould, Director, Monroe Community Center

Appendix B

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Statement on Labor Supply Situation in Monroe, Michigan Area,
prepared by Regional Office, WMC, November 9, 1943

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prepared by Harold Marks, P.A. Surgeon, U. S. Public
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Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service, District No. 3

NHA War Housing Program, March 4, 1943

REPORT OF
COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES
IN THE
MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN AREA

Prepared by
Office of Community War Services
Federal Security Agency
Region V
521 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland, Ohio

August 30, 1943

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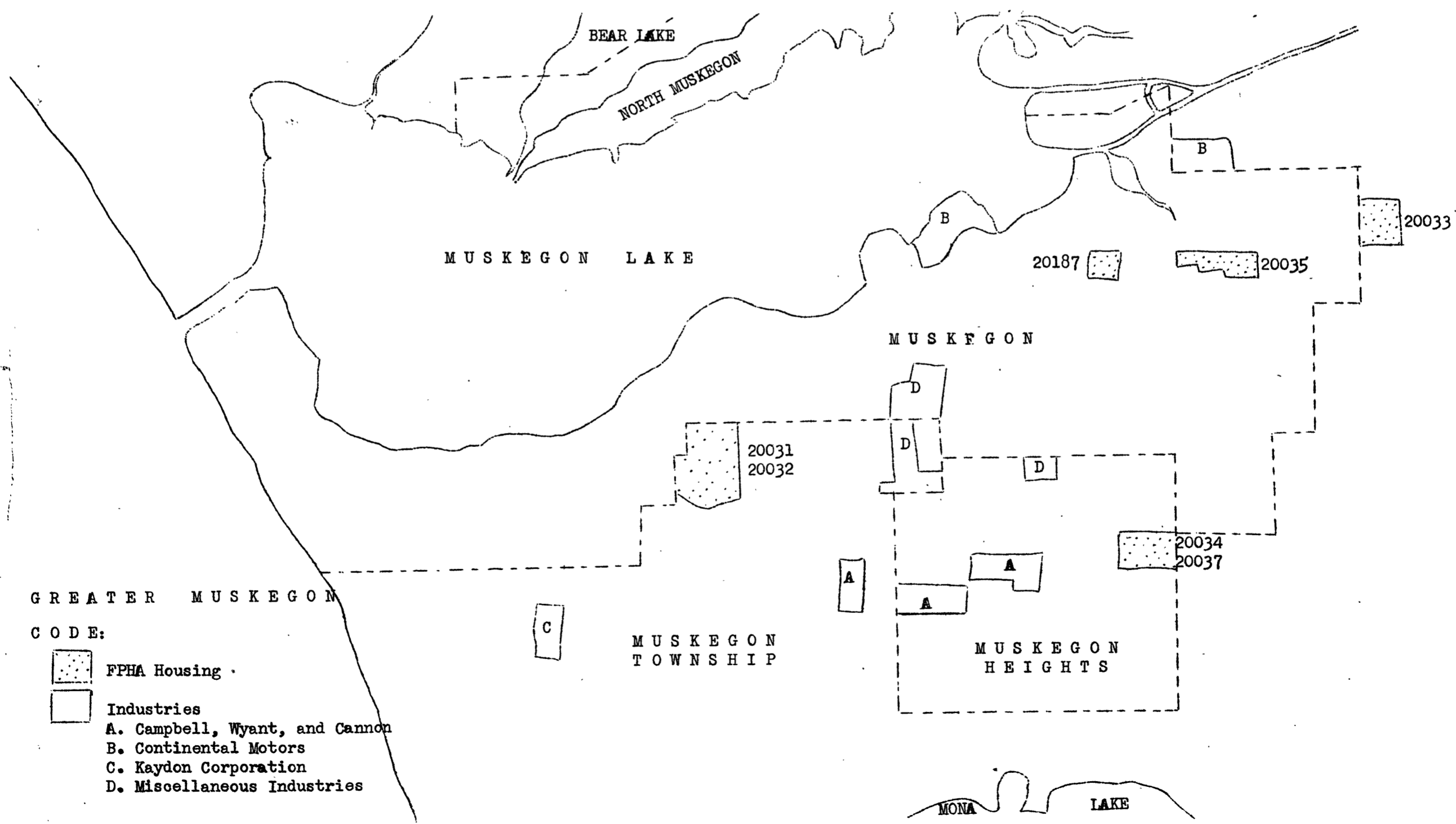
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Report of Community War Services
in the
Muskegon, Michigan Area

I. Summary of Problems and Action

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Action in Progress</u>	<u>Other Indicated Action</u>
1. <u>Employment & Labor Supply</u>		
a. Acute shortage of foundry workers.	1a. USES is attempting to meet needs.	
b. Need to recruit more women and to induce employers to use them.	b. USES is giving special attention to this problem.	
2. <u>Transportation</u>		
a. Need for 20 buses and an addition to the bus service garage.	2a. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is working on this problem at the local level. The CWS is keeping in touch with developments and will try to expedite.	
3. <u>Housing</u>		
a. Critical shortage of housing for Negro workers.	3a. FPHA has just completed 90 trailer dormitory units for Negroes. NHA has allocated 198 public family dwelling units for Negroes and has recommended an additional 100 units. WMC is working closely with War Housing Center to find suitable housing for Negroes.	3a. Periodic review by WMC & NHA to ascertain that facilities are adequate.
b. Sanitary facilities in trailer parks are very inadequate. Additional trailer facilities will be needed if several substandard parks are closed.	3b. The Regional NHA has recommended a Federal trailer park to accommodate 150 to 200 private trailers already in the area.	
4. <u>Schools</u>		
a. Three school additions for suburban school districts will probably not be ready for use when schools open in fall. Need is urgent.	4a. The FPHA, the State Dept. of Public Instruction and the FWA are working on this problem.	
b. Nine school buses are needed.	b. FWA is negotiating for 9 buses.	

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Action in Progress</u>	<u>Other Indicated Action</u>
5. <u>Child Care</u> a. Child care resources should be studied and child care program should be expanded.	5a. Day Care Committee has requested State Dept. of Social Welfare for a child care worker. Consultant of U.S. Children's Bureau is keeping in touch with the situation.	
6. <u>Recreation</u> a. Need for development of a coordinated public recreation program for greater Muskegon.	6a. A Coordinating Committee is being established and a program is being developed. CWS is working with local community.	
7. <u>Hospitals</u> a. The 40 bed addition to the nurses' home of Hackley Hospital should be expedited.	7a. FWA is processing this project.	
8. <u>Medical Care</u> a. Need for a survey to ascertain adequacy of medical care services.	8a. USPHS and State Procurement and Assignment Services are undertaking necessary survey.	
9. <u>Commercial Facilities</u> a. Need for additional restaurant facilities for Negroes. b. In-plant restaurant facilities are limited. c. Need for additional meat quota for entire Muskegon area.	9a. WMC Area Director is working with appropriate authorities. b. Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and WMC taking action on this problem. The matter is being called to the attention of the industrial representative of FDA. c. WMC Area Director is working with appropriate authorities.	9c. OPA and FDA should look into this matter and make necessary adjustments.
10. <u>Juvenile Delinquency</u> a. Need for a committee to watch developments.	10a. OCD and CWS plan to stimulate development of an active committee in near future. Local Probate Judge is a leader in this field.	



GREATER MUSKEGON

CODE:



FPFA Housing



Industries

A. Campbell, Wyant, and Cannon

B. Continental Motors

C. Kaydon Corporation

D. Miscellaneous Industries

Report of Community War Services
in the
Muskegon, Michigan Area
as of August 6, 1943

II. Area Covered

Muskegon, Muskegon Heights and North Muskegon make up the area known as Greater Muskegon and are so closely related that they are generally considered as one city. The Muskegon labor market area, as defined by WMC, includes all of Muskegon County, the southern half of Oceana County, the southwestern half of Newaygo County, and the northern half of Ottawa County. This summary covers only Muskegon County except where otherwise noted.

III. Population

	1940	May 1942 ^{1/}	June 1943 ^{2/}
Muskegon County	94,501	100,584	103,420
Muskegon	47,697		
Muskegon Heights	16,047		
North Muskegon	1,694		

^{1/} Corrected estimate based on registration for War Ration Book No. 1

^{2/} Estimate based on registration for War Ration Book No. 2 and corrected to include institutional population, but excluding draft

The following table showing population by race and employment status as of 1940 in Muskegon County and the two largest cities in Greater Muskegon, indicates that the proportion of Negroes in the area is low and that the greatest concentration is in Muskegon Heights. This latter factor has influenced the location of housing for in-migrant Negro workers.

POPULATION BY RACE AND EMPLOYMENT

1940

	<u>Muskegon County</u>		<u>Muskegon</u>		<u>Muskegon Heights</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-White</u>
Total population	94,501	1,781 (1.9%)	47,697	708 (1.5%)	16,047	898 (5.6%)
In labor force (persons 14 years old and over)	70,734	835	19,973	362	6,598	388
Employed (except on public emergency work)	31,838	509	17,212	233	5,609	221
On public emergency work	2,658	225	1,227	77	476	132
Seeking work	3,140	101	1,534	52	513	35
Not in labor force	33,094	639	16,818	284	5,339	289

IV. Labor Market Developments

As a result of the tremendous increase in industrial employment in Muskegon during the past three years (from 20,000 in 1940 to 35,500 in July), nearly all local supplies of male labor have been exhausted and it has become necessary to import certain types of labor, particularly foundry workers. Because of the inadequacy of the local labor supply, the Muskegon area has been classified in Group I by the War Manpower Commission.

According to the latest WMC labor market developments report prepared on the basis of July 1943 employment data, a shortage of 1500 workers is expected to develop by September 1943 if war plants are to operate as scheduled. The shortage of workers will increase to 1800 by November 1943 and to 2200 by January 1944, by which time all war plants in the area expect to reach peak production.

Relationship of Labor Demand and Supply

Demand and Supply of Local Labor	Demand and Supply from July '43 to		
	Sept. '43	Nov. '43	Jan. '44
1. Total net demand for labor	3200	4100	4800
2. Number of local employable workers expected to be available	2700	4100	5600
3. Unadjusted shortage or surplus of local employable workers	-500	0	+800
4. Number of local employable persons not expected to be used	1000	1800	3000
5. Anticipated shortage of local labor	-1500	-1800	-2200

War labor demand by September will include 2700 additional workers needed by essential employers and 500 to replace workers leaving for the Armed Forces. Between September and January, demand from these two sources will be augmented by the need for replacements for 400 in-commuters who will return to work in their own communities. Most of the increase in industrial employment will take place at ordnance and aircraft plants. Although local foundries do not contemplate extensive expansion of employment, considerable demand for labor will be created as a result of the high rate of turnover prevalent in the foundry industry.

The largest war industrial establishments in the area are the Continental Motors Corporation, Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry, Lakey Foundry & Machine Company, Continental Engineering & Aviation, Sealed Power Corporation, and Brunswicke-Balke-Collender Company.

Composition of Current and Prospective
Local Labor Supply

Local Source of Workers	Number of Workers During Period from July 1943 to		
	Sept. '43	Nov. '43	Jan. '44
1. Net labor supply to be used (2 minus 7)	1700	2300	2600
2. Potential labor supply - total (Items 3 to 6)	2700	4100	5600
3. Available unemployed - (3a minus 3b)	900	900	900
a. Gross total current unemployment	1500	1500	1500
b. Minimum unemployment	600	600	600
4. Net new entrants or re-entrants	100	200	400
5. Other transfers from (non-report- ing) Non-seasonal establishments	200	500	800
6. Women not usually in labor force	1500	2500	3500
7. Labor supply not expected to be used	1000	1800	3000

The availability of the labor supply indicated in the table above will depend on the success of local recruiting efforts and on the effective utilization of available workers wherever possible. A survey of the anticipated use of women in reporting establishments indicates that 3000 of the 4500 women to become available by January 1944 will not be used. It is expected, however, that employment of women will actually exceed the predicted total, and efforts are being made locally to discourage importation of workers for jobs that can be performed by women.

Since the utilization of women workers will of necessity be limited by the nature of the demand, considerable male in-migration is expected to take place. It is further anticipated that a significant proportion of the estimated 2200 in-migrant workers will be non-whites. Almost all of the foundry workers now being obtained from the South through USES clearance are Negroes.

In November 1942, USES reports indicated that there were about 900 Negro employees in 44 major war establishments in the Muskegon labor market area. This amounted to about 3.5% of the area's manufacturing employment. In past months, however, the percentage of non-white in-migration has been increasing steadily. According to data obtained from USES registrations, in-migrant non-whites represented approximately 11% of total in-migration from May 15 to May 31; 24% from June 1 to June 30; and 30% from July 1 to July 31. It is expected that this trend will continue and that the proportion of in-migrants who are non-whites will increase.

This non-white in-migration presents a particularly serious problem since facilities for them are extremely limited. The non-white population of Muskegon County has more than doubled since 1940: in 1940, the non-white population was about 1800 or 1.9% of the population while the non-white population is now estimated to be approximately 4000 or 3.9% of the estimated total population in June 1943.

The problem of housing the recent non-white in-migrant workers has become so critical that local interested groups including representatives of the non-white population have suggested that further in-migration of non-whites be stopped until suitable housing accommodations are made available.

Some control of in-migration, the WMC reports, will be effected by having the War Housing Center certify that there is adequate and suitable housing available before firms are permitted to recruit labor from outside areas. If the problem should become more critical, it may be necessary to close the area to any in-migration until housing becomes or is made available.

A recommendation to place the Muskegon area on a 48-hour minimum work-week basis is being considered, not as a measure to obtain a large release of workers, but to maintain the present level of employment, particularly in those trades and services which are nearing the minimum employment required to meet community needs.

With the cooperation of labor and management, the WMC is formulating a program to determine the causes for absenteeism in plants having high absenteeism rates. On the findings of this study, corrective measures will be recommended. In addition, an intensive community program to combat absenteeism will be undertaken.

V. Transportation

According to a recent statement by the WMC, inadequate transportation service has hindered the utilization of women workers on night shifts and has prevented workers from taking jobs at plants in outlying areas. The Muskegon Bus Company recently reported to the WMC that its bus load had tripled in the past year and that it anticipated that its traffic would be increased 50% by this winter. Although the buses are operated almost continuously, there has been much overcrowding and an additional twenty buses are required to meet the demand for public transportation. The bus company also needs an addition to its garage to house and service the additional buses. The company has filed an application with the WPB for these facilities. There is some question regarding the form of the application and the Secretary of the Muskegon Chamber of Commerce is looking into this. Also, Mr. Charles Taft, Director of CWS, Washington, at a meeting in Muskegon on August 4, agreed to look into the status of this application at the Washington level and to do whatever was possible to expedite its processing. Since then the bus company has been advised that it must place its order for new buses with a manufacturer of its choice, whereupon applications are filed with WPB for priorities. It is at this point that the ODT is brought in.

It was reported in January 1943 that the bus service for commuters from Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and other nearby communities had been extended to coincide with the working shifts of the major Muskegon war industries.

VI. Housing

According to the latest report by the Washington office of NHA, dated June 30, 1943, the total quota of private war housing for the area is 957 units of which 73 were completed, 136 were under construction, and 74 were to be started.

In December 1942 the NHA approved a private conversion program to provide 400 additional dwelling units. To date very few units have been made available under this program. An intensive campaign, using radio, etc., is contemplated to stimulate interest, but it is doubtful if many additional units will be obtained.

In December 1942 the NHA also approved a public conversion program to provide 405 additional dwelling units, of which 270 were to be for two person families and 135 for larger families. To date only 64 units have been provided under this program and it is highly improbable, according to the NHA, that more than a total of 200 units will be obtained.

As of July 15, 1943, a total of 1,890 public dwelling units had been programmed for the Muskegon area. Of these, 352 units had been completed and occupied, an additional 68 units were completed but unoccupied, 910 units were being constructed and nearing completion and 500 units were limited to site selection and planning. Recently the NHA cancelled 400 of the 500 units originally placed in limited status, and it is now contemplating the activation of the other 100 units for Negro occupancy.

PUBLIC HOUSING

<u>Location</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Type of Units</u>	<u>Color of Occupants</u>	<u>Status as of 7/31/43</u>
TOTAL			1,390			
Muskegon Twp.	20031	Ruddiman Terrace	300	PFDU	W	Complete and occupied
Muskegon Twp.	20032	Ruddiman Terrace	124	TFDU	W	Complete and occupied
Muskegon	20033	Forest Homes	378	TFDU	W	130 units complete; 79 occupied
Muskegon Hts.	20034	Fairview Homes	76	TFDU	N	Complete and occupied
Muskegon	20035	Ryerson Heights	300	TFDU	W	Initial occ. 8/43
Muskegon Hts.	20037	Fairview Homes	122	TFDU	N	60 units to be available 9/15; balance before 10/31
Muskegon	20187	-	90	Tr. Dorm.	N	Complete and ready for occ.

The following tabulation classifies the units in each of the active projects for families according to the number of bedrooms. This is indicative of the size of families and is significant in the planning of schools and other facilities.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Units in Project</u>	<u>Units With Following Number of Bedrooms</u>			
		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,300</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>274</u>
20031	300		44	180	76
20032	124		48	52	24
20033	378		152	150	76
20034	76		30	32	14
20035	300		120	120	60
20036	122	12	36	50	24

A critical shortage of housing for Negro workers has developed as a result of recent recruitment of Negroes from other areas for employment in local foundries and 198 public family dwelling units have been allocated to meet their needs. In addition, 30 trailer dormitories to accommodate 90 single Negro workers were installed in July and are now available for occupancy. Also, the Regional Office of the NHA has recently recommended that another 100 temporary family dwelling units be programmed for Negro occupancy.

The WMC Area Director in a statement on July 28, 1943 indicated that the WMC area office is working closely with the War Housing Center (operated by the Housing Committee of the Muskegon Defense Council) in an effort to provide suitable housing for in-migrant Negro workers.

The situation in regard to trailer parks is outlined in detail in the NHA program dated August 14, 1943. Prior to the war program there were 50 to 100 trailers in the area. These were mostly for tourists and vacationists. Both Muskegon and Muskegon Heights developed municipal trailer parks for these trailers. These parks were fairly adequate until the influx of at least 200 additional trailers housing war workers. Three privately owned trailer parks have been constructed and now accommodate about 100 of these new trailers. Several others have been located at the Muskegon Heights park and the balance are parked throughout the area wherever arrangements can be made.

Facilities in all of these parks, both private and municipal, are far from adequate and in two of them conditions are such as to endanger the health of the occupants. Officials of the county and State health

departments have contacted the owners regarding enforcement of State laws regulating sanitary and safety conditions. Three parks, including the municipal park in Muskegon Heights, may close rather than comply, leaving only one year-round park with space for about 50 trailers. The NHA is contemplating the construction of a Federal trailer coach park on the site of the present park in Muskegon Heights to accommodate at least 150 private trailers in the Muskegon metropolitan area.

VII. Community Facilities and Services

A. Schools

Because of the significant influx of workers and their families into the Muskegon area, the pressure upon school facilities has become very great. Conditions are particularly serious in the smaller school districts surrounding the cities of Muskegon and Muskegon Heights, since these suburban communities had few facilities and have received much immigration since the beginning of the war program. The urban centers in the area are able to absorb some of the extra pupils from outlying districts and plans have been made to provide the necessary transportation facilities. Through project 20-297, arrangements are being made for the FWA to purchase nine school buses which will be operated by the City of Muskegon under the direction of the State Department of Public Instruction. Funds for the operation of the buses for the period from April 1, 1943 through June 30, 1943 were obtained under Docket No. 20-M-12.

The school situation in Muskegon Township No. 1 has been aggravated by the negative attitude of the local school board toward acceptance of pupils from an FPHA project located within its district. According to the State Department of Public Instruction, school facilities have been made available for a part of these children in the City of Muskegon, thus reducing the burden on Muskegon Township No. 1.

In other suburban school districts, facilities to accommodate the children of in-migrant workers are being provided by the construction of school additions with Federal funds. A six-room addition to the North Muskegon School was completed on January 16, 1943, and three other projects for additions to schools in nearby school districts are currently being processed by FWA: 20-246, Norton Township School District No. 5; 20-290, Dangl School District No. 9; 20-292, Phillips School District No. 6. All are approaching the construction stage but will probably not be ready for use when the schools open in the fall. The need for these facilities is extremely urgent.

B. Child Care

The area office of WMC in its labor market developments report, dated June 8, 1943, stated that in order to meet the demand for labor, it will be necessary for employers to utilize more effectively the local supply of women workers. The WMC concluded that child care programs will have to be expanded in order to facilitate the recruiting of married women with children.

Present child care facilities are very limited and consist of:

1. Foster day care homes program.
2. Provision of care for children of working mothers by Children's Home.
3. Operation of one private day nursery with a capacity for children ages 6 months to 10 years but with an enrollment of only 20 children; hours 6:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. six days per week.

There is a Day Care Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Erma Wright. Need has not been felt in sufficient force to cause the committee to set up group centers. However, with the proposed rapid increase in the employment of women it seems certain that a program of child care must be initiated. At this committee's request the Family Service Bureau conducted a foster day care survey. During the four month period March through June 1943, there were 24 requests for foster day care. In April a part-time worker on day care was provided by the Community Chest.

The Day Care Committee in July submitted a written request to the State Department of Social Welfare to provide a full-time child care worker to determine the need to promote an educational program among parents, and to outline a child care plan if found to be necessary. A factor in the formulation of a program will be a schedule from WMC setting up a probable rise in employment of women. Authorities are keenly aware of the need for an additional program inducing mothers to use facilities when provided.

C. Recreation

Considerable progress has been made during the summer in the organization of recreation programs for Muskegon, Muskegon Heights, and North Muskegon. The natural resources of the area for beach and park facilities are almost unlimited. What is needed is the provision of service which will cover the twelve months, the needs of both children and adults, and such specialization as may be necessary to meet the racial situation. An area of extreme neglect is recreation for Negroes.

It is generally agreed that the programs of the three communities which comprise Greater Muskegon should be integrated. Funds for the development of an integrated program are available from the over-subscribed War Chest. A proposition has been made to match funds equally with civil authorities but progress has been retarded by the unwillingness of the local school boards and the local city governments to match funds.

The Regional Recreation Representative of FSA has been informed that Muskegon and North Muskegon have accepted War Chest money to promote a public recreation program. Although Muskegon Heights has not accepted War Chest funds, it has succeeded in obtaining the support of the school board and the city government. North Muskegon also has secured such

support for its recreation program and it is anticipated that the City of Muskegon will reach that goal without much difficulty. A coordinating committee made up of representatives of the three communities is now being set up as part of the Defense Council to unify the recreation program of the Greater Muskegon area. The chairman is Frank V. Burrows.

This summer the number of playgrounds was increased from six to ten and recreation personnel was added in Muskegon and North Muskegon.

Adequate recreation facilities for the 75 coast guardsmen stationed near the city have been made available by the Muskegon YMCA.

Mr. Welsh of the State Defense Council and Mr. Phillips, Field Recreation Representative, CWS, plan to visit the area soon to survey the situation and to assist in developing a coordinated program.

D. Public Welfare

There is no welfare committee in the Defense Council. According to a state defense council representative such a committee is probably regarded locally as not vitally essential because of the existence of a well-established and functioning Family Service Bureau.

E. Hospitals

There are two general hospitals with a combined capacity of 195 beds in the Muskegon area; the Hackley Hospital and Mercy Hospital. The bed ratio for the hospital area is 1.97 beds per 1,000 population.

Name	Capacity in Nov. 1942		Monthly % Occ.	
	Beds	Bass.	1/42	10/42
Hackley	100	18	88	96
Mercy	95	30	81	107

Hackley Hospital at the time of a USPHS survey in November 1942 was doing some remodeling at its own expense. Also, FWA project 20-115, which will provide 60 additional beds, was reported to be 80% complete on June 5, 1943. The project is expected to be complete by November 1943. The U. S. Public Health Service is of the opinion that this addition will meet the needs of the area.

Mercy Hospital also contemplated requesting Federal aid in the construction of a 75-80 bed wing but wanted a fireproof structure with similar architecture to the present building.

Housing for 40 additional student nurses will be provided by an addition to Hackley Hospital Nurses' Home, under Lanham project 20-261. Plans for this project have been started and a priority rating of AA3 was issued on July 3, 1943.

F. Medical Care

The USPHS has made no survey of the adequacy of medical, dental and nursing services in the area. However, the State Procurement and Assignment Services have been in close touch with the situation and to date has been of the opinion that there was no critical need for replacements in the area.

The WMC Area Director, in a report on health and medical care problems dated June 17, 1943, indicated that although it is recognized that a shortage of physicians exists, the Physicians and Surgeons Exchange has indicated that they do not believe the shortage to be greater than that experienced in other areas. The report by the Exchange further indicated that doctors were taking care of all patients although the load was over-taxing their stamina.

The WMC report also indicated that there is a definite shortage of nurses and that there is some indication of absenteeism in industrial plants because of lack of nursing care for the families of workers. However, no factual information has been presented. Major plants in the Muskegon area have their own nursing services which aid in the securing of nursing and medical care for their employees when needed.

The USPHS, in cooperation with the State Procurement and Assignment Services, is now undertaking a survey of all aspects of this problem.

G. Sanitation

According to the most recent statement of the U. S. Public Health Service (dated June 7, 1943), completion of sanitary facilities projects already programmed in the area will assure the community of adequate facilities to provide for anticipated needs. One project, 20-904, which will serve industrial needs only, was completed on May 1, 1943. Project 20-219, which will also provide water for industrial use, was reported to be 80% complete on June 5, 1943.

For some time a large project, 20-148, to provide a water supply both for the Kaydon Corporation and for domestic use was under consideration. When the needs of the Kaydon Corporation were met by the construction of project 20-904, referred to above, the USPHS agreed to defer the remainder of project 20-148 until need could be demonstrated. In a more recent report dated February 17, 1943, the USPHS has recommended that equipment be installed to insure a safe and adequate water supply for domestic use because of development of a definite health connected need. Nevertheless, the regional office of FWA reported on July 16, 1943 that this project was rescinded on October 26, 1942 and is therefore inactive.

H. Social Protection

Muskegon has for many years had a fixed policy of repression of prostitution and, according to the Social Protection Division, Army, Navy, and the State Health Department, the area has presented no serious problems of prostitution or venereal disease. Therefore, the Social Protection Division has made no detailed investigation of this area. However, it plans to keep in close touch with the situation to ascertain that the in-migration of war workers does not create any new problems that are not being met.

I. Commercial Facilities and Services

(1) General

The FPFA will make provision for standard commercial facilities such as food stores and drug stores on the sites of public housing projects. These will, of course, be available to the general community as well as to residents of the housing projects.

(2) Restaurants

A severe emergency exists in the feeding of Negroes. Not enough seating space exists in the four restaurants available to them. Moreover, these restaurants are not open enough hours, nor are they able to get enough meat to satisfy normal demand. The chairman of the local rationing board stated recently that rationing points were available in sufficient quantity but that Muskegon was simply unable to get the meat assigned to it. The matter was referred to the proper authorities for action. Mr. Whalen, WMC, plans to keep close to this problem until a solution is reached.

The shortage of Negro eating facilities extends to in-plant facilities as well as commercial facilities. These in-plant facilities are limited for all workers, white as well as Negro.

It is also reported that there is a meat shortage in the entire Muskegon area. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and the WMC are actively interested in this problem.

(3) Laundries

Laundry service in Muskegon, as in other congested areas, is not adequate to meet increased demands. The emergency, however, seems to be only moderate. Leadership is assured by the fact that the manager of a chain of laundries which includes Grand Rapids and Flint is at work with the proper authorities in an attempt to meet the public demands for service.

(4) Other

No information is available as to adjustments made in store hours to accommodate persons who cannot use the facilities during regular hours.

There has been some question raised as to the need for additional check cashing facilities.

VIII. Juvenile Delinquency

No significant increase in juvenile delinquency has been reported. However, the local probate judge is very much interested in this problem and is watching developments closely. The school superintendent of Muskegon has expressed willingness to cooperate in developing any program necessary to combat any problems encountered. The OCD and the CWS plan to stimulate the development of an active committee on juvenile delinquency as part of the local Defense Council.

IX. Community Organization

There is a defense council for the area but complete details as to its structure and activity are not available. Existence and activities of specific committees, such as housing, recreation and child care, are noted in the appropriate sections of this report, to the extent that they are known. A representative of the Regional OCD plans to devote special attention to the organization and operation of the local council in the immediate future.

There is also a Council of Social Agencies and a War Chest but no data are available as to their scope or activities.

A Federal Coordinating Committee for the Muskegon area, under the leadership of the State Deputy Director, WMC, was formed early in August 1943 to study and take action on labor supply and community facilities problems in the area. The Federal Committee, with a limited membership of Federal agencies, is the nucleus for a large body of consultants representing Federal, State and local agencies. This joint action by interested groups at all levels should prove very effective in solving labor supply and community facilities problems.

CONFIDENTIAL

Digest Prepared by CWS

MONROE, MICHIGAN AREA

Digest of Labor Market Statement Released by the War Manpower Commission,
Region V, as of August 17, 1943.

While the theoretical potential labor supply in Monroe, Michigan, as indicated in the table below, is large enough to meet local demands for labor and to show a slight surplus, an actual shortage of 500 male workers currently exists and is expected to increase to 700 by January 1944. In order to meet this deficit, in-migration will be necessary.

Relationship of Labor Demand and Supply

Demand and Supply of Local Labor	Demand and Supply of Local Labor from July 1, 1943 to:		
	Sept. '43	Nov. '43	Jan. '44
1. Total net demand for labor.....	900	1,500	2,200
2. Number of local employable workers expected to be available.....	900	2,000	2,800
3. Unadjusted surplus of local employable workers.....	xx	500	600
4. Number of local employable workers not expected to be used.....	500	1,200	1,300
5. Anticipated shortage of local labor....	500	700	700

Forecasts of labor demand to fill new jobs in industrial establishments and to replace withdrawals for the armed forces have been considerably decreased from previous estimates because of lowered anticipated peaks and lowered Selective Service quotas. The principal expansion of employment during the next six months will take place at the local plant of the Aluminum Company of America.

It is estimated that a maximum of 2,800 workers could be made available in the Monroe area during the six month period ending January 1, 1944. Because of hiring restrictions and other factors, however, probably not more than 1,500 local workers will be used to fill job openings scheduled to develop in the six month period.

While recent in-migration has been significant, out-migration continues at such a substantial rate that no net gain in the area's labor force has resulted from in-migration during the past several months. The wage differentials between Monroe industries and the Bomber Plant at Willow Run are detrimental to the retention of in-migrant workers at Monroe, particularly under current conditions of housing shortage.

CONFIDENTIAL

Digest Prepared by CVS

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN AREA

Digest of Labor Market Statement Released by the War Manpower Commission,
Region V, as of August 21, 1943.

The Pontiac area consists of Oakland County with the exception of the lower tier of townships adjacent to Wayne and Washtenaw Counties.

As indicated in the table below, a minimum in-migration of 1,500 workers will be needed to meet the non-seasonal demand in the six month period ending January 1, 1944. At least two-thirds of the in-migrants will be unskilled males including 500 needed for foundry and other heavy-duty work. Four hundred of the 500 in-migrant foundry workers will be colored, most of them with families. The remainder of the in-migrants will consist of workers in the skilled or semi-skilled occupations.

Relationship of Labor Demand and Supply

Demand and Supply of Local Labor	Demand and Supply of Local Labor in the Period from July to:		
	Sept. '43	Nov. '43	Jan. '44
1. Total net demand for labor (including out-migration and military service withdrawals).....	5,400	6,300	7,300
2. Number of local employable workers expected to be available.....	3,900	5,300	8,500
3. Unadjusted shortage or surplus of local employable workers.....	-1,500	-1,000	+1,200
4. Number of local employable workers not expected to be used.....	0	500	2,700
5. Anticipated shortage of local labor...	-1,500	-1,500	-1,500

Demand in the Pontiac area is concentrated principally in the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company. In addition, the Wilson Foundry Machine Company, the Fisher Body Division, and the McAleer Manufacturing Company will each require a substantial number of workers by January 1944. Considerable increase in employment of women has recently taken place and will be expanded still further in the forthcoming period. However, it is not expected that all the women who may become available for employment as a result of intensified recruiting will find employment, since many available jobs in the area can be filled only by men.

Estimated in-migration of 1,500 by September 1 will not be realized. However, since employment forecasts are usually optimistic, it is not considered likely that production schedules will be seriously affected. The flow of in-migration, as estimated, will be spread fairly evenly over the six month period. By November 1, however, it will be necessary to have approximately 1,000 of the in-migrants available. The most urgent need is for 500 foundry and other unskilled male workers by November 1. Most of these workers will be non-white earning around \$50 a week including overtime. The remaining in-migrants will consist primarily of white males, most of them with families. Female in-migrants will consist almost exclusively of family members of the male newcomers.

CONFIDENTIAL

Digest Prepared by CWS

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN AREA

Digest of Labor Market Statement Released by the War Manpower Commission,
Region V, as of August 16, 1943.

The July Labor Market Developments Report for the Muskegon area indicates that a net shortage of 1,500 workers is expected by September 1943. This shortage will increase to 1,800 by November 1943 and to 2,200 by January 1944 if war plants are to operate as scheduled.

War labor demand by September will include 2,700 for essential employers and 500 for the Armed Forces. Between September and January, demands from these two sources will be augmented by the need for replacements for 400 in-commuters who will return to work in their home communities. Most of the increase in industrial employment will take place at ordnance and aircraft plants.

Relationship of Labor Demand and Supply

Demand and Supply of Local Labor	Demand & Supply from July '43 to:		
	Sept. '43	Nov. '43	Jan. '44
1. Total net demand for labor.....	3,200	4,100	4,800
2. Number of local employable workers expected to be available.....	2,700	4,100	5,600
3. Unadjusted shortage or surplus of local employable workers.....	- 500	0	+800
4. Number of local employable persons not expected to be used.....	1,000	1,800	3,000
5. Anticipated shortage of local labor.	-1,500	-1,800	-2,200

The availability of the labor supply indicated in the table above will depend on the success of local recruiting efforts and on the effective utilization of available workers wherever possible. A survey of the anticipated use of women in reporting establishments indicates that 3,000 of the 4,500 women to become available will not be used. It is expected, however, that employment of women will actually exceed the predicted total and efforts are being made locally to discourage importation of workers for jobs that can be performed by women.

Since the supply of female labor is more than sufficient to meet expressed needs, essential in-migration will consist principally of men. Steady increase in the percentage of non-white in-migrants during the past months indicates further that a considerable proportion of the 2,200 in-migrant workers will be non-whites. This trend presents a serious problem since housing and other community facilities for non-whites are extremely limited.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

October 22, 1942.

This report contains information of military value. Keep it under lock and key. Do not show it to non-Federal personnel. Do not quote information on individual plants.

RESURVEY ^{1/} OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE SOUTH BEND-
ELKHART, INDIANA-NILES, MICHIGAN AREA

Prepared by the United States Employment Service for Indiana^{2/}

Condensed by National Housing Agency

I. Summary

According to currently estimated needs for war production and the armed forces, complete utilization of the available supply of potential workers in the area will provide enough people to complement the working forces in all war plants. However, the pull from the nearby Kingsbury-LaPorte area is expected to eliminate any possible excess. In addition there is a possibility that the requirements of the Aviation Division of the Studebaker Corporation will be increased again as soon as the new material allocation system is worked out or the material supply is improved. If the company is to be able to attain its previously estimated peak of 8,000 employees, in-migration into the area of about 2,000 workers will be necessary. These conclusions are predicated on the assumptions that women and minority groups will be fully utilized and that further shrinkage of trade, service, and nonwar production will release from 20 to 25 percent of the workers in such industries for other work.

II. Recent Developments

A. Labor market area defined

The South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart-Niles labor market area is located in the extreme north central portion of Indiana and southwestern Michigan. For the purposes of this resurvey the local labor market is defined as including the cities of South Bend, Mishawaka, and Elkhart, Indiana, and Niles, Michigan, and the rural portions of St. Joseph County, Indiana. The labor market commuting area established for this survey includes Marshall County and the remainder of Elkhart County, Indiana, Cass County, the city of Buchanan, and approximately one-half of rural Berrien County, Michigan. All of the territory west of St. Joseph County, Indiana was excluded from consideration in establishing the labor market commuting area for this survey because of the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant development in LaPorte County, thereby eliminating Michigan City and LaPorte, both of which cities would otherwise be considered as lying within a normal commuting distance of South Bend. Virtually all of the territory under consideration lies within a 35 mile radius of South Bend.

^{1/} This area was last surveyed in March 1942.

^{2/} Amended by the Bureau of Employment Security.

SOUTH BEND-ELKHART, INDIANA-NILES, MICHIGAN AREA

B. Employment trend

Manufacturing employment in the area which suffered a severe setback when automobile production was curtailed, has risen steadily during most of 1942 as a result of more complete conversion to and expanding of war production. A comparison of the March and September, 1942 employment in 19 of the 20 Indiana firms included in the March, 1942 survey reveals a net increase of over 7,200 in the number of workers employed.

III. Revised Demand ScheduleA. Summary

A net employment increase of approximately 6,500 is expected to occur in the South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart-Niles area between September 15, 1942 and September 15, 1943. Virtually all the increase is anticipated in the manufacturing industries, which will add some 5,000 workers by the end of 1942; 1,000 more by March, 1943 and the remaining 500 during the 6 months ending in September 1943. The greatest expansion will occur in the aircraft and aircraft parts industry. The Bendix Products Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation expects to employ 3,000 additional workers by December of this year, and C. G. Conn, Inc., Elkhart, plans to add 1,000 workers. Buescher Band Instrument Company, Elkhart, a subsidiary of C. G. Conn, Inc., will increase its force nearly 600, and the Kawneer Company, Niles, Michigan manufacturer of sheet aluminum aircraft parts, will employ an additional 400 workers.

No appreciable expansion is foreseen in nonwar manufacturing establishments. The eight nonmanufacturing establishments contacted in the course of the survey, including public utilities and transportation companies, anticipate a total personnel increase of only 40 workers during the period covered by the forecast.

B. Employment Trend and Anticipated Peak Employment for Principal Firms

See Table 1.

C. Demand for Separate Establishments

Approximately 85 per cent of the expansion in manufacturing employment which is scheduled by September 1943 will occur in five establishments. The balance of the demand consists of small increases, none of which are particularly significant. A discussion of the labor needs and specifications for the five firms exerting the major demand follows.

1. Bendix Products Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation

This firm, which manufactures carburetors, struts, gun turrets, wheels, brakes, and pilot seats for aircraft and vacuum boosters for truck brakes, plans to add 3,228 workers to its staff in attaining peak employment of 13,500 by December, 1942. Tentative labor needs include: 207 professional, technical and managerial; 148 clerical; 182 skilled; 1,918 semiskilled (1,500 machine shop trainees and 40 machinist apprentices); 340 unskilled; and 433 who cannot at present be accurately classified.

Bendix Products Division at present is employing women and Negroes more extensively than any other employer in the area, with 1,341 women and 265 Negroes currently on its payroll. Women are now being hired for various semiskilled factory jobs and recent orders have called for female inspectors and drill press operators. It is anticipated that increasingly large numbers of women will be hired as the plant approaches peak employment, particularly those women who have received machine shop and inspection training in the local National Defense Vocational training program. Although 120 of the 265 Negro employees are classified as semiskilled workers, this employer is hiring Negroes primarily for various types of unskilled jobs, and is experiencing considerable turnover.

While the bulk of the labor recruitment at this plant is accomplished by gate hiring, the facilities of the United States Employment Service are utilized to a considerable extent. All job orders are cleared through the United States Employment Service, but many qualified workers are hired from the throngs which still apply at the gate. The United States Employment Service aided the Bendix Products Division in the development of a check list which was used in an effort to reveal hidden skill possessed by plant employees that might be utilized in an upgrading program. The plant continues to use an in-plant training program for tool room workers, experimental machinists, and, in some cases, production workers. At the present time there are 109 trainees in the tool room and experimental machine department. Personnel of this group changes almost daily as trainees are being absorbed into various jobs in the plant and replacements are being made in the trainee group. Job specifications, which have been completed for several hundred jobs at the Bendix plant, are being used both in filling job orders and as an aid in effecting job dilution. The present training program will be materially enlarged provided that union approval can be obtained. Pending this decision, the Bendix company is proceeding with its training program on a rather small scale and is obtaining union approval for each additional trainee on an individual basis. The utilization of women, trainees from NDVT and NYA schools, minority groups, and partially qualified applicants has been recommended to and is being practiced by this employer. Because of the fact that wages are high and working conditions are good at this plant, it is felt that no great difficulty should be encountered in finding the needed semiskilled and unskilled workers if women and minority groups are fully utilized.

2. C.G. Conn. Inc.

This firm will experience the second largest increase in working force and will add approximately 1,000 workers in reaching peak employment of 1,700 by June, 1943. Present production schedules call for the hiring of 750 workers by December, 1942, 100 more by March, 1943, and the final 150 during the third quarter. Since the March survey, at which time war contracts were just announced, peak employment has been scaled down from an estimated peak of 1,950 which was originally anticipated by November of this year.

This firm expects to utilize women primarily in the expansion program. Most of the work, both machine and assembly, in the production of gyro

pilots and precision instruments for aircraft is light and of a nature readily learned by women. All hiring will be on the unskilled level, with new workers receiving in-plant training for their specific jobs from a supervisory staff which is currently being trained for war production. While no Negroes are employed at this plant at the present time, and few seek employment in this locality, company management announces that Negroes will be hired without discrimination, and complete cooperation with the United States Employment Service has been promised in all labor recruitment.

3. Buescher Band Instrument Co.

The Buescher Band Instrument Company, a subsidiary of C. G. Conn, Inc., is converting from normal production of band instruments to war production of altimeters and other aircraft instruments in addition to maintaining some production of musical instruments for the Army. This firm will require 570 additional workers before peak employment of 800 is reached next March, with 270 to be added during the first quarter and 300 during the second quarter.

Here, as with the parent corporation, women will constitute the majority of the new employees, with hiring on the unskilled level and in-plant training being given. Although no Negroes are now employed, the company has no objection to them, and some may be hired later for production jobs. The company has resorted almost exclusively to gate hiring in the past, but an agreement has now been made whereby all future orders will be cleared through the U. S. Employment Service.

4. Kawneer Company

This firm will require 375 additional workers in reaching peak employment of 1,200. Its hiring schedule calls for the addition of 175 workers during the next three months and 200 more during January and February, 1943. Labor needs for airplane inspectors, sheet metal formers, skeleton assemblers, and aircraft riveters and roammers are being met by local training. All recruitment is through the facilities of the United States Employment Service. There are no restrictive hiring specifications, and it is expected that at least 30 per cent of the additional employees will be women. Acquisition of additional information pertaining to aircraft construction and changes in specifications have resulted in lowering of the former estimated peak employment of 1,500 to the current figure of 1,200.

5. Oliver Farm Equipment Co.

The three plants of this firm will experience a net employment decrease of some 250 workers during the period of this forecast, due to a layoff of 600 workers from plant #1 because of curtailment of farm implement production. This reduction will occur during the months of September and October. Plants #2 and #3, both of which are engaged 100 per cent in ordnance production, will increase their staffs by 72 and 280 workers,

respectively. Plant #2, which currently employs 803 workers in the production of 115 mm shells, will reach peak employment of 875 in March, 1943, and will meet its labor needs by absorbing workers laid off from plant #1 insofar as possible. Plant #3, which now employs only 20 workers in the production and assembly of 90 mm antiaircraft gun barrels, expects to reach peak employment of 400 by March, 1943, adding 140 workers by December and the remaining 240 during the first quarter of 1943. In this instance, plant expansion will be met, so far as possible, by absorption of workers now being laid off by plant #1. All of the job openings at the three Oliver Farm Equipment Company plants are cleared daily with the United States Employment Service, and labor recruitment is fairly well divided between gate hiring and hiring through the U.S.E.S. office.

D. Hiring Schedule for the Six Months September 1942 Through March 1943 By Skill Groups for Aggregate Demand

Although the data incorporated in Table II are supposed to include replacements for selective service withdrawals, it is apparent that only a small part of such replacement demand is included. The aggregate demand as estimated for the six months is only slightly in excess of the net employment increase for the same period. In all probability actual hiring will be considerably greater than the estimates included in the table.

TABLE II
SCHEDULE OF HIRES AND LAYOFFS BY BROAD SKILL GROUP
FOR SELECTED FIRMS
September 1942 to March 1943

Occupational Group	Total	ANTICIPATED HIRES			ANTICIPATED LAYOFFS	
		Sept. - Oct. 1942	Nov. - Dec. 1942	Jan. - Feb. 1943	Sept. - Oct. 1942	
Total	7,888	1,492	5,117	1,279	1,304	1,304
Clerical, Sales And Service	211	90	116	5	4	4
Professional and Technical	234	138	96	-	-	-
Skilled	438	217	107	114	290	290
Semiskilled	3,039	278	2,516	245	935	935
Unskilled	3,966	769	2,282	915	75	75

Two South Bend manufacturing establishments account for 1,100 of the layoffs scheduled in Table II. The Studebaker Corporation, Automotive Division, has scheduled the layoff of 500 workers in September and October because of curtailment of its truck production schedule necessitated by the plant's inability to ship the trucks that are being assembled and crated. Plant officials feel, however, that these 500 workers can be absorbed in November, by which time plant facilities will have been converted for the production of various types of truck equipment. Inasmuch as some of the workers will be separated for a period ranging upward to 90 days, entries have been made in the table showing both the layoff and the hiring of these 500 workers.

In the case of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company, an entry has been made to cover the layoff of 600 workers at Plant #1 during September. Since hiring schedules for Plants #2 and #3 will not permit the immediate transfer of these displaced workers, entries on the demand schedule have been made which depict the demands of Plants #2 and #3 as they are currently set up.

E. Wages

Wage scales in South Bend are still considered the equal of any and above those of some other parts of the State. In the Niles, Michigan district the average rate for unskilled labor is 60¢ to 70¢ an hour; the semi-skilled rate runs from 70¢ to 90¢ an hour; and the range for skilled labor varies from 90¢ to \$1.35 per hour.

F. Demand for Labor in Contiguous or Nearby Labor Market Areas

All of the territory west of St. Joseph County, Indiana was excluded from consideration in determining the normal commuting area because of the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant development in LaPorte County some 30 miles southwest of South Bend. Because of the employment opportunities afforded in South Bend, Mishawaka, and Elkhart, with equally or more desirable working conditions and a higher wage scale, the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant is not expected to compete to any great extent for the labor supply in the area. While some workers from St. Joseph County will doubtless take employment in the Kingsbury area, it is probable that Kingsbury will lose a considerable number of workers now commuting there from the South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart area. Some justification for this assumption is to be found in the fact that in April, 1942 approximately 1,300 workers from the city of South Bend were employed at Kingsbury, whereas by September fewer than 700 were so employed. In September approximately 400 workers living within a radius of 25 miles North and East of South Bend, including 170 from the city of Elkhart, were commuting to Kingsbury. Some 1,500 others were commuting to Kingsbury from cities and rural areas to the east and south, of which perhaps 1,000 could commute into South Bend with considerably reduced mileage. It appears inevitable that some of these workers will be tempted to secure employment closer to their own homes as gasoline rationing is instituted and as the problem of transportation, both by privately owned automobiles and by public conveyances, becomes increasingly acute. The extent of this prospective shift of workers cannot, of course, be determined.

No other labor market area is expected to compete to any appreciable extent for the available labor supply in the South Bend metropolitan area.

G. Demand for Construction and Other Temporary Employment

No major construction activity is in progress in the area at the present time and none is foreseen. With the canning and harvesting seasons rapidly drawing to a close, no significant demand for seasonal or temporary workers is in sight.

IV. Labor SupplyA. Adequacy

The supply of labor currently available, together with that which is expected to become available in the South Bend-Elkhart, Indiana-Niles, Michigan area during the year ending in September 1943, promises to be adequate to meet the peak demands of war plants in the area, taking into account the withdrawals into military service. Women constitute the major portion of the estimated supply, and employers generally are planning to utilize their services on all possible jobs. While the section of this survey appraising the supply of labor indicates a surplus, it is expected that any surplus will find employment at the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant in neighboring LaPorte County. Another possibility is that of increased employment at the Studebaker Corporation, contingent upon an increased flow of materials as a result of the impending changes in the material allocation system.

B. Training

Although extensive in-plant training programs are being conducted in the most important manufacturing plants in the area, the National Defense Vocational Training program carried out through the schools is one of considerable proportion and great significance. Activity is greatest in South Bend, in which the major portion of the demand for trainees will occur. During the past 60 days a total of 473 trainees have been turned out in the area, 408 in South Bend, 25 in Elkhart, and 40 in Niles, Michigan. At the present time 1,065 persons are receiving training, exclusive of the ESMDT courses which are not under way yet. Of this total, 917 are receiving training in South Bend, 130 in Elkhart, and 18 in Niles, Michigan.

No data are available concerning the number of persons who have completed training and are now working on jobs for which they were trained. Likewise no data are available as to the adequacy of the supply of trainees with which to meet the peak demand.

V. Housing and TransportationA. Housing

The housing situation in both South Bend and Elkhart, which was extremely critical a year ago, has not been relieved to any appreciable extent. Employers in South Bend feel that no additional housing facilities can be expected and have resigned themselves to that fact. Labor leaders, union representatives and personnel of the local U.S.E.S. office share this viewpoint, which is identical with that expressed by the Chicago War Ordnance Division. In the Niles, Michigan district the housing situation is reported as acute, although a few small furnished apartments and considerable number of furnished rooms are available.

B. Transportation

The Safety Division of the South Bend Association of Commerce, through the functioning of its South Bend-Mishawaka War Transportation Committee, and with the aid of the Indiana War Transportation Conservation Committee, has recently completed a study of the origin and volume of workers commuting into the South-Bend-Mishawaka area. Analysis of completed questionnaires from 39,246 workers employed in these two cities showed that 7,861 of them list themselves as living outside the corporate limits of the two cities. Of this number, 5,078 live in the rural and urban areas outside the two cities but within St. Joseph County. No attempt was made to determine whether train or bus service was available to the individuals. However, since inauguration of the committees' activity, bus service has been added to meet day time shift needs from several points, and the committee is working on the possibility of getting shuttle train service on the Pa. from Plymouth and the Lake Shore Line from out towards Mich. City. A transportation survey recently completed in the Niles, Michigan district indicated that additional service was needed between Niles and Buchanan. In cooperation with the Niles Chamber of Commerce, the Niles Transit Lines, which had equipment not being used, petitioned the Michigan Public Service Commission for a franchise to operate busses between Niles and Buchanan. This petition has now been granted and will relieve the local situation considerably. Further franchise awards are hoped for in order to facilitate the transportation of war workers into the Niles district from Cass and Van Buren Counties.

VI. Appraisal of the Supply Situation

Supply--Available or expected to become available between September 1942 and September 1943.

2,452--Registered unemployed (35 per cent availability in South Bend; 75 per cent availability in Elkhart; 84 per cent availability in Niles, Michigan).

1,500--Unregistered unemployed.

2,000--New Youths who may enter the labor market.

3,500--Layoffs of persons made available by shrinkage of nonwar employment, including 1,000 in manufacturing and 2,500 in nonmanufacturing.

7,000--Women not at present in the labor market. (Potential for South Bend metropolitan area 26,400; in labor force 22,000; remainder of Indiana area, 1,600 additional, and in the Michigan portion of the area, 1,000.)

VI. Appraisal of the Supply Situation (Cont'd.)

16,552--Total for area.

Demand--For industry and military needs from September 1942
to September 1943.

6,358--For War Plants.

8,600--Selective service quota and enlistments, and irreducible
minimum unemployment due to various labor turnover factors,
and unemployability.

14,958--Total for entire area.

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Surplus--1,494

EMPLOYMENT TREND AND ANTICIPATED PEAK EMPLOYMENT BY PRESENT INDUSTRY GROUP FOR 48 SELECTED FIRMS IN THE SOUTH BEND - ELKHART - NILES AREA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1942 TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1943

INDUSTRY GROUP AND NAME OF COMPANY	EMPLOYMENT		ANTICIPATED EMPLOYMENT			PEAK EMPLOYMENT	
	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT	DEC. 1942	MAR. 1943	SEPT. 1943	NUMBER	DATE
TOTAL: 48 Mfg. Establishments	44,993	52,192	57,211	58,224	58,550		
<u>ORDNANCE</u> (4 firms)	1,543	2,519	2,143	2,416	2,416	xxx	
Oliver Farm Equip. Co., Plant #1	1,475	1,516	916	916	916 ^{1/}	INA	
<u>AIRCRAFT & PARTS</u> (7 Firms)	12,365	17,541	21,796	22,198	22,346	xxx	
Bendix Prod. Div. South Bend	8,423	10,472	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	Dec. 1942
C. G. Conn, Ltd., Elkhart	1,000	698	1,450	1,550	1,700	1,700	June. 1943
Buescher Band Instr. Co., Elkhart	254	230	500	800	800	800	Mar. 1943
South Bend Bait Co., South Bend	220	80	110	110	110	110	Dec. 1942
Studebaker Corp., Aviation Div., South Bend	542	4,294	4,294	4,294 ^{2/}	4,294 ^{2/}	4,294 ^{2/}	Sept. 1942
Singer Mfg. Co., South Bend	1,248	874	874	674 ^{3/}	674 ^{3/}	1,248	Sept. 1941
Dobbins Mfg. Co., Elkhart	118	68	68 ^{4/}	68 ^{4/}	68 ^{4/}	68 ^{4/}	Sept. 1942
Kawneer Company, Niles, Michigan	560	825	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	Feb. 1943
<u>MACHINE TOOLS</u> (6 Firms)	2,172	2,607	2,722	2,730	2,756	xxx	
<u>AUTOMOBILES & EQUIPMENT</u> (5 Firms)	11,469	10,083	10,151	10,151	10,151	xxx	
Studebaker Corp., Auto. Div., S. Bend	8,401	6,050	6,050	6,050	6,050	6,050	Dec. 1942
Clark Equip Co., Berrien Springs, Michigan	510	578	628	628	628	628	Nov. 1942
Clark Equip Co., Buchanan, Mich.	1,970	2,970	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	Oct. 1942
Amer. Coach Co., Cassopolis, Mich.	128	161	161	161	161	161	Sept. 1942
Scott Trailers, Inc., Elkhart	460	324	324 ^{5/}	324 ^{5/}	324 ^{5/}	460	Sept. 1941
<u>ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT</u> (3 Firms)	1,462	1,578	1,695	1,760	1,810	xxx	
<u>METAL WORKING & FOUNDRIES</u> (9 Firms)	3,593	4,136	4,437	4,537	4,637	xxx	

INDUSTRY GROUP AND NAME OF COMPANY	EMPLOYMENT		ANTICIPATED EMPLOYMENT			PEAK EMPLOYMENT	
	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT	DEC. 1942	MAR. 1943	SEPT. 1943	NUMBER	DATE
<u>APPAREL</u> (4 Firms)	8,755	10,203	10,275	10,275	10,275	xxx	
U.S. Rubber Co. (Ball Band Plant), Mishawaka	6,300	7,936	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	Oct. 1942
Wilson Brothers, South Bend	1,600	1,362	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	Oct. 1942
<u>OTHER MANUFACTURING</u> (10 Firms)	3,634	3,525	3,992	4,159	4,159	xxx	
<u>NONMANUFACTURING</u> (8 Firms)	1,859	1,877	1,897	1,902	1,917	xxx	

- 1/ Information not available, but it has appeared reasonable to assume that the level of employment last predicted will continue.
- 2/ Information not available, but no decrease in employment is expected.
- 3/ Information not available, but a layoff of 200 will occur because of cessation of production of domestic cabinets.
- 4/ Information not available because of uncertainty of availability of materials, however, no decrease in employment is anticipated.
- 5/ Employment shown at present level in anticipation of further contracts; if they do not materialize, a layoff of 200 will occur.

Tension File: From OWI Minority Press Digest (period: Aug. 28-Sept. 22)

Battle Creek, Michigan: From the Detroit, Michigan Chronicle

"Discrimination reared its ugly head in Michigan on the New York Central railway last week when Mrs. Sallie Carey of Lexington, Miss., was struck by a conductor on the train just outside of the city of Battle Creek on August 25 for failure to move into a seat occupied by another Negro passenger.

Mrs. Carey charges that the conductor was making room for two white women who were already seated separately."

ADEQUACY OF HOUSING



Tension File

From July 8 report - Swan to McKnight

"The most recent development, in the housing picture for Negroes in Detroit, is the opening of the Willow Run Project to Negro occupancy. This move is the end result of a long struggle to permit non-whites to live in empty housing units within this project. The several hundred units, which may be made available for Negro occupancy, will certainly ~~not~~ relieve, to an appreciable degree, the housing shortage which exists for the Negro war workers." However, Swan says that this will be the first project in the community which is occupied by white and Negro families. Furthermore, the opening of housing in Willow Run to Negroes may well offset arguments given by the Ford Company in Willow Run to justify discriminatory employment practices.

A great number of the present Willow Run tenants are Southerners, so it is interesting that the majority of whites voiced no objections when the topic of mixed housing was presented at a recent tenants' meeting.

General Files

*Subject: Cases falling under UAW-CIO-7EPC Agreement
(Detroit)*

Source: Weekly Report 2/24/45 Pg 7

We have also prepared a list of 88 cases which fall under the Operating Agreement between UAW-CIO and FEPC, and transmitted this to Mr. George W. Crockett. With the transmittal of these cases we are now current in fulfilling our obligations under the Operating Agreement by notifying the UAW-CIO Fair Employment Practices Committee of cases of alleged discrimination filed against either UAW-CIO locals or companies with which they have contracts. In transmitting these cases to Mr. Crockett we also presented an over-all picture of discriminatory patterns within industry which we felt would be helpful to him in evaluating, not only our problems, but the types of cases received.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Williams are also "brave, sensitive, highly educated" persons. In fact, Mr. Williams is the Detroit editor of the Pittsburgh Courier. They moved into their recently purchased home in a "white" neighborhood on one day. The next day, while the couple was out, some of their neighbors, who were apparently neither "sensitive, brave, nor well educated," stoned the house, doing considerable damage. (CNI)

Tension File

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A great number of the present Willow Run tenants are Southerners, so it is interesting that the majority of whites voiced no objections when the topic of mixed housing was presented at a recent tenants' meeting.

N-1029

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

For Immediate Release

Cleared and Issued
Through Facilities of the
Office of War Information

Construction of 1,000 more publicly-financed temporary dwellings in the Detroit area to help meet the needs of Negro war workers and their families has been authorized by the National Housing Agency, it was announced June 23, in Detroit by William K. Divers regional representative of the agency.

At the same time, he announced that a substantial number of vacant family units at the Willow Run Village would be made available to such workers and estimated that construction already under way would provide approximately 500 additional quarters for Negro families each month for the next several months.

In addition to the accommodations to be made available at Willow Run and the 1,000 new units announced this week, some 2,298 units are still due to come on the market, Mr. Divers said. Approximately 2,040 units already have been completed and occupied by Negro families.

Decisions to make these authorizations were reached, Mr. Divers said, after consultations with the Detroit Housing Commission, the Victory Council, UAW-CIO, Citizens' Planning and Housing Committee, Ypsilanti War Housing Committee, and other local groups.

Construction of the 1,000 additional temporary dwellings will be on sites convenient to war plants in the Metropolitan Detroit area, and the Federal Public Housing Authority, responsible for construction, is working with local groups to determine their location.

"The speed at which sites are made available to us will largely determine how quickly we can complete these houses for occupancy." Carleton F. Sharpe, FPHA director, said.

The availability of housing at the Willow Run Village is due to the fact that employment at the bomber plant has not reached the estimates on which the housing program was based, according to Mr. Divers.

In the event all the available units are not needed in Willow Run Village in accordance with the program as he has outlined it, Mr. Divers said, they will be moved to other sites in the Detroit area to aid in meeting the new construction assignment in the interest of saving material.

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X-31071

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Watson Realty Co. has purchased several houses and sufficient lots on which to build 400 homes for Negroes in the Welch Oakwood Hill Subdivision. The announcement of this purchase had hardly been made when one of the homes burned under suspicious circumstances. Samuel Boehm, a member of the Detroit Police Department for 19 years, was arrested within a few days on charges of arson. According to two young men who were discovered gathering gas and fuel oil in a car belonging to one of them, Boehm was paying them to burn these houses. The patrolman owned two houses in the subdivision. (FR)

Monthly Summary, November, 1944

Was taken

AAF to Halt B-24 Production At Willow Run Plant by August

Detroit, April 17 (AP).—The big Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant will wind up its production of giant four-engined B-24 warplanes and probably its participation in the war effort not later than August.

Col. Nelson S. Talbott, commanding officer, Central District, Air Technical Service Command, announced plans to terminate Liberator bomber production in a statement issued at the 67-acre plant today. It had been decided upon, he said, because of the "unexpectedly rapid collapse of the German Luftwaffe," and the need in the Pacific theater of "heavier, faster bombers such as the B-29."

Colonel Talbott said that the Army Air Forces is studying the possibility of utilizing the plant facilities for production of other AAF items. However, it has been frequently stated that the big plant designed for volume production of the B-24 could not be adapted to other plane output excepting at great expense. One recent change in the B-24 design is said to have cost tens of millions of dollars in equipment costs alone.

Directly affected by the curtailment of production schedules ordered by the Army Air Forces to become effective immediately are 21,731 workers at Willow Run and 9000 others employed in other Ford plants supplying parts and subassemblies to the bomber plant. An Army Air Forces representative said approximately 70,000 other workers in various parts of the country have been engaged in producing parts for the bombers and would be affected by the cutback in the contract.

Representatives of the War Manpower Commission said that most of the bomber plant workers to be released could be absorbed in the

Detroit area, where they said there are approximately 16,000 job openings, including 4000 with a priority rating.

The big bomber plant, said to have cost in excess of \$100,000,000 for buildings and equipment, began production of Liberators late in 1942. It reached its high point of production in March, 1944, when it turned out 462 planes. Last month it completed its 8000th plane. How many remain to be made under the present contract was not disclosed by the Army Air Forces, but it was indicated that it would be decided by the Ford management in consultation with the AAF whether the remainder shall be completed quickly or spread out over the period until August.

While the plant and equipment are the property of the Defense Plant Corp., Henry Ford has indicated that he hopes to purchase it for postwar operation and devote it to the production of tractors and other kinds of farm tools.

"Farming," Ford said, "is in for its biggest expansion. Virtually everything we need can come from the farm. We have a laboratory at Dearborn working on nothing but finding out more about farm products. The world will need plenty of equipment to take care of this work."

WIT-BITS

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BAKED PORK AND BEANS—
Boston Style, Sweet
Potato, Pumpernickel
Bread **75c**

Featuring Home Made
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Lafayette

*NY Times
May 2, 1945*

AUTO GROUP URGES RECONVERSION AID

Council Warns of 'Needless'
Delay in Decisions by U. S.
Agencies on Supplies

By BERT PIERCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, May 1—Although good progress has been made in preliminary planning for reconversion of the automotive industry to build motor vehicles, an unnecessary period of waiting will elapse before new cars are produced in volume, unless there is a coordinated Federal Government effort to speed remaining decisions relative to the changeover, it was pointed out today at the Automotive Council for War Production.

While the manufacturers are eager to hasten civilian vehicle construction, the delay in Federal action on several key phases makes it anybody's guess when the assembly lines will get under way in full volume.

According to an analysis by the council, the task of resuming production to meet the country's transportation needs is greater than was the conversion to manufacture of wartime materials. This conclusion is based on the fact that the Federal Government is heavily involved in present activities of the industry. Continued production of armament and munitions for the conflict with Germany and Japan remains the No. 1 objective.

"This industry will follow an urgent course to expedite civilian production if it is allowed to get on with this work," said J. H. Marks, chairman of the council's contract termination and reconversion committee.

"The most important factor is the repossession of industry-owned tools needed for civilian production, which machine tools are now occupied with war production. Many of these tools can be made available if the Government will permit the substitution of Government-owned machines, now lying idle, to do the war work.

Machine Tools Required

"The next most important factor is the need for action on the part of Government agencies to enable manufacturers to secure from Government machine tool surpluses, additional manufacturing equipment.

"While Henry P. Nelson, chairman of WPB task committee on reconversion here, has proved very helpful, there are other governmental agencies to be considered. They must coordinate or all the preparations we are making now will bog down.

"Even if the industry gets off to a flying start on its reconversion program after V-E Day, it may be as many as five months or more before any considerable volume of car production is obtained."

The council has already stated that it is prepared to act as a clearing house for requirements, but permission must first be granted for manufacturers to reveal description and whereabouts of

RECONVERSION PLAN IS DRAFTED BY WPB

It Places at 4 to 6 Months the
Time for a Shift in Economy
to a One-Front War Basis

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The War Production Board estimates that the shift of the economy from a two-front to a one-front war basis can be accomplished in from four to six months after V-E Day. A tentative blueprint has been prepared to meet that schedule.

When the shift is completed the present complex system of priorities and materials control will have vanished. Replacing it will be two simple priority ratings, "MM" for military orders and "CC" for important civilian goods.

The plan was drafted by the WPB committee on "Period One" which was recently formed to chart the relaxation of controls in the interim between the collapse of Germany and the fall of Japan.

The report "leaked" to newsmen almost simultaneously with the announcement by J. A. Krug, chairman of the WPB, that such a report had been prepared, that it had been approved in general by a score of Government agencies and that it would be adopted and made public after getting Mr. Krug's final approval.

A new draft has been prepared and some changes made, WPB officials said, but the bulk of the recommendations are unchanged from the tentative draft. The plan includes the following salient points:

1. If V-E Day should come before May 15, the transition period should end on Sept. 30; if between May 15 and June 15, by Oct. 31; while "if V-E Day does not occur until after July 1, the transition period should last until the end of 1945."

2. Nearly 220 of the remaining

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The council has already stated that it is prepared to act as a clearing house for requirements, but permission must first be granted for manufacturers to reveal description and whereabouts of sought-after Government production facilities required for their tasks.

Eventually more than \$1,000,000,000, it is estimated, will be spent on rehabilitation and expansion after the Japanese war is over. The expenditures will extend over several years and affect many branches of the industry, it is expected.

Among the major worries of the industry are obtaining new machine tools and the release of automotive tools now on war projects. The council pointed out that the War Production Board had approved manufacturers' applications for this new equipment, granting AA-3 rating to these orders. J. A. Krug, chairman of the WPB, has promised that most of these would be delivered sometime between July and September.

Giant Presses Offer Difficulty

"It is generally recognized, however," the council reported, "that a few pieces of equipment like the giant presses which stamp out body panels, fenders and other sheet metal parts will not be deliverable by these dates."

As yet, the council pointed out, little has been done toward informing industrial companies of the pattern of the contract cut-backs and termination.

Other factors which affect reconversion are the completion of sales of Government-owned equipment to industry and plans for rapid clearance of plants. Attempts to purchase equipment from the Defense Plant Corporation and other Federal agencies have met with apathy, it was stated.

Although permission was granted only a couple of weeks ago to go ahead with reconversion planning, surveys are already under way and blueprints have been completed to ascertain the availability of supplies of metals and materials for motor vehicle construction. The worst bottlenecks in sight are in lumber and textiles.

"None in the industry favors further reduction of the supply of textiles for civilian use," the council points out. "Instead they have urged WPB to obtain the cooperation of the War Manpower Commission in encouraging workers to go into textile mills, where between 100,000 and 200,000 are needed to man looms capable of much greater production."

Textile Requirements Cited

Cited as an example of textile requirements was that at least 16,640,000 pounds of wool would be utilized for upholstery and floor covering when car output reached the level of previous peacetime volume.

In outlining the task that lies ahead the council pointed out that on a basis of even a 50 per cent resumption of peacetime schedules, it is estimated that nearly two-third of the company-owned machine tools must be released to permit re-establishment of production lines. These must be supplemented by 4,000 to 5,000 new machine tools in the automobile factories and a smaller number in the parts plants.

A factor which is causing grave concern to the automotive industry is the method used by Government officials in dealing with suppliers. There are more than 1,000 of these whose products are essential to the changeover program. Obtaining clearances from present

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2. Nearly 220 of the remaining 420 orders restricting or banning various civilian goods would be lifted immediately after V-E Day. (Nearly fifty such controls have been revoked in the last few days, since the report was prepared.)

3. Manufacture of washing machines, household refrigerators and a few other scarce and badly needed civilian products will get positive priority aid for a limited volume of production.

4. Automobile rationing should continue until the output is high enough to meet the most urgent demands. This point is probably 100,000 passenger cars a month.

5. Some "less essential" civilian production is expected to start immediately after V-E Day. Factories will be authorized to place orders for materials and parts to be delivered after priority orders are filled.

The report was based in part on a survey of the reconversion needs of seventy-two major industries. Most of them told the WPB they would need from two to six months to build up civilian production to the volume where they would break even financially.

Some manufacturers who produce the same goods for the Army as for civilians would simply change customers without any delay. For "all-out" production most industries would require some months. The automobile industry estimated fifteen months and the manufacturers of jeweled watches twelve months.

The seventy-two industries indicated that they alone might be able to absorb virtually all workers laid off by armament cut-backs. The official lay-off estimate is less than 1,000,000 war workers in the six months following V-E Day; the seventy-two industries said they could employ 915,000 persons at the "break even" production level, 1,610,000 at full production.

MRS. WILLIAM BICKETT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 1—Mrs. Edna Gallaway Bickett, widow of William J. Bickett, former Superintendent of Schools here for fifteen years, died yesterday at Coatesville, Pa., after a long illness. Surviving are two brothers, George and Howard Gallaway, and two sisters, Mrs. Lillian Kenworthy and Mrs. Fannie Tilghman of Parkersburg.

wartime engagements promises to be a long task.

Confusion over the status of "the soft freeze" as applied to obtaining Government-owned machine tools is an added hurdle in the path leading to car production. No official order has been reported by the automotive companies here pertaining to this regulation.

According to recent surveys, more than 1,500 plants associated with automotive manufacture in this country will be affected by the reconversion program. All these are wholly or partially engaged in fulfilling war contracts.

Predictions on the first cars to be produced after V-E Day are that they will be almost identical with the last of the 1942 models. The only change that may be made would deal with the exterior, where a few lines may be added to the body, which could be accomplished without any change in mechanical production equipment, it was said.

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America At War

By Selden Menefee

Danger In Detroit

Detroit is still dynamite. There is more danger of a race riot there this summer than anywhere in the Nation, unless steps are quickly taken by Federal and local authorities to prevent it.

The Detroit riot of June, 1943, cost 34 dead—25 of them Negroes—and 1,250,000 man-hours of work lost in the city's war industries. It was a great victory for the Axis; Berlin radio remarked smugly, "Washington observes with great anxiety the consequences of riots in war production."

That riot was predicted by OWI investigators. It was also foreshadowed by a National Opinion Research Center poll as early as March, 1943.

The NORC survey compared racial attitudes in Detroit and other cities, and found friction was most rife in the auto center. In Detroit 39 per cent of the white workers were opposed to working alongside Negroes in the factories, compared with only 27 per cent in Chicago. Only 43 per cent of the whites in Detroit thought that Negroes were doing all they could in the war effort, while 64 per cent of the Chicago whites thought they were doing so.

In Detroit, where many Southerners have come in to work in the automobile industry, 58 per cent of the whites favored segregation of Negroes on the buses and streetcars, compared with 40 per cent in Chicago. Detroit Negroes, for their part, were much more dissatisfied with their conditions than Chicago Negroes.

Danger Signals Unheeded

But these danger signals went unheeded in Detroit. Even after the bloody 1943 riot, little was done to prevent another outbreak. A special prosecutor was appointed by Mayor Edward Jeffries, but after solving all but 10 of the killings, he proceeded to blame the riot on the Negroes (who were the main victims). The mayor himself made a strong appeal to race prejudice in order to beat the CIO-backed candidate in last November's municipal election.

A Detroitier told me at the time of that campaign, "Feeling is higher than it was before the riot. The only thing in our favor is that history shows race riots never strike the same community twice in the same year."

On the credit side, an interracial committee was set up by Mayor Jeffries just after last year's riot. Race relations insti-

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On the credit side, an interracial committee was set up by Mayor Jeffries just after last year's riot. Race relations institutes were held, and the public library put out a pamphlet on racial tolerance. But these efforts reached only a few thousand people.

The unions have pressed for action to muzzle the instigators of race-hatred rumors and to better conditions for Detroit's 200,000 Negroes.

Predictions and Rumors

Yet Detroit labor men go so far as to predict a race riot this summer, when hot weather throws the two races together under trying circumstances on the city's streetcars and in places of amusement. Some of them say that the outbreak will occur before the end of the Democratic convention late this month, which would be well calculated to embarrass the Administration and help anti-Negro elements to gain the upper hand at the convention.

There is no evidence of such a political plot. But there are indications that a systematic rumor campaign is under way. Several times in recent weeks dates have been set for an outbreak. Taxi drivers and others have helped to spread the rumors. When they turn out to be wrong, a new date is set. With tension constantly increasing, it would take only a minor incident to touch off a riot.

This year there has been no Sojourner Truth riot against the opening of Negro housing. Nor have there been strikes against the upgrading of Negro workers in war industry in Detroit, as there were last year. But in spite of this, interracial arguments and fights have been as numerous as they were just before the 1943 riot.

Preventive Steps

All this evidence points to the danger of a new outbreak unless immediate action is taken to forestall it. Specifically:

1. Rumors of coming riots should be tracked down by the FBI and other Government agencies and their originators dealt with as public enemies.

2. Obvious causes of friction should be removed. Detroit's already overcrowded transportation system is a focal point of trouble; for example, streetcars and buses which have been taken off the streets for lack of manpower to run them should somehow be put back in use.

3. Negro leaders should redouble their efforts to prevent resentment among their people from taking the form of rudeness or a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude which can only breed trouble.

4. Finally, new effort should be made by all parties to end unfair discrimination against Negroes, especially in the allocation of housing and other facilities. In the last year nearly 20,000 Negro families have applied for war housing in Detroit, but at last reports less than a fifth of these applications had even been processed.

If these things are not done, in Detroit and in other cities facing similar problems, race riots may again sabotage war production this summer.

October 1, 1944

POPULATION

Series CA-3, No. 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, FAMILIES, AND HOUSING

DETROIT-WILLOW RUN CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA: JUNE, 1944

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a sample census of population in the Detroit-Willow Run Congested Production Area (Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties, Michigan), taken in the latter part of June, 1944. Statistics are presented on population characteristics, the labor force, migration, families, and housing characteristics.

This is one of a series of reports of censuses of ten Congested Production Areas, taken in 1944 by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Committee for Congested Production Areas. The other nine areas for which similar reports are being prepared are the Charleston (S. C.), Hampton Roads, Los Angeles, Mobile, Muskegon, Portland-Vancouver, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco Bay Congested Production Areas. The censuses are designed to provide information for use in analyzing problems of war production, housing, and the distribution of goods and services, in these critical centers of war industry.

Areas.—Most of the data in this report are shown for the Detroit Congested Production Area as a whole, for the Detroit Metropolitan District, and for Detroit city. In some of the tables, less detailed statistics are shown for each County in the area and for each city that had a population of 50,000 or more in 1944 (Dearborn, Hamtramck, and Pontiac, in addition to Detroit city). The boundaries of these various areas are shown on the accompanying map. The boundaries of the Detroit Metropolitan District are those which were established by the Bureau of the Census for use in the Sixteenth Decennial Census, taken in 1940.

Resident population and population present.—The sample enumeration included not only residents of the area but also visitors who slept in the area during the 24 hours preceding the enumeration. Thus it was possible to obtain statistics both for the resident or *de jure* population, and for the population present or the *de facto* population.

The resident population comprises persons whose usual place of residence was in the Detroit-Willow Run area, regardless of whether or not they were present in the area at the time of the enumeration. Persons who were employed and living in the area, and members of their families living with them, were counted as residents, even though they may have had a home elsewhere to which they expected to return later. Also counted as residents were persons who, though not employed in the area, expected to remain for one month or more (including the time already spent there). Former residents of the area who were away in the armed forces were not counted.

The population present comprises persons who slept in the area during the 24 hours preceding the enumeration, including visitors but excluding those residents who were temporarily absent.

The figures for both resident population and population present exclude members of the armed forces who were living on military and naval reservations. The figures therefore refer primarily to the civilian population. They include, however, members of the armed forces who were living off post in the area. Members of the armed forces living with their wives or families were regarded as living off post and included in the resident population, even though their living quarters may have been located on military or naval reservations. The figures do not include members of the crews of vessels who slept on board the vessels.

The figures for resident population, as obtained in the sample census for 1944, are approximately comparable with the 1940 population figures obtained in the Sixteenth Decennial Census. The 1940 figures, however, include the relatively small numbers of members of the armed forces who were living either on military and naval posts or elsewhere in the area, and students away at resident colleges, boarding schools, etc., on April 1, 1940.

Most of the tables in this report which present data on population characteristics relate to the resident population. In some of the tables, however, less detailed classifications are given for the population present in June, 1944.

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Sex.—Because of the importance of the classification of population by sex, the data are presented separately for males and females in practically all of the tables.

Color.—Population characteristics are shown both for the total of all races and for the nonwhite population. In the Detroit-Willow Run area, the nonwhite population consists almost entirely of Negroes, although it includes also Indians, Chinese, and persons of other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the date of enumeration. Comparative data on age distribution of the resident population for April 1, 1940, and June, 1944, are presented in table 2. In the 1940 census tabulations, when the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other information on the Population schedule. This procedure was not followed in the 1944 census.

Marital status.—In the classification of the resident population by marital status, three major groups are shown: (a) Single, (b) married, and (c) widowed and divorced. This classification refers to marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present" and "married, spouse absent." A resident person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the person's husband or wife was reported as a resident member of the household in which the person was enumerated (even though the husband or wife may have been temporarily absent at the time of the enumeration). If the husband or wife of a resident married person was not enumerated as a member of the same household, or was enumerated as a visitor, the person was classified as "married, spouse absent." The latter group includes, therefore, married persons whose families had been broken by separation (often preceding divorce), those whose husbands or wives were absent in the armed forces, in-migrants whose husbands or wives remained in other areas, husbands or wives of persons enumerated as inmates of institutions, and all other married persons whose place of residence was not the same as that of their husbands or wives.

Comparative data on marital status for the resident population in 1944 and 1940 are given for Detroit city (table 5). For the Detroit-Willow Run area and for the Detroit Metropolitan District, complete data on marital status for 1940 are not available.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The labor force.—The data for the resident labor force as of June, 1944, and the figures on employment status and

hours of work are based on information regarding activity during the week before the enumeration, which was obtained for all persons 14 years old and over. Residents in the labor force are those who reported that they worked for pay or profit (or assisted without pay in a family business enterprise) at any time during the preceding week, those who had jobs but were temporarily absent from work, and those who were actively seeking work during that week. The remainder of the resident population 14 years old and over was classified as not in the labor force, including women engaged in housework at home, persons attending school, disabled and retired persons, inmates of institutions, others not in the labor force, and persons whose employment status was not reported.

The figures for residents in the labor force in June, 1944, are comparable with the corresponding figures for March, 1940, obtained from the 1940 Population Census, except that the 1944 figures do not include members of the armed forces living on military and naval posts, whereas the labor force figures for 1940 include the relatively small number of such persons who were in the area at that time.

In the classification by employment status, persons in the labor force are divided into two major groups: (a) Employed and (b) unemployed, that is, seeking work. The definitions of these groups, and of the various classes of employed workers, are given in the following paragraphs.

Employed.—Persons classified as employed comprise all residents 14 years old and over who reported that they were at work for pay or profit (or assisted without pay on a family farm or in a family business enterprise) at any time during the preceding week; and those who reported that they had jobs but were temporarily absent from work during that week. Members of the armed forces not living on military and naval reservations are included in the category "employed." This category also includes proprietors, farmers, other self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as civilians working for wages and salaries.

The following classes of employed workers are shown separately in the tables in this report:

(1) **At full-time work.**—This category includes: (a) Civilians who reported that they worked 40 hours or more during the week before the enumeration, or who were at work but failed to report the number of hours worked; and (b) members of the armed forces living off post.

(2) **At part-time work.**—Civilians who reported that they worked less than 40 hours during the week preceding the enumeration were regarded as working part time.

(3) **With a job but not at work.**—This group comprises residents who were neither at work nor seeking work during the week before the enumeration, but who had jobs, businesses, or professional enterprises from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff not exceeding 4 weeks with definite instructions to return to work on a specific date.

The figures for employed workers and for persons with a job but not at work in June, 1944, are comparable with the corresponding 1940 figures, except for the exclusion from the 1944 figures of members of the armed forces living on military and naval reservations. A combination of the groups at full-time work and at part-time work in the 1944 classification corresponds to the group "at work" in the 1940 census classification. The subdivision of persons at work was made in the 1944 census in order to provide information regarding the possibilities for increasing the labor supply by bringing part-time workers into full-time employment.

It should be remembered that many persons who worked less than 40 hours were persons with full-time work schedules who were ill or otherwise temporarily absent from work during a part of the week before the enumeration. Moreover, some of the persons who worked only a few hours a day, or only a few days during the week, were not available for more work because of home responsibilities, partial disability, school attendance, or other considerations.

Unemployed (seeking work).—Persons classified as unemployed in the 1944 census are those persons 14 years old and over, without work of any kind during the week preceding the

enumeration, who were actively seeking work during that week.

In the 1940 census figures on employment status which are presented here, the category "unemployed" includes not only persons seeking work, defined as in the 1944 enumeration, but also persons who were at work on, or assigned to, public emergency work programs (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. The category "on public emergency work" is not shown in the employment status classification for 1944 because the public emergency work programs had been discontinued.

Persons not in the labor force.—The various categories of persons classified as not in the labor force are defined as follows:

(1) **In housework at home.**—Persons primarily occupied with housework in their own homes and not working for pay or profit, not having a job, and not seeking work during the week before the enumeration.

(2) **In school.**—Persons enrolled in school and not working for pay or profit, not having a job, and not seeking work.

(3) **Unable to work.**—Persons unable to work because of permanent disability, chronic illness, or old age.

(4) **In institutions.**—Inmates of penal institutions, hospitals for the mentally diseased and defective, and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy. All inmates of such institutions were considered as not in the labor force, regardless of their activity.

(5) **Other.**—This group consists of persons reported as not at work, not seeking work, and without a job, other than those in the categories mentioned above. For the most part, these are retired persons, seasonal workers for whom the week preceding the census fell in an "off" season and who were not seeking work, and persons who had recently arrived in the area and had not yet begun to look for a job.

(6) **Employment status not reported.**—This category includes persons for whom enumerators did not obtain enough information to determine whether or not they were in the labor force, and persons reported as neither at work nor seeking work and without a job, who were not assigned to any of the classes listed above.

The definitions of the various categories of persons not in the labor force, as used in 1944, are the same as those used for the 1940 census.

Personal characteristics of the labor force.—Data on employment status of the resident population 14 years old and over, by age, color, and sex, are presented in table 7. This table shows the extent to which potential manpower resources in various classes of the population were being utilized at the time of the census. The changes in the composition of the labor force which have occurred in Detroit city since 1940 may be seen in table 8, which presents comparative data for 1944 and 1940 on labor force status of the resident population by age, color, and sex. Statistics on this subject for the Detroit-Willow Run area and for the Detroit Metropolitan District in 1940 are not available.

Employment status of women by family characteristics.—Data on employment status of women, by age, color, and family characteristics, are presented in table 9. These data are designed to show the extent to which women with family responsibilities have been drawn into the labor market, and to provide further information regarding potential labor reserves in the female population.

In the classification of women by family characteristics, four marital status groups are shown: Single; married, husband present; married, husband absent; and widowed and divorced (see "Marital status," above). Each of these groups except the one comprising single women is further divided into women having no children under 10 years of age, and women with one or more children under that age. For the purpose of this classification a resident woman was considered as having one or more children under 10 years old if one or more sons and daughters of that woman were enumerated as resident members of the same household.

Some of the women shown as having no children under 10 years of age were responsible for the care of young nieces and nephews, grandchildren, or other children in the home who were not their sons and daughters. Moreover, some of them, especially

women over 35 years of age, had children over 10 years of age or other dependent members of the household for whose care they were responsible.

In the classification by employment status shown in table 10, women in the labor force are divided into those at full-time work and others in the labor force (including women working less than 40 hours, those with a job but not at work, and those seeking work). The latter group may be taken as an indication of the number of female workers who were not fully employed at the time of the census. Women not in the labor force are also shown in two groups: Those reported as unable to work or inmates of institutions; and others not in the labor force (including women engaged in home housework, in school, and "other," and those with employment status not reported). The second group affords an indication of the number of women who were "potential workers," that is, women not physically incapacitated nor confined to institutions, who were not in the labor force.

Table 10 gives comparative data for 1944 and 1940 on labor force status and family characteristics of resident women in the metropolitan district. Statistics on this subject for the Detroit-Willow Run area and for Detroit city in 1940 are not available.

Hours worked.—Persons who were at work during the week preceding the enumerator's visit (except members of the armed forces) were asked to report the number of hours worked during that week. The distribution of resident civilians at work by number of hours worked is presented in table 11, by color and sex.

MIGRATION

Migration status.—Information regarding place of residence on April 1, 1940, was obtained for all persons enumerated in the sample census, except children who were born since April 1, 1940. On the basis of this information, the resident population was classified into two major categories according to migration status: (a) Nonmigrants, and (b) in-migrants into the area since April 1, 1940. In addition, there was a small group of residents for whom the enumerators did not obtain enough information to determine whether they were nonmigrants or in-migrants.

Nonmigrants are those persons who were residents of the Detroit-Willow Run area both on April 1, 1940, and at the time of the census in 1944. Nonmigrants therefore include not only persons who made no change in residence whatever between 1940 and 1944, but also those who moved away from the area during this period but returned before June, 1944. In addition, children under 4 years of age (all of whom were born after April 1, 1940) were classified as nonmigrants, although some of them doubtless were born outside of the area.

In-migrants are those residents who reported that they lived outside of the Detroit-Willow Run area on April 1, 1940. This group is further divided into two parts: (a) In-migrants from elsewhere in Michigan, and (b) in-migrants from other States and foreign countries.

Since persons who moved from one part of the area to another are classified as nonmigrants, the data on migration status for a subdivision of the area do not show the total number of persons who had moved into that part of the area between 1940 and 1944. For example, residents of Detroit city classified as nonmigrants include some persons who lived in other parts of the area on April 1, 1940. For this reason most of the tables on migration status present data only for the whole area. In table 12, however, a classification by migration status of the resident population is presented for each County in the area and for Dearborn, Detroit, Hamtramck, and Pontiac cities.

1940 residence of in-migrants.—A classification of in-migrants by place of residence on April 1, 1940, is given in table 13, which shows the number with 1940 residence in States other than Michigan classified by geographic divisions, and the number who, in 1940, lived in foreign countries or in the outlying Territories and Possessions of the United States.

Farm residence in 1940.—In the tables on migration status, in-migrants are also classified according to whether or

not they lived on a farm in 1940. The group classified as living on farms in 1940 probably consists chiefly of persons who had moved from farms outside of the Detroit-Willow Run area to nonfarm residences within the area. This group includes, however, some persons living on farms within the area in 1944 who had migrated from farms elsewhere in the State or outside of the State since 1940. On the other hand, it does not include persons who left farms in the rural part of the area to take up residence in nonfarm parts of the area; such persons are classified as nonmigrants.

Characteristics of in-migrants.—In addition to the classifications by color and sex, which are included in all of the tables on migration status of individuals, tables 14 to 16 present data on age, marital status, and employment status of the resident population classified by migration status and 1940 farm residence of in-migrants. These tables provide information regarding the effects of in-migration upon the characteristics of the population, and the importance of in-migrants as an element in the labor supply. In addition, data on household relationships of in-migrants are presented in table 19.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Type of household.—Each individual in the resident population was classified according to the type of household in which he was living. Two broad types of households are distinguished in this classification: (1) Private households, and (2) quasi households, the latter group being subdivided into lodginghouses, rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories, and institutions. The various types of households are defined below:

(1) **Private households.**—A "private household" includes the related family members and the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, servants, or hired hands, who occupied the same living quarters and shared common housekeeping arrangements. A person living alone (except in a hotel or dormitory) or a small group of unrelated persons sharing the same living accommodations as "partners" was also counted as a private household. However, a household containing more than 10 lodgers was classified as a quasi household rather than as a private household.

(2) **Quasi households** comprise the following:

(a) **Lodginghouses.**—This category is made up of households containing 11 to 24 lodgers. All persons in a lodginghouse, including the proprietor and any relatives living with him, as well as the lodgers, were regarded as constituting a single quasi household.

(b) **Rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories.**—This category comprises rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, dormitories, or large lodginghouses having 25 or more lodgers. In a hotel, dormitory, or large lodginghouse the occupants of each room or suite were regarded as constituting a separate quasi household.

(c) **Institutions.**—Institutions include prisons, reformatories, jails, mental institutions, homes for the aged, infirm, or needy, sanitariums, hospitals, religious establishments, etc. All residents of an institution, including superintendents and other officers, resident employees and staff members, as well as inmates, were regarded as members of one institutional quasi household.

One person in each household or quasi household (except in institutions) was designated as the head, that is, the person regarded as the head by the members of the household. In the classification by type of household, separate figures are shown for heads and other household members (except for institutions). The figures for heads represent the numbers of households or quasi households for each specified type.

Relationship to head of private household.—Each resident member of a private household was further classified according to his relationship to the head of the household, as head, wife, other relative, or not relative of head. These four relationship categories are described below:

(1) **Head of private household.**—The head of a private household is usually a married man and the chief breadwinner or "economic head" of the family. In some cases, however, the head is a dependent or is the only adult member of the household.

(2) **Wife.**—This category includes only the wives of heads of private households. Since any other married women who were living in the household are excluded, the number of females shown in the category "wife" is less than the number of married women shown in tables presenting statistics on marital status.

(3) **Other relative of head.**—This category includes all persons living in private households, other than the head and wife, who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. It includes such relatives of the head as sons, daughters, stepchildren, adopted children, grandchildren, nephews, cousins, uncles, parents-in-law, children-in-law, grandparents, brothers, and brothers-in-law, if these were resident members of the household.

(4) **Not relative of head.**—This class comprises all persons in private households who were not related to the head. In addition to lodgers, roomers, and boarders, the category includes servants and hired hands living with the family, unrelated partners who shared the living quarters of the head, foster children, and wards.

Private families.—In a private household, the head of the household and those resident household members, if any, who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption were regarded as constituting a private family. The number of private families is therefore the same as the number of private households, and the heads of private families are the same as the heads of private households.

Type of family.—In this report, statistics are presented for private families with resident head, classified according to color, sex, and marital status of the head and number of resident children under 10 years old in the family. This classification is designated "type of family."

Families with male head are divided into two groups according to marital status of head: Married, wife present; and other marital status. A family with a resident male head "married, wife present," is termed a "normal family." Resident male heads of "other marital status" include those who were married but whose wives were not enumerated as resident members of the same household, as well as those who were widowed, divorced, or single.

For families with female head, the two marital status classes shown are: Married, husband absent; and other marital status. Women were not classified as heads of families if their husbands were living in the household at the time of enumeration. The group of resident female heads "married, husband absent," consists of female heads whose husbands were not living in the same household or were returned as visitors. Female heads of "other marital status" comprise those who were widowed, divorced, or single.

In the classification of families by number of children under 10 years old, all children under that age are included who were reported as resident members of the household and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Grandchildren, nephews, and other related children not sons or daughters of the head are included. Stepchildren are included, but not foster children or wards.

Married couples.—In addition to the figures relating to households and families, statistics are presented for resident married couples, classified by type of household and other characteristics. A resident married couple is defined as a man and wife, both reported as resident, who were living together in the same household or quasi household, with or without children and other relatives.

The following classes of resident married couples are shown in this report:

(1) **In primary families.**—These are married couples in private households, in which the husband was returned as the household head. The number of married couples in primary families is the same as the number of normal families.

(2) **In subfamilies.**—These are married couples in private households, in which the husband was not the head of the household. Subfamilies are divided into (a) those who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption and (b) subfamilies not related to the household head. Related subfamilies consist for the most part of sons or sons-in-law and their wives, sharing the living quarters of their parents or

parents-in-law. Subfamilies not related to the head are in most cases couples living as lodgers in private households, although servant couples living in the homes of their employers are also included.

(3) **In quasi households.**—This group consists of resident married men and their wives living in lodginghouses, hotels, dormitories, and the smaller institutions. The resident proprietor of a lodginghouse is included if he was married and living with his wife in the lodginghouse. The small number of married couples living in large institutions is excluded from the figures for married couples, because the sampling procedure used for such institutions was such that the number of persons married with spouse present in the institutional household could not be determined.

Characteristics of households, families, and married couples.—Statistics on age, color, and sex of the resident population, classified by type of household and relationship to household head, are presented in table 18. Data on migration status by type of household and relationship to head are given in table 19, which indicates the types of housing accommodations that were found by in-migrants to the Detroit-Willow Run area. The figures for in-migrant heads and relatives of heads give an indication of the number and types of families that had moved into the area since 1940. Married couples in each type of household are classified by age of husband (table 22).

Comparison of household and family data for 1944 with 1940 census data.—Comparative data for 1944 and 1940 on resident private families, by color, sex, and marital status of head and by age of male head, are shown in table 20. Data from the 1940 census for individuals in private households by relationship to head, and for persons in quasi households, classified by age, color, and sex, corresponding to the 1944 data presented in table 18, are available for Detroit city in volume IV of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population. These figures make possible also a more detailed comparison for private families in the city in 1944 and 1940. Data on population in quasi households by type of quasi household were not obtained in the 1940 census tabulations for counties, cities, or metropolitan districts.

Although the 1944 data on resident private households and families are approximately comparable with the 1940 data on these subjects, there are two minor sources of incomparability. In the first place, the 1944 statistics relate only to households and families having heads enumerated as residents. In a few cases, heads of private households were reported as visitors, and the households were therefore excluded from the counts of resident private households and families. However, those persons living in the household who were reported as residents were included in the figures for resident population living in private households. In the 1940 census, on the other hand, in households having some visitors and some residents, one of the residents was designated as the household head and the visitors were not enumerated. This difference in procedure tends slightly to understate the numbers of resident households and resident families, and to overstate the average number of persons per household or family, in the 1944 figures as compared with those for 1940.

In the second place, some persons or groups of persons occupying apartments in hotels or similar dwelling places who were classified as private households in the 1940 census, would have been classified as quasi households in hotel or dormitory rooms if the procedures of the 1944 sample census had been followed. In the 1940 census, the occupants of apartments in hotels were treated as private households if there was a separate wing, floor, or section of the hotel containing apartments used for residential purposes. In the 1944 census, on the other hand, all persons living in hotels providing accommodations mainly for transients were classified as members of quasi households, even though some of them were living in residential apartments in a separate section of the hotel.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied dwelling units.—An occupied dwelling unit is the space occupied by a private household or by a lodginghouse

containing not more than 24 lodgers or roomers. A dwelling unit may be a detached house; a tenement, flat, or apartment in a larger building; a room or apartment in a structure primarily devoted to business or other nonresidential purposes; or a tourist cabin, railroad car, boat, tent, etc.

Data on occupied dwelling units presented in this report cover both units occupied by households with a resident head and the small number of households with a visitor head. Occupied dwelling units are classified as (1) occupied by private household, that is, by a household containing no lodgers or not more than 10 lodgers, and (2) occupied as lodginghouse, that is, by a household containing 11 to 24 lodgers.

The definition of an occupied dwelling unit is approximately the same as that used in the 1940 Census of Housing. Each lodginghouse containing 25 or more lodgers was counted as one dwelling unit in 1940. In 1944, however, the separate rooms in such lodginghouses were counted as "rooms or suites of rooms in hotels and dormitories." There was a difference in procedure between 1944 and 1940 in the enumeration of hotels having both apartments and rooms. In 1944 the separate apartments and rooms in such hotels were enumerated as dwelling units occupied by private households, if apartments predominated in the hotel as a whole. If rooms predominated, however, the separate apartments and rooms were enumerated as "rooms or suites of rooms in hotels and dormitories." In contrast, in 1940 if a separate building, floor, wing, or section of the hotel was devoted entirely to apartment use, each of the separate apartments in that wing or section was enumerated as a dwelling unit; the remaining portion of such a hotel, and hotels devoted entirely to transient use, were excluded altogether from the 1940 Housing Census.

Rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories.—Each room or suite of rooms in a lodginghouse having 25 or more lodgers, or in a hotel or dormitory, is regarded as constituting a separate unit. No comparable 1940 data can be obtained for this group since in 1940 all rooms in a larger lodginghouse were enumerated as constituting one dwelling unit, and hotels for transients and dormitories were excluded from the enumeration for the 1940 Census of Housing.

Resident-occupied and visitor-occupied dwelling units.—The category "resident-occupied dwelling units" comprises the dwelling units occupied by households whose heads are residents. The category "visitor-occupied dwelling units" comprises the dwelling units occupied by households whose heads are visitors.

In a visitor-occupied dwelling unit the entire household is usually composed of visitors but some have members who are residents. Many of these dwelling units are seasonally-occupied dwelling units, or are dwelling units for transients such as tourist cabins and trailers.

The category "resident-occupied dwelling units" is approximately comparable with that of "occupied dwelling units" for 1940; "visitor-occupied dwelling units" for 1944 is approximately comparable with dwelling units classified in 1940 as "vacant, occupied by nonresident household." In 1940 any person who had a home elsewhere to which he planned to return was reallocated to that home from the place where he was enumerated. In 1944 many such persons were enumerated as residents of the place where they were found. This difference in treatment results in some increase in the number of resident-occupied dwelling units in this area in 1944. In part, however, this increase is offset by the 1940 practice of enumerating a dwelling unit as "occupied" if it contained one or more residents, whereas in 1944 a dwelling unit was classified as "visitor occupied" if the head of the household occupying the unit was a visitor, regardless of the residence status of other occupants of the unit.

Color of occupants.—Dwelling units and hotel or dormitory rooms are classified in accordance with the color or race of the head of the household—white or nonwhite. Separate figures for units occupied by households with nonwhite heads are presented in all of the tables on housing characteristics.

The number of occupied dwelling units and rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories classified by residence status and color of head of household is presented in table 23. This

table indicates the number and type of accommodations that house the population of the area. Table 24 presents the number of resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944, and indicates the change in number of occupied dwelling units since 1940 in the area by Counties, the metropolitan district, and specified cities.

Number of rooms.—In determining the number of rooms in each dwelling unit, all rooms that were used or available for use as living quarters for the household were counted. Bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, screened porches, or unfinished rooms in the basement or attic were not counted as rooms. A kitchen was reported as a separate room if it was partitioned off from floor to ceiling; a kitchenette and a dinette separated only by shelves or cabinets were counted as one room. Rooms used for office purposes by a person, such as a doctor or a lawyer, who lived in the dwelling unit were included, but rooms used as a store or shop for business were excluded.

The definition of a room is the same as in the 1940 census. Table 25 presents the number of rooms in resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944, and the number of rooms in all occupied dwelling units and rooms or suites of rooms in hotels and dormitories in 1944.

Number of resident occupants.—All persons in a household who were enumerated as residents were counted in determining the number of resident occupants of each dwelling unit, or hotel or dormitory room. Persons related to the head, lodgers, servants, guests, and foster children or wards who were residents are included in the number of resident occupants. Residents who were temporarily absent also were included. Students away at resident colleges, boarding schools, etc., and members of the armed forces who were living away from their usual place of residence because of military service, were not enumerated as residents at their usual place of residence, and consequently are not included in the number of resident occupants.

Table 26 presents the number of resident occupants of resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944, and of resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories in 1944.

Persons per room.—Table 27 presents the number of resident occupants of resident-occupied dwelling units, and rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories classified by number of rooms. This table provides a measure of the crowding or lack of crowding in housing accommodations of different types and size, and indicates the number of occupants in accommodations of different size.

Table 28 is derived from the figures for resident-occupied dwelling units shown in table 27. The number of persons per room, used as an index of crowding, was obtained by dividing the number of resident occupants by the number of rooms. The data are shown for places with different numbers of rooms. Comparable data for 1940 may be obtained from State tables 10 and 23 in Volume II of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Housing, entitled "General Characteristics."

METHOD OF SURVEY

The figures presented in the tables of this report were obtained in a sample census of the Detroit-Willow Run area. The selection of the sample was carried out according to scientific principles, designed to yield a figure for the total population of the Detroit-Willow Run area accurate within 2.3 percent, or 61,200 inhabitants, of the figure that would be obtained through a complete census conducted with equal care.

Field methods.—A sample census was adopted in place of a complete census because adequate results with insured reliability can be obtained by sampling at less expense, in less time, and with less manpower. The particular plan decided upon in the Detroit-Willow Run area was to take a sample of "dwelling places." A dwelling place is an address where people live or might live. The first step in the procedure was to make a complete list of all the dwelling places in the four Counties of the Detroit-Willow Run area, with the exception that in the cities of Detroit, Dearborn, Hamtramck, Highland Park, and Pontiac, a sample of one block out of five was first drawn, and dwelling places were listed only in these blocks. Even within

these cities, blocks that contained no dwelling places in 1940 were listed completely. The second step was to select from these lists a sample of dwelling places for subsequent enumeration. This was done by marking off every 11th dwelling place on the list that was made up in the selected blocks within the cities of Detroit, Dearborn, Hamtramck, Highland Park, and Pontiac, and by marking off every 55th dwelling place on the lists that were made up for the remaining areas. The third step was to obtain the desired information from the inhabitants of every dwelling unit in every dwelling place that had been selected for the sample. The fourth and final step was to assemble and tabulate the returns obtained from the sample and from these returns to compile the tables presented in this report.

Relative accuracy of the figures for total population.—

The accuracy of the count of the total population of the congested area or of any of the constituent parts of the area is related to the number of its inhabitants and to the variation in number of persons in each dwelling place. Accordingly, the most accurate population figure is that obtained for the area as a whole, and since the city of Detroit and the Detroit Metropolitan District are portions of this area, the figures for them are subject to wider possible errors than the figures for the entire area. The sample was so designed that the total population of each place should agree with the figure that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration within the percentages shown below:

Detroit-Willow Run area.....	2.3 percent
Detroit Metropolitan District.....	2.4 percent
Detroit city.....	3.3 percent
Outside Detroit city.....	3.2 percent
Dearborn city.....	14.7 percent
Hamtramck city.....	14.9 percent
Pontiac city.....	11.7 percent
Remainder of Detroit Metropolitan District.....	3.3 percent
Remainder of Detroit-Willow Run area....	7.7 percent
Macomb County.....	5.9 percent
Oakland County.....	4.5 percent
Washtenaw County.....	12.3 percent
Wayne County.....	2.8 percent

It should be emphasized that these percentages represent the maximum differences that would ever be expected as a result of the sampling procedures used. Nineteen times out of twenty the sampling method should determine the population within a percentage only two-thirds as great; and in two times out of three within a percentage only one-third as great as those shown above. For example, the population of the city of Detroit is subject to a possible error of not more than 3.3 percent and in nineteen times out of twenty the error will be not more than 2.2 percent.

Relative accuracy of detailed figures.—For characteristics of the population the accuracy of any figure in the tables presented in this report depends on the nature of the particular characteristic as well as on the size of the figure. The following percentages give a rough measure of the maximum difference that would ever be expected between a detailed figure of the specified magnitude and the corresponding figure that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration:

2,500,000 persons.....	2-1/2 percent
2,000,000 persons.....	2-1/2 percent
1,000,000 persons.....	4 percent
500,000 persons.....	5-1/2 percent
250,000 persons.....	7-1/2 percent
100,000 persons.....	12 percent
50,000 persons.....	17 percent
25,000 persons.....	24 percent
10,000 persons.....	39 percent
5,000 persons.....	55 percent

Again, as with total population, it is to be emphasized that these are extreme ranges of error. Actually, the sampling method should determine the number of persons of a specified type within a percentage two-thirds as great as that indicated above in nineteen times out of twenty and within a percentage one-third as great in two times out of three.

These percentage errors are only approximate measures and are subject to a number of exceptions. In most cases, the exceptions are in the direction of greater reliability than is indicated above. Thus, for the total number of males or the total number of females the sampling error will be considerably smaller than the percentages indicated, and likewise for the number of males or females who are married. The number of persons in the labor force is determined with much greater reliability than the above figures indicate. It is also noteworthy that the count of the number of heads of households and of occupied dwelling units is determined very closely. This is so because of the close relationship between the number of families and the number of dwelling places, for the latter of which an actual complete count was obtained in the listing. It follows that the count of the number of male heads married, with spouse present, or of any other large subclass of these heads, such as the white heads of families, is highly accurate.

It will be noticed that the detailed tables present a number of percent distributions and percent relationships between the various figures. The reliability of these percentages is usually much greater than the reliability of the basic figures whence the percentages were derived. For example, the percent male or percent female in an area is probably accurate within one-half of a percent, and the percent of males or females who are married is nearly as reliable.

TABLE 1.—RESIDENT POPULATION, 1944 AND 1940, AND POPULATION PRESENT, 1944, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, BY COUNTIES, FOR DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND FOR SPECIFIED CITIES

(A minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

AREA	RESIDENT POPULATION						POPULATION PRESENT, JUNE, 1944	
	June, 1944	April 1, 1940	Increase, 1940 to 1944		Residents present, June, 1944	Residents temporarily absent, June, 1944	Total	Visitors
			Number	Percent				
Detroit-Willow Run area.....	2,658,700	2,458,139	200,561	8.2	2,641,980	16,720	2,684,110	42,130
Detroit Metropolitan District.....	2,455,055	2,295,867	159,188	6.9	2,441,065	13,970	2,474,725	33,660
Detroit city.....	1,655,905	1,623,452	30,453	1.9	1,645,600	8,305	1,666,005	20,405
Outside Detroit city.....	801,150	672,415	128,735	19.1	795,465	5,665	808,720	13,255
Dearborn city.....	72,985	63,584	9,401	14.8	72,435	550	73,095	660
Hamtramck city.....	52,470	49,839	2,631	5.3	52,360	110	52,745	385
Pontiac city.....	65,945	66,626	-681	-1.0	65,175	770	66,000	825
Remainder of Detroit Metropolitan District.....	609,730	492,366	117,364	23.8	605,495	4,235	616,680	11,385
Remainder of Detroit-Willow Run area.....	203,665	162,272	41,393	25.5	200,915	2,750	209,365	8,470
COUNTIES								
Macomb County.....	131,835	107,658	24,177	22.5	130,735	1,100	132,880	2,145
Oakland County.....	501,070	254,088	247,002	49.1	298,045	3,025	308,275	10,230
Washtenaw County.....	106,535	80,810	25,725	31.8	104,995	1,540	109,230	4,235
Wayne County.....	2,119,260	2,015,625	103,637	5.1	2,108,205	11,055	2,135,725	25,520

TABLE 2.—AGE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

AGE, COLOR, AND SEX	NUMBER						PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
	Detroit-Willow Run area		Detroit Metropolitan District		Detroit city		Detroit-Willow Run area		Detroit Metropolitan District		Detroit city		
	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	
TOTAL													
Both sexes.....	2,658,700	2,458,139	2,455,055	2,295,867	1,655,905	1,623,452	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	254,815	189,167	234,520	178,046	143,605	117,869	9.6	7.7	9.6	7.7	8.7	7.2	
5 to 9 years.....	215,985	184,156	196,165	171,590	119,625	114,946	8.1	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.0	
10 to 14 years.....	205,975	209,689	190,135	196,265	119,150	134,054	7.7	8.5	7.7	8.5	7.2	8.3	
15 to 19 years.....	200,475	216,281	162,676	202,452	122,595	141,002	7.5	8.8	7.4	8.5	7.4	8.7	
20 to 24 years.....	167,550	224,196	164,565	209,902	108,240	149,687	6.3	9.1	6.3	9.1	6.5	9.2	
25 to 29 years.....	216,535	220,250	201,025	206,969	138,875	146,548	8.1	9.0	8.2	9.0	8.4	9.2	
30 to 34 years.....	228,195	210,131	212,355	197,923	139,975	141,495	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	
35 to 39 years.....	232,210	211,729	215,875	200,442	145,805	144,723	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	
40 to 44 years.....	224,620	197,662	210,100	186,972	148,005	135,595	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.1	8.9	8.4	
45 to 49 years.....	200,365	182,976	186,285	172,529	134,640	125,580	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.7	
50 to 54 years.....	180,730	143,612	168,630	134,247	124,080	97,679	6.8	5.8	6.9	5.8	7.5	6.0	
55 to 59 years.....	125,400	96,971	116,655	89,249	85,690	64,982	4.7	3.9	4.8	3.9	5.2	4.0	
60 to 64 years.....	83,985	66,507	78,670	60,298	52,030	43,601	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.7	
65 to 69 years.....	50,930	46,272	49,210	40,868	30,415	29,258	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
70 to 74 years.....	35,035	29,380	30,690	25,492	20,130	18,105	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	
75 years and over.....	33,185	28,980	28,710	24,643	18,865	17,260	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Not reported.....	2,750	-	2,750	-	2,200	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	
Male.....	1,249,050	1,257,598	1,150,765	1,174,354	770,660	827,499	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	131,010	97,004	121,530	90,210	74,140	60,002	10.5	7.7	10.5	7.7	9.8	7.3	
5 to 9 years.....	109,670	83,609	99,825	87,195	60,500	57,893	8.8	7.4	8.7	7.4	7.9	7.0	
10 to 14 years.....	100,660	106,493	93,115	99,396	56,705	67,765	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.5	7.4	8.2	
15 to 19 years.....	82,445	107,420	74,470	100,311	49,060	69,444	6.6	8.5	6.5	8.5	6.4	8.4	
20 to 24 years.....	38,390	106,181	54,640	100,801	24,265	71,225	3.1	8.6	3.0	8.6	3.1	8.6	
25 to 29 years.....	76,505	107,350	70,310	100,310	47,630	71,984	6.1	8.5	6.1	8.6	6.2	8.7	
30 to 34 years.....	99,825	104,282	91,960	97,985	59,735	68,910	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.3	7.8	8.4	
35 to 39 years.....	114,345	106,948	105,930	104,188	71,225	70,067	9.2	8.7	9.2	8.9	9.2	9.1	
40 to 44 years.....	117,150	105,295	109,945	99,702	77,220	72,537	9.4	8.4	9.6	8.5	10.0	8.8	
45 to 49 years.....	106,295	101,119	100,285	95,691	71,995	69,528	8.7	8.0	8.7	8.1	9.3	8.4	
50 to 54 years.....	99,275	80,551	93,280	75,606	69,135	54,937	7.9	6.4	8.1	6.4	9.0	6.6	
55 to 59 years.....	69,575	53,158	65,120	49,207	48,585	35,584	5.6	4.2	5.7	4.2	6.3	4.3	
60 to 64 years.....	45,375	34,427	40,975	31,265	27,080	22,305	3.6	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.5	2.7	
65 to 69 years.....	26,190	22,444	25,385	19,728	15,290	13,917	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	
70 to 74 years.....	16,665	13,888	14,355	11,772	9,785	8,187	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	
75 years and over.....	15,255	12,636	11,330	10,569	7,205	7,228	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Not reported.....	1,430	-	1,430	-	1,155	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	
Female.....	1,409,650	1,200,541	1,304,270	1,121,513	885,245	795,953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	123,805	92,163	113,000	88,836	69,465	57,867	8.8	7.7	8.7	7.7	7.9	7.2	
5 to 9 years.....	106,315	90,547	96,340	84,395	59,125	56,953	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.7	7.1	
10 to 14 years.....	105,325	105,396	97,020	96,669	62,425	66,289	7.5	8.6	7.4	8.6	7.1	8.3	
15 to 19 years.....	118,030	108,841	108,405	102,121	75,535	81,558	8.4	9.1	8.3	9.1	8.5	9.0	
20 to 24 years.....	129,140	118,015	119,945	109,101	85,985	76,444	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.7	9.5	9.9	
25 to 29 years.....	140,080	112,900	106,515	106,469	91,245	76,584	9.9	9.4	10.0	9.6	10.3	9.6	
30 to 34 years.....	128,370	105,849	120,595	99,938	80,190	71,585	9.1	8.8	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.0	
35 to 39 years.....	117,865	101,781	109,948	96,274	74,580	69,666	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.8	
40 to 44 years.....	107,470	92,369	100,158	87,270	70,785	65,088	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	
45 to 49 years.....	92,070	81,887	88,020	76,558	63,645	66,034	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.0	
50 to 54 years.....	81,455	63,081	75,350	58,641	54,945	42,942	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.2	6.2	5.4	
55 to 59 years.....	65,825	43,818	51,555	40,042	37,125	29,398	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.7	
60 to 64 years.....	38,610	29,035	35,695	27,085	24,970	22,396	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	
65 to 69 years.....	25,740	23,828	22,825	21,140	15,125	13,559	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	
70 to 74 years.....	16,370	13,692	15,335	12,720	10,395	9,918	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	
75 years and over.....	19,910	16,344	17,890	14,084	11,680	10,022	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Not reported.....	1,320	-	1,320	-	1,045	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	

TABLE 2.—AGE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944 AND 1940—Continued

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

AGE, COLOR, AND SEX	NUMBER						PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
	Detroit-Willow Run area		Detroit Metropolitan District		Detroit city		Detroit-Willow Run area		Detroit Metropolitan District		Detroit city	
	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940
NONWHITE												
Both sexes.....	259,490	176,552	250,195	191,877	214,345	160,790	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	23,705	13,705	22,825	13,367	17,655	11,545	9.1	7.8	9.1	7.8	8.3	7.7
5 to 9 years.....	20,460	14,092	19,910	13,728	15,895	11,715	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.8
10 to 14 years.....	18,920	14,958	18,370	14,571	15,345	12,463	7.3	8.5	7.3	8.5	7.2	8.3
15 to 19 years.....	18,535	14,021	17,490	13,628	14,245	11,790	7.1	7.9	7.0	7.9	6.7	7.8
20 to 24 years.....	20,515	14,305	19,580	13,876	16,225	12,226	7.9	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.6	8.1
25 to 29 years.....	27,335	17,235	26,400	16,615	22,890	14,914	10.5	9.8	10.6	9.8	10.7	9.9
30 to 34 years.....	26,785	17,727	25,795	17,308	22,715	15,486	10.3	10.0	10.3	10.1	10.6	10.3
35 to 39 years.....	26,785	20,146	25,960	19,787	22,770	17,750	10.3	11.4	10.4	11.5	10.7	11.8
40 to 44 years.....	25,300	16,919	24,585	16,525	21,890	14,788	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.8
45 to 49 years.....	18,315	12,668	17,710	12,335	16,335	10,860	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.2
50 to 54 years.....	13,585	8,034	13,090	7,782	11,825	6,799	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.5	5.5	4.5
55 to 59 years.....	7,535	5,045	7,370	4,860	6,270	4,163	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
60 to 64 years.....	6,160	2,975	5,830	2,845	4,510	2,437	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6
65 to 69 years.....	2,420	2,428	2,145	2,318	1,870	2,012	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.3
70 to 74 years.....	1,815	1,184	1,615	1,156	1,595	958	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
75 years and over.....	1,265	1,096	1,265	1,000	1,265	826	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Not reported.....	55	-	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male.....	118,690	89,684	113,795	86,185	96,635	75,682	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	11,935	6,931	11,440	6,764	8,525	5,845	10.1	7.8	10.1	7.8	8.8	7.7
5 to 9 years.....	9,955	7,025	9,680	6,847	7,590	5,874	8.4	7.9	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8
10 to 14 years.....	8,910	7,284	8,690	7,084	8,630	6,053	7.5	8.2	7.6	8.2	7.2	8.0
15 to 19 years.....	7,645	6,726	7,260	5,526	6,105	5,665	6.4	7.6	6.4	7.6	6.3	7.5
20 to 24 years.....	5,665	6,343	5,335	6,080	4,510	5,357	4.8	7.2	4.7	7.1	4.7	7.1
25 to 29 years.....	9,020	7,968	8,415	7,729	7,370	6,858	7.6	9.0	7.4	9.0	7.6	9.1
30 to 34 years.....	11,880	8,518	11,275	8,276	9,515	7,397	10.0	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.8
35 to 39 years.....	13,310	10,196	12,925	10,013	11,385	9,016	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.9
40 to 44 years.....	13,475	9,243	12,980	9,037	11,495	8,140	11.4	10.4	11.4	10.5	11.9	10.8
45 to 49 years.....	9,790	7,149	9,460	6,972	8,635	6,163	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.9	8.1
50 to 54 years.....	7,370	4,650	7,040	4,514	6,545	3,943	6.2	5.2	6.2	5.2	6.8	5.2
55 to 59 years.....	3,795	2,826	3,740	2,729	3,465	2,333	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.1
60 to 64 years.....	3,300	1,637	3,080	1,558	2,255	1,309	2.8	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.3	1.7
65 to 69 years.....	1,210	1,184	1,045	1,126	990	963	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.3
70 to 74 years.....	770	536	770	502	660	414	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
75 years and over.....	660	470	660	428	660	352	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Not reported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female.....	140,800	87,868	136,400	85,692	118,710	75,108	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	11,770	6,774	11,385	6,603	9,130	5,698	8.4	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.8	7.6
5 to 9 years.....	10,505	7,069	10,230	6,881	8,305	5,881	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.1	7.8
10 to 14 years.....	10,010	7,674	9,680	7,487	8,415	6,410	7.1	8.7	7.1	8.7	7.2	8.5
15 to 19 years.....	10,890	7,295	10,230	7,102	8,140	6,125	7.7	8.3	7.5	8.3	7.0	8.2
20 to 24 years.....	14,850	7,962	14,245	7,796	11,715	6,869	10.5	9.1	10.4	9.1	10.0	9.1
25 to 29 years.....	18,315	9,267	17,985	9,084	15,510	8,056	13.0	10.5	13.2	10.6	13.3	10.7
30 to 34 years.....	14,905	9,209	14,520	9,052	13,200	8,089	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.5	11.3	10.8
35 to 39 years.....	13,475	9,950	13,035	9,774	11,385	8,734	9.6	11.3	9.6	11.4	9.8	11.6
40 to 44 years.....	11,825	7,675	11,605	7,488	10,395	6,648	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.9
45 to 49 years.....	8,525	5,519	8,250	5,363	7,700	4,697	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.3
50 to 54 years.....	6,215	3,384	6,050	3,268	5,280	2,858	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.8
55 to 59 years.....	3,740	2,222	3,630	2,131	2,805	1,850	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5
60 to 64 years.....	2,860	1,338	2,750	1,287	2,255	1,128	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.5
65 to 69 years.....	1,210	1,244	1,100	1,190	890	1,049	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4
70 to 74 years.....	1,045	658	1,045	634	945	544	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
75 years and over.....	605	628	605	672	605	474	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Not reported.....	55	-	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3.—AGE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES IN DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA AND FOR SPECIFIED CITIES: 1944

AGE AND COLOR	MACOMB COUNTY		OAKLAND COUNTY				WASHTENAW COUNTY		WAYNE COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total		Pontiac city		Male	Female	Total		Dearborn city		Hamtramck city		
			Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
															Male
TOTAL															
All ages.....	62,810	69,025	143,880	157,190	31,350	34,595	49,995	56,540	992,365	1,126,895	34,540	38,445	23,705	28,765	
Under 15 years.....	21,835	21,670	47,135	46,475	10,120	9,460	11,055	12,100	261,305	255,200	9,185	9,570	6,490	6,105	
15 to 19 years.....	4,015	6,325	10,505	12,650	1,705	2,860	3,905	5,385	64,020	98,830	2,585	3,090	1,265	2,640	
20 to 24 years.....	1,650	5,060	3,300	10,615	990	2,750	2,695	5,300	30,745	107,965	880	3,365	715	3,740	
25 to 34 years.....	9,350	12,430	17,930	26,950	4,180	6,435	8,085	10,615	140,965	218,405	4,675	7,150	4,400	6,600	
35 to 44 years.....	11,110	9,625	26,290	26,675	6,160	4,950	8,855	8,690	185,240	180,345	6,765	6,875	2,530	2,475	
45 to 54 years.....	7,205	5,995	20,735	15,070	4,015	3,135	7,585	6,875	172,095	145,585	6,545	4,840	4,290	4,795	
55 to 64 years.....	5,005	4,345	10,780	10,285	2,365	2,860	3,960	3,410	95,205	76,395	2,585	2,200	3,630	1,705	
65 years and over.....	2,640	3,575	7,040	8,415	1,815	2,145	3,905	4,125	41,525	47,905	1,265	1,575	885	660	
Not reported.....	-	-	165	55	-	-	-	-	1,265	1,265	55	-	-	-	
NONWHITE															
All ages.....	550	1,100	5,335	5,500	3,685	3,465	4,125	3,575	108,680	130,625	-	-	3,355	3,465	
Under 15 years.....	110	440	2,420	1,155	1,815	660	660	605	27,610	30,085	-	-	1,375	770	
15 to 19 years.....	-	-	330	825	165	385	275	495	7,040	9,570	-	-	330	440	
20 to 24 years.....	55	-	330	605	165	330	330	605	4,950	13,640	-	-	165	660	
25 to 34 years.....	110	220	715	1,375	385	935	1,210	605	18,865	31,020	-	-	885	660	
35 to 44 years.....	-	220	1,045	825	770	660	660	550	25,080	23,705	-	-	715	440	
45 to 54 years.....	110	55	440	385	330	220	550	385	16,060	13,915	-	-	220	220	
55 to 64 years.....	165	110	55	275	55	220	275	220	6,600	5,995	-	-	110	275	
65 years and over.....	-	55	-	55	-	55	165	110	2,475	2,640	-	-	55	-	
Not reported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 4.—AGE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION AND OF THE POPULATION PRESENT, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944

AGE AND COLOR	RESIDENT POPULATION									POPULATION PRESENT					
	Total			Residents present			Residents temporarily absent			Total			Visitors		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL															
All ages.....	2,658,700	1,249,050	1,409,650	2,641,980	1,241,735	1,400,245	16,720	7,315	9,405	2,684,110	1,260,385	1,423,725	42,180	18,590	23,540
Under 15 years.....	676,775	341,330	335,445	673,090	339,625	333,465	3,685	1,705	1,980	683,045	343,365	339,680	9,955	3,740	6,215
15 to 19 years.....	200,475	82,445	118,030	198,825	81,785	117,040	1,650	660	990	202,565	88,765	118,800	3,740	1,980	1,760
20 to 24 years.....	167,530	38,390	129,140	165,770	38,060	127,710	1,760	330	1,430	171,655	40,755	130,900	5,885	2,695	3,190
25 to 29 years.....	216,535	76,505	140,030	214,830	75,790	139,040	1,705	715	990	218,680	77,770	140,910	3,850	1,980	1,870
30 to 34 years.....	228,195	99,825	128,370	226,655	99,330	127,325	1,540	495	1,045	230,175	101,035	129,140	3,520	1,705	1,815
35 to 44 years.....	456,830	231,495	225,335	454,465	230,285	224,180	2,365	1,210	1,155	486,645	232,485	256,160	4,180	2,200	1,980
45 to 54 years.....	381,095	207,370	173,725	379,720	206,745	172,975	1,375	825	550	383,345	208,635	175,010	4,125	2,090	2,035
55 to 64 years.....	209,385	114,950	94,435	208,175	114,400	93,775	1,210	550	660	211,035	115,225	95,810	2,860	825	2,035
65 years and over.....	119,130	55,110	64,020	118,250	54,560	63,690	880	550	330	121,325	55,550	66,275	3,375	990	2,385
Not reported.....	2,750	1,430	1,320	2,200	1,155	1,045	550	275	275	2,640	1,540	1,100	440	385	55
NONWHITE															
All ages.....	259,490	118,690	140,800	259,105	118,525	140,580	385	165	220	261,855	119,460	142,395	2,750	935	1,815
Under 15 years.....	63,065	30,800	32,285	63,065	30,800	32,285	-	-	-	63,000	31,130	32,670	715	330	385
15 to 19 years.....	18,535	7,645	10,890	18,480	7,645	10,835	55	-	55	18,645	7,645	11,000	165	-	165
20 to 24 years.....	20,515	5,665	14,850	20,405	5,665	14,740	110	-	110	20,680	5,775	14,905	275	110	165
25 to 29 years.....	27,335	9,020	18,315	27,260	8,965	18,315	55	-	55	27,390	9,020	18,370	110	55	55
30 to 34 years.....	26,785	11,880	14,905	26,730	11,825	14,905	55	-	55	27,280	11,935	15,345	350	110	440
35 to 44 years.....	52,085	26,785	25,300	52,030	26,785	25,245	55	-	55	52,525	27,005	25,520	495	220	275
45 to 54 years.....	31,900	17,160	14,740	31,900	17,160	14,740	-	-	-	32,230	17,215	15,015	330	55	275
55 to 64 years.....	13,695	7,095	6,600	13,640	7,040	6,600	55	-	55	13,695	7,095	6,600	55	55	-
65 years and over.....	5,500	2,640	2,860	5,500	2,640	2,860	-	-	-	5,555	2,640	2,915	55	-	55
Not reported.....	55	-	55	55	-	55	-	-	-	55	-	55	-	-	-

TABLE 6.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: JUNE, 1944, AND MARCH, 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, COLOR, AND YEAR	DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA						DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			DETROIT CITY		
	Number			Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
TOTAL: 1944												
Population, 14 years and over.....	2,027,190	930,490	1,096,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,878,795	857,065	1,016,730	1,298,880	593,065	705,815
In labor force.....	1,202,685	506,080	696,605	59.3	58.6	58.2	1,114,245	494,410	619,835	790,680	319,695	470,985
Employed.....	1,185,305	479,095	706,210	58.5	57.9	57.2	1,098,515	486,430	612,085	781,605	315,955	465,650
At full-time work.....	1,089,165	411,160	678,005	53.7	51.0	50.5	1,011,120	446,060	565,060	719,510	287,690	431,820
In civilian work.....	1,084,435	409,595	674,840	53.5	50.6	50.5	1,006,500	442,605	563,895	717,530	285,760	431,770
In armed forces ¹	4,730	1,585	3,145	0.2	0.5	0.3	7,725	2,805	4,920	9,850	3,740	6,110
At part-time work.....	70,675	26,885	43,790	3.5	3.3	3.5	65,180	23,970	41,210	48,125	20,790	27,335
With a job but not at work.....	23,465	8,610	14,855	1.3	1.5	1.1	22,275	8,100	14,175	18,970	7,535	11,435
Unemployed (seeking work).....	17,880	6,495	11,385	0.9	0.8	0.9	15,780	5,580	10,200	13,970	5,335	8,635
Not in labor force.....	824,505	424,410	400,095	40.7	41.4	41.8	764,550	362,655	401,895	508,200	273,370	234,830
In housework at home.....	534,785	255,410	279,375	27.4	27.6	27.6	512,820	245,410	267,410	342,925	162,410	180,515
In school.....	130,185	59,565	70,620	6.4	6.4	6.4	121,055	55,275	65,780	85,965	39,435	46,530
Unable to work.....	69,850	31,295	38,555	3.4	3.4	3.5	64,680	28,380	36,300	47,795	20,900	26,895
In institutions.....	18,150	7,040	11,110	0.9	1.2	0.9	14,025	5,800	8,225	2,805	1,705	1,100
Other.....	48,505	19,580	28,925	2.1	2.1	2.2	39,215	17,050	22,165	23,820	9,515	13,305
Employment status not reported.....	28,080	2,860	25,220	0.4	0.3	0.5	7,755	2,750	5,005	5,890	1,815	3,575
NONWHITE: 1944												
Population, 14 years and over.....	200,085	89,705	110,380	100.0	100.0	100.0	192,610	85,690	106,920	167,365	74,965	92,400
In labor force.....	129,415	59,800	69,615	64.7	63.3	63.5	124,410	55,790	68,620	110,055	48,715	61,340
Employed.....	125,015	56,755	68,260	62.5	61.2	61.6	120,395	53,410	66,985	106,700	46,945	59,755
At full-time work.....	112,750	50,140	62,610	56.4	54.6	55.0	108,625	48,005	60,620	96,085	42,425	53,660
In civilian work.....	112,310	49,700	62,610	56.1	54.3	54.7	108,185	47,620	60,565	95,865	42,260	53,605
In armed forces ¹	440	140	300	0.2	0.4	0.4	440	140	300	640	220	420
At part-time work.....	10,010	3,190	6,820	5.0	5.6	5.2	9,680	3,080	6,600	8,745	2,860	5,885
With a job but not at work.....	2,255	735	1,520	1.1	1.0	1.2	2,090	705	1,385	1,870	660	1,210
Unemployed (seeking work).....	4,400	1,565	2,835	2.2	2.0	2.1	4,015	1,415	2,600	3,885	1,415	2,470
Not in labor force.....	70,670	29,905	40,765	35.3	36.7	36.5	68,200	29,900	38,300	57,310	26,250	31,060
In housework at home.....	41,690	16,610	25,080	20.8	20.6	20.6	40,535	16,000	24,535	34,210	13,310	20,900
In school.....	11,385	4,950	6,435	5.7	6.1	5.8	11,000	4,780	6,220	8,910	3,960	4,950
Unable to work.....	9,845	2,860	6,985	4.9	5.2	5.3	9,785	2,860	6,925	9,910	2,640	7,270
In institutions.....	2,090	1,155	935	1.0	1.3	0.9	1,540	770	770	385	165	220
Other.....	4,235	990	3,245	2.1	2.1	2.2	4,015	990	3,025	3,795	990	2,805
Employment status not reported.....	1,375	550	825	0.7	0.6	0.7	1,375	550	825	1,100	495	605
TOTAL: 1940												
Population, 14 years and over.....	1,917,724	882,190	1,035,534	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,792,002	817,688	974,314	1,285,144	555,722	729,422
In labor force.....	1,068,434	416,967	651,467	55.5	54.2	54.3	1,000,102	457,010	543,092	732,632	319,539	413,093
Employed.....	917,447	336,768	580,679	47.8	46.4	46.6	859,846	384,602	475,244	625,456	274,250	351,206
At work.....	890,715	322,816	567,900	46.4	45.1	45.3	834,653	374,925	459,728	606,951	269,077	337,874
With a job but not at work.....	26,732	9,950	16,782	1.4	1.7	1.3	25,193	9,685	15,508	18,505	11,173	7,332
Unemployed.....	145,987	53,199	92,788	7.6	7.6	7.7	140,287	52,385	87,902	106,176	38,489	51,819
Seeking work.....	106,868	37,108	69,760	5.6	5.1	5.0	102,719	35,678	67,041	78,718	27,187	51,531
On public emergency work.....	39,119	16,091	23,028	2.0	2.3	2.0	37,568	16,707	20,861	27,458	11,292	15,167
Not in labor force.....	854,290	465,223	389,067	44.5	45.8	45.7	791,899	400,678	391,221	552,512	275,883	316,329
In housework at home.....	546,135	274,149	271,986	28.5	29.0	28.8	509,503	260,406	249,097	360,898	183,502	177,396
In school.....	171,404	88,173	83,231	8.9	9.0	8.9	160,285	82,318	77,967	110,486	56,310	54,176
Unable to work.....	72,538	37,941	34,597	3.8	3.9	3.7	66,662	34,462	32,200	50,883	26,052	24,831
In institutions.....	18,070	11,593	6,477	0.9	1.2	0.7	14,201	9,298	4,903	1,785	899	886
Other and not reported.....	46,148	22,367	23,781	2.4	2.3	2.5	41,878	19,744	22,134	27,493	13,220	14,273
NONWHITE: 1940												
Population, 14 years and over.....	136,822	68,900	67,922	100.0	100.0	100.0	133,166	66,919	66,247	117,576	59,136	58,440
In labor force.....	77,338	37,168	40,170	56.5	53.0	52.7	75,586	35,871	39,715	67,595	31,869	35,726
Employed.....	53,072	24,621	28,451	38.2	36.1	36.3	51,682	24,647	27,035	45,954	22,582	23,372
At work.....	51,997	24,116	27,881	38.0	35.0	35.7	50,648	23,692	26,956	45,045	22,997	23,048
With a job but not at work.....	1,075	505	570	0.8	1.0	0.8	1,034	479	555	909	388	384
Unemployed.....	24,266	12,547	11,719	17.7	16.9	17.0	23,904	11,198	12,709	21,641	10,267	12,098
Seeking work.....	12,740	6,037	6,703	9.3	9.3	9.3	12,536	6,086	6,450	11,382	5,001	6,381
On public emergency work.....	11,526	6,510	5,016	8.4	7.6	7.7	11,368	5,112	6,259	10,259	5,266	5,917
Not in labor force.....	59,484	31,732	27,752	43.5	47.0	47.3	57,620	31,048	26,532	40,949	27,667	22,714
In housework at home.....	33,906	17,401	16,505	24.8	26.6	26.5	33,233	17,406	15,827	29,468	15,310	14,117
In school.....	11,024	5,339	5,685	8.1	7.7	7.8	10,687	5,182	5,505	9,226	4,476	4,750
Unable to work.....	8,778	4,266	4,512	6.4	6.7	6.5	8,542	4,157	4,385	7,819	3,898	4,921
In institutions.....	1,967	1,328	639	1.4	1.9	1.4	1,457	961	496	176	136	40
Other and not reported.....	3,809	1,998	1,811	2.8	2.0	2.5	3,711	1,899	1,812	3,292	1,191	2,101

¹Members of the armed forces living off military and naval reservations.

²Comprises 4,125 persons reported as not at work and 3,905 persons for whom no report was made as to whether or not they were at work.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where base is less than 5,500)

AREA, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX	Population	IN LABOR FORCE				NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
		Total		At full-time work	Other	Total	In housework at home	In school	Unable to work or in institutions	Other	Employment status not reported
		Number	Percent of population								
DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA											
Total											
Male, 14 and over.....	950,490	806,080	86.6	754,160	51,920	124,410	-	59,565	42,406	19,580	2,860
14 to 17 years.....	88,165	28,655	32.5	15,895	14,960	59,510	-	55,275	660	2,565	1,210
18 and 19 years.....	17,050	12,850	74.2	10,175	2,475	4,400	-	2,860	350	1,210	-
20 to 24 years.....	53,590	54,925	91.0	52,250	2,695	5,465	-	1,265	1,320	770	110
25 to 29 years.....	76,505	73,975	96.7	70,875	5,500	2,530	-	165	1,430	715	220
30 to 34 years.....	99,825	97,845	98.0	94,655	5,190	1,980	-	-	1,595	385	-
35 to 44 years.....	251,485	225,685	90.0	217,965	7,920	5,610	-	-	5,630	1,815	165
45 to 54 years.....	207,570	199,485	96.1	191,840	7,645	8,085	-	-	5,775	2,145	165
55 to 64 years.....	114,950	103,180	89.8	96,415	6,765	11,770	-	-	8,065	3,685	-
65 years and over.....	55,110	28,795	52.2	25,795	2,970	26,345	-	-	19,580	6,485	350
Not reported.....	1,450	715	-	715	-	715	-	-	-	55	660
Female, 14 and over.....	1,096,700	596,605	56.2	535,005	61,600	700,095	554,785	70,620	45,595	23,925	5,170
14 to 17 years.....	90,420	21,285	23.5	10,120	11,165	69,135	-	5,500	60,995	770	2,750
18 and 19 years.....	50,105	55,440	96.7	28,545	4,895	16,665	-	6,525	7,315	990	1,980
20 to 24 years.....	129,140	79,090	61.2	70,785	8,305	50,050	-	4,735	2,145	1,870	2,970
25 to 29 years.....	140,050	57,815	41.4	50,985	6,930	82,115	-	76,725	165	2,200	2,805
30 to 34 years.....	128,870	45,925	35.6	40,755	5,170	82,445	-	79,255	-	1,375	1,485
35 to 44 years.....	225,355	85,085	37.8	75,280	11,825	140,250	132,935	-	4,180	2,255	880
45 to 54 years.....	173,525	51,755	29.8	45,010	8,745	121,770	113,520	-	5,060	2,200	990
55 to 64 years.....	94,455	17,710	18.8	15,860	5,850	76,725	66,585	-	7,095	2,915	330
65 years and over.....	64,020	4,125	6.4	3,410	715	59,895	33,165	-	22,000	4,565	165
Not reported.....	1,320	275	-	275	-	1,045	440	-	55	-	550
Nonwhite											
Male, 14 and over.....	89,705	79,200	88.3	74,140	5,060	10,505	-	4,950	4,015	990	550
14 to 17 years.....	7,205	1,925	26.7	955	990	5,280	-	4,730	220	-	330
18 and 19 years.....	2,255	1,760	-	1,375	385	495	-	220	55	220	-
20 to 24 years.....	5,665	5,590	96.1	4,950	440	275	-	-	-	-	55
25 to 29 years.....	9,020	8,745	97.0	8,050	715	275	-	-	-	165	55
30 to 34 years.....	11,880	11,660	98.1	11,440	220	220	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 44 years.....	26,785	26,070	97.3	24,970	1,100	715	-	-	440	220	55
45 to 54 years.....	17,180	16,500	96.2	15,785	715	660	-	-	495	165	-
55 to 64 years.....	7,095	6,160	86.8	5,775	385	935	-	-	770	165	-
65 years and over.....	2,640	990	-	860	110	1,650	-	-	1,430	165	55
Not reported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female, 14 and over.....	110,330	50,215	45.5	58,610	11,605	60,115	41,690	6,435	7,920	3,245	625
14 to 17 years.....	8,560	1,705	20.4	605	1,100	6,555	495	5,500	185	220	275
18 and 19 years.....	4,545	2,200	-	1,760	440	2,145	-	715	165	165	55
20 to 24 years.....	14,850	8,800	59.3	7,095	1,705	6,050	4,730	220	440	605	110
25 to 29 years.....	18,515	9,680	52.9	7,755	1,925	8,655	-	-	330	715	165
30 to 34 years.....	14,905	7,810	52.4	6,600	1,210	7,095	6,215	-	330	440	110
35 to 44 years.....	25,300	12,210	48.3	9,295	2,915	13,090	11,110	-	1,375	495	220
45 to 54 years.....	14,740	6,160	41.8	4,545	1,615	8,880	6,490	-	1,760	220	110
55 to 64 years.....	6,600	1,430	21.7	990	440	5,170	3,025	-	1,615	330	-
65 years and over.....	2,860	220	-	165	55	2,640	1,100	-	1,485	55	-
Not reported.....	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	55	-	-
DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT											
Total											
Male, 14 and over.....	857,065	744,810	86.9	698,060	46,750	112,255	-	55,275	37,180	17,050	2,750
14 to 17 years.....	79,860	24,475	30.6	11,055	13,420	55,885	-	51,810	550	1,925	1,100
18 and 19 years.....	15,180	11,165	73.6	8,955	2,200	4,015	-	2,640	330	1,045	-
20 to 24 years.....	54,540	51,790	94.0	29,645	2,145	2,750	-	715	1,155	770	110
25 to 29 years.....	70,510	68,510	97.2	65,250	5,080	2,200	-	110	1,210	660	220
30 to 34 years.....	91,960	90,420	98.3	87,500	2,980	1,940	-	-	1,520	220	-
35 to 44 years.....	215,875	210,925	97.7	205,500	7,425	4,980	-	-	5,080	1,705	165
45 to 54 years.....	183,545	186,595	96.5	179,080	7,515	7,150	-	-	5,060	1,925	165
55 to 64 years.....	106,095	95,480	90.0	89,540	5,940	10,615	-	-	7,315	5,800	-
65 years and over.....	49,070	25,155	51.3	22,770	2,385	22,955	-	-	17,180	5,445	330
Not reported.....	1,450	715	-	715	-	715	-	-	-	55	660
Female, 14 and over.....	1,016,730	569,455	56.0	513,060	56,375	647,295	512,820	65,780	41,525	22,165	5,005
14 to 17 years.....	84,425	19,140	22.7	8,910	10,230	65,285	2,750	58,155	715	2,420	1,265
18 and 19 years.....	44,990	50,655	98.1	28,290	4,345	14,555	5,500	5,995	955	1,870	55
20 to 24 years.....	119,845	73,865	61.6	66,440	7,425	45,980	39,655	1,595	1,815	2,585	330
25 to 29 years.....	150,515	54,505	36.2	48,070	6,435	76,010	70,785	55	2,145	2,805	220
30 to 34 years.....	120,395	43,595	36.2	38,555	4,840	77,000	73,975	-	1,210	1,485	330
35 to 44 years.....	210,100	80,245	38.2	69,520	10,725	129,655	123,420	-	5,740	1,815	880
45 to 54 years.....	161,370	48,180	29.9	39,985	8,195	113,990	106,040	-	4,235	1,980	935
55 to 64 years.....	87,230	16,115	18.5	12,450	5,665	71,115	61,215	-	6,710	2,860	330
65 years and over.....	56,540	3,080	5.4	2,585	495	55,460	29,040	-	19,965	4,345	110
Not reported.....	1,320	275	-	275	-	1,045	440	-	55	-	550
Nonwhite											
Male, 14 and over.....	85,690	75,790	88.4	71,005	4,785	9,900	-	4,730	3,630	990	550
14 to 17 years.....	6,785	1,760	26.0	880	880	5,005	-	4,510	165	-	330
18 and 19 years.....	2,200	1,705	-	1,320	385	495	-	220	55	220	-
20 to 24 years.....	5,555	5,170	-	4,785	385	165	-	-	110	-	55
25 to 29 years.....	8,425	8,140	96.7	7,425	715	275	-	-	165	55	-
30 to 34 years.....	11,275	11,110	98.5	10,880	220	165	-	-	165	-	-
35 to 44 years.....	25,905	25,245	97.5	24,200	1,045	660	-	-	385	220	55
45 to 54 years.....	16,500	15,895	96.3	15,180	715	605	-	-	440	165	-
55 to 64 years.....	6,820	5,865	86.1	5,555	330	935	-	-	770	165	-
65 years and over.....	2,475	860	-	770	110	1,595	-	-	1,375	165	55
Not reported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: JUNE, 1944—Continued
 (Percent not shown where base is less than 5,500)

AREA, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX	Population	IN LABOR FORCE				NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
		Total		At full-time work	Other	Total	In housework at home	In school	Unable to work or in institutions	Other	Employment status not reported
		Number	Percent of population								
DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—Continued											
Nonwhite—Continued											
Female, 14 and over.....	106,920	48,620	45.5	37,620	11,000	58,300	40,535	6,270	7,645	3,025	825
14 to 17 years.....	7,975	1,540	19.3	550	990	6,435	440	5,445	110	165	275
18 and 19 years.....	4,070	2,145	-	1,705	440	1,925	990	605	165	165	-
20 to 24 years.....	14,245	8,470	59.5	6,990	1,540	5,995	4,565	220	440	495	55
25 to 29 years.....	17,985	9,570	53.2	7,965	1,925	8,415	7,205	-	330	715	165
30 to 34 years.....	14,520	7,590	52.3	6,390	1,210	6,930	6,050	-	330	440	110
35 to 44 years.....	24,640	11,825	48.0	9,090	2,805	12,815	11,000	-	1,265	440	110
45 to 54 years.....	14,300	5,940	41.5	4,290	1,850	6,390	6,325	-	1,705	220	110
55 to 64 years.....	6,380	1,375	21.6	985	440	5,005	2,915	-	1,760	330	-
65 years and over.....	2,750	165	-	165	-	2,585	1,045	-	1,485	55	-
Not reported.....	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	55	-	-
DETROIT CITY											
Total											
Male, 14 and over.....	593,065	519,695	87.6	487,630	32,065	73,370	-	39,435	22,605	9,515	1,815
14 to 17 years.....	52,360	14,190	27.1	5,390	8,800	58,170	-	36,685	165	660	660
18 and 19 years.....	10,450	7,590	72.6	6,105	1,485	2,860	-	2,055	110	715	-
20 to 24 years.....	24,255	22,440	92.5	20,900	1,540	1,815	-	605	715	440	55
25 to 29 years.....	47,830	46,475	97.6	44,440	2,085	1,155	-	110	440	440	165
30 to 34 years.....	59,785	58,960	98.6	57,565	1,595	625	-	-	660	165	-
35 to 44 years.....	145,445	145,750	99.2	140,745	5,005	2,895	-	-	1,595	1,100	-
45 to 54 years.....	141,130	137,225	97.2	131,595	5,630	3,905	-	-	2,640	1,155	110
55 to 64 years.....	75,625	69,245	91.6	65,220	4,015	6,880	-	-	4,180	2,200	-
65 years and over.....	32,230	17,270	53.6	15,510	1,760	14,990	-	-	12,100	2,640	220
Not reported.....	1,155	550	-	550	-	605	-	-	-	640	605
Female, 14 and over.....	706,815	270,985	38.4	231,890	39,105	434,830	342,925	46,530	27,995	13,805	3,575
14 to 17 years.....	55,935	11,440	20.5	5,385	6,105	44,495	1,650	41,195	495	275	860
18 and 19 years.....	31,185	21,670	69.5	18,480	3,190	9,515	3,520	4,235	715	990	55
20 to 24 years.....	85,995	54,560	63.5	49,665	4,895	29,425	25,300	1,045	1,320	1,650	110
25 to 29 years.....	91,245	41,855	45.9	37,400	4,455	49,390	45,210	55	1,650	2,255	220
30 to 34 years.....	80,190	32,010	39.9	28,655	3,355	48,180	45,925	-	880	1,210	165
35 to 44 years.....	145,365	59,400	40.9	51,535	7,865	85,965	81,895	-	2,145	1,520	605
45 to 54 years.....	117,590	36,025	30.6	29,700	6,325	81,565	76,175	-	2,915	1,760	715
55 to 64 years.....	62,095	11,935	19.2	9,406	2,530	50,160	43,340	-	4,455	2,090	275
65 years and over.....	37,180	1,870	5.0	1,485	385	35,310	19,580	-	13,565	2,255	110
Not reported.....	1,045	220	-	220	-	825	330	-	55	-	440
Nonwhite											
Male, 14 and over.....	74,965	66,715	89.0	62,425	4,290	8,250	-	5,960	2,805	990	495
14 to 17 years.....	5,665	1,485	26.2	770	715	4,180	-	3,795	55	-	330
18 and 19 years.....	1,815	1,430	-	1,100	350	385	-	165	-	220	-
20 to 24 years.....	4,510	4,345	-	4,015	350	165	-	-	110	-	55
25 to 29 years.....	7,370	7,150	97.0	6,490	660	220	-	-	110	55	55
30 to 34 years.....	9,515	9,350	98.3	9,240	110	165	-	-	165	-	-
35 to 44 years.....	22,880	22,440	98.1	21,395	1,045	440	-	-	220	220	-
45 to 54 years.....	15,180	14,630	96.4	13,915	715	550	-	-	385	165	-
55 to 64 years.....	5,720	5,115	89.4	4,785	330	605	-	-	440	165	-
65 years and over.....	2,310	770	-	715	55	1,640	-	-	1,320	165	55
Not reported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female, 14 and over.....	92,400	45,340	46.9	33,660	9,680	49,060	34,210	4,950	6,490	2,805	605
14 to 17 years.....	6,600	1,265	19.2	440	825	5,355	440	4,510	110	55	220
18 and 19 years.....	3,080	1,705	-	1,430	275	1,375	825	220	165	165	-
20 to 24 years.....	11,715	7,260	62.0	5,940	1,320	4,455	3,410	220	385	585	55
25 to 29 years.....	15,510	8,800	56.7	7,205	1,595	6,710	5,610	-	275	715	110
30 to 34 years.....	15,200	6,950	45.7	5,850	1,100	6,270	5,500	-	275	440	55
35 to 44 years.....	21,780	10,615	48.7	7,975	2,640	11,165	9,570	-	1,100	440	55
45 to 54 years.....	12,980	5,720	44.1	4,125	1,595	7,260	5,555	-	1,375	220	110
55 to 64 years.....	5,060	1,045	20.7	715	330	4,015	2,310	-	1,375	330	-
65 years and over.....	2,420	-	-	-	-	2,420	990	-	1,375	55	-
Not reported.....	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	55	-	-

PAGE(S) MISSING IN ORIGINAL

TABLE 9.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESIDENT WOMEN 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, COLOR, AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: JUNE, 1944—Continued

(Percent not shown where base is less than 5,500)

AGE, COLOR, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	All women	Single	MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT			MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT			WIDOWED AND DIVORCED		
			Total	Having no children under 10 years old	Having 1 or more children under 10	Total	Having no children under 10 years old	Having 1 or more children under 10	Total	Having no children under 10 years old	Having 1 or more children under 10
TOTAL—Continued											
45 to 64 years old.....	267,960	17,950	191,125	181,005	10,120	6,765	6,600	165	52,140	51,205	955
In labor force.....	69,465	12,595	52,670	51,790	880	2,660	2,805	55	21,540	21,120	220
Percent.....	25.9	70.2	27.1	28.2	8.7	39.3	42.5	-	41.2	41.2	-
At full-time work.....	56,970	11,110	25,960	25,190	770	2,145	2,090	55	17,655	17,545	110
Other.....	12,595	1,485	6,710	6,600	110	715	715	-	3,685	3,575	110
Not in labor force.....	198,495	5,355	138,455	129,215	9,240	3,905	3,795	110	30,800	30,085	715
Unable to work or in institutions.....	12,155	325	3,355	3,245	110	2,080	2,080	-	5,885	5,880	55
All other and not reported.....	186,340	4,510	135,100	125,970	9,130	1,815	1,705	110	24,915	24,205	660
NONWHITE											
Total, 18 to 64 years old.....	99,055	16,720	53,185	57,510	15,675	12,155	9,295	2,660	16,995	15,840	1,155
In labor force.....	49,290	13,550	17,980	18,070	2,860	7,920	6,600	1,320	8,910	8,655	275
Percent.....	49.8	80.9	33.7	31.2	18.2	65.2	71.0	-	52.4	54.5	-
At full-time work.....	37,840	11,440	15,640	11,605	2,035	6,490	5,445	1,045	6,270	6,105	165
Other.....	10,450	2,090	4,290	3,465	825	1,430	1,155	275	2,640	2,540	110
Not in labor force.....	50,765	3,190	35,205	39,440	12,815	4,235	2,695	1,340	8,085	7,205	880
Unable to work or in institutions.....	6,215	495	1,870	1,705	165	1,155	1,100	55	2,695	2,585	110
All other and not reported.....	44,550	2,695	33,335	37,735	12,650	3,080	1,595	1,485	5,390	4,620	770
18 to 24 years old.....	19,195	7,700	6,875	5,795	3,080	3,795	2,420	1,375	825	440	385
In labor force.....	11,000	5,885	2,865	1,925	440	2,200	1,595	605	550	440	110
Percent.....	57.3	76.4	34.4	31.7	13.3	57.4	64.6	-	66.3	65.9	-
At full-time work.....	8,955	4,840	1,925	1,540	385	1,815	1,375	440	275	220	55
Other.....	2,145	1,045	440	385	55	385	220	165	275	220	55
Not in labor force.....	8,195	1,815	4,010	1,870	2,640	1,595	825	770	275	-	275
Unable to work or in institutions.....	605	55	165	55	110	330	275	55	55	-	55
All other and not reported.....	7,590	1,760	4,545	1,815	2,530	1,265	550	715	220	-	220
25 to 29 years old.....	18,315	3,630	10,780	5,390	5,390	3,025	2,200	825	880	770	110
In labor force.....	9,680	3,555	5,520	2,475	1,045	2,090	1,705	385	715	715	-
Percent.....	52.9	97.8	51.3	45.7	19.4	68.7	76.9	-	80.2	80.2	-
At full-time work.....	7,755	2,970	2,420	1,980	440	1,780	1,450	330	605	605	-
Other.....	1,925	585	1,100	495	605	300	275	55	110	110	-
Not in labor force.....	8,635	275	7,260	2,915	4,345	935	495	440	165	55	110
Unable to work or in institutions.....	530	-	220	220	-	110	110	-	-	-	-
All other and not reported.....	8,105	275	7,040	2,695	4,345	825	385	440	165	55	110
30 to 34 years old.....	14,905	1,870	9,845	6,875	2,970	1,705	1,375	330	1,485	1,210	275
In labor force.....	7,810	1,760	3,885	2,915	770	1,320	1,100	220	1,045	955	110
Percent.....	52.4	93.9	39.5	42.4	26.0	77.0	80.2	-	70.3	76.6	-
At full-time work.....	6,600	1,540	2,970	2,365	605	1,265	1,100	165	825	770	55
Other.....	1,210	220	715	550	165	55	-	55	220	165	55
Not in labor force.....	7,095	110	6,160	3,960	2,200	585	275	110	440	275	165
Unable to work or in institutions.....	330	-	110	110	-	110	110	-	110	55	55
All other and not reported.....	6,765	110	6,050	3,850	2,200	475	165	110	330	220	110
35 to 44 years old.....	25,300	2,145	15,400	12,155	3,245	2,310	2,090	220	5,445	5,170	275
In labor force.....	12,210	1,595	5,225	4,620	605	1,705	1,595	110	3,685	3,685	-
Percent.....	48.3	72.5	34.4	38.0	18.7	67.7	76.2	-	68.1	71.3	-
At full-time work.....	9,295	1,320	4,070	3,465	605	1,155	1,045	110	2,750	2,750	-
Other.....	2,915	275	1,155	1,155	-	550	550	-	935	935	-
Not in labor force.....	13,090	550	10,175	7,535	2,640	605	495	110	1,760	1,485	275
Unable to work or in institutions.....	1,375	220	660	660	-	165	165	-	330	330	-
All other and not reported.....	11,715	330	9,515	6,875	2,640	440	330	110	1,430	1,155	275
45 to 64 years old.....	21,340	1,875	10,285	9,295	990	1,320	1,210	110	8,560	8,250	110
In labor force.....	7,590	955	3,135	3,155	-	605	605	-	2,915	2,860	55
Percent.....	35.6	51.2	30.5	33.7	0.0	45.8	50.4	-	34.1	34.7	-
At full-time work.....	5,355	770	2,255	2,255	-	495	495	-	1,815	1,760	55
Other.....	2,235	185	880	880	-	110	110	-	1,100	1,100	-
Not in labor force.....	13,750	440	7,150	6,140	990	715	605	110	5,645	5,390	55
Unable to work or in institutions.....	5,375	220	715	660	55	440	440	-	2,200	2,200	-
All other and not reported.....	10,175	220	6,435	5,500	935	275	165	110	3,445	3,190	55

TABLE 10.—LABOR FORCE STATUS OF RESIDENT WOMEN 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, COLOR, AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, FOR DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: JUNE, 1944, AND MARCH, 1940

(1940 statistics based on Sample C; see Sixteenth Census Report on Population, "The Labor Force (Sample Statistics)—Employment and Family Characteristics of Women." 1944 percent not shown where base is less than 5,500; 1940 percent not shown where base is less than 2,000)

AGE AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL								NONWHITE							
	All women		In labor force		Not in labor force		Percent in labor force		All women		In labor force		Not in labor force		Percent in labor force	
	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940
Total, 18 to 64 years old.....	874,445	745,780	546,840	219,940	527,505	525,840	59.7	29.5	96,140	59,200	46,915	18,720	49,225	40,480	48.6	51.8
Single.....	160,985	141,800	156,875	106,820	24,510	52,960	84.9	76.7	16,260	8,080	13,510	5,480	2,970	2,600	81.8	67.8
Married, husband present.....	569,965	515,340	129,745	70,960	440,220	444,580	22.8	15.8	51,555	35,080	17,215	5,920	34,320	29,160	33.4	16.9
No children under 10 years old....	350,020	316,700	108,455	59,120	246,565	257,580	29.6	18.7	36,300	25,920	14,410	5,320	21,690	20,600	39.7	20.5
1 or more children under 10.....	219,945	198,640	26,290	11,840	198,655	186,800	12.0	6.0	15,255	9,160	2,805	600	12,450	8,560	18.4	6.6
Other marital status.....	145,495	89,840	80,520	40,580	62,975	48,480	56.1	45.4	28,325	16,040	16,590	7,320	11,935	8,720	57.9	45.6
No children under 10 years old....	112,595	77,960	67,760	36,040	44,825	41,920	60.2	46.2	24,420	13,520	14,795	6,640	9,625	6,860	60.6	49.1
1 or more children under 10.....	30,910	10,880	12,760	4,520	18,150	6,560	41.3	39.7	3,905	2,520	1,795	680	2,310	1,840	-	27.0
18 to 24 years old.....	164,855	153,280	104,500	75,480	60,335	77,780	65.4	49.2	18,315	11,880	10,615	4,280	7,700	7,600	58.0	56.0
Single.....	89,815	85,580	75,845	62,800	15,970	22,780	84.4	73.4	7,370	4,760	5,720	3,080	1,650	1,680	77.6	64.7
Married, husband present.....	44,275	42,800	10,595	9,680	35,880	55,120	25.5	15.4	6,600	5,520	2,200	400	4,400	5,120	33.3	7.2
No children under 10 years old....	18,555	18,560	7,515	8,280	9,020	21,280	44.8	28.0	3,575	2,760	1,760	560	1,815	2,400	-	13.0
1 or more children under 10.....	27,940	24,240	3,080	1,400	24,860	31,840	11.0	4.2	3,025	2,760	440	40	2,585	2,720	-	1.4
Other marital status.....	30,745	4,880	18,280	5,000	12,485	1,880	59.4	61.5	4,345	1,800	2,695	800	1,650	800	-	-
No children under 10 years old....	17,490	2,680	13,255	2,120	4,235	560	75.3	79.1	2,695	720	1,980	600	715	120	-	-
1 or more children under 10.....	13,255	2,200	5,025	880	8,250	1,320	37.8	40.0	1,650	880	715	200	935	680	-	-
25 to 29 years old.....	150,515	105,180	54,505	34,640	76,010	68,540	41.8	53.6	17,965	7,880	9,570	3,000	6,415	4,880	55.2	39.1
Single.....	24,550	19,940	22,440	18,920	2,090	3,020	91.5	84.9	3,575	1,280	3,800	1,000	275	280	-	-
Married, husband present.....	84,975	78,000	17,785	12,840	67,210	65,160	20.9	16.9	10,560	4,840	5,520	880	7,040	5,960	33.3	18.2
No children under 10 years old....	25,595	28,480	10,945	9,360	12,650	17,120	46.4	35.3	5,355	2,880	2,475	780	2,880	2,120	-	26.4
1 or more children under 10.....	61,380	49,520	6,820	3,480	54,560	48,040	11.1	7.0	5,225	1,960	1,045	120	4,180	1,840	-	-
Other marital status.....	21,010	7,240	14,500	4,880	6,710	2,360	68.1	67.4	3,850	1,760	2,750	1,120	1,100	640	-	-
No children under 10 years old....	12,650	4,760	10,855	3,440	1,815	1,320	85.7	72.3	2,915	1,180	2,365	840	550	320	-	-
1 or more children under 10.....	8,360	2,480	3,645	1,440	4,895	1,040	41.4	58.1	935	600	385	280	550	320	-	-
30 to 34 years old.....	120,595	101,180	43,595	29,500	77,000	71,680	36.0	29.2	14,520	9,960	7,590	3,400	6,950	6,560	52.3	54.1
Single.....	15,640	10,860	12,450	9,960	1,210	800	91.1	92.5	1,870	840	1,760	720	110	120	-	-
Married, husband present.....	95,445	81,840	22,055	13,880	71,590	68,160	25.6	16.7	9,570	7,080	3,575	1,440	5,995	5,640	37.4	20.3
No children under 10 years old....	35,440	33,440	14,795	10,840	18,645	22,800	44.2	31.8	6,655	5,240	2,805	1,240	3,850	4,000	42.1	23.7
1 or more children under 10.....	60,005	48,400	7,260	3,040	52,745	45,360	12.1	6.3	2,915	1,840	770	200	2,145	1,640	-	-
Other marital status.....	15,510	6,660	8,910	5,960	4,400	2,720	66.9	68.7	3,060	2,040	2,255	1,240	825	800	-	60.8
No children under 10 years old....	8,195	6,600	6,580	5,160	1,815	1,440	77.9	76.2	2,475	1,760	1,925	1,160	550	600	-	-
1 or more children under 10.....	5,115	2,060	2,330	800	2,585	1,280	49.5	38.5	605	280	330	80	275	200	-	-
35 to 44 years old.....	210,100	162,180	80,245	44,000	129,855	138,180	38.2	24.2	24,840	17,120	11,825	5,560	12,815	11,560	48.0	52.5
Single.....	16,445	12,280	15,915	9,980	2,550	2,540	84.8	80.9	2,090	780	1,595	440	495	320	-	-
Married, husband present.....	189,950	148,840	49,775	21,440	120,175	127,800	29.3	14.4	14,960	11,280	4,950	2,320	10,010	8,960	33.1	20.6
No children under 10 years old....	108,405	92,080	41,360	18,040	67,045	74,040	38.2	19.6	11,825	8,920	4,400	2,080	7,425	6,840	37.2	23.3
1 or more children under 10.....	61,545	56,560	8,415	3,400	53,130	53,180	15.7	6.0	3,135	2,360	550	240	2,585	2,120	-	10.2
Other marital status.....	25,705	21,290	16,555	12,640	7,150	6,440	69.8	59.4	7,590	5,080	5,280	2,800	2,310	2,280	69.8	55.1
No children under 10 years old....	20,625	18,560	15,070	11,600	5,555	6,780	78.1	63.2	7,095	4,640	5,170	2,680	1,925	1,960	72.9	57.8
1 or more children under 10.....	3,080	2,920	1,485	1,040	1,595	1,880	-	35.6	495	440	110	120	385	320	-	-
45 to 64 years old.....	249,800	205,980	64,295	36,320	184,505	189,880	25.9	17.6	20,680	12,360	7,515	2,480	13,365	9,880	35.4	20.1
Single.....	16,555	15,160	12,045	9,120	4,510	4,040	72.8	69.3	1,875	440	955	240	440	200	-	-
Married, husband present.....	177,320	146,060	29,755	15,320	147,565	152,740	16.8	9.1	9,845	6,560	2,970	880	6,875	5,480	30.2	13.8
No children under 10 years old....	188,245	155,140	29,040	12,800	159,205	122,540	17.3	9.5	8,910	6,120	2,970	880	5,940	5,240	33.3	14.4
1 or more children under 10.....	9,075	10,920	715	520	8,390	10,400	7.9	4.8	935	240	-	-	935	240	-	-
Other marital status.....	54,725	46,760	22,495	15,880	32,230	32,880	41.1	29.7	9,480	5,560	5,410	1,360	6,050	4,200	36.0	24.5
No children under 10 years old....	53,625	45,560	22,220	15,720	31,405	31,840	41.4	30.1	9,240	5,240	5,555	1,360	5,885	3,880	36.3	26.0
1 or more children under 10.....	1,100	1,200	275	160	825	1,040	25.0	-	220	320	55	-	165	320	-	-

TABLE 11.—HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY RESIDENT EMPLOYED WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

HOURS WORKED AND COLOR	DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA						DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			DETROIT CITY		
	Number			Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
TOTAL												
Total employed.....	1,185,305	799,095	386,210	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,098,515	738,430	360,085	781,605	515,955	265,650
At work.....	1,159,840	785,235	374,440	97.9	98.3	97.0	1,076,240	726,330	349,910	767,635	508,420	259,215
In civilian work.....	1,155,110	780,670	374,440	97.5	97.7	97.0	1,071,620	721,875	349,745	765,655	506,550	259,105
Less than 14 hours.....	9,845	5,115	4,730	0.8	0.6	1.2	8,910	4,455	4,455	6,455	2,970	3,485
14 to 29 hours.....	31,625	13,585	18,040	2.7	1.7	4.7	29,040	12,430	16,610	22,220	9,790	12,430
30 to 34 hours.....	19,140	7,755	11,385	1.6	1.0	2.9	18,315	7,480	10,835	12,925	5,500	7,425
35 to 39 hours.....	10,065	4,620	5,445	0.8	0.6	1.4	8,855	3,905	4,950	6,545	2,530	4,015
40 hours.....	81,070	39,820	41,250	6.8	5.0	10.7	74,910	36,025	38,885	56,375	26,840	29,535
41 to 47 hours.....	41,360	20,240	21,120	3.5	2.5	5.5	38,995	19,030	19,965	29,315	13,660	15,655
48 hours.....	706,530	483,065	223,465	59.6	60.5	57.9	670,505	457,215	213,290	478,390	319,275	159,115
49 to 59 hours.....	163,680	127,766	35,915	13.8	16.0	9.3	142,615	113,025	29,590	100,870	80,080	20,790
60 hours or more.....	86,845	76,505	10,340	7.3	9.6	2.7	75,075	66,220	8,855	49,170	44,110	5,060
Not reported.....	4,950	2,200	2,750	0.4	0.3	0.7	4,400	2,090	2,310	3,410	1,595	1,815
In armed forces ¹	4,730	4,565	165	0.4	0.6	-	4,620	4,455	165	1,980	1,870	110
With a job but not at work.....	25,465	13,860	11,605	2.1	1.7	3.0	22,275	12,100	10,175	13,970	7,535	6,435
NONWHITE												
Total employed.....	125,015	78,265	46,750	100.0	100.0	100.0	120,395	74,910	45,485	106,700	65,945	40,755
At work.....	122,760	77,330	45,430	98.2	98.8	97.2	118,305	74,085	44,220	104,830	65,285	39,545
In civilian work.....	122,320	76,945	45,375	97.8	98.3	97.1	117,865	73,700	44,165	104,610	65,120	39,490
Less than 14 hours.....	1,265	495	770	1.0	0.6	1.6	1,155	440	715	990	440	550
14 to 29 hours.....	4,950	1,100	3,850	4.0	1.4	8.2	4,730	1,045	3,685	4,345	1,045	3,300
30 to 34 hours.....	3,355	1,375	1,980	2.7	1.8	4.2	3,355	1,375	1,980	3,060	1,265	1,815
35 to 39 hours.....	440	220	220	0.4	0.3	0.5	440	220	220	330	110	220
40 hours.....	7,425	3,795	3,630	5.9	4.8	7.8	7,260	3,685	3,575	6,820	3,355	3,465
41 to 47 hours.....	1,595	715	880	1.3	0.9	1.9	1,430	660	770	1,210	660	550
48 hours.....	89,045	59,510	29,535	71.2	76.0	63.2	86,185	57,145	29,040	76,395	50,270	26,125
49 to 59 hours.....	9,075	6,215	2,860	7.3	7.9	6.1	8,250	5,720	2,530	7,040	4,895	2,145
60 hours or more.....	4,620	3,410	1,210	3.7	4.4	2.6	4,510	3,300	1,210	3,905	2,970	935
Not reported.....	550	110	440	0.4	0.1	0.9	550	110	440	495	110	385
In armed forces ¹	440	385	55	0.4	0.5	0.1	440	385	55	220	165	55
With a job but not at work.....	2,255	985	1,320	1.8	1.2	2.8	2,090	825	1,265	1,870	660	1,210

¹ Members of the armed forces living off military and naval reservations.

TABLE 12.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, BY COUNTIES, AND FOR SPECIFIED CITIES: 1944

1944 RESIDENCE, COLOR, AND SEX	Popula- tion	Non- migrants	IN-MIGRANTS										Migra- tion status not re- ported		
			All in-migrants						From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²			
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940		Total	Farm residence, 1940				
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re- ported		On farm	Not on farm		Not re- ported	On farm		Not on farm	Not re- ported
DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA															
Total.....	2,658,700	2,399,650	254,485	42,515	208,175	3,795	51,590	9,295	41,965	330	202,895	33,220	166,210	3,465	4,565
Male.....	1,249,050	1,125,905	120,285	20,020	98,340	1,925	22,385	4,070	17,985	330	97,900	15,950	80,355	1,595	2,860
Female.....	1,409,650	1,273,745	134,200	22,495	109,835	1,870	29,205	5,225	23,980	-	104,995	17,270	85,855	1,870	1,705
Nonwhite.....	259,490	216,205	43,010	6,050	36,740	220	825	110	715	-	42,185	5,940	36,025	220	275
Male.....	118,690	97,790	20,735	2,915	17,710	110	330	55	275	-	20,405	2,860	17,435	110	165
Female.....	140,800	118,415	22,275	3,135	19,030	110	495	55	440	-	21,780	3,080	18,590	110	110
COUNTIES															
Macomb County															
Total.....	131,835	121,715	9,515	1,925	7,260	330	3,190	770	2,420	-	6,325	1,155	4,840	330	605
Male.....	62,810	57,805	4,675	990	3,630	55	1,595	330	1,265	-	3,080	660	2,365	55	330
Female.....	69,025	63,910	4,840	935	3,630	275	1,595	440	1,155	-	3,245	495	2,475	275	275
Nonwhite.....	1,650	1,595	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55	-	-
Male.....	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female.....	1,100	1,045	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55	-	-
Oakland County															
Total.....	301,070	276,320	24,420	6,215	17,985	220	9,625	2,475	7,095	55	14,795	3,740	10,890	165	330
Male.....	143,880	131,890	11,825	2,915	8,800	110	4,620	1,265	3,300	55	7,205	1,650	5,500	55	165
Female.....	157,190	144,430	12,595	3,300	9,185	110	5,005	1,210	3,795	-	7,590	2,090	5,390	110	165
Nonwhite.....	10,835	7,150	3,685	1,100	2,530	55	165	110	55	-	3,520	990	2,475	55	-
Male.....	5,335	3,740	1,595	495	1,100	-	55	55	-	-	1,540	440	1,100	-	-
Female.....	5,500	3,410	2,090	605	1,430	55	110	55	55	-	1,980	550	1,375	55	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, BY COUNTIES, AND FOR SPECIFIED CITIES: 1944—Continued

1944 RESIDENCE, COLOR, AND SEX	Popula- tion	Non- migrants	IN-MIGRANTS												Migra- tion status not re- ported
			All in-migrants						From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²			
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940		Total	Farm residence, 1940				
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re- ported		On farm	Not on farm		Not re- ported	On farm	Not on farm	Not re- ported	
COUNTIES—Continued															
Washtenaw County															
Total.....	106,538	78,700	82,870	6,600	25,795	275	9,240	1,100	8,140	-	28,430	5,500	17,655	275	165
Male.....	49,995	38,990	15,950	3,245	12,895	110	4,015	605	3,410	-	11,935	2,640	9,185	110	55
Female.....	56,540	39,710	16,720	3,355	12,900	165	5,225	495	4,730	-	11,495	2,860	8,470	165	110
Nonwhite.....	7,700	4,680	2,970	520	2,420	-	380	-	330	-	2,640	550	2,090	-	110
Male.....	4,125	2,090	2,035	330	1,705	-	110	-	110	-	1,925	330	1,595	-	-
Female.....	3,575	2,590	935	190	715	-	270	-	220	-	715	220	495	-	110
Wayne County															
Total.....	2,119,280	1,927,915	187,880	87,775	157,135	2,970	29,585	4,920	24,610	275	158,345	22,825	132,825	2,695	3,465
Male.....	922,365	902,280	87,685	12,870	73,215	1,600	12,155	1,870	10,010	275	75,680	11,000	63,305	1,375	2,310
Female.....	1,196,915	1,025,635	100,195	14,905	83,920	1,370	17,430	3,050	14,600	-	82,665	11,825	69,520	1,320	1,155
Nonwhite.....	289,305	208,840	85,300	4,400	31,785	165	380	-	330	-	35,970	4,400	31,405	165	165
Male.....	108,680	91,410	17,105	2,090	14,905	110	165	-	165	-	16,940	2,090	14,740	110	165
Female.....	180,625	117,430	19,195	2,310	16,880	55	215	-	165	-	19,030	2,310	16,665	55	-
CITIES															
Dearborn city															
Total.....	72,985	67,045	5,985	880	5,005	-	1,320	660	660	-	4,565	220	4,345	-	55
Male.....	34,540	31,880	2,905	380	2,475	-	580	275	305	-	2,255	55	2,200	-	55
Female.....	38,445	35,165	3,080	500	2,530	-	740	385	355	-	2,310	165	2,145	-	-
Nonwhite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detroit city															
Total.....	1,658,905	1,508,760	148,120	20,295	119,125	2,640	19,855	3,245	16,445	165	122,265	17,050	102,740	2,475	3,025
Male.....	770,680	708,010	65,870	9,240	55,000	1,420	9,085	1,210	6,710	165	57,535	8,030	48,250	1,255	1,980
Female.....	888,225	800,750	76,430	11,055	64,125	1,220	10,770	2,035	9,735	-	64,730	9,020	54,490	1,220	1,045
Nonwhite.....	213,245	181,885	81,320	3,695	27,300	165	820	-	330	-	31,020	3,685	27,170	165	110
Male.....	96,635	81,720	14,795	1,600	13,085	110	165	-	165	-	14,630	1,650	12,870	110	110
Female.....	116,610	100,165	16,525	2,095	14,215	55	655	-	165	-	16,390	2,035	14,300	55	-
Eastramok city															
Total.....	58,470	51,975	380	-	380	-	55	-	55	-	275	-	275	-	165
Male.....	28,705	25,420	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	110	-	165
Female.....	29,765	26,555	270	-	270	-	55	-	55	-	165	-	165	-	-
Nonwhite.....	6,820	6,655	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	110	-	55
Male.....	3,255	3,245	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55	-	55
Female.....	3,565	3,410	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55	-	-
Pontiac city															
Total.....	65,945	57,210	8,470	2,190	5,115	165	2,245	1,100	1,210	55	6,105	2,090	3,905	110	165
Male.....	31,200	27,115	4,125	1,425	2,520	110	1,275	715	605	55	2,750	770	1,925	55	110
Female.....	34,745	30,100	4,345	1,765	2,595	55	970	385	605	-	3,355	1,320	1,980	55	55
Nonwhite.....	7,120	4,180	2,970	770	2,145	55	165	110	55	-	2,805	660	2,090	55	-
Male.....	3,625	2,265	1,280	390	990	-	55	55	-	-	1,265	275	990	-	-
Female.....	3,500	1,915	1,690	380	1,155	55	110	55	55	-	1,540	385	1,100	55	-

¹ Outside Detroit-Willow Run area.
² Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 13.—IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1940, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944

1940 RESIDENCE AND COLOR	BOTH SEXES			MALE			FEMALE					
	Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940		
		On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported
Total in-migrants.....	254,485	42,515	208,175	3,795	120,285	20,020	98,340	1,925	134,200	22,495	109,885	1,870
From elsewhere in State ¹	51,590	9,295	41,965	380	22,385	4,070	17,985	330	29,205	5,225	23,980	-
From other States ²	198,830	32,340	162,580	3,410	95,810	15,510	78,760	1,540	102,520	16,830	83,820	1,870
New England.....	3,190	55	3,135	-	1,595	-	1,595	-	1,595	55	1,540	-
Middle Atlantic.....	29,205	1,155	27,775	275	13,695	495	13,090	110	15,510	660	14,665	165
East North Central ³	46,970	3,355	42,735	880	22,220	1,375	20,570	275	24,750	1,980	22,165	605
West North Central.....	17,875	4,455	13,310	110	7,590	1,760	5,720	110	10,285	2,695	7,590	-
South Atlantic.....	23,540	2,915	20,240	385	12,210	1,760	10,230	220	11,330	1,155	10,010	165
East South Central.....	57,420	16,885	39,435	1,100	27,720	6,305	19,030	385	29,700	8,580	20,405	715
West South Central.....	13,750	3,135	10,285	330	6,765	1,595	5,005	165	6,985	1,540	5,280	165
Mountain.....	1,265	55	1,155	55	770	55	660	-	495	-	495	-
Pacific.....	5,115	330	4,510	275	3,245	165	2,860	220	1,870	165	1,650	55
From foreign countries ⁴	4,565	880	3,680	55	2,090	440	1,595	55	2,475	440	2,035	-
Nonwhite in-migrants.....	43,010	6,050	36,740	220	20,735	2,915	17,710	110	22,275	3,135	19,030	110
From elsewhere in State ¹	825	110	715	-	330	55	275	-	495	55	440	-
From other States ²	41,855	5,720	35,915	220	20,240	2,750	17,380	110	21,615	2,970	18,585	110
New England.....	110	-	110	-	55	-	55	-	55	-	55	-
Middle Atlantic.....	1,980	-	1,980	-	935	-	935	-	1,045	-	1,045	-
East North Central ³	5,665	220	5,390	55	2,475	110	2,365	-	3,190	110	3,025	55
West North Central.....	1,705	660	1,045	-	660	220	440	-	1,045	440	605	-
South Atlantic.....	10,175	1,265	8,910	-	5,170	880	4,290	-	5,005	385	4,620	-
East South Central.....	14,795	2,475	12,265	55	6,710	1,100	5,555	55	8,085	1,375	6,710	-
West South Central.....	5,005	770	4,180	55	2,365	275	2,090	-	2,640	495	2,090	55
Mountain.....	55	-	55	-	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific.....	2,365	330	1,980	55	1,815	165	1,595	55	550	165	385	-
From foreign countries ⁴	830	220	110	-	165	110	55	-	165	110	55	-

¹ Outside Detroit-Willow Run area.
² NEW ENGLAND: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; EAST NORTH CENTRAL (except Michigan): Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin; WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi; WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; MOUNTAIN: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; PACIFIC: Washington, Oregon, California.
³ Except Michigan.
⁴ Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 14.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944

AGE, COLOR, AND SEX.	Popu- lation	Non- migrants	IN-MIGRANTS											Migra- tion status not re- ported		
			All in-migrants			From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²							
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940				
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm		Not re-ported	
TOTAL																
Both sexes.....	2,658,700	2,899,650	254,485	42,515	208,175	3,795	51,590	9,295	41,965	330	202,895	33,220	166,210	3,465	4,565	
Under 15 years.....	676,775	629,915	46,530	7,810	36,080	2,640	9,460	1,650	7,480	330	37,070	6,160	28,600	2,310	330	
15 to 19 years.....	200,475	177,815	22,495	5,775	16,610	110	5,170	1,320	3,850	-	17,325	4,455	12,760	110	165	
20 to 24 years.....	167,530	135,740	31,295	5,830	25,245	220	6,105	1,155	4,950	-	25,190	4,675	20,295	220	495	
25 to 29 years.....	216,535	178,530	37,180	6,435	30,470	275	7,425	1,045	6,380	-	29,755	5,890	24,090	275	825	
30 to 34 years.....	228,195	196,680	31,350	3,465	27,830	55	5,390	440	4,950	-	25,960	3,025	22,880	55	165	
35 to 44 years.....	456,830	410,630	45,430	5,500	39,820	110	7,700	1,045	6,655	-	37,780	4,455	33,165	110	770	
45 to 54 years.....	381,095	356,125	24,640	4,015	20,460	165	5,835	1,155	4,180	-	19,305	2,860	16,280	165	330	
55 to 64 years.....	209,385	199,430	9,735	2,035	7,645	55	2,970	825	2,145	-	6,765	1,210	5,500	55	220	
65 years and over.....	119,130	113,410	5,555	1,540	3,850	165	1,980	660	1,320	-	3,575	880	2,530	165	165	
Not reported.....	2,750	1,375	275	110	165	-	55	-	55	-	220	110	110	-	1,100	
Male.....	1,249,050	1,125,905	120,285	20,020	98,340	1,925	22,385	4,070	17,985	330	97,900	15,950	80,355	1,595	2,860	
Under 15 years.....	341,330	317,185	23,980	4,015	18,645	1,320	4,400	660	3,410	330	19,590	3,355	15,235	990	165	
15 to 19 years.....	82,445	73,645	8,800	2,145	6,600	55	1,375	220	1,155	-	7,425	1,925	5,445	55	-	
20 to 24 years.....	38,390	28,930	9,185	1,870	7,260	55	1,705	385	1,320	-	7,480	1,485	5,940	55	275	
25 to 29 years.....	76,505	61,160	14,795	2,860	11,825	110	2,970	495	2,475	-	11,825	2,365	9,350	110	550	
30 to 34 years.....	99,825	84,095	15,565	1,540	13,970	55	2,530	220	2,310	-	13,035	1,320	11,660	55	165	
35 to 44 years.....	231,495	205,040	25,850	3,630	22,110	110	4,400	660	3,740	-	21,450	2,970	18,370	110	605	
45 to 54 years.....	207,570	193,325	13,915	2,090	11,660	165	2,640	605	2,035	-	11,275	1,485	9,625	165	330	
55 to 64 years.....	114,950	109,450	5,390	1,100	4,290	-	1,430	330	1,100	-	3,960	770	3,190	-	110	
65 years and over.....	55,110	52,360	2,640	715	1,870	55	880	495	385	-	1,760	220	1,485	55	110	
Not reported.....	1,430	715	165	55	110	-	55	-	55	-	110	55	55	-	550	
Female.....	1,409,650	1,273,745	134,200	22,495	109,885	1,870	29,205	5,225	23,980	-	104,995	17,270	85,855	1,870	1,705	
Under 15 years.....	335,445	312,730	22,550	3,795	17,435	1,320	5,060	990	4,070	-	17,490	2,805	13,365	1,320	165	
15 to 19 years.....	118,030	104,170	13,695	3,630	10,010	55	3,795	1,100	2,695	-	9,900	2,530	7,315	55	165	
20 to 24 years.....	129,140	106,810	22,110	3,960	17,985	165	4,400	770	3,630	-	17,710	3,190	14,355	165	220	
25 to 29 years.....	140,030	117,370	22,385	3,575	18,645	165	4,455	550	3,905	-	17,980	3,025	14,740	165	275	
30 to 34 years.....	128,370	112,585	15,785	1,925	13,860	-	2,860	220	2,640	-	12,985	1,705	11,220	-	-	
35 to 44 years.....	225,335	205,590	19,580	1,870	17,710	-	3,800	385	2,915	-	18,280	1,485	14,795	-	165	
45 to 54 years.....	173,525	162,800	10,725	1,925	8,800	-	2,695	550	2,145	-	8,030	1,375	6,655	-	-	
55 to 64 years.....	94,435	89,980	4,345	935	3,355	55	1,540	495	1,045	-	2,805	440	2,310	55	110	
65 years and over.....	64,020	61,050	2,915	825	1,980	110	1,100	165	935	-	1,815	660	1,045	110	55	
Not reported.....	1,320	660	110	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	110	55	55	-	550	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944—Continued

AGE, COLOR, AND SEX	Popu- lation	Non- migrants	IN-MIGRANTS										Migra- tion status not re- ported		
			All in-migrants			From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²						
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re- ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re- ported		On farm		Not on farm	Not re- ported
NONWHITE															
Both sexes.....	259,490	216,205	43,010	6,050	36,740	220	825	110	715	-	42,185	5,940	36,025	220	275
Under 15 years.....	63,085	56,760	6,270	1,100	4,950	220	-	-	-	-	6,270	1,100	4,950	220	55
15 to 19 years.....	18,585	15,785	2,640	605	2,035	-	110	-	110	-	2,590	605	1,925	-	110
20 to 24 years.....	20,515	18,585	6,930	605	6,325	-	165	-	165	-	6,765	605	6,160	-	-
25 to 29 years.....	27,335	19,415	7,920	1,045	6,875	-	110	-	110	-	7,810	1,045	6,765	-	-
30 to 34 years.....	26,785	20,295	6,490	770	5,720	-	165	-	165	-	6,325	770	5,555	-	-
35 to 44 years.....	52,085	43,945	8,085	1,210	6,875	-	110	-	110	-	7,975	1,210	6,765	-	55
45 to 54 years.....	31,900	28,490	3,355	440	2,915	-	55	-	55	-	3,300	440	2,860	-	55
55 to 64 years.....	18,695	12,650	1,045	165	880	-	110	110	-	-	935	55	880	-	-
65 years and over.....	5,500	5,225	275	110	165	-	-	-	-	-	275	110	165	-	-
Not reported.....	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male.....	118,690	97,790	20,735	2,915	17,710	110	380	55	275	-	20,405	2,860	17,435	110	165
Under 15 years.....	30,900	27,060	3,685	605	2,970	110	-	-	-	-	3,685	605	2,970	110	55
15 to 19 years.....	7,645	6,655	990	220	770	-	-	-	-	-	990	220	770	-	-
20 to 24 years.....	5,665	3,885	1,980	220	1,760	-	55	-	55	-	1,925	220	1,705	-	-
25 to 29 years.....	9,020	5,225	3,795	550	3,245	-	55	-	55	-	3,740	550	3,190	-	-
30 to 34 years.....	11,890	6,525	3,355	280	3,135	-	55	-	55	-	3,300	220	3,080	-	-
35 to 44 years.....	26,785	21,945	4,785	880	3,905	-	110	-	110	-	4,675	880	3,795	-	55
45 to 54 years.....	17,160	15,455	1,650	165	1,485	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	165	1,485	-	55
55 to 64 years.....	7,095	6,655	440	55	385	-	55	55	-	-	385	-	385	-	-
65 years and over.....	2,640	2,585	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55	-	-
Not reported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female.....	140,800	118,415	22,275	3,135	19,030	110	495	55	440	-	21,780	3,080	18,590	110	110
Under 15 years.....	32,285	29,700	2,585	495	1,980	110	-	-	-	-	2,585	495	1,980	110	-
15 to 19 years.....	10,890	9,130	1,650	385	1,265	-	110	-	110	-	1,540	385	1,155	-	110
20 to 24 years.....	14,850	9,900	4,950	385	4,565	-	110	-	110	-	4,840	385	4,455	-	-
25 to 29 years.....	18,315	14,190	4,125	495	3,630	-	55	-	55	-	4,070	495	3,575	-	-
30 to 34 years.....	14,905	11,770	3,135	550	2,585	-	110	-	110	-	3,025	550	2,475	-	-
35 to 44 years.....	25,500	22,000	3,500	530	2,970	-	-	-	-	-	3,300	530	2,770	-	-
45 to 54 years.....	14,740	13,035	1,705	275	1,430	-	55	-	55	-	1,650	275	1,375	-	-
55 to 64 years.....	6,600	5,995	605	110	490	-	55	55	-	-	550	55	495	-	-
65 years and over.....	2,860	2,640	220	110	110	-	-	-	-	-	220	110	110	-	-
Not reported.....	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Outside Detroit-Willow Run area.²Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 15.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY MARITAL STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944

MARITAL STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX	Popu- lation	Non- migrants	IN-MIGRANTS										Migra- tion status not re- ported		
			All in-migrants			From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²						
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re- ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re- ported		On farm		Not on farm	Not re- ported
TOTAL															
Male, 15 years and over...	907,720	808,720	96,305	16,005	79,695	605	17,995	3,410	14,575	-	78,320	12,595	65,120	605	2,695
Single.....	198,385	174,185	23,265	3,960	19,195	110	3,575	715	2,860	-	19,690	3,245	16,335	110	935
Married.....	664,345	594,110	68,805	11,220	57,145	440	13,530	2,310	11,220	-	55,275	8,210	45,925	440	1,430
Spouse present.....	634,425	573,595	60,060	9,790	49,385	385	12,375	2,035	10,340	-	47,685	7,755	39,545	385	770
Spouse absent.....	29,920	20,515	8,745	1,430	7,260	55	1,155	275	880	-	7,590	1,155	6,380	55	660
Widowed and divorced.....	44,990	40,425	4,235	825	3,355	55	880	385	495	-	3,855	440	2,860	55	330
Female, 15 years and over.....	1,074,205	961,015	111,650	18,700	92,400	550	24,145	4,235	19,910	-	87,505	14,465	72,490	550	1,540
Single.....	246,070	215,710	29,810	5,555	24,145	110	7,810	1,540	6,270	-	22,000	4,015	17,975	110	550
Married.....	711,645	638,935	71,720	11,385	60,005	330	14,190	2,420	11,770	-	57,530	8,965	48,235	330	980
Spouse present.....	634,425	572,330	61,390	9,955	51,150	275	12,540	1,925	10,615	-	48,940	8,030	40,535	275	715
Spouse absent.....	77,220	66,605	10,340	1,430	8,855	55	1,650	495	1,155	-	8,690	935	7,700	55	275
Widowed and divorced.....	116,490	106,370	10,120	1,760	8,250	110	2,145	275	1,870	-	7,975	1,465	6,380	110	-
NONWHITE															
Male, 15 years and over...	97,890	70,730	17,050	2,310	14,740	-	380	55	275	-	16,720	2,255	14,465	-	110
Single.....	22,385	17,820	4,565	495	4,070	-	165	-	165	-	4,400	495	3,905	-	-
Married.....	59,840	47,740	12,045	1,815	10,230	-	165	55	110	-	11,880	1,760	10,120	-	55
Spouse present.....	54,175	44,715	9,405	1,540	7,865	-	165	55	110	-	9,240	1,485	7,755	-	55
Spouse absent.....	5,665	3,025	2,640	275	2,365	-	-	-	-	-	2,640	275	2,365	-	-
Widowed and divorced.....	5,665	5,170	440	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	440	-	55
Female, 15 years and over.....	108,515	88,715	19,690	2,640	17,050	-	495	55	440	-	19,195	2,585	16,610	-	110
Single.....	22,935	18,040	4,795	605	4,190	-	165	-	165	-	4,620	605	4,015	-	110
Married.....	66,495	54,330	12,265	1,600	10,615	-	220	55	165	-	12,045	1,595	10,450	-	-
Spouse present.....	54,175	44,495	9,680	1,485	8,195	-	165	55	110	-	9,515	1,430	8,085	-	-
Spouse absent.....	12,320	9,735	2,585	165	2,420	-	55	-	55	-	2,590	165	2,425	-	-
Widowed and divorced.....	19,085	16,445	2,640	385	2,255	-	110	-	110	-	2,530	385	2,145	-	-

¹Outside Detroit-Willow Run area.²Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 16.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: JUNE, 1944

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX	Population	Non-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS												Migration status not reported			
			All in-migrants						From elsewhere in State ¹							From other States and foreign countries ²		
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940						
				On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported				
TOTAL																		
Total, 14 years and over.....	2,027,190	1,811,040	211,915	35,475	175,285	1,155	42,955	7,810	35,145	-	168,960	27,665	140,140	1,155	4,255			
In labor force.....	1,202,685	1,058,420	142,065	23,705	117,755	605	26,585	4,290	22,275	-	115,500	19,415	95,480	605	2,200			
Employed:																		
At full-time work.....	1,069,165	960,355	126,850	21,285	104,940	605	23,100	3,905	19,195	-	103,730	17,380	85,745	605	1,990			
At part-time work or with a job	96,140	84,480	11,440	1,925	9,515	-	2,805	350	2,475	-	6,655	1,595	7,040	-	220			
Unemployed.....	17,580	15,585	3,795	495	3,300	-	660	55	605	-	3,135	440	2,695	-	-			
Not in labor force.....	824,505	752,620	69,850	11,770	57,530	550	16,390	3,520	12,870	-	53,460	8,250	44,660	550	2,055			
Male, 14 years and over.....	950,490	829,180	98,615	16,500	81,510	605	18,555	3,520	15,015	-	60,080	12,980	66,495	605	2,695			
In labor force.....	806,080	716,045	88,220	14,465	73,315	440	16,060	2,695	18,365	-	72,180	11,770	59,950	440	1,815			
Employed:																		
At full-time work.....	754,180	671,330	81,125	13,200	67,485	440	14,245	2,420	11,825	-	66,890	10,780	55,660	440	1,705			
At part-time work or with a job	44,935	38,940	5,885	1,210	4,675	-	1,540	275	1,265	-	4,345	935	3,410	-	110			
Unemployed.....	6,985	5,775	1,210	55	1,155	-	275	-	275	-	935	55	880	-	-			
Not in labor force.....	124,410	113,135	10,395	2,035	8,195	165	2,475	825	1,650	-	7,920	1,210	6,545	165	880			
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,096,700	981,860	113,300	18,975	93,775	550	24,420	4,290	20,130	-	88,880	14,685	73,645	550	1,540			
In labor force.....	396,605	342,375	53,845	9,240	44,440	165	10,505	1,595	8,910	-	43,340	7,645	35,530	165	385			
Employed:																		
At full-time work.....	335,005	289,025	45,705	8,085	37,455	165	8,855	1,485	7,370	-	38,850	6,600	30,085	165	275			
At part-time work or with a job	51,205	45,540	5,555	715	4,840	-	1,265	55	1,210	-	4,290	660	3,630	-	110			
Unemployed.....	10,395	7,810	2,585	440	2,145	-	385	55	330	-	2,200	385	1,815	-	-			
Not in labor force.....	700,095	639,485	59,455	9,735	49,335	385	13,915	2,695	11,220	-	45,540	7,040	38,115	385	1,155			
NONWHITE																		
Total, 14 years and over.....	200,035	162,635	37,180	4,950	32,230	-	825	110	715	-	36,355	4,840	51,515	-	220			
In labor force.....	129,415	101,365	27,940	3,630	24,310	-	550	55	495	-	27,390	3,575	23,815	-	110			
Employed:																		
At full-time work.....	112,750	88,605	24,080	3,025	21,085	-	495	55	440	-	23,595	2,970	20,625	-	55			
At part-time work or with a job	12,265	10,140	2,090	330	1,760	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	330	1,760	-	55			
Unemployed.....	4,400	2,640	1,760	275	1,485	-	55	-	55	-	1,705	275	1,430	-	-			
Not in labor force.....	70,620	61,270	9,240	1,320	7,920	-	275	55	220	-	8,965	1,265	7,700	-	110			
Male, 14 years and over.....	89,705	72,270	17,325	2,310	15,015	-	330	55	275	-	16,995	2,255	14,740	-	110			
In labor force.....	79,200	62,975	16,115	2,255	13,860	-	275	55	220	-	15,840	2,200	13,640	-	110			
Employed:																		
At full-time work.....	74,140	59,180	14,905	1,960	12,925	-	275	55	220	-	14,630	1,925	12,705	-	55			
At part-time work or with a job	4,125	3,190	880	220	660	-	-	-	-	-	880	220	660	-	55			
Unemployed.....	935	605	330	55	275	-	-	-	-	-	330	55	275	-	-			
Not in labor force.....	10,505	9,295	1,210	55	1,155	-	55	-	55	-	1,155	55	1,100	-	-			
Female, 14 years and over.....	110,310	90,365	19,855	2,640	17,215	-	495	55	440	-	19,360	2,585	16,775	-	110			
In labor force.....	50,215	39,390	11,825	1,375	10,450	-	275	-	275	-	11,550	1,375	10,175	-	-			
Employed:																		
At full-time work.....	38,610	29,425	9,185	1,045	8,140	-	220	-	220	-	8,965	1,045	7,920	-	-			
At part-time work or with a job	8,140	6,930	1,210	110	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	1,210	110	1,100	-	-			
Unemployed.....	3,465	2,035	1,430	220	1,210	-	55	-	55	-	1,375	220	1,155	-	-			
Not in labor force.....	60,115	51,975	8,030	1,265	6,765	-	220	55	165	-	7,810	1,210	6,600	-	110			

¹Outside Detroit-Willow Run area.
²Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 17.—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	TOTAL						NONWHITE					
	Number			Percent distribution			Number			Percent distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total persons.....	2,659,700	1,249,050	1,409,650	100.0	100.0	100.0	259,490	118,690	140,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
In private households.....	2,559,280	1,191,685	1,367,575	96.3	95.4	97.0	241,450	109,945	131,505	93.0	92.6	93.4
Head (number of households).....	735,185	629,750	105,435	27.7	50.4	7.5	56,320	43,560	12,760	21.7	36.7	9.1
Relative of head.....	1,700,600	496,650	1,203,950	64.0	39.8	85.4	139,490	44,385	95,095	53.8	37.4	67.5
Not relative of head.....	123,475	65,285	58,190	4.6	5.2	4.1	45,650	22,000	23,650	17.6	18.5	16.8
In quasi households.....	99,440	57,365	42,075	3.7	4.6	3.0	18,040	8,745	9,295	7.0	7.4	6.6
In lodgings ¹	21,120	12,045	9,075	0.8	1.0	0.6	8,525	4,235	4,290	3.3	3.6	3.0
Head (number of lodgings).....	1,210	550	660	-	-	-	495	330	165	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other.....	19,910	11,495	8,415	0.7	0.9	0.6	8,030	3,905	4,125	3.1	3.3	2.9
In hotel and dormitory rooms ²	38,590	26,400	11,990	1.4	2.1	0.9	5,005	2,090	2,915	1.9	1.8	2.1
Head (number of rooms or suites).....	30,085	24,090	5,995	1.1	1.9	0.4	2,805	1,705	1,100	1.1	1.4	0.8
Other.....	8,305	2,310	5,995	0.3	0.2	0.4	2,200	885	1,315	0.8	0.3	1.3
In institutions.....	39,930	18,920	21,010	1.5	1.5	1.5	4,510	2,420	2,090	1.7	2.0	1.5
Inmate.....	19,415	11,825	7,590	0.7	0.9	0.5	2,255	1,210	1,045	0.9	1.0	0.7
Other.....	20,515	7,095	13,420	0.8	0.6	1.0	2,255	1,210	1,045	0.9	1.0	0.7

¹Comprises households with 11 to 24 lodgers; those with 10 or fewer lodgers are included among private households.
²Includes rooms in lodgings having 25 or more lodgers.

TABLE 18.—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX,
FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944

AREA, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX	All ages	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 and over	Not reported
DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA										
Total	2,658,700	810,095	254,665	216,535	228,195	456,830	381,095	209,585	119,130	2,750
Both sexes	2,559,280	805,440	221,265	207,460	220,550	434,005	360,525	198,220	111,265	2,580
In private households	755,185	350	19,690	63,195	89,520	206,415	192,115	108,680	54,280	1,210
Head of household	589,875	605	38,885	81,070	95,610	172,755	126,225	57,530	18,425	770
Wife of head	1,110,725	790,785	141,790	47,190	27,865	30,525	21,120	19,415	52,175	110
Other relative of head	123,475	11,770	20,800	16,005	9,655	24,310	21,065	12,595	6,435	440
Not relative of head	99,440	6,655	15,420	9,075	7,645	22,825	20,570	11,165	7,865	220
In quasi households	1,249,050	408,725	55,440	76,505	99,525	231,485	207,570	114,950	55,110	1,430
Male	1,191,685	405,555	50,215	71,885	95,590	217,195	184,515	107,250	50,490	1,210
In private households	629,750	275	11,440	51,700	78,145	186,450	169,290	92,640	37,675	935
Head of household	496,650	597,285	32,725	14,680	11,825	15,675	9,130	5,940	9,850	110
Relative of head	65,285	5,995	6,050	5,555	4,620	15,070	15,895	8,470	3,465	165
Not relative of head	57,365	5,190	5,225	4,520	4,255	14,300	13,255	7,700	4,620	120
In quasi households	1,409,650	405,570	179,245	140,050	128,570	225,355	175,525	94,455	64,020	1,520
Female	1,367,575	899,905	171,050	135,575	124,960	216,810	186,210	90,970	60,775	1,370
In private households	105,455	55	8,250	11,495	10,175	19,965	22,825	15,840	16,555	275
Head of household	589,875	605	38,885	81,070	95,610	172,755	126,225	57,530	18,425	770
Wife of head	614,075	595,470	109,065	52,580	16,940	14,850	11,980	15,475	22,825	-
Other relative of head	58,190	5,775	14,850	10,450	5,555	9,240	5,170	4,125	2,970	275
Not relative of head	42,075	3,465	8,195	4,455	5,410	8,525	7,515	3,465	3,245	-
In quasi households	259,490	75,020	27,115	27,555	28,785	52,085	31,900	15,895	5,500	55
Both sexes	241,450	72,875	25,925	24,585	24,805	47,960	29,280	12,760	5,225	55
In private households	56,320	-	1,815	4,510	8,195	19,525	14,575	5,940	1,760	-
Head of household	89,855	55	3,500	7,205	7,040	12,595	6,855	2,145	660	-
Wife of head	99,825	67,980	11,990	4,895	3,905	5,575	2,880	2,580	2,050	-
Other relative of head	45,650	4,840	6,820	7,975	5,665	12,265	5,170	2,145	715	55
Not relative of head	18,040	2,145	3,190	2,760	1,980	4,125	2,640	925	275	-
In quasi households	118,690	36,190	7,920	9,020	11,890	26,785	17,160	7,095	2,640	-
Male	109,945	35,565	6,665	7,535	11,055	24,585	15,675	6,600	2,475	-
In private households	43,580	-	880	3,900	6,545	15,290	11,550	4,895	1,520	-
Head of household	44,385	82,725	3,980	1,840	2,055	1,870	880	495	880	-
Relative of head	22,000	2,640	1,815	2,695	2,475	7,425	5,465	1,210	275	-
Not relative of head	8,745	825	1,265	1,485	825	2,200	1,465	495	165	-
In quasi households	140,800	38,890	19,195	18,315	14,905	25,800	14,740	6,600	2,860	55
Female	131,505	37,510	17,270	17,060	13,750	23,375	13,585	6,160	2,750	55
In private households	12,760	-	955	1,210	1,650	4,235	3,245	1,045	440	-
Head of household	39,655	55	3,300	7,205	7,040	12,595	6,655	2,145	660	-
Wife of head	55,440	35,255	8,030	3,555	1,870	1,705	1,980	2,035	1,210	-
Other relative of head	23,650	2,200	5,005	5,280	3,190	4,840	1,705	955	440	55
Not relative of head	9,295	1,320	1,925	1,265	1,155	1,925	1,155	440	110	-
In quasi households	245,035	74,525	24,555	201,025	212,555	425,975	354,915	193,325	104,610	2,750
Both sexes	2,567,695	759,420	204,525	192,850	205,555	405,790	336,490	182,985	97,790	2,580
In private households	679,525	220	17,820	58,135	82,555	195,215	179,740	100,100	46,530	1,210
Head of household	547,140	605	35,970	75,075	87,395	161,260	117,260	52,855	15,950	770
Wife of head	1,027,950	728,475	152,585	44,825	26,545	28,270	19,635	18,260	29,645	110
Other relative of head	113,090	10,120	18,150	14,795	9,240	23,045	19,855	11,770	5,665	440
Not relative of head	87,340	6,105	10,250	8,195	6,820	20,185	18,425	10,540	6,820	220
In quasi households	1,150,765	373,560	49,720	70,510	91,960	215,875	193,545	106,095	49,070	1,430
Male	1,069,725	370,700	45,760	66,550	88,275	202,950	181,590	98,690	44,000	1,210
In private households	583,165	165	10,505	47,795	73,150	174,350	158,180	85,470	32,815	935
Head of household	457,580	585,695	80,415	15,695	10,835	14,410	6,360	5,800	8,560	110
Relative of head	59,180	4,840	5,060	5,060	4,290	14,180	14,850	7,920	3,025	165
Not relative of head	51,040	2,960	3,960	3,960	3,665	12,925	12,155	7,205	4,070	220
In quasi households	1,304,270	371,965	164,835	180,515	120,395	210,100	161,370	87,250	56,540	1,320
Female	1,267,970	568,720	158,565	128,280	117,260	202,840	155,100	84,095	53,790	1,320
In private households	96,360	55	7,315	10,840	9,405	18,865	21,560	14,630	13,915	275
Head of household	547,140	605	35,970	75,075	87,395	161,260	117,260	52,855	15,550	770
Wife of head	570,570	362,780	101,970	51,130	15,510	15,860	11,275	12,760	21,285	-
Other relative of head	53,900	5,280	13,310	9,735	4,950	6,855	5,005	3,850	2,640	275
Not relative of head	36,300	5,245	6,270	4,235	3,135	7,260	6,270	3,135	2,750	-
In quasi households	250,195	72,325	25,850	26,400	25,795	50,545	30,800	13,200	5,225	55
Both sexes	233,695	70,400	22,935	23,925	24,145	46,640	28,270	12,320	5,005	55
In private households	54,505	-	1,760	4,345	7,865	18,975	14,135	5,775	1,650	-
Head of household	38,335	55	3,135	7,040	6,820	12,210	6,380	2,035	660	-
Wife of head	96,745	65,725	11,560	4,785	3,905	3,520	2,805	2,475	1,980	-
Other relative of head	44,110	4,620	6,490	7,755	5,555	11,935	4,950	2,035	715	55
Not relative of head	16,500	1,925	2,915	2,475	1,650	3,905	2,530	880	220	-
In quasi households	113,795	34,870	7,555	8,415	11,275	25,905	16,500	6,820	2,475	-
Male	106,260	34,155	6,490	7,205	10,725	23,870	15,125	6,325	2,565	-
In private households	42,075	-	825	5,135	6,270	14,905	10,945	4,730	1,265	-
Head of household	43,175	31,680	3,980	1,485	2,035	1,815	880	495	625	-
Relative of head	21,010	2,475	1,705	2,585	2,420	7,150	3,300	1,100	275	-
Not relative of head	7,535	715	1,045	1,210	550	2,035	1,375	495	110	-
In quasi households	136,400	37,455	18,315	17,985	14,520	24,640	14,300	6,380	2,750	55
Female	127,435	36,245	16,445	16,720	13,420	22,770	15,145	5,995	2,840	55
In private households	12,430	-	935	1,210	1,595	4,070	5,190	1,045	385	-
Head of household	38,335	55	3,135	7,040	6,820	12,210	6,380	2,035	660	-
Wife of head	55,570	34,045	5,300	3,300	1,870	1,705	1,925	1,980	1,155	-
Other relative of head	25,100	2,145	4,785	5,170	3,135	4,785	1,650	935	440	55
Not relative of head	8,865	1,210	1,670	1,265	1,100	1,870	1,155	385	110	-
In quasi households										
DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT										
Total	2,455,035	745,525	214,555	201,025	212,555	425,975	354,915	193,325	104,610	2,750
Both sexes	2,367,695	759,420	204,525	192,850	205,555	405,790	336,490	182,985	97,790	2,580
In private households	679,525	220	17,820	58,135	82,555	195,215	179,740	100,100	46,530	1,210
Head of household	547,140	605	35,970	75,075	87,395	161,260	117,260	52,855	15,950	770
Wife of head	1,027,950	728,475	152,585	44,825	26,545	28,270	19,635	18,260	29,645	110
Other relative of head	113,090	10,120	18,150	14,795	9,240	23,045	19,855	11,770	5,665	440
Not relative of head	87,340	6,105	10,250	8,195	6,820	20,185	18,425	10,540	6,820	220
In quasi households	1,150,765	373,560	49,720	70,510	91,960	215,875	193,545	106,095	49,070	1,430
Male	1,069,725	370,700	45,760	66,550	88,275	202,950	181,590	98,690	44,000	1,210
In private households	583,165	165	10,505	47,795	73,150	174,350	158,180	85,470	32,815	935
Head of household	457,580	585,695	80,415	15,695	10,835	14,410	6,360	5,800	8,560	110
Relative of head	59,180	4,840	5,060	5,060	4,290	14,180	14,850	7,920	3,025	165
Not relative of head	51,040	2,960	3,960	3,960						

TABLE 18.—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944—Continued

AREA, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX	All ages	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 and over	Not reported
DETROIT CITY										
Total										
Both sexes.....	1,653,905	463,320	149,875	138,875	139,975	293,610	258,720	137,720	68,410	2,200
In private households.....	1,590,600	459,360	141,295	131,945	134,530	278,500	245,300	131,450	66,440	1,980
Head of household.....	486,070	220	11,495	58,775	51,700	128,570	130,405	72,160	32,120	826
Wife of head.....	384,705	585	22,495	47,685	54,780	107,415	83,545	57,465	10,285	660
Other relative of head.....	689,075	451,560	98,115	33,385	20,240	22,560	15,235	12,705	20,185	110
Not relative of head.....	90,750	7,205	14,190	12,100	7,810	19,985	16,115	9,130	5,850	385
In quasi households.....	63,305	3,960	8,580	6,930	5,445	15,510	14,420	6,270	2,970	220
Male	770,660	229,955	34,705	47,630	59,785	148,445	141,130	75,625	32,230	1,155
In private households.....	733,810	228,305	31,515	44,330	56,870	138,050	132,110	71,170	30,525	935
Head of household.....	393,525	165	6,800	30,415	44,770	113,795	113,355	61,490	22,220	715
Relative of head.....	292,765	224,455	21,725	10,175	8,525	11,715	6,490	3,575	5,995	110
Other relative of head.....	47,520	3,685	3,190	3,740	3,575	12,540	12,265	6,105	2,310	110
In quasi households.....	36,850	1,650	3,190	3,300	2,915	10,395	9,020	4,455	1,705	220
Female	883,245	233,365	115,170	91,245	80,190	145,365	117,590	62,095	37,180	1,045
In private households.....	856,790	231,055	109,780	87,615	77,680	140,250	113,190	60,280	35,915	1,045
Head of household.....	72,545	55	4,995	8,360	6,930	14,575	17,050	10,670	9,900	110
Wife of head.....	364,705	385	22,495	47,685	54,780	107,415	83,545	57,465	10,285	660
Other relative of head.....	376,310	227,095	71,390	23,210	11,715	10,835	8,745	9,130	14,190	-
Not relative of head.....	45,230	3,520	11,000	8,360	4,235	7,425	3,850	3,025	1,540	275
In quasi households.....	26,455	2,310	5,390	3,630	2,530	5,115	4,400	1,815	1,265	-
Nonwhite										
Both sexes.....	213,345	58,245	21,120	22,880	22,715	44,660	28,160	10,780	4,730	55
In private households.....	198,550	56,650	18,315	20,570	21,175	41,030	25,905	10,230	4,620	55
Head of household.....	47,025	-	1,320	3,520	6,545	16,280	12,980	4,840	1,540	-
Wife of head.....	31,955	55	2,090	5,500	5,995	10,505	5,775	1,485	550	-
Other relative of head.....	78,320	52,250	9,020	4,235	3,245	3,025	2,530	2,090	1,925	-
Not relative of head.....	41,250	4,345	5,885	7,315	5,390	11,220	4,620	1,815	605	55
In quasi households.....	14,795	1,595	2,805	2,310	1,540	3,630	2,255	550	110	-
Male	96,635	27,335	6,325	7,370	9,515	22,880	15,180	5,720	2,310	-
In private households.....	89,980	26,785	5,335	6,270	8,985	21,010	13,860	5,500	2,255	-
Head of household.....	35,475	-	495	2,365	5,060	12,485	9,955	3,960	1,155	-
Relative of head.....	34,265	24,420	3,245	1,430	1,540	1,585	770	440	825	-
Not relative of head.....	20,240	2,365	1,595	2,475	2,365	6,930	3,135	1,100	275	-
In quasi households.....	6,655	550	990	1,100	550	1,870	1,320	220	55	-
Female	116,710	30,910	14,795	15,510	13,200	21,780	12,980	5,060	2,420	55
In private households.....	108,570	29,865	12,980	14,300	12,210	20,020	12,045	4,730	2,365	55
Head of household.....	11,550	-	825	1,155	1,465	3,795	3,025	880	385	-
Wife of head.....	31,955	55	2,090	5,500	5,995	10,505	5,775	1,485	550	-
Other relative of head.....	44,055	27,830	5,775	2,805	1,705	1,430	1,760	1,650	1,100	-
Not relative of head.....	21,010	1,980	4,290	4,840	3,025	4,290	1,485	715	330	55
In quasi households.....	8,140	1,045	1,815	1,210	990	1,760	935	330	55	-

TABLE 19.—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY MIGRATION STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX	Popu-lation	Non-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS												Migra-tion status not re-ported
			All in-migrants						From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²			
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940		Total	Farm residence, 1940				
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm		Not re-ported	On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported	
TOTAL	2,658,700	2,399,650	254,465	42,515	208,175	3,795	51,590	9,295	41,965	330	202,895	33,220	166,210	3,465	4,565
In private households.....	2,559,280	2,325,785	230,670	39,930	187,385	3,355	47,575	8,800	38,445	330	185,095	31,130	148,940	3,025	2,805
Head of household.....	735,185	674,135	60,060	9,900	49,830	330	14,080	2,365	11,715	-	45,980	7,535	38,115	350	990
Married, wife present.....	588,610	538,615	49,390	8,030	41,085	275	11,605	1,925	9,680	-	37,785	6,105	31,405	275	605
Other marital status.....	146,575	135,520	10,670	1,870	8,745	55	2,475	440	2,035	-	8,195	1,430	6,710	55	355
Relative of head.....	1,700,600	1,563,540	136,070	24,585	108,690	2,805	30,030	5,665	24,035	330	105,040	18,920	84,645	2,475	990
Not relative of head.....	123,475	88,110	34,540	5,445	28,875	220	3,465	770	2,695	-	31,075	4,675	26,180	220	825
In quasi households.....	99,440	73,865	23,815	2,585	20,790	440	4,015	495	3,520	-	19,800	2,090	17,270	440	1,760
In lodginghouses ³	21,120	14,190	6,160	1,045	5,005	110	770	55	715	-	5,390	990	4,290	110	770
In hotel and dormitory rooms ⁴	38,390	28,930	8,965	605	8,250	110	880	110	770	-	8,085	495	7,480	110	495
In institutions.....	39,930	30,745	8,690	935	7,335	220	2,365	330	2,035	-	6,325	605	5,500	220	495
Male	1,249,050	1,125,905	120,285	20,020	98,340	1,925	22,885	4,070	17,985	330	97,900	15,950	80,555	1,595	2,860
In private households.....	1,191,685	1,084,050	106,150	18,370	86,075	1,705	20,680	3,685	16,665	330	85,470	14,685	69,410	1,375	1,485
Head of household.....	629,750	578,565	52,470	8,745	43,450	275	12,210	2,035	10,175	-	40,260	6,710	33,275	275	715
Married, wife present.....	588,610	538,615	49,390	8,030	41,085	275	11,605	1,925	9,680	-	37,785	6,105	31,405	275	605
Other marital status.....	41,140	37,950	3,080	715	2,365	-	605	110	495	-	2,475	605	1,870	-	110
Relative of head.....	496,650	459,030	37,400	6,930	29,150	1,320	7,515	1,450	5,555	330	30,085	5,500	25,595	990	220
Not relative of head.....	65,285	49,455	16,280	2,695	13,475	110	1,155	220	935	-	15,125	2,475	12,540	110	550
In quasi households.....	57,365	41,855	14,135	1,650	12,265	220	1,705	385	1,320	-	12,430	1,265	10,945	220	1,375
In lodginghouses ³	12,045	7,590	3,795	715	3,025	55	385	-	385	-	3,410	715	2,640	55	660
In hotel and dormitory rooms ⁴	26,400	20,130	5,850	385	5,390	55	495	110	385	-	5,335	275	5,005	55	440
In institutions.....	18,920	14,135	4,510	550	3,850	110	825	275	550	-	3,685	275	3,500	110	275

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY MIGRATION STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944—Continued

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX	Popu-lation	Non-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS												Migra-tion status not re-ported		
			All in-migrants						From elsewhere in State ¹				From other States and foreign countries ²				
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940					
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported			
TOTAL—Continued																	
Female.....	1,409,660	1,273,745	134,200	22,495	109,855	1,870	29,205	5,225	23,980	—	104,995	17,270	85,855	1,870	1,705		
In private households.....	1,367,575	1,241,735	124,520	21,560	101,510	1,650	28,695	5,115	21,780	—	97,825	16,445	79,530	1,650	1,320		
Head of household.....	105,435	97,570	7,590	1,155	6,580	55	1,870	350	1,540	—	5,720	825	4,840	55	275		
Relative of head.....	1,203,950	1,104,510	98,670	17,655	79,530	1,485	22,715	4,235	18,480	—	75,955	13,420	61,050	1,485	770		
Not relative of head.....	58,190	39,655	18,260	2,750	15,400	110	2,310	550	1,780	—	15,950	2,200	13,640	110	275		
In quasi households.....	42,075	32,010	9,680	955	8,525	220	2,310	110	2,200	—	7,370	625	6,325	220	365		
In lodginghouses ³	9,075	6,600	2,365	350	1,980	55	385	55	330	—	1,980	275	1,650	55	110		
In hotel and dormitory rooms ⁴	11,990	8,800	3,135	220	2,860	55	385	—	365	—	2,750	220	2,475	55	55		
In institutions.....	21,010	16,810	4,180	385	3,685	110	1,540	55	1,485	—	2,640	330	2,200	110	220		
NONWHITE																	
Both sexes.....	259,490	216,205	43,010	6,050	36,740	220	825	110	715	—	42,185	5,940	36,025	220	275		
In private households.....	241,450	205,995	37,290	5,720	31,405	165	660	110	550	—	36,630	5,610	30,855	165	165		
Head of household.....	56,320	50,820	5,445	890	4,455	—	165	55	110	—	5,280	935	4,345	—	55		
Married, wife present.....	39,435	35,090	4,290	770	3,520	—	110	55	55	—	4,180	715	3,465	—	55		
Other marital status.....	16,885	15,750	1,155	220	935	—	55	—	—	—	1,100	220	880	—	—		
Relative of head.....	139,480	123,365	16,060	2,695	15,255	110	165	55	110	—	15,695	2,640	13,145	110	55		
Not relative of head.....	45,650	29,810	15,785	2,055	13,695	55	350	—	390	—	15,455	2,055	13,365	55	55		
In quasi households.....	18,040	12,210	5,720	350	5,355	55	165	—	185	—	5,555	350	5,170	55	110		
In lodginghouses ³	8,525	5,885	2,530	165	2,365	—	—	—	—	—	2,580	165	2,365	—	110		
In hotel and dormitory rooms ⁴	5,005	3,575	1,450	—	1,450	—	—	—	—	—	1,430	—	1,430	—	—		
In institutions.....	4,510	2,760	1,760	165	1,540	55	165	—	165	—	1,595	165	1,375	55	—		
Male.....	118,690	97,790	20,735	2,915	17,710	110	350	55	275	—	20,405	2,860	17,435	110	165		
In private households.....	109,945	92,455	17,325	2,750	14,520	55	275	55	220	—	17,050	2,695	14,300	55	165		
Head of household.....	43,560	38,850	4,675	890	3,785	—	165	55	110	—	4,510	825	3,685	—	55		
Married, wife present.....	39,435	35,090	4,290	770	3,520	—	110	55	55	—	4,180	715	3,465	—	55		
Other marital status.....	4,125	3,740	385	110	275	—	55	—	—	—	530	110	220	—	—		
Relative of head.....	44,385	38,995	5,335	770	4,510	55	—	—	—	—	5,335	770	4,510	55	55		
Not relative of head.....	22,000	14,630	7,315	1,100	6,215	—	110	—	110	—	7,205	1,100	6,105	—	55		
In quasi households.....	8,745	5,355	3,410	165	3,190	55	55	—	—	—	3,555	165	3,135	55	—		
In lodginghouses ³	4,255	2,530	1,705	110	1,595	—	—	—	—	—	1,705	110	1,595	—	—		
In hotel and dormitory rooms ⁴	2,090	1,485	605	—	605	—	—	—	—	—	605	—	605	—	—		
In institutions.....	2,420	1,320	1,100	55	990	55	55	—	55	—	1,045	55	935	55	—		
Female.....	140,800	118,415	22,275	5,135	19,030	110	495	55	440	—	21,780	3,080	18,590	110	110		
In private households.....	131,505	111,540	19,965	2,970	16,895	110	385	55	330	—	19,580	2,915	16,555	110	—		
Head of household.....	12,750	11,990	770	110	660	—	—	—	—	—	770	110	660	—	—		
Married, husband absent.....	95,095	84,370	10,725	1,925	8,745	55	165	55	110	—	10,560	1,870	8,635	55	—		
Other marital status.....	28,650	15,180	8,470	935	7,480	55	220	—	220	—	8,250	935	7,260	55	—		
In quasi households.....	9,295	6,875	2,310	165	2,145	—	110	—	110	—	2,200	165	2,035	—	110		
In lodginghouses ³	4,290	3,355	825	55	770	—	—	—	—	—	825	55	770	—	110		
In hotel and dormitory rooms ⁴	2,915	2,090	825	—	825	—	—	—	—	—	825	—	825	—	—		
In institutions.....	2,090	1,450	660	110	550	—	110	—	110	—	550	110	440	—	—		

¹ Outside Detroit-Willow Run area.² Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.³ Comprises households with 11 to 24 lodgers; those with 10 or fewer lodgers are included among private households.⁴ Includes rooms in lodginghouses with 25 or more lodgers.

TABLE 20.—RESIDENT PRIVATE FAMILIES, BY COLOR, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD AND BY AGE OF MALE HEAD, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, 1944, AND FOR DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND DETROIT CITY, 1944 AND 1940

(1940 statistics based on Sample F; see Sixteenth Census Report on Population and Housing, "Families—General Characteristics")

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD AND AGE OF MALE HEAD	DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, 1944		DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			DETROIT CITY			
	Total	Nonwhite	1944		Total, 1940 ¹	1944		1940	
			Total	Nonwhite		Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
Total resident private families.....	735,185	56,320	679,525	54,505	598,100	466,070	47,025	425,360	32,760
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD									
Families having male head.....	629,750	43,560	583,165	42,075	529,400	393,525	35,475	371,540	25,840
Married, wife present.....	588,810	39,435	545,710	38,115	489,320	365,440	31,680	340,980	22,720
Other marital status.....	41,140	4,125	37,455	3,960	40,080	30,085	3,795	30,560	3,120
Families having female head.....	105,435	12,760	95,360	12,430	68,700	72,545	11,550	55,820	6,920
Married, husband absent.....	25,520	3,190	25,210	3,080	9,780	15,510	2,750	7,820	1,960
Other marital status.....	79,915	9,570	78,150	9,350	58,920	57,035	8,800	46,000	4,960
AGE OF MALE HEAD									
Families having male head.....	629,750	43,560	583,165	42,075	529,400	393,525	35,475	371,540	25,840
Under 25 years.....	11,715	880	10,670	825	16,580	6,765	495	11,680	880
25 to 34 years.....	130,845	9,845	120,945	9,405	125,080	75,185	7,425	84,520	5,840
35 to 44 years.....	186,450	15,290	174,350	14,905	160,020	113,795	12,485	111,060	9,480
45 to 54 years.....	169,290	11,330	158,180	10,945	139,500	113,355	9,955	100,060	7,080
55 to 64 years.....	92,840	4,895	85,470	4,730	62,800	61,490	3,960	44,760	1,880
65 years and over.....	37,675	1,320	32,615	1,265	27,420	22,220	1,155	19,460	660
Not reported.....	955	—	955	—	—	715	—	—	—

¹ Statistics not available for nonwhite families.

TABLE 21.—RESIDENT PRIVATE FAMILIES, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND COLOR OF HEAD, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944

COLOR AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OLD	DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA					DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT					DETROIT CITY					
	All families	Families having male head		Families having female head		All families	Families having male head		Families having female head		All families	Families having male head		Families having female head		
		Married, wife present (normal families)	Other marital status	Married, husband absent	Other marital status		Married, wife present (normal families)	Other marital status	Married, husband absent	Other marital status		Married, wife present (normal families)	Other marital status	Married, husband absent	Other marital status	
TOTAL																
Total families.....	735,185	588,610	41,140	25,520	79,915	679,525	545,710	37,455	23,210	73,150	466,070	365,440	30,085	15,510	57,055	
Families having—																
No children under 10....	464,420	343,255	37,785	14,025	69,355	429,550	319,000	34,430	12,925	63,195	310,420	223,025	27,885	9,350	50,160	
1 child under 10.....	142,120	126,885	1,760	6,655	6,820	132,055	118,085	1,485	5,885	6,600	86,790	78,155	990	3,300	4,345	
2 children under 10.....	85,835	78,760	1,155	3,185	2,585	78,705	72,215	1,155	2,915	2,420	46,705	41,415	880	1,780	1,650	
3 or more under 10.....	43,010	39,710	440	1,705	1,155	39,215	36,410	385	1,485	955	23,155	20,845	330	1,100	880	
NONWHITE																
Total families.....	58,320	39,435	4,125	3,190	9,570	54,505	38,115	3,960	3,080	9,350	47,025	31,680	3,795	2,750	8,800	
Families having—																
No children under 10....	37,565	24,200	3,850	2,310	7,425	36,135	23,265	3,465	2,200	7,205	32,670	20,570	3,500	2,035	6,765	
1 child under 10.....	7,845	5,995	110	385	1,155	7,535	5,885	110	385	1,155	5,940	4,510	110	220	1,100	
2 children under 10.....	5,080	4,235	165	220	440	5,005	4,180	185	220	440	4,015	3,190	165	220	440	
3 or more under 10.....	6,050	5,005	220	275	550	5,650	4,785	220	275	550	4,400	3,410	220	275	495	

TABLE 22.—RESIDENT MARRIED COUPLES, BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND AGE AND COLOR OF HUSBAND, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944

AREA, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AND COLOR	Total couples	AGE OF HUSBAND								
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 and over	Not reported
DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA										
Total.....	634,425	660	14,850	59,235	84,920	190,025	184,010	87,725	32,175	825
In private households.....	627,660	660	14,300	58,355	84,205	187,990	182,305	86,955	32,065	825
In primary families.....	588,610	275	10,450	50,985	77,110	177,705	157,800	84,315	29,700	770
In subfamilies.....	39,050	395	3,850	7,370	7,095	10,285	5,005	2,640	2,565	55
Related to household head.....	25,575	330	2,550	4,950	5,005	5,995	2,750	1,925	2,090	-
Not related to head.....	13,475	55	1,320	2,420	2,090	4,290	2,255	715	275	55
In quasi households.....	6,765	-	550	880	715	2,085	1,705	770	110	-
Nonwhite.....	54,175	165	2,580	5,830	8,965	18,700	11,770	5,005	1,210	-
In private households.....	51,920	165	2,310	5,335	8,690	18,095	11,275	4,895	1,155	-
In primary families.....	39,435	55	660	3,300	6,105	14,030	9,845	4,400	990	-
In subfamilies.....	12,485	110	1,650	2,035	2,585	4,015	1,430	495	165	-
Related to household head.....	3,740	55	770	385	1,045	660	440	220	165	-
Not related to head.....	8,745	55	880	1,650	1,540	3,355	990	275	-	-
In quasi households.....	2,255	-	220	495	275	605	495	110	55	-
DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT										
Total.....	589,105	660	18,805	54,945	78,485	177,850	158,450	80,905	28,880	825
In private households.....	582,560	660	18,310	54,065	77,770	175,780	151,745	80,155	28,270	825
In primary families.....	545,710	275	9,825	47,080	71,225	166,100	147,125	77,605	25,905	770
In subfamilies.....	36,850	385	3,685	6,965	6,545	9,680	4,620	2,530	2,365	55
Related to household head.....	23,925	330	2,420	4,675	4,565	5,500	2,475	1,870	2,090	-
Not related to head.....	12,925	55	1,265	2,310	1,980	4,180	2,145	660	275	55
In quasi households.....	6,545	-	495	880	715	1,870	1,705	770	110	-
Nonwhite.....	52,525	165	2,475	5,610	8,690	18,150	11,440	4,840	1,155	-
In private households.....	50,325	165	2,255	5,115	8,415	17,600	10,945	4,750	1,100	-
In primary families.....	38,115	55	660	3,135	5,830	13,695	9,570	4,235	955	-
In subfamilies.....	12,210	110	1,595	1,980	2,585	3,905	1,375	495	165	-
Related to household head.....	3,685	55	770	385	1,045	605	440	220	165	-
Not related to head.....	8,525	55	825	1,595	1,540	3,300	955	275	-	-
In quasi households.....	2,200	-	220	495	275	550	495	110	55	-
DETROIT CITY										
Total.....	398,145	385	8,910	35,860	49,335	116,390	110,220	57,530	18,920	605
In private households.....	392,260	385	8,415	35,035	48,620	114,785	108,625	56,980	18,810	605
In primary families.....	363,440	220	5,895	29,755	43,395	106,645	104,830	55,110	17,050	550
In subfamilies.....	28,820	165	2,530	5,280	5,225	8,140	3,795	1,870	1,760	55
Related to household head.....	17,490	110	1,595	3,410	3,465	4,235	1,815	1,320	1,540	-
Not related to head.....	11,330	55	935	1,870	1,760	3,905	1,980	550	220	55
In quasi households.....	5,885	-	495	825	715	1,595	1,595	550	110	-
Nonwhite.....	44,990	110	2,035	4,730	7,150	15,565	10,340	4,015	1,045	-
In private households.....	42,790	110	1,815	4,235	6,875	15,015	9,845	3,905	990	-
In primary families.....	31,680	55	385	2,365	4,675	11,275	8,635	3,465	825	-
In subfamilies.....	11,110	55	1,430	1,870	2,200	3,740	1,210	440	165	-
Related to household head.....	2,970	-	660	385	715	550	330	165	165	-
Not related to head.....	8,140	55	770	1,485	1,485	3,190	880	275	-	-
In quasi households.....	2,200	-	220	495	275	550	495	110	55	-

TABLE 23.—ALL OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AND HOTEL OR DORMITORY ROOMS, BY RESIDENCE STATUS AND COLOR OF OCCUPANTS, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944

RESIDENCE STATUS OF OCCUPANTS	DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA		DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT		DETROIT CITY	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
All occupied dwelling units.....	758,265	56,870	681,945	55,000	487,995	47,520
Resident occupied.....	756,595	56,815	680,515	54,945	487,060	47,465
Visitor occupied.....	1,870	55	1,430	55	935	55
Occupied by private households.....	757,065	56,575	680,955	54,580	487,005	47,080
Resident head.....	755,185	56,520	678,525	54,505	486,070	47,025
Visitor head.....	1,870	55	1,430	55	935	55
Occupied as lodgings ¹	1,210	495	990	440	990	440
Resident head.....	1,210	495	990	440	990	440
Visitor head.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ²	25,935	2,805	31,955	2,805	27,850	2,805
Resident occupied.....	30,085	2,805	28,215	2,805	24,310	2,805
Visitor occupied.....	5,850	-	3,740	-	3,520	-

¹ Occupied by households with 11 to 24 lodgers.

² Includes rooms in lodgings with 25 or more lodgers.

TABLE 24.—RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AND HOTEL OR DORMITORY ROOMS, 1944, AND OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, 1940, BY COLOR OF OCCUPANTS, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, BY COUNTIES, FOR DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND FOR SPECIFIED CITIES

(A minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

AREA AND COLOR OF OCCUPANTS	RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS						Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories, 1944 ³
	Total				Occupied by private households, 1944	Occupied as lodgings, 1944 ²	
	1944	1940	Increase, 1940 to 1944				
			Number	Percent			
TOTAL							
Detroit-Willow Run area.....	756,595	688,708	97,687	16.5	755,185	1,210	50,085
Detroit Metropolitan District.....	680,515	594,688	85,827	14.4	679,825	990	28,215
Detroit city.....	487,060	425,547	41,513	9.8	486,070	990	24,310
Outside Detroit city.....	215,455	169,141	44,314	26.2	215,455	-	3,905
Dearborn city.....	20,075	16,081	4,014	25.0	20,075	-	1,815
Hamtramck city.....	15,970	11,546	2,424	21.0	15,970	-	275
Pontiac city.....	17,580	17,282	128	0.7	17,380	-	495
Remainder of Detroit Metropolitan District.....	162,050	124,282	37,748	30.4	162,050	-	1,320
Remainder of Detroit-Willow Run area.....	55,880	44,020	11,860	26.9	55,660	220	1,870
Counties							
Macomb County.....	55,565	27,509	7,856	28.6	55,565	-	825
Oakland County.....	81,070	66,587	14,483	21.8	81,070	-	660
Washtenaw County.....	29,150	22,198	6,952	31.3	29,930	220	1,650
Wayne County.....	590,810	522,414	68,396	13.1	589,820	990	26,950
NONWHITE							
Detroit-Willow Run area.....	56,815	40,522	16,293	40.2	56,320	495	2,805
Detroit Metropolitan District.....	54,945	39,455	15,490	39.5	54,505	440	2,805
Detroit city.....	47,485	34,272	12,595	36.1	47,025	440	2,805
Outside Detroit city.....	7,460	4,585	2,897	65.2	7,460	-	-
Dearborn city.....	-	30	-30	(3)	-	-	-
Hamtramck city.....	1,155	775	382	49.4	1,155	-	-
Pontiac city.....	1,540	707	833	117.8	1,540	-	-
Remainder of Detroit Metropolitan District.....	4,785	3,073	1,712	55.7	4,785	-	-
Remainder of Detroit-Willow Run area.....	1,870	1,087	803	75.3	1,815	55	-
Counties							
Macomb County.....	495	575	-78	-15.6	495	-	-
Oakland County.....	2,200	1,295	905	69.9	2,200	-	-
Washtenaw County.....	1,540	822	718	87.5	1,485	55	-
Wayne County.....	52,580	37,832	14,748	59.0	52,140	440	2,805

¹ Occupied by households with 11 to 24 lodgers.

² Includes rooms in lodgings with 25 or more lodgers.

³ Figures are too small for computation of the percentage.

TABLE 25.—NUMBER OF ROOMS, FOR ALL OCCUPIED AND RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AND HOTEL OR DORMITORY ROOMS, BY COLOR OF OCCUPANTS, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944 AND 1940

NUMBER OF ROOMS AND COLOR OF OCCUPANTS	DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA					DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT					DETROIT CITY				
	All occupied dwelling units			All occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories, 1944 ¹		All occupied dwelling units			All occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories, 1944 ¹		All occupied dwelling units			All occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories, 1944 ¹	
	Total, 1944	Resident occupied		Total	Resident occupied	Total, 1944	Resident occupied		Total	Resident occupied	Total, 1944	Resident occupied		Total	Resident occupied
		1944	1940				1944	1940				1944	1940		
Total.....	738,285	736,395	638,708	35,935	30,085	681,945	680,515	594,688	31,955	28,215	467,995	467,080	425,547	27,830	24,510
1 room.....	17,160	16,885	14,901	31,350	27,665	14,795	14,575	13,893	29,370	25,795	11,770	11,715	10,912	25,685	22,530
2 rooms.....	32,560	32,505	34,810	1,485	1,450	29,700	29,645	32,988	1,485	1,430	25,685	25,630	25,964	1,375	1,320
3 rooms.....	68,915	68,750	66,038	605	550	63,360	63,195	62,377	605	550	48,070	47,960	46,451	385	350
4 rooms.....	109,120	108,480	83,202	-	-	100,375	99,880	77,941	-	-	62,095	61,710	48,249	-	-
5 rooms.....	229,790	229,295	189,189	-	-	219,615	219,285	182,029	-	-	150,205	149,985	133,241	-	-
6 rooms.....	159,830	159,610	140,012	-	-	149,600	149,435	131,614	-	-	102,025	101,915	97,654	-	-
7 rooms.....	59,840	59,840	51,194	-	-	52,415	52,415	44,946	-	-	34,595	34,595	30,855	-	-
8 rooms.....	33,880	33,880	31,597	-	-	29,810	29,810	26,982	-	-	20,130	20,130	18,483	-	-
9 or more rooms.....	23,815	23,815	23,589	-	-	18,975	18,975	18,172	-	-	11,660	11,660	11,195	-	-
Not reported.....	3,355	3,355	4,196	495	440	3,300	3,300	3,746	495	440	1,760	1,760	2,523	385	350
Nonwhite.....	56,270	56,815	40,522	2,805	2,805	55,000	54,945	39,455	2,805	2,805	47,520	47,465	34,872	2,805	2,805
1 room.....	1,705	1,705	1,359	2,475	2,475	1,650	1,650	1,321	2,475	2,475	1,450	1,430	1,244	2,475	2,475
2 rooms.....	3,410	3,410	2,262	220	220	3,355	3,355	2,177	220	220	3,300	3,300	1,966	220	220
3 rooms.....	7,555	7,535	4,686	55	55	7,425	7,425	4,548	55	55	6,930	6,930	4,027	55	55
4 rooms.....	11,440	11,385	7,518	-	-	11,000	10,945	7,342	-	-	9,240	9,185	6,214	-	-
5 rooms.....	15,015	15,015	11,110	-	-	14,795	14,795	10,929	-	-	12,650	12,650	9,652	-	-
6 rooms.....	9,570	9,570	8,458	-	-	9,075	9,075	8,255	-	-	7,755	7,755	7,428	-	-
7 rooms.....	3,630	3,630	2,634	-	-	3,410	3,410	2,518	-	-	2,860	2,860	2,234	-	-
8 rooms.....	2,640	2,640	1,398	-	-	2,475	2,475	1,330	-	-	2,200	2,200	1,195	-	-
9 or more rooms.....	1,210	1,210	833	-	-	1,100	1,100	780	-	-	1,045	1,045	698	-	-
Not reported.....	715	715	264	55	55	715	715	255	55	55	110	110	214	55	55

¹Includes rooms in lodgings with 25 or more lodgers.

TABLE 26.—NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AND HOTEL OR DORMITORY ROOMS, BY COLOR OF OCCUPANTS, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944 AND 1940

NUMBER AND COLOR OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA			DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			DETROIT CITY		
	Resident-occupied dwelling units		Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹	Resident-occupied dwelling units		Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹	Resident-occupied dwelling units		Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹
	1944	1940		1944	1940		1944	1940	
			1944			1940			
Total.....	736,395	638,708	30,085	680,515	594,688	28,215	467,080	425,547	24,510
1 person.....	46,365	31,244	24,805	41,800	27,815	23,320	33,935	21,776	20,185
2 persons.....	195,195	151,407	4,400	179,520	159,459	4,015	129,140	102,161	3,410
3 persons.....	178,145	147,428	220	166,100	137,712	220	114,290	99,079	165
4 persons.....	150,095	129,972	110	139,755	122,042	110	89,155	85,786	110
5 persons.....	86,515	82,268	165	80,190	77,342	165	52,415	54,149	110
6 persons.....	41,195	46,320	220	37,400	43,474	220	23,265	30,413	165
7 persons.....	17,710	24,227	-	16,445	22,707	-	10,890	15,943	-
8 persons.....	9,405	12,334	-	8,580	11,551	-	5,665	8,201	-
9 or more persons.....	11,770	13,508	165	10,725	12,586	165	8,305	9,039	165
Nonwhite.....	56,815	40,522	2,805	54,945	39,455	2,805	47,465	34,872	2,805
1 person.....	3,190	2,224	1,870	3,080	2,130	1,870	2,860	1,846	1,870
2 persons.....	12,540	8,868	715	12,045	8,549	715	10,450	7,474	715
3 persons.....	9,515	7,618	55	9,075	7,419	55	7,920	6,572	55
4 persons.....	9,460	6,792	-	9,350	6,655	-	8,305	5,920	-
5 persons.....	7,645	5,051	-	7,590	4,954	-	6,490	4,422	-
6 persons.....	4,455	3,576	55	4,290	3,514	55	3,575	3,148	55
7 persons.....	3,685	2,420	-	3,520	2,372	-	2,970	2,089	-
8 persons.....	1,980	1,533	-	1,925	1,490	-	1,485	1,126	-
9 or more persons.....	4,345	2,440	110	4,070	2,372	110	3,410	2,065	110

¹Includes rooms in lodgings with 25 or more lodgers.

TABLE 27.—NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AND HOTEL OR DORMITORY ROOMS, BY COLOR OF OCCUPANTS, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA, DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND DETROIT CITY: 1944

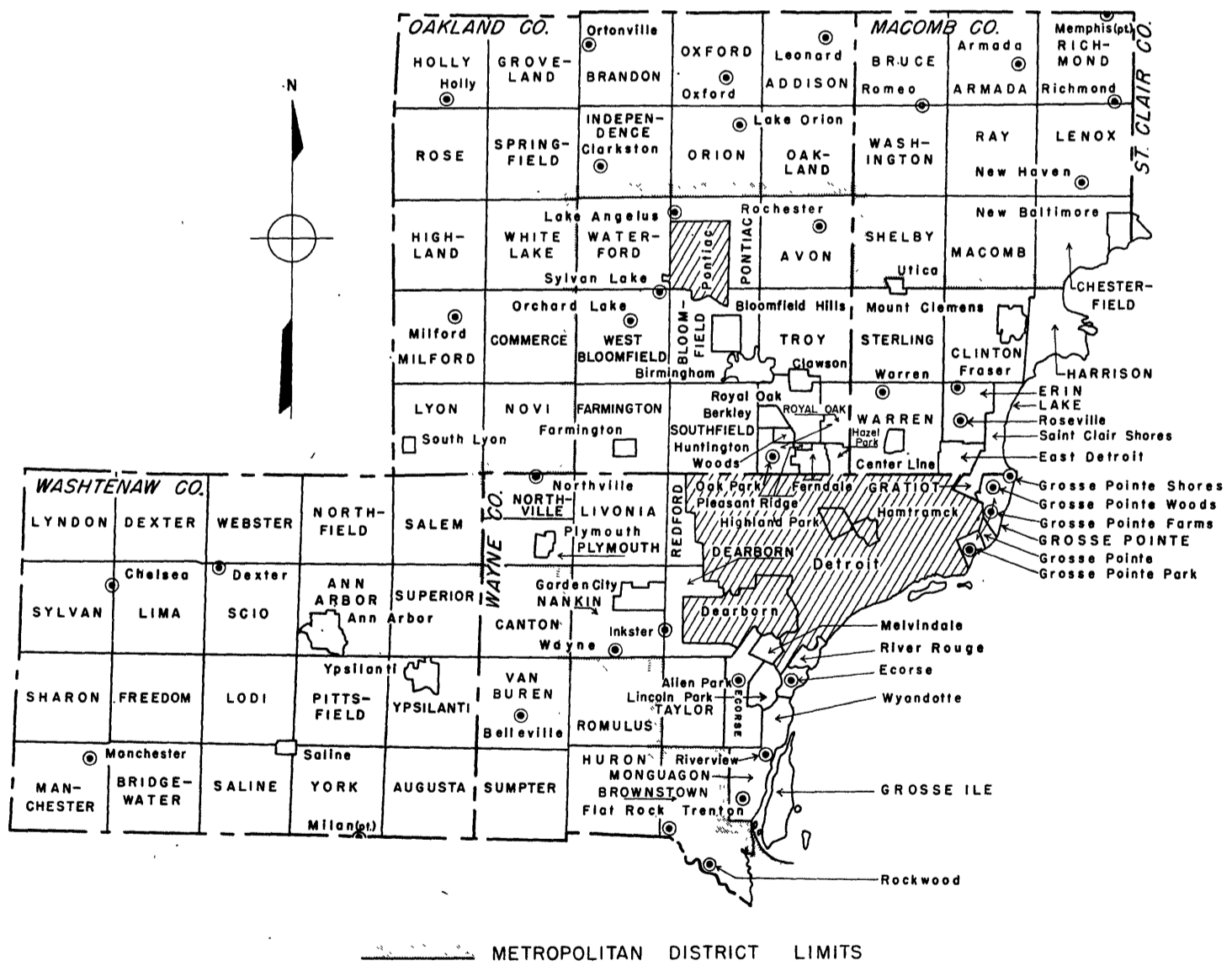
NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA				DETROIT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT				DETROIT CITY			
	Total		Nonwhite		Total		Nonwhite		Total		Nonwhite	
	Resident-occupied dwelling units	Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹	Resident-occupied dwelling units	Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹	Resident-occupied dwelling units	Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹	Resident-occupied dwelling units	Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹	Resident-occupied dwelling units	Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹	Resident-occupied dwelling units	Resident-occupied rooms or suites in hotels and dormitories ¹
Total.....	736,595	30,065	56,815	2,805	680,515	28,215	54,945	2,805	467,060	24,310	47,465	2,805
1 room.....	16,885	27,665	1,705	2,475	14,575	25,795	1,650	2,475	11,715	22,330	1,430	2,475
1 person.....	9,845	23,815	880	1,705	9,295	22,330	880	1,705	8,690	19,305	880	1,705
2 persons.....	4,620	3,465	385	660	3,300	3,080	350	660	2,475	2,750	330	660
3 or more persons.....	2,420	385	440	110	1,980	385	440	110	550	275	220	110
2 rooms.....	32,505	1,430	3,410	220	29,645	1,430	3,355	220	25,630	1,320	3,300	220
1 person.....	9,570	550	770	110	8,800	550	770	110	8,085	550	770	110
2 persons.....	15,510	660	1,485	55	14,355	660	1,485	55	12,320	550	1,465	55
3 persons.....	4,675	55	660	55	4,180	55	605	55	3,575	55	605	55
4 persons.....	2,035	55	275	—	1,705	55	275	—	1,320	55	220	—
5 or more persons.....	715	110	220	—	605	110	220	—	380	110	220	—
3 rooms.....	68,750	550	7,535	55	63,195	550	7,425	55	47,960	550	6,930	55
1 person.....	8,360	220	770	55	7,700	220	770	55	6,160	165	660	55
2 persons.....	32,615	275	3,080	—	30,635	275	2,970	—	23,990	110	2,750	—
3 persons.....	17,215	—	1,815	—	15,505	—	1,815	—	12,155	—	1,815	—
4 persons.....	6,270	—	935	—	5,500	—	935	—	3,585	—	825	—
5 persons.....	2,530	55	495	—	2,145	55	495	—	1,155	55	495	—
6 persons.....	1,155	—	220	—	1,045	—	220	—	440	—	165	—
7 or more persons.....	605	—	220	—	605	—	220	—	385	—	220	—
4 rooms.....	108,460	—	11,385	—	99,680	—	10,945	—	61,710	—	9,185	—
1 or 2 persons.....	38,115	—	3,410	—	34,815	—	3,190	—	22,680	—	2,860	—
3 persons.....	31,515	—	2,530	—	29,425	—	2,475	—	19,085	—	1,925	—
4 persons.....	22,550	—	2,530	—	21,285	—	2,475	—	12,210	—	2,255	—
5 persons.....	9,625	—	1,485	—	8,415	—	1,485	—	4,950	—	1,155	—
6 persons.....	3,850	—	605	—	3,355	—	605	—	1,285	—	495	—
7 persons.....	1,760	—	495	—	1,705	—	495	—	990	—	385	—
8 persons.....	495	—	55	—	440	—	55	—	165	—	55	—
9 or more persons.....	550	—	275	—	440	—	165	—	165	—	55	—
5 rooms.....	229,295	—	15,015	—	219,285	—	14,795	—	149,985	—	12,650	—
1 or 2 persons.....	67,980	—	3,135	—	64,460	—	3,135	—	46,750	—	2,475	—
3 persons.....	61,435	—	2,255	—	59,455	—	2,145	—	41,195	—	1,980	—
4 persons.....	55,240	—	3,300	—	50,875	—	3,245	—	32,780	—	2,860	—
5 persons.....	27,170	—	2,145	—	26,015	—	2,090	—	17,105	—	1,870	—
6 persons.....	11,165	—	1,265	—	10,670	—	1,265	—	6,710	—	1,045	—
7 persons.....	3,905	—	1,265	—	3,795	—	1,265	—	2,475	—	1,155	—
8 persons.....	2,475	—	880	—	2,200	—	880	—	1,650	—	660	—
9 or more persons.....	1,925	—	770	—	1,815	—	770	—	1,320	—	605	—
6 rooms.....	159,610	—	9,570	—	149,435	—	9,075	—	101,915	—	7,755	—
1 to 3 persons.....	70,290	—	2,255	—	64,680	—	1,925	—	44,440	—	1,540	—
4 persons.....	59,765	—	1,320	—	57,875	—	1,320	—	25,665	—	1,265	—
5 persons.....	26,345	—	1,980	—	25,300	—	1,980	—	16,995	—	1,650	—
6 persons.....	12,320	—	1,100	—	11,550	—	1,045	—	7,845	—	990	—
7 persons.....	4,620	—	935	—	4,400	—	935	—	3,190	—	825	—
8 persons.....	3,190	—	550	—	2,970	—	495	—	1,870	—	385	—
9 or more persons.....	5,080	—	1,430	—	2,860	—	1,375	—	2,090	—	1,100	—
7 rooms.....	59,840	—	3,630	—	52,415	—	3,410	—	34,595	—	2,860	—
1 to 3 persons.....	24,915	—	770	—	21,890	—	770	—	14,520	—	660	—
4 persons.....	13,090	—	385	—	11,110	—	385	—	6,820	—	385	—
5 persons.....	10,120	—	605	—	9,130	—	605	—	6,325	—	605	—
6 persons.....	5,830	—	715	—	5,115	—	660	—	3,665	—	550	—
7 persons.....	3,080	—	440	—	2,585	—	275	—	1,466	—	165	—
8 persons.....	1,540	—	165	—	1,430	—	165	—	955	—	55	—
9 or more persons.....	1,265	—	550	—	1,155	—	550	—	825	—	440	—
8 rooms.....	33,880	—	2,640	—	29,810	—	2,475	—	20,130	—	2,200	—
1 to 4 persons.....	19,635	—	770	—	16,940	—	660	—	10,725	—	660	—
5 persons.....	5,775	—	385	—	5,060	—	385	—	3,575	—	330	—
6 persons.....	3,575	—	440	—	3,080	—	385	—	2,200	—	220	—
7 persons.....	2,080	—	275	—	2,035	—	275	—	1,375	—	220	—
8 persons.....	935	—	165	—	880	—	165	—	605	—	165	—
9 or more persons.....	1,870	—	605	—	1,815	—	605	—	1,650	—	605	—
9 or more rooms.....	23,815	—	1,210	—	18,975	—	1,100	—	11,660	—	1,045	—
1 to 4 persons.....	11,880	—	110	—	9,295	—	110	—	5,060	—	110	—
5 persons.....	3,630	—	165	—	2,860	—	165	—	1,815	—	110	—
6 persons.....	3,080	—	110	—	2,565	—	110	—	1,210	—	110	—
7 persons.....	1,540	—	55	—	1,520	—	55	—	990	—	55	—
8 persons.....	715	—	110	—	605	—	110	—	385	—	110	—
9 or more persons.....	2,970	—	660	—	2,530	—	550	—	2,200	—	550	—
Rooms not reported.....	3,355	440	715	55	3,300	440	715	55	1,760	330	110	55

¹ Includes rooms in lodgohouses with 25 or more lodgers.

TABLE 28.—PERSONS PER ROOM BY COLOR OF OCCUPANTS, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, FOR DETROIT-WILLOW RUN AREA: 1944

NUMBER OF ROOMS	TOTAL								NONWHITE					
	Reporting person per room	Persons per room							Reporting person per room	Persons per room				
		0.50 or less	0.51 to 0.75	0.76 to 1.00	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 to 2.00	2.01 or more	0.50 or more		0.51 to 0.75	0.76 to 1.00	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 to 2.00	2.01 or more
Total.....	733,040	250,745	204,600	201,355	55,055	16,995	4,290	58,100	11,990	11,275	17,655	10,450	3,575	1,155
1 room.....	16,885	—	—	9,845	—	4,620	2,420	1,705	—	—	880	—	385	440
2 rooms.....	32,505	9,570	—	15,510	4,675	2,085	715	3,410	770	5,080	1,485	660	275	220
3 rooms.....	68,750	8,360	—	17,215	6,270	3,685	605	7,535	—	—	1,815	935	715	220
4 rooms.....	108,460	38,115	—	31,515	22,550	13,475	2,255	550	11,385	5,410	2,530	2,080	550	275
5 rooms.....	229,295	67,980	—	61,435	80,410	15,070	4,400	—	15,015	3,135	2,255	5,445	2,530	1,650
6 rooms.....	159,610	70,290	—	59,765	38,665	10,890	—	9,570	2,255	1,320	3,080	2,915	—	—
7 rooms.....	59,840	24,915	—	25,210	8,910	2,805	—	3,630	770	990	1,155	715	—	—
8 rooms.....	33,880	19,635	—	9,550	3,025	1,870	—	2,640	770	825	440	605	—	—
9 or more rooms.....	23,815	11,880	—	6,710	5,225	—	—	1,210	110	275	825	—	—	—

DETROIT-WILLOW RUN (MICH.) CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA



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POPULATION

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, FAMILIES, AND HOUSING

MUSKEGON CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREA: JUNE, 1944
(Muskegon County, Mich.)

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a census of population in the Muskegon Congested Production Area (Muskegon County), taken in the first part of June, 1944. Statistics are presented on population characteristics, the labor force, migration, families, and housing characteristics.

This is one of a series of reports of censuses of ten Congested Production Areas, taken in 1944 by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Committee for Congested Production Areas. The other nine areas for which similar reports have been prepared are the Charleston (S.C.), Detroit-Willow Run, Hampton Roads, Los Angeles, Mobile, Portland-Vancouver, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco Bay Congested Production Areas. All of the censuses are sample enumerations except the census of Muskegon County, which is a complete enumeration. The censuses are designed to provide information for use in analyzing problems in war production, housing, and the distribution of goods and services, in these critical centers of war industry.

Areas.—Most of the data in this report are shown for the Muskegon Congested Production Area (Muskegon County) as a whole, for the Muskegon Metropolitan District, and for Muskegon city. In some of the tables, less detailed statistics are shown for minor civil divisions. The boundaries of these various areas are shown in the accompanying map.

Metropolitan District.—In 1940, no metropolitan district was established for the Muskegon area, since Muskegon city had less than 50,000 inhabitants. The 1944 Muskegon Metropolitan District is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940. The general plan in 1940 was to include in the district, in addition to the central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile.

Resident population and population present.—The enumeration included not only residents of the County but also visitors who slept in the County during the 24 hours preceding the enumeration. Thus it was possible to obtain statistics both for the resident or *de jure* population, and for the population present or the *de facto* population.

The resident population comprises persons whose usual place of residence was in Muskegon County, regardless of whether or not they were present in the County at the time of the enumeration. Persons who were employed and living in the County, and members of their families living with them, were counted as residents, even though they may have had a home elsewhere to which they expected to return later. Also counted as residents were persons who, though not employed in the County, expected to remain for one month or more (including the time already spent there). Former residents of the County who were away in the armed forces were not counted.

The population present comprises persons who slept in the County during the 24 hours preceding the enumeration, including visitors but excluding those residents who were temporarily absent.

The figures for both resident population and population present exclude members of the armed forces who were living in military and naval reservations. The figures therefore refer primarily to the civilian population. They include, however, members of the armed forces who were living off post in the County. Members of the armed forces living with their wives or families were regarded as living off post, and included in

the resident population, even though their living quarters may have been located on military or naval reservations.

The figures for resident population, as obtained in the census for 1944, are approximately comparable with the 1940 population figures obtained in the Sixteenth Decennial Census. The 1940 figures, however, include the relatively small number of members of the armed forces who were living either on military and naval posts or elsewhere in the County, and students away at resident colleges, boarding schools, etc., on April 1, 1940.

Most of the tables in this report which present data on population characteristics relate to the resident population. In some of the tables, however, less detailed classifications are given for the population present in June, 1944.

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Sex.—Because of the importance of the classification of population by sex, the data are presented separately for males and females in practically all of the tables.

Color.—Statistics on color and sex of the resident population are presented in table 2. The nonwhite population comprises Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and persons of other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the date of the enumeration. Comparative data on age distribution of the resident population for April 1, 1940, and June, 1944, are presented in table 3. In the 1940 census tabulations, when the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other information on the Population schedule. This procedure was not followed in the 1944 census.

Marital status.—In the classification of the resident population by marital status, three major groups are shown: (a) single, (b) married, and (c) widowed and divorced. This classification refers to marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present" and "married, spouse absent." A resident person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the person's husband or wife was reported as a resident member of the household in which the person was enumerated (even though the husband or wife may have been temporarily absent at the time of the enumeration). If the husband or wife of a resident married person was not enumerated as a member of the same household, or was enumerated as a visitor, the person was classified as "married, spouse absent." The latter group includes therefore, married persons whose families had been broken by separation (often preceding divorce), those whose husbands or wives were absent in the armed forces, in-migrants whose husbands or wives remained in other areas, husbands or wives of persons enumerated as inmates of institutions, and all other married persons whose place of residence was not the same as that of their husbands or wives.

Statistics on marital status for the resident population in 1944 are presented in table 5 for Muskegon County and city and the Muskegon Metropolitan District. Comparable data for 1940 are not available.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The labor force.—The data for the resident labor force as of June, 1944, and the figures on employment status and hours of work, are based on information regarding activity during the week before the enumeration, which was obtained for

all persons 14 years old and over. Residents in the labor force are those who reported that they worked for pay or profit (or assisted without pay in a family business enterprise) at any time during the preceding week, those who had jobs but were temporarily absent from work, and those who were actively seeking work during that week. The remainder of the resident population 14 years old and over was classified as not in the labor force, including women engaged in housework at home, persons attending school, disabled and retired persons, inmates of institutions, others not in the labor force, and persons whose employment status was not reported.

The figures for residents in the labor force in June, 1944, are comparable with the corresponding figures for March, 1940, obtained from the 1940 Population Census, except that the 1944 figures do not include members of the armed forces living on military and naval posts, whereas the labor force figures for 1940 include the relatively small number of such persons who were in the County at that time.

In the classification by employment status, persons in the labor force are divided into two major groups: (a) Employed and (b) unemployed, that is, seeking work. The definition of these groups, and of the various classes of employed workers, are given in the following paragraphs.

Employed.—Persons classified as employed comprise all residents 14 years old and over who reported that they were at work for pay or profit (or assisted without pay on a family farm or in a family business enterprise) at any time during the preceding week; and those who reported that they had jobs but were temporarily absent from work during that week. Members of the armed forces not living on military and naval reservations are included in the category "employed." This category also includes proprietors, farmers, other self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as civilians working for wages and salaries.

The following classes of employed workers are shown separately in the tables in this report:

(1) **At full-time work.**—This category includes: (a) Civilians who reported that they worked 40 hours or more during the week before the enumeration, or who were at work but failed to report the number of hours worked; and (b) members of the armed forces living off post.

(2) **At part-time work.**—Civilians who reported that they worked less than 40 hours during the week preceding the enumeration were regarded as working part time.

(3) **With a job but not at work.**—This group comprises residents who were neither at work nor seeking work during the week before the enumeration, but who had jobs, businesses, or professional enterprises from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff not exceeding 4 weeks with definite instructions to return to work on a specific date.

The figures for employed workers and for persons with a job but not at work in June, 1944, are comparable with the corresponding 1940 figures except for the exclusion from the 1944 figures of members of the armed forces living on military and naval reservations. A combination of the groups at full-time work and at part-time work in the 1944 classification corresponds to the group "at work" in the 1940 census classification. The subdivision of persons at work was made in the 1944 census in order to provide information regarding the possibilities for increasing the labor supply by bringing part-time workers into full-time employment.

It should be remembered that many persons who worked less than 40 hours were persons with full-time work schedules who were ill or otherwise temporarily absent from work during a part of the week before the enumeration. Moreover, some of the persons who worked only a few hours a day, or only a few days during the week, were not available for more work because of home responsibilities, partial disability, school attendance, or other considerations.

Unemployed (seeking work).—Persons classified as unemployed in the 1944 census are those persons 14 years old and over, without work of any kind during the week preceding the enumeration, who were actively seeking work during that week.

In the 1940 census figures on employment status which are presented here, the category "unemployed" includes not only persons seeking work, defined as in the 1944 enumeration; but also persons who were at work on, or assigned to, public emergency work programs (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. The category "on public emergency work" is not shown in the employment status classification for 1944 because the public emergency work programs had been discontinued.

Persons not in the labor force.—The various categories of persons classified as not in the labor force are defined as follows:

(1) **In housework at home.**—Persons primarily occupied with housework in their own homes and not working for pay or profit, not having a job, and not seeking work during the week before the enumeration.

(2) **In school.**—Persons enrolled in school and not working for pay or profit, not having a job, and not seeking work.

(3) **Unable to work.**—Persons unable to work because of permanent disability, chronic illness, or old age.

(4) **In institutions.**—Inmates of penal institutions, hospitals for the mentally diseased and defective, and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy. All inmates of such institutions were considered as not in the labor force, regardless of their activity.

(5) **Other.**—This group consists of persons reported as not at work, not seeking work, and without a job, other than those in the categories mentioned above. For the most part, these are retired persons, seasonal workers for whom the week preceding the census fell in an "off" season and who were not seeking work, and persons who had recently arrived in the County and had not yet begun to look for a job.

(6) **Employment status not reported.**—This category includes persons for whom enumerators did not obtain enough information to determine whether or not they were in the labor force, and persons reported as neither at work nor seeking work and without a job, who were not assigned to any of the classes listed above.

The definitions of the various categories of persons not in the labor force, as used in 1944, are the same as those used for the 1940 census.

Personal characteristics of the labor force.—Data on employment status of the resident population 14 years old and over, by age and sex, are presented in table 7. This table shows the extent to which potential manpower resources in various classes of the population were being utilized at the time of the census.

Employment status of women by family characteristics.—Data on employment status of women, by age and family characteristics, are presented in table 8. These data are designed to show the extent to which women with family responsibilities had been drawn into the labor market, and to provide further information regarding potential labor reserves in the female population.

In the classification of women by family characteristics, four marital status groups are shown: Single; married, husband present; married, husband absent; and widowed and divorced (see "Marital status," above). Each of these groups except single women is further divided into women having no children under 10 years of age, and women with one or more children under that age. For the purpose of this classification a resident woman was considered as having one or more children under 10 years old if one or more sons and daughters of that woman were enumerated as resident members of the same household.

Some of the women shown as having no children under 10 years of age were responsible for the care of young nieces and nephews, grandchildren, or other children in the home who were not their sons and daughters. Moreover, some of them, especially women over 35 years of age, had children over 10 years of age or other dependent members of the household for whose care they were responsible.

In the classification by employment status shown in table 8, women in the labor force are divided into those at full-time work and others in the labor force (including women working

less than 40 hours, those with a job but not at work, and those seeking work). The latter group may be taken as an indication of the number of female workers who were not fully employed at the time of the census. Women not in the labor force are also shown in two groups: Those reported as unable to work or inmates of institutions; and others not in the labor force (including women engaged in home housework, in school, and "other," and those with employment status not reported). The second group affords an indication of the number of women who were "potential workers," that is, women not physically incapacitated nor confined to institutions, who were not in the labor force.

Hours worked.—Persons who were at work during the week preceding the enumerator's visit (except members of the armed forces) were asked to report the number of hours worked during that week. The distribution of resident civilians at work by number of hours worked is presented in table 9, by sex.

MIGRATION

Migration status.—Information regarding place of residence on April 1, 1940, was obtained for all persons enumerated in the census, except for children who were born since April 1, 1940. On the basis of this information, the resident population was classified into two major categories according to migration status: (a) Nonmigrants and (b) in-migrants into the County since April 1, 1940. In addition, there was a small group of residents for whom the enumerators did not obtain enough information to determine whether they were nonmigrants or in-migrants.

Nonmigrants are those persons who were residents of Muskegon County both on April 1, 1940, and at the time of the census in 1944. Nonmigrants therefore include not only persons who made no change in residence whatever between 1940 and 1944, but also those who moved from one part of the County to another, and those who moved away from the County during this period but returned before June, 1944. In addition, children under 4 years of age (all of whom were born after April 1, 1940) were classified as nonmigrants, although some of them doubtless were born outside of the County.

In-migrants are those residents who reported that they lived outside of Muskegon County on April 1, 1940. This group is further divided into two parts: (a) In-migrants from elsewhere in Michigan and (b) in-migrants from other States and foreign countries.

Since persons who moved from one part of the County to another are classified as nonmigrants, the data on migration status for a subdivision of the County do not show the total number of persons who had moved into that part of the County between 1940 and 1944. For example, residents of Muskegon city classified as nonmigrants include some persons who lived in the rural part of Muskegon County on April 1, 1940. For this reason, most of the tables on migration status present data only for the whole County. In table 2, however, a classification by migration status of the resident population is presented for Muskegon city and the remaining minor civil divisions of the County.

1940 residence of in-migrants.—A classification of in-migrants by place of residence on April 1, 1940, is given in table 11, which shows the number with 1940 residence in States other than Michigan classified by geographic divisions, and the number who, in 1940, lived in foreign countries or in the outlying Territories and Possessions of the United States.

Farm residence in 1940.—In the tables on migration status, in-migrants are also classified according to whether or not they lived on a farm in 1940. The group classified as living on farms in 1940 probably consists chiefly of persons who had moved from farms outside of Muskegon County to nonfarm residences within the County. This group includes, however, some persons living on farms within the County in 1944 who had migrated from farms elsewhere in the State or outside of the State since 1940. On the other hand, it does not include persons who left farms in the rural part of the County to take up residence in Muskegon city or in other nonfarm parts of the County; such persons are classified as nonmigrants.

Characteristics of in-migrants.—In addition to the classifications by sex, which are included in all of the tables on migration status of individuals, tables 12 to 14 present data on age, marital status, and employment status of the resident population classified by migration status and 1940 farm residence of in-migrants. These tables provide information regarding the effects of in-migration upon the characteristics of the population, and the importance of in-migrants as an element in the labor supply. In addition, data on household relationships for in-migrants are presented in table 17.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Type of household.—Each individual in the resident population was classified according to the type of household in which he was living. Two broad types of households are distinguished in this classification: (1) Private households, and (2) quasi households, the latter group being subdivided into lodginghouses, hotels and dormitories, and institutions. The various types of households are defined below:

(1) **Private households.**—A "private household" includes the related family members and the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, servants, or hired hands, who occupied the same living quarters and shared common housekeeping arrangements. A person living alone (except in a hotel or dormitory) or a small group of unrelated persons sharing the same living accommodations as "partners" was also counted as a private household. However, a household containing more than 10 lodgers was classified as a quasi household rather than as a private household.

(2) **Quasi households** comprise the following:

(a) **Lodginghouses.**—This category is made up of households containing 11 or more lodgers. All persons in a lodginghouse, including the proprietor and any relatives living with him, as well as the lodgers, were regarded as constituting a single quasi household.

(b) **Hotels and dormitories.**—This category comprises all hotels and dormitories in the County. The resident occupants of each hotel or dormitory were regarded as a single quasi household.

(c) **Institutions.**—Institutions include prisons, reformatories, jails, mental institutions, homes for the aged, infirm, or needy, sanitariums, hospitals, religious establishments, etc. All residents of an institution, including superintendents and other officers, resident employees and staff members, as well as inmates, were regarded as members of one institutional quasi household.

One person in each household or quasi household (except in institutions) was designated as the head, that is, the person regarded as the head by the members of the household. In the classification by type of household, separate figures are shown for heads and other household members (except for institutions). The figures for heads represent the number of households or quasi households of each specified type. For example, the number of heads of hotels and dormitories represents the total number of hotels and dormitories, rather than the number of rooms or suites of rooms in such establishments.

Relationship to head of private household.—Each resident member of a private household was further classified according to his relationship to the head of the household, as head, wife, other relative, or not relative of head. These four relationship categories are described below:

(1) **Head of private household.**—The head of a private household is usually a married man and the chief breadwinner or "economic head" of the family. In some cases, however, the head is a dependent or is the only adult member of the household.

(2) **Wife.**—This category includes only the wives of heads of private households. Since any other married women who were living in the household are excluded, the number of females shown in the category "wife" is less than the number of married women shown in tables presenting statistics on marital status.

(3) Other relative of head.—This category includes all persons living in private households, other than the head and wife, who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. It includes such relatives of the head as sons, daughters, stepchildren, adopted children, grandchildren, nephews, cousins, uncles, parents-in-law, children-in-law, grandparents, brothers, and brothers-in-law, if these were resident members of the household.

(4) Not relative of head.—This class comprises all persons in private households who were not related to the head. In addition to lodgers, roomers, and boarders, the category includes servants and hired hands living with the family, unrelated partners who shared the living quarters of the head, foster children, and wards.

Private families.—In a private household, the head of the household and those resident household members, if any, who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption were regarded as constituting a private family. The number of private families is therefore the same as the number of private households, and the heads of private families are the same as the heads of private households.

Type of family.—In this report, statistics are presented for private families with resident head, classified according to sex and marital status of the head and number of resident children under 10 years old in the family. This classification is designated "type of family."

Families with male head are divided into two groups according to marital status of head: Married, wife present; and other marital status. A family with a resident male head "married, wife present," is termed a "normal family." Resident male heads of "other marital status" include those who were married but whose wives were not enumerated as resident members of the same household, as well as those who were widowed, divorced, or single.

For families with female head, the two marital status classes shown are: Married, husband absent; and other marital status. Women were not classified as heads of families if their husbands were living in the household at the time of enumeration. The group of resident female heads "married, husband absent," consists of female heads whose husbands were not living in the same household or were returned as visitors. Female heads of "other marital status" comprise those who were widowed, divorced, or single.

In the classification of families by number of children under 10 years old, all children under that age are included who were reported as resident members of the household and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Grandchildren, nephews, and other related children not sons or daughters of the head are included. Stepchildren are included, but not foster children or wards.

Married couples.—In addition to the figures relating to households and families, statistics are presented for resident married couples, classified by type of household and other characteristics. A resident married couple is defined as a man and wife, both reported as resident, who were living together in the same household or quasi household, with or without children and other relatives.

The following classes of resident married couples are shown in this report:

(1) In primary families.—These are married couples in private households, in which the husband was returned as the household head. The number of married couples in primary families is the same as the number of normal families.

(2) In subfamilies.—These are married couples in private households, in which the husband was not the head of the household. Subfamilies are divided into (a) those who were related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption, and (b) subfamilies not related to the household head. Related subfamilies consist for the most part of sons or sons-in-law and their wives, sharing the living quarters of their parents or parents-in-law. Subfamilies not related to the head are in most cases couples living as lodgers in private households, although servant couples living in the homes of their employers are also included.

(3) In quasi households.—This group consists of resident married men and their wives living in lodginghouses, hotels, dormitories, and institutions. The resident proprietor of a lodginghouse is included if he was married and living with his wife in the lodginghouse.

Characteristics of households, families, and married couples.—Statistics on age and sex of the resident population, classified by type of household and relationship to household head, are presented in tables 15 and 16. Data on migration status by type of household and relationship to head are given in table 17, which indicates the types of housing accommodations that were found by in-migrants to Muskegon County. The figures for in-migrant heads and relatives of heads give an indication of the number and types of families that had moved into the County since 1940. Married couples in each type of household are classified by age of husband (table 19).

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied dwelling units.—An occupied dwelling unit is the space occupied by a private household or by a lodginghouse containing 11 or more lodgers or roomers. A dwelling unit may be a detached house; a tenement, flat, or apartment in a larger building; a room or apartment in a structure primarily devoted to business or other nonresidential purposes; or a tourist cabin, railroad car, boat, tent, etc.

Data on occupied dwelling units presented in this report cover both units occupied by households with a resident head and the small number of households with a visitor head. Occupied dwelling units are classified as (1) occupied by private household, that is, by a household containing no lodgers or not more than 10 lodgers, and (2) occupied as lodginghouses, that is, by a household containing 11 or more lodgers.

Resident-occupied and visitor-occupied dwelling units.—The category "resident-occupied dwelling units" comprises the dwelling units occupied by households whose heads are residents. The category "visitor-occupied dwelling units" comprises the dwelling units occupied by households whose heads are visitors.

In a visitor-occupied dwelling unit the entire household is usually composed of visitors but some have members who are residents. Many of these dwelling units are seasonally-occupied dwelling units, or are dwelling units for transients such as tourists cabins and trailers.

The category "resident-occupied dwelling units" is approximately comparable with that of "occupied dwelling units" for 1940; "visitor-occupied dwelling units" for 1944 is approximately comparable with dwelling units classified in 1940 as "vacant, occupied by nonresident household." In 1940 any person who had a home elsewhere to which he planned to return was reallocated to that home from the place where he was enumerated. In 1944 many such persons were enumerated as residents of the place where they were found. This difference in treatment results in some increase in the number of resident-occupied dwelling units in this area in 1944. In part, however, this increase is offset by the 1940 practice of enumerating a dwelling unit as "occupied" if it contained one or more residents, whereas in 1944 a dwelling unit was classified as "visitor occupied" if the head of the household occupying the unit was a visitor, regardless of the residence status of other occupants of the unit.

The number of occupied dwelling units classified by residence status of occupants is presented in table 20. Table 21 presents the number of resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944, and indicates the change in number of occupied dwelling units since 1940 in the County, by minor civil divisions, and in the metropolitan district and city.

Number of rooms.—In determining the number of rooms in each dwelling unit, all rooms that were used or available for use as living quarters for the household were counted. Bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, screened porches, or unfinished rooms in the basement or attic were not counted as rooms. A kitchen was reported as a separate room if it was partitioned off from floor to ceiling; a kitchenette and a

dinette separated only by shelves or cabinets were counted as one room. Rooms used for office purposes by a person, such as a doctor or a lawyer, who lived in the dwelling unit were included, but rooms used as a store or shop for business were excluded.

The definition of a room is the same as in the 1940 census. Table 22 presents the number of rooms in resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944, and the number of rooms in all occupied dwelling units in 1944.

Number of resident occupants.—All persons in a household who were enumerated as residents were counted in determining the number of resident occupants of each dwelling unit. Persons related to the head, lodgers, servants, guests, and foster children or wards who were residents are included in the number of resident occupants. Residents who were temporarily absent also were included. Students away at resident colleges, boarding schools, etc., and members of the armed forces who were living away from their usual place of resi-

dence because of military service, were not enumerated as residents at their usual place of residence, and consequently are not included in the number of resident occupants.

Table 23 presents the number of resident occupants of resident-occupied dwelling units in 1940 and 1944.

Persons per room.—Table 24 presents the number of resident occupants of resident-occupied dwelling units classified by number of rooms. This table provides a measure of the crowding or lack of crowding in housing accommodations of different size.

Table 25 is derived from the figures shown in table 24. The number of persons per room, used as an index of crowding, was obtained by dividing the number of resident occupants by the number of rooms. The data are shown for places with different numbers of rooms. Comparable data for 1940 on persons per room (although not by number of rooms) may be obtained from State table 23 in Volume II of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Housing, entitled "General Characteristics."

TABLE 1.—RESIDENT POPULATION, 1944 AND 1940, AND POPULATION PRESENT, 1944, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY
(A minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

AREA	RESIDENT POPULATION						POPULATION PRESENT, JUNE, 1944	
	June, 1944	April 1, 1940	Increase, 1940 to 1944		Residents present, June, 1944	Residents temporarily absent, June, 1944	Total	Visitors
			Number	Percent				
Muskegon County.....	106,079	94,501	13,578	14.4	106,747	1,382	108,848	2,101
Muskegon Metropolitan District ¹	87,538	77,118	10,415	13.5	86,439	1,094	88,066	1,627
Muskegon city.....	50,215	47,697	2,518	5.3	49,518	697	50,619	1,101
Outside city.....	37,318	29,421	7,897	26.8	36,921	397	37,447	586
Muskegon township.....	9,494	6,067	3,427	56.5	9,391	103	9,602	211
Muskegon Heights city.....	17,629	16,047	1,582	9.9	17,411	218	17,612	201
North Muskegon city.....	1,937	1,694	243	14.3	1,922	15	1,983	11
Norton township.....	8,258	5,613	2,645	47.1	8,197	61	8,300	108
Remainder of Muskegon County.....	20,546	17,383	3,163	18.2	20,308	238	20,782	474
Blue Lake township.....	214	189	25	13.2	212	2	216	4
Casnovia township ²	1,411	1,478	-67	-4.5	1,393	18	1,438	45
Casnovia village ³	151	176	-24	-13.7	149	2	149	-
Cedar Creek township.....	592	511	81	15.9	587	5	590	3
Delton township.....	2,282	1,703	579	34.0	2,246	34	2,384	136
Egelston township.....	2,636	1,716	920	53.6	2,581	55	2,640	59
Fruitland township.....	1,180	1,040	140	13.5	1,179	1	1,193	14
Fruitport township ⁴	3,076	2,330	746	32.0	3,030	46	3,108	73
Fruitport village.....	491	458	33	7.2	491	-	497	6
Holton township.....	805	925	-120	-13.0	799	6	811	12
Laketon township.....	1,430	1,077	353	32.8	1,428	2	1,445	17
Montague city.....	1,193	1,099	94	8.6	1,180	13	1,197	17
Montague township.....	524	392	132	33.7	507	17	517	10
Moorland township.....	922	872	50	5.7	922	-	944	22
Ravenna township ⁴	1,447	1,468	-21	-1.4	1,412	35	1,488	16
Ravenna village.....	460	451	9	2.0	426	34	430	4
Sullivan township.....	726	660	66	10.0	723	3	727	4
Whitehall city ⁴	1,580	1,407	173	12.3	1,579	1	1,619	40
Whitehall township ⁴	145	127	18	14.2	145	-	145	1
White River township.....	388	389	-6	-1.5	383	5	384	1

¹ This is not an officially constituted metropolitan district but contains areas that would have been included under the regulations set up for metropolitan districts in 1940.

² Includes data for village of same name.

³ Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had a population of 114 in 1940.

⁴ Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in 1943.

TABLE 2.—COLOR, MIGRATION STATUS, AGE, AND SEX OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY: 1944

AREA AND SEX	Total population	COLOR		MIGRATION STATUS			AGE (YEARS)									
		White	Non-white	Non-migrant	In-migrant	Not re-ported	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Not re-ported	
TOTAL																
Muskegon County.....	106,079	108,237	4,842	88,171	19,083	825	12,415	19,342	15,013	17,293	15,666	12,844	8,499	6,599	408	
Muskegon Metropolitan District.....	87,538	82,849	4,684	70,950	15,847	786	9,775	15,015	12,383	14,369	13,191	10,691	6,808	4,940	363	
Muskegon city.....	50,215	48,665	1,550	41,007	8,698	510	4,917	8,024	7,225	7,717	7,629	6,592	4,424	3,416	271	
Outside city.....	37,318	34,184	3,134	29,943	7,149	226	4,858	6,991	5,158	6,652	4,099	2,338	1,524	92		
Muskegon township.....	9,494	9,389	105	7,283	2,157	54	1,505	1,919	1,231	1,991	1,274	896	300	264		
Muskegon Heights city.....	17,629	14,992	2,637	14,294	3,319	116	1,927	3,046	2,590	2,999	2,698	2,169	1,255	788		
North Muskegon city.....	1,937	1,934	3	1,666	268	8	209	338	232	288	351	277	154	118		
Norton township.....	8,258	7,869	389	6,700	1,610	48	1,207	1,688	985	1,574	1,244	787	473	300		
Remainder of Muskegon County.....	20,546	20,388	158	17,221	3,286	89	2,640	4,327	2,680	2,924	2,475	2,153	1,693	1,659		
Blue Lake township.....	214	185	29	154	58	2	13	85	34	14	28	31	34	23		
Casnovia township ²	1,411	1,409	2	1,228	179	4	166	281	181	172	142	143	141	135		
Casnovia village ³	151	151	-	128	23	-	17	27	11	11	15	20	22	28		
Cedar Creek township.....	592	585	7	496	96	4	80	130	78	78	72	58	47	58		
Delton township.....	2,282	2,282	-	1,878	405	4	385	533	263	360	256	213	153	153		
Egelston township.....	2,636	2,568	68	2,045	589	6	453	624	347	480	329	306	154	119		
Fruitland township.....	1,180	1,190	-	671	500	9	141	231	152	136	149	139	121	111		
Fruitport township ⁴	3,076	3,074	2	2,707	366	3	430	719	374	502	417	296	183	153		
Fruitport village.....	491	491	-	440	48	3	55	106	68	69	73	56	37	31		
Holton township.....	805	802	3	796	4	5	87	148	125	103	81	85	87	87		
Laketon township.....	1,430	1,425	5	1,207	211	12	177	276	163	256	202	169	107	76		
Montague city.....	1,193	1,190	3	992	179	22	143	219	137	177	148	117	108	143		
Montague township.....	524	518	6	428	95	1	65	158	66	56	69	44	22	44		
Moorland township.....	922	914	8	804	117	1	125	187	147	124	94	101	101	52		
Ravenna township ⁴	1,447	1,445	2	1,305	129	13	162	223	233	176	145	180	134	127		
Ravenna village.....	460	460	-	436	24	-	45	98	67	65	51	47	46	56		
Sullivan township.....	726	715	11	706	20	-	90	194	111	93	76	61	47	34		
Whitehall city ⁴	1,580	1,573	7	1,366	208	6	148	229	161	186	218	200	194	233		
Whitehall township ⁴	145	145	-	110	34	1	20	22	15	27	10	25	14	11		
White River township.....	388	378	10	338	50	-	35	68	48	34	39	66	41	45		
MALE																
Muskegon County.....	51,870	49,230	2,640	41,808	9,511	551	6,386	9,830	5,061	7,463	8,142	6,910	4,584	3,286		
Muskegon Metropolitan District.....	41,650	39,104	2,546	33,240	7,903	507	4,966	7,590	4,008	6,150	6,858	5,763	3,600	2,451		
Muskegon city.....	23,545	22,636	909	18,806	4,398	379	2,521	3,923	2,290	3,219	3,698	3,537	2,266	1,525		
Outside city.....	18,105	16,468	1,637	14,432	3,505	128	2,445	3,607	1,716	2,931	2,960	2,226	1,334	826		
Muskegon township.....	4,699	4,641	58	3,621	1,050	28	795	999	431	580	565	488	286	201		
Muskegon Heights city.....	8,370	7,011	1,359	6,702	1,658	65	954	1,224	879	1,299	1,404	1,127	709	396		
North Muskegon city.....	896	896	-	774	120	2	105	167	66	105	178	136	80	56		
Norton township.....	4,140	3,920	220	3,385	772	33	590	917	352	707	692	433	259	173		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—COLOR, MIGRATION STATUS, AGE, AND SEX OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY: 1944—Continued

Table with columns: AREA AND SEX, Total population, COLOR (White, Non-white), MIGRATION STATUS (Non-migrant, In-migrant, Not reported), AGE (YEARS) (Under 5, 5 to 14, 15 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 and over, Not reported).

1 Includes data for village of same name.
2 Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had a population of 114 in 1940.
3 Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in 1943.

TABLE 3.—AGE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND CITY, 1944 AND 1940, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1944

AGE AND SEX	NUMBER					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	Muskegon County		Muskegon Metropolitan District, 1944 ¹	Muskegon city		Muskegon County		Muskegon Metropolitan District, 1944 ¹	Muskegon city	
	1944	1940		1944	1940	1944	1940		1944	1940
Total	108,079	94,501	87,833	50,215	47,697	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	12,415	8,732	9,775	4,917	3,968	11.5	9.2	11.2	9.8	8.3
5 to 9 years.....	10,122	8,223	7,774	4,096	3,721	9.4	8.7	8.9	8.2	7.8
10 to 14 years.....	9,220	8,495	7,241	3,928	4,086	8.5	9.0	8.3	7.8	8.6
15 to 19 years.....	8,196	8,894	6,626	3,890	4,467	7.6	9.4	7.6	7.7	9.4
20 to 24 years.....	8,817	8,421	5,757	3,335	4,276	8.3	8.9	6.6	6.6	9.0
25 to 29 years.....	8,411	8,095	6,955	3,697	4,105	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.4	8.5
30 to 34 years.....	8,882	7,254	7,414	4,020	3,717	8.2	7.7	8.5	8.0	7.8
35 to 39 years.....	8,270	6,719	6,959	3,933	3,460	7.7	7.1	8.0	7.8	7.3
40 to 44 years.....	7,396	6,059	6,232	3,698	3,257	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.4	6.8
45 to 49 years.....	6,568	5,878	5,524	3,358	3,131	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.6
50 to 54 years.....	6,276	5,033	5,167	3,234	2,677	5.8	5.3	5.9	6.4	5.6
55 to 59 years.....	4,933	3,927	3,930	2,506	2,121	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.5
60 to 64 years.....	3,515	3,034	2,876	1,913	1,617	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.4
65 to 69 years.....	2,762	2,341	2,093	1,438	1,224	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.6
70 to 74 years.....	1,857	1,644	1,368	941	905	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
75 years and over.....	1,930	1,747	1,474	1,040	950	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0
Not reported.....	408	-	363	271	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.5	-
Male	51,870	48,034	41,650	23,545	23,743	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	6,328	4,453	4,966	2,521	1,921	12.2	9.3	11.9	10.7	8.3
5 to 9 years.....	5,123	4,223	3,907	2,010	1,853	9.9	8.5	9.4	8.5	7.8
10 to 14 years.....	4,708	4,271	3,628	1,978	2,049	9.1	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.6
15 to 19 years.....	3,438	4,434	2,707	1,551	2,104	6.5	9.2	6.5	6.6	9.2
20 to 24 years.....	1,628	4,011	1,801	789	2,031	3.1	8.4	3.1	3.1	8.6
25 to 29 years.....	3,210	4,034	2,823	1,356	1,993	6.2	8.4	6.3	5.8	8.4
30 to 34 years.....	4,253	3,672	3,628	1,853	1,890	8.2	7.6	8.5	7.9	7.7
35 to 39 years.....	4,228	3,470	3,548	1,972	1,763	8.1	7.2	8.2	8.4	7.6
40 to 44 years.....	3,916	3,113	3,315	1,923	1,643	7.5	6.5	8.0	8.2	6.9
45 to 49 years.....	3,499	3,188	2,923	1,792	1,643	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.5	6.9
50 to 54 years.....	3,411	2,664	2,940	1,745	1,366	6.6	5.5	6.8	7.4	5.8
55 to 59 years.....	2,617	2,056	2,098	1,287	1,075	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.5	4.5
60 to 64 years.....	1,907	1,600	1,502	979	825	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.5
65 to 69 years.....	1,455	1,188	1,092	720	607	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.6
70 to 74 years.....	910	823	651	425	434	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
75 years and over.....	961	867	708	480	457	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
Not reported.....	288	-	264	206	-	0.5	-	0.6	0.9	-
Female	56,209	46,467	46,183	26,670	23,954	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	6,089	4,279	4,809	2,396	1,988	10.8	9.1	10.5	9.0	8.3
5 to 9 years.....	4,994	4,000	3,867	2,086	1,868	9.9	8.6	8.4	7.8	7.8
10 to 14 years.....	4,512	4,224	3,613	1,956	2,037	9.0	9.1	7.8	7.3	8.5
15 to 19 years.....	4,758	4,460	3,919	2,339	2,323	8.5	9.6	8.5	8.8	9.5
20 to 24 years.....	5,189	4,410	4,456	2,596	2,245	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.4
25 to 29 years.....	5,201	4,062	4,332	2,341	2,112	9.8	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.8
30 to 34 years.....	4,629	3,592	3,627	2,157	1,827	8.2	7.7	8.5	8.1	7.9
35 to 39 years.....	4,044	3,249	3,416	1,961	1,697	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.1
40 to 44 years.....	3,480	2,946	2,917	1,770	1,624	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8
45 to 49 years.....	3,069	2,744	2,601	1,556	1,489	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.2
50 to 54 years.....	2,855	2,369	2,327	1,429	1,311	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5
55 to 59 years.....	2,266	1,871	1,832	1,219	1,056	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.4
60 to 64 years.....	1,709	1,434	1,374	839	792	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.3
65 to 69 years.....	1,207	1,188	1,006	715	617	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.6
70 to 74 years.....	947	821	617	515	471	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0
75 years and over.....	1,013	880	756	560	493	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.1
Not reported.....	120	-	99	65	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-

¹ Statistics for 1940 are not available.

TABLE 4.—AGE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION AND OF THE POPULATION PRESENT, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY: 1944

AGE	RESIDENT POPULATION										POPULATION PRESENT				
	Total			Residents present			Residents temporarily absent				Total			Visitors	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	108,079	51,870	56,209	106,747	51,308	55,444	1,322	567	765	108,648	52,270	56,378	2,101	957	1,144
Under 15 years.....	31,757	16,156	15,601	31,460	16,014	15,446	297	142	155	31,901	16,214	15,687	441	200	241
15 to 19 years.....	8,196	3,438	4,758	8,072	3,888	4,689	124	50	74	8,349	3,458	4,798	177	73	104
20 to 24 years.....	8,817	1,628	5,189	8,674	1,568	5,086	143	40	103	8,938	1,704	5,204	234	116	118
25 to 29 years.....	8,411	3,210	5,201	8,298	3,174	5,118	119	36	83	8,496	3,255	5,341	84	81	123
30 to 34 years.....	8,882	4,253	4,629	8,735	4,211	4,574	97	43	54	8,921	4,289	4,632	136	58	78
35 to 39 years.....	15,666	8,148	7,524	15,499	8,054	7,445	167	83	79	15,646	8,113	7,531	147	61	86
40 to 44 years.....	12,844	6,910	5,934	12,705	6,847	5,858	139	63	76	12,872	6,920	5,952	167	73	74
45 to 54 years.....	8,495	4,324	3,973	8,396	4,421	3,915	103	43	60	8,531	4,343	3,941	135	43	92
55 to 64 years.....	6,599	3,325	3,273	6,499	3,209	3,209	100	36	64	6,584	3,343	3,341	125	53	122
65 years and over.....	408	288	120	365	261	104	43	27	16	400	275	125	809	209	66
Not reported.....															

TABLE 5.—MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

AREA AND AGE	MALE						FEMALE					
	Total	Single	Married			Widowed and divorced	Total	Single	Married			Widowed and divorced
			Total	Spouse present	Spouse absent				Total	Spouse present	Spouse absent	
MUSKEGON COUNTY												
Total, 15 and over.....	55,714	7,197	26,252	24,702	1,550	2,265	40,608	8,477	27,757	24,702	3,055	4,374
15 to 19 years.....	3,435	5,351	77	55	22	5	4,765	4,141	611	286	315	11
20 to 24 years.....	1,628	762	858	762	86	8	5,189	1,884	3,218	2,082	1,136	87
25 to 29 years.....	3,210	443	2,768	2,600	169	28	5,201	729	4,343	3,655	688	129
30 to 34 years.....	4,253	357	3,896	3,679	217	66	4,629	379	4,108	3,772	336	142
35 to 44 years.....	8,142	754	7,388	6,744	644	263	7,524	527	6,611	5,346	265	396
45 to 54 years.....	6,910	647	6,263	5,475	788	418	5,954	360	4,779	4,627	152	795
55 to 64 years.....	4,524	463	4,061	3,522	215	624	3,975	248	2,772	2,683	89	955
65 years and over.....	3,326	272	3,054	2,012	105	937	3,273	183	1,241	1,177	64	1,649
Not reported.....	288	168	104	55	49	16	120	26	74	64	10	20
MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT												
Total, 15 and over.....	29,084	5,776	21,486	20,077	1,409	1,882	33,649	7,256	22,713	20,077	2,636	3,680
15 to 19 years.....	2,707	2,642	65	45	18	2	5,919	5,411	499	239	280	9
20 to 24 years.....	1,801	578	1,223	832	86	5	4,456	1,687	2,690	1,685	1,005	79
25 to 29 years.....	2,625	361	2,264	2,108	151	25	4,352	661	3,552	2,957	595	119
30 to 34 years.....	3,527	305	3,222	3,021	142	59	5,887	337	5,425	5,121	304	125
35 to 44 years.....	6,858	629	6,229	5,621	575	253	6,333	490	5,494	5,270	224	349
45 to 54 years.....	5,763	536	5,227	4,528	544	355	4,928	308	3,926	3,806	120	694
55 to 64 years.....	5,600	365	5,235	4,611	186	438	5,206	199	2,170	2,102	68	637
65 years and over.....	2,451	200	2,251	1,470	79	702	2,489	142	897	846	51	1,450
Not reported.....	264	160	89	41	48	15	99	21	60	51	9	18
MUSKEGON CITY												
Total, 15 and over.....	17,041	5,627	12,289	11,555	936	1,125	20,285	4,750	12,984	11,555	1,631	2,499
15 to 19 years.....	1,551	1,512	37	27	10	2	2,359	2,056	278	131	147	5
20 to 24 years.....	739	560	179	317	59	3	2,596	1,089	1,455	837	618	52
25 to 29 years.....	1,556	251	1,305	1,080	76	19	2,341	457	1,807	1,441	366	77
30 to 34 years.....	1,865	208	1,621	1,526	95	34	2,157	242	1,830	1,639	191	85
35 to 44 years.....	5,898	412	5,337	5,098	239	149	5,731	374	3,152	3,012	140	205
45 to 54 years.....	5,537	381	5,098	4,598	255	205	5,055	239	2,376	2,298	78	440
55 to 64 years.....	2,266	250	2,016	1,686	124	256	2,158	154	1,419	1,375	44	585
65 years and over.....	1,625	151	1,409	999	50	445	1,791	121	635	595	40	1,045
Not reported.....	206	142	52	22	30	12	65	18	32	25	7	15

TABLE 6.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND CITY, JUNE, 1944, AND MARCH, 1940, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND YEAR	MUSKEGON COUNTY						MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			MUSKEGON CITY		
	Number			Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
1944												
Population, 14 years and over.....	78,161	56,639	41,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	64,197	29,833	34,364	38,074	17,456	20,618
In labor force.....	45,519	31,770	15,749	58.2	56.7	55.1	36,128	26,016	12,112	22,930	15,235	7,693
Employed.....	44,650	31,418	13,232	57.1	55.8	51.9	37,450	25,750	11,700	22,608	15,093	7,515
At full-time work.....	38,317	27,905	10,412	49.0	78.2	25.1	31,936	22,754	9,182	19,505	13,543	5,962
In civilian work.....	38,228	27,818	10,410	48.9	75.9	25.1	31,883	22,702	9,181	19,466	13,505	5,961
In armed forces ¹	89	87	2	0.1	0.2	-	53	52	1	39	38	1
At part-time work.....	4,604	2,381	2,223	5.9	6.5	5.4	4,006	2,009	1,997	2,357	1,108	1,249
With a job but not at work.....	1,729	1,132	597	2.2	3.1	1.4	1,508	987	521	746	442	304
Unemployed (seeking work).....	869	352	517	1.1	1.0	1.2	678	266	412	322	142	180
Not in labor force.....	32,642	4,869	27,773	41.8	15.5	66.9	26,069	5,817	22,252	15,144	2,201	12,943
In housework at home.....	22,494	-	22,494	28.8	-	54.2	18,019	-	18,019	10,377	-	10,377
In school.....	5,310	1,689	2,141	4.9	4.8	5.2	3,376	1,495	1,883	1,906	810	1,096
Unable to work.....	3,435	1,780	1,645	4.4	4.9	4.0	2,543	1,268	1,277	1,654	800	854
In institutions.....	193	114	79	0.2	0.3	0.2	184	108	78	93	42	51
Other.....	1,774	911	863	2.3	2.5	2.1	1,214	628	588	681	348	333
Employment status not reported.....	936	385	551	1.2	1.1	1.3	755	326	407	453	207	251
1940												
Population, 14 years and over.....	70,754	55,888	34,846	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	36,791	18,289	18,502
In labor force.....	37,636	29,161	8,475	53.2	51.8	24.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	19,973	14,821	5,152
Employed.....	31,838	24,411	7,427	45.0	48.0	21.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	17,212	12,636	4,576
At work.....	30,916	23,708	7,215	43.7	46.0	20.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	16,744	12,287	4,457
With a job but not at work.....	822	708	114	1.5	2.0	0.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	468	349	119
Unemployed.....	5,798	4,750	1,048	8.2	13.2	3.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	2,761	2,185	576
Seeking work.....	5,140	2,448	2,692	4.4	6.8	2.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,534	1,170	364
On public emergency work.....	2,658	2,302	356	3.8	6.4	1.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,227	1,015	212
Not in labor force.....	33,098	6,727	26,371	46.8	18.7	75.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	16,818	3,468	13,350
In housework at home.....	21,279	189	21,110	30.1	0.5	60.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	10,665	77	10,588
In school.....	6,666	5,890	3,276	9.7	10.0	9.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	3,555	1,979	1,576
Unable to work.....	5,284	2,051	1,255	4.6	5.7	3.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,744	1,045	699
In institutions.....	204	127	77	0.5	0.4	0.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	95	54	39
Other and not reported.....	1,465	810	655	2.1	2.3	1.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	761	413	348

¹ Members of the armed forces living off military and naval reservations.

² Comprises 598 persons reported as not at work and 540 persons for whom no report was made as to whether or not they were at work.

³ Statistics not available.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100)

AREA, AGE, AND SEX	Population	IN LABOR FORCE				NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
		Total		At full-time work	Other	Total	In house-work at home	In school	Unable to work or in institutions	Other	Employment status not reported
		Number	Percent of population								
MUSKEGON COUNTY											
Male, 14 and over.....	36,639	31,770	86.7	27,905	3,865	4,869	-	1,669	1,904	911	385
14 to 17 years.....	3,631	1,798	49.5	789	1,009	1,833	-	1,596	21	126	100
18 and 19 years.....	727	608	83.6	451	157	119	-	71	13	25	10
20 to 24 years.....	1,628	1,518	93.3	1,338	185	110	-	12	35	44	19
25 to 29 years.....	3,210	3,133	97.6	2,792	341	77	-	-	27	32	18
30 to 34 years.....	4,253	4,180	98.3	3,820	360	78	-	-	34	27	12
35 to 44 years.....	8,142	7,956	97.7	7,281	675	186	-	-	94	61	31
45 to 54 years.....	6,910	6,650	96.2	6,145	505	280	-	-	145	86	29
55 to 64 years.....	4,524	4,072	90.0	3,686	386	452	-	-	287	132	33
65 years and over.....	3,326	1,675	50.4	1,443	232	1,651	-	-	1,243	378	35
Not reported.....	298	180	62.5	165	15	108	-	-	5	5	98
Female, 14 and over.....	41,522	18,749	45.1	10,412	3,337	27,773	22,494	2,141	1,724	863	551
14 to 17 years.....	3,678	1,218	33.1	511	707	2,460	226	1,925	28	159	122
18 and 19 years.....	1,999	1,376	68.8	1,095	281	623	307	190	39	92	15
20 to 24 years.....	5,189	2,324	44.8	2,352	472	2,365	2,040	31	64	169	61
25 to 29 years.....	5,201	1,741	33.5	1,416	325	3,460	3,269	5	59	72	55
30 to 34 years.....	4,629	1,849	39.9	1,058	291	3,280	3,143	-	49	38	50
35 to 44 years.....	7,584	2,574	34.2	1,966	588	4,950	4,719	-	91	45	95
45 to 54 years.....	5,984	1,613	27.2	1,212	401	4,321	4,073	-	121	65	62
55 to 64 years.....	3,975	906	22.8	605	201	3,169	2,845	-	218	75	31
65 years and over.....	3,873	196	5.0	132	64	3,077	1,835	-	1,060	148	39
Not reported.....	120	52	43.3	45	7	68	37	-	5	5	21
MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT											
Male, 14 and over.....	29,833	26,016	87.2	22,754	3,262	3,817	-	1,493	1,372	626	326
14 to 17 years.....	2,998	1,337	44.6	477	860	1,561	-	1,418	13	59	71
18 and 19 years.....	548	453	82.7	322	130	95	-	63	8	16	8
20 to 24 years.....	1,801	1,212	67.3	1,043	169	89	-	12	27	35	15
25 to 29 years.....	2,623	2,559	97.6	2,264	295	64	-	-	21	28	15
30 to 34 years.....	3,527	3,483	98.7	3,156	307	64	-	-	31	22	11
35 to 44 years.....	6,958	6,710	97.9	6,135	575	148	-	-	75	45	25
45 to 54 years.....	5,763	5,558	96.3	5,134	428	211	-	-	115	69	26
55 to 64 years.....	3,500	3,237	92.5	2,371	318	313	-	-	187	95	31
65 years and over.....	2,431	1,280	52.6	1,103	177	1,171	-	-	690	254	27
Not reported.....	264	163	61.7	148	15	101	-	-	4	3	94
Female, 14 and over.....	34,364	12,112	35.3	9,122	2,930	22,222	18,019	1,868	1,355	538	407
14 to 17 years.....	2,933	945	32.2	375	570	1,968	118	1,698	19	70	83
18 and 19 years.....	1,701	1,209	71.1	968	241	492	246	150	21	64	11
20 to 24 years.....	4,456	2,560	57.5	2,131	429	1,896	1,618	31	58	146	48
25 to 29 years.....	4,332	1,559	36.0	1,262	297	2,773	2,624	4	54	58	38
30 to 34 years.....	3,887	1,205	31.0	942	263	2,662	2,570	-	41	31	40
35 to 44 years.....	6,333	2,293	36.2	1,759	534	4,040	3,853	-	79	37	21
45 to 54 years.....	4,923	1,410	28.6	1,052	358	3,513	3,325	-	102	44	47
55 to 64 years.....	3,206	719	22.4	544	175	2,427	2,242	-	170	52	23
65 years and over.....	2,489	154	6.2	108	56	2,325	1,397	-	612	86	30
Not reported.....	99	48	48.5	41	7	51	26	-	4	5	16
MUSKEGON CITY											
Male, 14 and over.....	17,436	15,235	87.4	13,543	1,692	2,201	-	810	642	348	201
14 to 17 years.....	1,618	770	47.6	244	525	848	-	771	5	21	21
18 and 19 years.....	328	279	85.1	207	72	49	-	33	5	7	4
20 to 24 years.....	739	690	93.4	614	76	49	-	6	15	19	9
25 to 29 years.....	1,856	1,328	71.9	1,213	115	28	-	-	9	13	6
30 to 34 years.....	1,863	1,838	98.7	1,710	188	25	-	-	14	6	5
35 to 44 years.....	3,993	3,824	95.8	3,580	244	74	-	-	40	24	10
45 to 54 years.....	3,537	3,421	96.7	3,194	227	116	-	-	67	36	13
55 to 64 years.....	2,286	2,105	92.0	1,903	201	160	-	-	99	50	11
65 years and over.....	1,623	860	52.9	760	100	765	-	-	585	170	10
Not reported.....	206	119	57.8	118	8	87	-	-	8	2	28
Female, 14 and over.....	20,638	7,695	37.3	5,962	1,733	12,943	10,377	1,096	908	338	222
14 to 17 years.....	1,639	553	33.8	198	355	1,136	64	994	7	30	21
18 and 19 years.....	1,055	790	75.0	635	145	275	188	91	10	30	6
20 to 24 years.....	2,596	1,643	63.3	1,422	226	940	800	19	25	76	22
25 to 29 years.....	2,341	951	40.6	600	151	1,890	1,314	8	27	25	22
30 to 34 years.....	2,157	718	33.2	564	152	1,441	1,378	-	28	20	20
35 to 44 years.....	3,731	1,461	39.2	1,127	314	2,890	2,178	-	49	24	39
45 to 54 years.....	3,056	926	30.3	697	229	2,129	2,012	-	55	34	28
55 to 64 years.....	2,158	527	24.4	402	119	1,651	1,477	-	107	32	15
65 years and over.....	1,791	113	6.3	80	29	1,672	1,004	-	592	59	16
Not reported.....	65	34	52.3	31	3	31	17	-	4	3	7

TABLE 9.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESIDENT WOMEN 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY:
JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100)

AGE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	All women	Single	MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT			MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT			WIDOWED AND DIVORCED		
			Total	Having no children under 10 years old	Having 1 or more children under 10	Total	Having no children under 10 years old	Having 1 or more children under 10	Total	Having no children under 10 years old	Having 1 or more children under 10
Total, 18 to 64 years old.....	34,451	5,615	25,412	12,798	10,614	2,925	1,750	1,175	2,501	2,215	288
In labor force.....	12,285	4,758	4,550	3,555	1,195	1,680	1,255	405	1,555	1,164	171
Percent.....	35.7	84.4	19.4	28.2	11.5	58.8	71.7	34.5	55.4	52.6	59.4
At full-time work.....	9,724	5,899	4,441	2,540	819	1,324	1,018	306	1,042	904	138
Other.....	2,559	789	1,191	815	376	356	237	99	295	280	35
Not in labor force.....	22,166	875	18,862	9,445	9,419	1,265	495	770	1,166	1,049	117
Unable to work or in institutions.....	651	141	220	192	28	87	75	14	185	179	4
All other and not reported.....	21,515	734	18,642	9,253	9,391	1,178	422	756	985	870	113
18 to 24 years old.....	7,188	3,370	2,829	716	1,615	1,595	754	641	94	55	39
In labor force.....	4,200	2,901	465	295	172	765	550	215	89	41	28
Percent.....	58.4	86.1	20.0	40.9	10.7	54.8	72.9	35.5	-	-	-
At full-time work.....	5,447	2,465	526	217	109	604	440	164	54	35	19
Other.....	755	438	189	78	63	161	110	51	15	6	9
Not in labor force.....	2,988	469	1,864	425	1,441	630	204	426	25	14	11
Unable to work or in institutions.....	95	47	8	7	1	56	24	12	2	2	-
All other and not reported.....	2,895	422	1,856	416	1,440	594	180	414	25	12	11
25 to 29 years old.....	5,201	729	3,855	745	2,912	688	364	324	129	61	68
In labor force.....	1,741	657	591	313	278	591	284	107	102	54	48
Percent.....	33.5	90.1	16.2	42.1	9.5	56.8	78.0	33.0	79.1	-	-
At full-time work.....	1,418	579	441	256	205	515	240	75	82	44	38
Other.....	325	79	150	77	73	78	44	32	20	10	10
Not in labor force.....	3,460	72	3,064	450	2,654	297	80	217	27	7	20
Unable to work or in institutions.....	59	24	21	10	11	11	10	1	5	5	-
All other and not reported.....	3,401	48	3,045	420	2,625	286	70	216	24	4	20
30 to 34 years old.....	4,629	579	3,772	1,047	2,725	536	206	180	142	86	56
In labor force.....	1,549	551	866	395	295	224	166	58	108	70	38
Percent.....	29.1	87.3	18.2	37.5	10.8	66.7	80.6	44.6	76.1	-	-
At full-time work.....	1,058	281	500	302	198	189	140	49	88	55	35
Other.....	291	50	188	91	95	55	26	9	20	15	5
Not in labor force.....	3,280	48	3,088	654	2,452	112	40	72	54	16	18
Unable to work or in institutions.....	49	15	20	15	7	12	11	1	2	1	1
All other and not reported.....	3,231	33	3,066	641	2,425	100	29	71	52	15	17
35 to 44 years old.....	7,524	527	6,846	3,569	2,777	265	195	70	366	301	85
In labor force.....	2,574	449	1,689	1,304	595	170	148	22	266	222	44
Percent.....	34.2	85.2	26.6	36.5	15.9	64.2	75.9	-	68.9	75.8	-
At full-time work.....	1,986	372	1,288	1,021	262	128	112	16	205	167	38
Other.....	588	77	406	265	128	42	36	6	65	55	8
Not in labor force.....	4,950	78	4,857	2,265	2,392	95	47	48	120	79	41
Unable to work or in institutions.....	91	19	47	39	8	9	9	-	16	14	2
All other and not reported.....	4,859	59	4,810	2,226	2,384	86	38	48	104	65	39
45 to 64 years old.....	9,909	608	7,510	6,725	587	241	251	10	1,750	1,710	40
In labor force.....	2,419	400	1,119	1,052	67	110	107	5	790	777	13
Percent.....	24.4	65.8	15.5	15.6	11.4	45.6	46.5	-	45.1	45.4	-
At full-time work.....	1,817	305	809	764	45	88	86	2	615	605	12
Other.....	602	95	310	288	22	22	21	1	175	174	1
Not in labor force.....	7,490	208	6,191	5,671	520	151	124	7	960	935	27
Unable to work or in institutions.....	559	87	124	125	1	19	19	-	160	159	1
All other and not reported.....	7,151	172	6,087	5,548	519	112	105	7	800	774	26

TABLE 9.—HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY RESIDENT EMPLOYED WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: JUNE, 1944

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

HOURS WORKED	MUSKEGON COUNTY						MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			MUSKEGON CITY		
	Number			Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
Total employed.....	44,650	51,418	18,252	100.0	100.0	100.0	57,450	25,750	11,700	22,608	15,095	7,515
At work.....	42,921	50,286	12,655	96.1	96.4	95.5	35,942	24,765	11,179	21,862	14,651	7,211
Less than 14 hours.....	42,852	50,199	12,635	95.9	96.1	95.5	35,889	24,711	11,178	21,825	14,615	7,210
14 to 29 hours.....	824	879	445	1.8	1.2	3.4	766	355	401	475	199	274
30 to 34 hours.....	1,924	1,915	909	4.5	3.2	6.9	1,686	872	814	979	484	495
35 to 39 hours.....	1,149	647	502	2.6	2.1	5.8	968	510	456	565	276	289
40 hours.....	707	540	367	1.6	1.1	2.8	618	292	326	340	149	191
41 to 47 hours.....	4,015	2,494	1,519	9.0	7.9	11.5	3,472	2,099	1,373	2,077	1,198	879
48 to 49 hours.....	2,700	1,579	1,121	8.0	4.4	10.0	2,397	1,198	1,209	1,561	754	827
50 to 59 hours.....	11,475	7,752	3,741	25.7	24.6	28.3	10,110	6,746	3,364	6,049	3,877	2,172
60 hours or more.....	12,810	9,550	3,060	28.2	30.4	25.1	10,524	7,875	2,651	6,525	4,812	1,709
Not reported.....	6,645	6,140	505	14.9	19.5	5.8	4,775	4,391	382	2,859	2,608	251
In armed forces ¹	787	523	264	1.8	1.7	2.0	607	405	202	395	272	125
With a job but not at work.....	89	87	2	0.2	0.5	-	55	52	1	59	58	1
All other and not reported.....	1,729	1,152	597	3.9	3.6	4.5	1,508	987	521	746	442	304

¹Members of the armed forces living off military and naval reservations.

TABLE 10.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY: 1944

SEX	Population	Non-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS												Migration status not reported	
			All in-migrants					From elsewhere in State ¹				From other States and foreign countries ²				
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940				
				On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		
Total.....	108,079	88,171	19,083	4,314	14,205	564	11,744	3,256	8,254	234	7,339	1,058	5,951	330	825	
Male.....	51,870	41,808	9,511	2,160	7,071	280	5,873	1,594	3,978	101	5,838	566	3,093	179	551	
Female.....	56,209	46,363	9,572	2,154	7,134	284	6,071	1,662	4,276	133	5,501	492	2,858	151	274	

¹ Outside Muskegon County.
² Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 11.—IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1940 AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY: 1944

1940 RESIDENCE	BOTH SEXES					MALE				FEMALE			
	Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			
		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported	
Total in-migrants.....	19,083	4,314	14,205	564	9,511	2,160	7,071	280	9,572	2,154	7,154	284	
From elsewhere in State ¹	11,744	3,256	8,254	254	5,873	1,594	3,978	101	6,071	1,662	4,276	153	
From other States ²	7,339	1,058	5,906	323	3,604	565	3,066	175	3,480	492	2,840	148	
New England.....	62	—	58	4	24	—	22	2	38	—	36	2	
Middle Atlantic.....	293	5	272	16	141	2	130	9	152	5	142	7	
East North Central ³	2,821	160	2,559	122	1,407	77	1,268	62	1,414	83	1,271	60	
West North Central.....	827	178	626	23	405	89	301	15	424	89	325	10	
South Atlantic.....	421	52	347	22	244	29	200	15	177	23	147	7	
East South Central.....	1,453	331	1,058	64	854	168	628	58	599	145	450	26	
West South Central.....	1,194	312	821	61	627	172	424	51	567	140	397	30	
Mountain.....	68	5	62	1	54	2	32	—	54	3	50	1	
Pacific.....	145	12	125	10	70	4	61	5	75	8	62	5	
From foreign countries ⁴	55	3	45	7	54	3	27	4	21	—	18	3	

¹ Outside Muskegon County.
² NEW ENGLAND: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; EAST NORTH CENTRAL (except Michigan): Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin; WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi; WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; MOUNTAIN: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; PACIFIC: Washington, Oregon, California.
³ Except Michigan.
⁴ Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 12.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY: 1944

AGE AND SEX	Population	Non-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS												Migration status not reported	
			All in-migrants					From elsewhere in State ¹				From other States and foreign countries ²				
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940				
				On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		On farm	Not on farm	Not reported		
Total.....	108,079	88,171	19,083	4,314	14,205	564	11,744	3,256	8,254	234	7,339	1,058	5,951	330	825	
Under 15 years.....	31,757	27,422	4,192	1,002	2,891	299	2,822	762	1,911	129	1,370	220	980	170	143	
15 to 19 years.....	8,196	6,706	1,449	490	940	19	937	371	568	8	512	119	382	11	41	
20 to 24 years.....	6,817	4,762	1,965	521	1,399	45	1,141	372	750	19	824	149	649	26	90	
25 to 29 years.....	8,411	6,035	2,311	459	1,841	31	1,558	297	1,050	11	955	142	791	20	65	
30 to 34 years.....	8,882	6,584	2,239	361	1,850	28	1,269	288	1,001	10	970	105	849	18	59	
35 to 44 years.....	15,666	12,398	3,160	595	2,519	46	1,628	437	1,376	15	1,332	158	1,143	31	108	
45 to 54 years.....	12,844	10,787	2,028	465	1,511	50	1,265	369	883	11	763	96	648	19	81	
55 to 64 years.....	8,499	7,410	1,043	289	755	19	709	250	451	8	334	39	284	11	46	
65 years and over.....	6,589	5,962	582	138	428	16	382	116	258	10	200	22	172	6	55	
Not reported.....	408	185	116	14	71	31	35	4	18	13	81	10	63	18	137	
Male.....	51,870	41,808	9,511	2,160	7,071	280	5,873	1,594	3,978	101	5,838	566	3,093	179	551	
Under 15 years.....	16,156	13,972	2,103	498	1,468	137	1,386	389	944	53	717	109	524	84	81	
15 to 19 years.....	4,433	3,818	594	202	385	7	348	147	199	2	246	55	186	5	21	
20 to 24 years.....	1,628	1,032	542	157	368	19	231	90	137	4	311	67	229	15	54	
25 to 29 years.....	3,210	2,162	1,016	211	794	11	576	141	433	2	440	70	361	9	32	
30 to 34 years.....	4,253	3,075	1,140	192	938	10	659	135	520	4	481	57	418	6	40	
35 to 44 years.....	8,142	6,203	1,860	343	1,489	28	1,068	251	808	8	792	92	680	20	77	
45 to 54 years.....	6,910	5,610	1,242	294	931	17	747	223	520	4	495	71	411	13	58	
55 to 64 years.....	4,524	3,870	625	177	456	12	427	155	287	5	198	22	169	7	29	
65 years and over.....	5,325	4,829	504	76	216	12	206	60	138	8	98	16	78	4	56	
Not reported.....	288	80	85	10	48	27	25	3	11	11	60	7	37	16	123	
Female.....	56,209	46,363	9,572	2,154	7,134	284	6,071	1,662	4,276	133	5,501	492	2,858	151	274	
Under 15 years.....	15,601	13,450	2,089	504	1,423	162	1,436	393	967	76	653	111	456	86	62	
15 to 19 years.....	4,763	3,888	855	288	555	12	589	224	359	6	266	64	196	6	20	
20 to 24 years.....	5,189	3,750	1,423	364	1,053	26	910	282	613	15	513	82	420	11	36	
25 to 29 years.....	5,201	3,873	1,295	228	1,047	20	782	156	617	9	513	72	430	11	33	
30 to 34 years.....	4,629	3,511	1,089	169	912	18	610	123	481	6	489	46	451	12	19	
35 to 44 years.....	7,524	6,193	1,300	252	1,030	18	760	186	587	7	540	66	463	11	31	
45 to 54 years.....	5,934	5,127	784	171	600	13	516	146	363	7	268	25	237	6	23	
55 to 64 years.....	3,975	3,540	418	112	299	7	282	95	184	3	136	17	115	4	17	
65 years and over.....	3,273	2,976	278	62	212	4	176	56	118	2	102	6	94	2	19	
Not reported.....	120	75	31	4	23	4	10	1	7	2	21	3	16	2	14	

¹ Outside Muskegon County.
² Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 13.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY: 1944

MARITAL STATUS AND SEX	Popula-tion	Non-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS											Migra-tion status not reported	
			All in-migrants						From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²			
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm		Not re-ported
Male, 15 years and over...	35,714	27,856	7,408	1,662	5,605	145	4,287	1,206	3,054	48	5,121	457	2,569	95	470
Single.....	7,197	5,440	1,498	424	1,022	52	796	315	469	14	702	111	555	38	259
Married.....	26,252	20,554	5,541	1,159	4,312	70	5,249	825	2,400	26	2,292	356	1,912	44	177
Spouse present.....	24,702	19,357	4,666	1,008	3,625	33	2,946	755	2,103	12	1,818	275	1,522	21	99
Spouse absent.....	1,550	897	275	151	687	37	401	90	297	14	474	61	390	23	78
Widowed and divorced.....	2,265	1,862	369	79	269	21	242	69	165	8	127	10	104	13	54
Female, 15 years and over...	40,608	32,915	7,483	1,650	5,711	122	4,655	1,269	3,309	57	2,848	381	2,402	65	212
Single.....	8,477	6,959	1,482	404	1,049	29	1,011	340	657	14	471	64	392	15	56
Married.....	27,757	22,192	5,454	1,159	4,212	85	5,286	842	2,405	39	2,148	297	1,807	44	151
Spouse present.....	24,702	19,866	4,721	1,017	3,653	71	2,861	747	2,082	52	1,860	270	1,551	39	95
Spouse absent.....	3,055	2,306	715	122	579	12	425	95	323	7	288	27	256	5	36
Widowed and divorced.....	4,374	3,782	567	107	450	10	358	87	247	4	229	20	205	6	25

¹ Outside Muskegon County.
² Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 14.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY: JUNE, 1944

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX	Popula-tion	Non-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS											Migra-tion status not reported	
			All in-migrants						From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²			
			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			Total	Farm residence, 1940			
				On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm	Not re-ported		On farm	Not on farm		Not re-ported
Total, 14 years and over.....	78,161	62,295	15,164	3,397	11,517	270	9,128	2,541	6,481	106	6,058	856	5,056	164	684
In labor force.....	45,519	35,103	10,070	2,291	7,592	187	5,894	1,875	4,145	74	4,176	616	3,447	115	346
Employed:															
At full-time work.....	38,517	29,692	8,317	1,855	6,504	158	5,058	1,401	3,572	65	3,279	454	2,752	95	308
At part-time work or with a job	6,335	4,963	1,456	368	1,041	27	726	254	483	9	710	134	558	18	34
Unemployed.....	869	548	317	68	247	2	130	40	90	-	187	28	157	2	4
Not in labor force.....	32,642	27,190	5,114	1,106	5,925	85	5,254	866	2,356	32	1,880	240	1,589	51	358
Male, 14 years and over.....	36,659	28,617	7,552	1,703	5,704	145	4,581	1,257	3,095	49	3,171	466	2,609	96	470
In labor force.....	21,770	16,487	4,700	1,580	5,281	129	4,064	1,144	2,878	42	2,958	436	2,415	87	283
Employed:															
At full-time work.....	17,905	13,646	4,001	1,324	4,585	112	3,591	990	2,563	38	2,410	334	2,002	74	258
At part-time work or with a job	3,513	2,596	895	250	650	15	412	133	275	4	483	97	375	11	22
Unemployed.....	352	245	104	26	76	2	61	21	40	-	43	5	38	2	5
Not in labor force.....	4,889	4,150	552	125	415	16	317	95	217	7	255	50	196	9	187
Female, 14 years and over.....	41,522	33,678	7,652	1,694	5,815	125	4,747	1,504	3,596	57	2,885	390	2,427	66	214
In labor force.....	15,749	10,616	5,070	711	2,501	58	1,850	551	1,267	32	1,240	180	1,054	28	65
Employed:															
At full-time work.....	10,412	8,046	2,316	551	1,789	46	1,447	411	1,009	27	869	120	730	19	50
At part-time work or with a job	2,620	2,267	541	158	391	12	514	101	208	5	227	37	183	7	12
Unemployed.....	517	303	215	42	171	-	69	19	50	-	144	23	121	-	1
Not in labor force.....	27,773	23,060	4,562	983	3,312	67	2,917	775	2,119	25	1,845	210	1,395	42	151

¹ Outside Muskegon County.
² Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.

TABLE 15.—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY: 1944 (Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total persons.....	108,079	51,870	56,209	100.0	100.0	100.0
In private households.....	106,524	50,672	55,652	98.4	97.7	99.0
Head (number of households).....	30,740	26,055	4,707	28.4	50.2	8.4
Relative of head.....	71,154	22,141	49,015	65.8	42.7	87.2
Not relative of head.....	4,430	2,498	1,932	4.1	4.8	5.4
In quasi households.....	1,755	1,198	557	1.6	2.3	1.0
In lodginghouses ¹	572	472	100	0.5	0.9	0.2
Head (number of lodginghouses).....	29	22	7	-	-	-
Other.....	543	450	93	0.5	0.9	0.2
In hotels and dormitories.....	496	421	75	0.5	0.8	0.1
Head (number of hotels and dormitories).....	19	15	4	-	-	-
Other.....	477	406	71	0.4	0.8	0.1
In institutions.....	687	305	382	0.6	0.6	0.7
Inmate.....	243	142	101	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other.....	444	163	281	0.4	0.3	0.5

¹ Comprises households with 11 or more lodgers; those with 10 or fewer lodgers are included among private households.

TABLE 16.—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

AREA, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, AND SEX	All ages	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 and over	Not reported
MUSKEGON COUNTY										
Total.....	108,079	57,227	9,545	8,411	8,882	15,686	12,844	8,499	6,599	408
In private households.....	106,524	57,120	9,296	8,260	8,777	15,376	12,560	8,299	6,569	267
Head of household.....	30,740	24	1,269	2,941	3,954	7,554	6,629	4,584	3,750	95
Wife of head.....	25,838	82	2,108	3,511	3,657	6,151	4,554	2,614	1,128	55
Other relative of head.....	47,516	56,491	5,028	1,551	805	970	750	669	1,242	30
Not relative of head.....	4,480	525	891	457	381	741	647	432	271	87
In quasi households.....	1,755	107	247	151	105	290	284	200	250	141
Male.....	51,870	18,862	2,555	3,210	4,255	8,142	6,910	4,524	3,326	288
In private households.....	50,672	18,800	2,237	3,115	4,183	7,928	6,700	4,567	3,181	151
Head of household.....	26,035	14	725	2,491	3,619	6,915	5,863	3,796	2,544	66
Relative of head.....	22,141	18,549	1,245	419	350	488	547	267	485	15
Not relative of head.....	2,496	237	267	205	254	525	490	304	164	72
In quasi households.....	1,198	62	118	95	70	214	210	157	135	137
Female.....	56,209	18,365	7,188	5,201	4,629	7,524	5,934	3,975	3,273	120
In private households.....	55,652	18,320	7,059	5,145	4,594	7,448	5,860	3,932	3,178	116
Head of household.....	4,707	10	544	450	315	619	766	788	1,186	29
Wife of head.....	25,838	82	2,108	3,511	3,657	6,151	4,554	2,614	1,128	55
Other relative of head.....	25,175	17,942	3,785	932	475	482	383	402	759	17
Not relative of head.....	1,932	286	624	252	147	216	157	128	107	15
In quasi households.....	557	45	129	56	35	76	74	43	95	4
MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT										
Total.....	87,533	29,187	8,006	6,955	7,414	13,191	10,691	6,806	4,940	363
In private households.....	85,854	29,085	7,775	6,808	7,311	12,908	10,411	6,614	4,719	225
Head of household.....	25,013	21	1,097	2,417	3,259	6,512	5,479	3,655	2,716	77
Wife of head.....	19,317	71	1,702	2,828	3,010	5,074	3,740	2,043	807	42
Other relative of head.....	37,464	28,595	4,141	1,121	673	816	580	543	975	20
Not relative of head.....	4,060	398	833	442	369	706	612	393	221	86
In quasi households.....	1,679	82	235	147	103	283	280	192	221	138
Male.....	41,650	14,715	1,849	2,625	3,527	6,858	5,763	3,600	2,451	264
In private households.....	40,505	14,667	1,742	2,531	3,459	6,649	5,553	3,449	2,325	130
Head of household.....	20,990	11	607	2,020	2,966	5,746	4,817	2,961	1,811	51
Relative of head.....	17,209	14,475	894	514	287	395	271	207	378	8
Not relative of head.....	2,306	181	241	197	226	508	465	281	156	71
In quasi households.....	1,145	48	107	92	66	209	210	151	126	134
Female.....	45,883	14,452	6,157	4,322	3,887	6,333	4,928	3,206	2,489	99
In private households.....	45,349	14,418	6,051	4,277	3,852	6,259	4,858	3,165	2,394	95
Head of household.....	4,023	10	490	597	293	566	662	674	905	28
Wife of head.....	19,317	71	1,702	2,828	3,010	5,074	3,740	2,043	807	42
Other relative of head.....	20,255	14,120	3,247	807	406	421	509	336	597	12
Not relative of head.....	1,754	217	592	245	143	198	147	112	85	15
In quasi households.....	534	34	126	55	35	74	70	41	95	4
MUSKEGON CITY										
Total.....	50,215	15,448	4,718	3,697	4,020	7,629	6,592	4,424	3,416	271
In private households.....	48,935	15,386	4,531	3,598	3,950	7,407	6,380	4,275	3,265	145
Head of household.....	14,794	15	649	1,264	1,705	3,550	3,326	2,313	1,614	58
Wife of head.....	10,926	45	851	1,381	1,582	2,891	2,254	1,335	565	22
Other relative of head.....	20,652	15,110	2,482	691	458	529	400	361	636	15
Not relative of head.....	2,563	216	549	272	225	437	400	266	150	48
In quasi households.....	1,280	62	187	99	70	222	212	149	151	128
Male.....	25,545	7,727	1,067	1,356	1,865	3,898	3,537	2,266	1,625	206
In private households.....	22,665	7,687	988	1,294	1,815	3,728	3,373	2,146	1,552	82
Head of household.....	11,988	6	523	999	1,511	3,168	2,881	1,832	1,232	34
Relative of head.....	9,223	7,581	510	174	164	268	185	135	234	6
Not relative of head.....	1,454	98	155	121	140	322	309	181	86	42
In quasi households.....	880	40	79	62	48	170	164	120	73	124
Female.....	26,670	7,721	3,651	2,341	2,157	3,731	3,055	2,158	1,791	65
In private households.....	26,270	7,699	3,543	2,304	2,135	3,679	3,007	2,129	1,713	61
Head of household.....	2,806	7	326	265	194	382	445	481	682	24
Wife of head.....	10,926	45	851	1,381	1,582	2,891	2,254	1,335	565	22
Other relative of head.....	11,429	7,529	1,972	507	274	291	217	228	402	9
Not relative of head.....	1,109	118	394	151	85	115	81	85	64	6
In quasi households.....	400	22	108	37	22	52	48	29	78	4

TABLE 17.—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR THE RESIDENT POPULATION, AND FARM RESIDENCE IN 1940 OF IN-MIGRANT RESIDENTS, BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SEX, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY: 1944

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD, AND SEX	Population	Non-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS												Migration status not reported
			All in-migrants						From elsewhere in State ¹			From other States and foreign countries ²			
			Farm residence, 1940			Total			Farm residence, 1940			Total			
			Total	On farm	Not on farm	Not reported	Total	On farm	Not on farm	Not reported	Total	On farm	Not on farm	Not reported	
Total.....	108,079	88,171	19,063	4,514	14,205	564	11,744	5,256	8,254	254	7,359	1,058	5,951	550	825
In private households.....	106,324	87,418	18,368	4,250	13,629	509	11,445	5,208	8,026	213	6,923	1,024	5,603	296	538
Head of household.....	30,740	25,245	5,345	1,215	4,088	42	5,481	958	2,625	18	1,964	277	1,565	24	150
Married, wife present.....	25,724	19,587	4,268	940	3,504	22	2,751	708	2,085	10	1,515	252	1,271	12	81
Other marital status.....	7,015	5,878	1,079	275	784	20	730	250	492	8	349	45	292	12	59
Relative of head.....	71,154	58,946	10,817	2,605	7,801	411	7,029	1,997	4,858	178	5,888	608	5,045	235	291
Not relative of head.....	4,430	2,227	2,108	410	1,640	56	935	271	645	19	1,171	159	995	37	97
In quasi households.....	1,755	753	715	84	576	55	299	50	228	21	416	34	548	34	287
In lodgings ³	572	190	318	45	282	13	82	14	66	2	256	29	196	11	64
In hotels and dormitories.....	496	149	202	21	174	7	102	18	80	4	100	5	94	3	145
In institutions.....	687	414	195	20	140	35	115	18	82	15	80	2	58	20	78
Male.....	51,870	41,808	9,511	2,160	7,071	280	5,673	1,594	3,978	101	3,888	566	3,093	179	551
In private households.....	50,672	41,594	8,991	2,097	6,865	251	5,492	1,565	3,847	82	3,499	534	2,816	149	287
Head of household.....	28,053	21,217	4,702	1,068	3,601	35	5,041	809	2,215	14	1,561	259	1,558	19	114
Married, wife present.....	23,724	19,587	4,268	940	3,504	22	2,751	708	2,085	10	1,515	252	1,271	12	81
Other marital status.....	2,309	1,950	436	128	297	11	280	101	185	4	146	27	112	7	25
Relative of head.....	22,141	18,990	3,049	799	2,087	183	1,955	619	1,278	58	1,094	180	809	105	102
Not relative of head.....	2,498	1,187	1,240	230	975	35	496	155	351	10	744	95	624	25	71
In quasi households.....	1,198	414	820	65	408	49	181	31	151	19	359	32	277	30	264
In lodgings ³	472	147	262	59	211	12	66	11	55	2	196	28	158	10	65
In hotels and dormitories.....	421	102	178	20	132	6	95	17	72	4	85	5	80	2	141
In institutions.....	305	165	80	4	45	31	22	5	6	15	58	1	39	18	60
Female.....	56,209	46,363	9,572	2,154	7,134	284	6,071	1,662	4,276	153	3,501	492	2,858	151	274
In private households.....	55,652	46,024	9,577	2,135	6,966	278	5,933	1,643	4,179	151	3,424	490	2,787	147	251
Head of household.....	4,707	4,023	645	147	437	9	440	129	307	4	203	18	180	5	36
Married, wife present.....	49,015	40,958	7,868	1,806	5,814	248	5,074	1,378	3,578	118	2,794	428	2,256	130	186
Other marital status.....	1,932	1,040	866	180	655	21	439	156	294	9	427	44	371	12	26
In quasi households.....	557	359	195	21	168	6	118	19	97	2	77	2	71	4	25
In lodgings ³	100	45	56	4	51	1	16	3	15	-	40	1	38	1	1
In hotels and dormitories.....	75	47	24	1	22	1	9	1	8	-	15	-	14	1	4
In institutions.....	382	249	115	16	95	4	95	15	76	2	22	1	19	2	18

¹ Outside Muskegon County.
² Includes Territories and Possessions of the United States.
³ Comprises households with 11 or more lodgers; those with 10 or fewer lodgers are included among private households.

TABLE 18.—RESIDENT PRIVATE FAMILIES, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OLD	MUSKEGON COUNTY					MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT					MUSKEGON CITY				
	All families	Families having male head		Families having female head		All families	Families having male head		Families having female head		All families	Families having male head		Families having female head	
		Married, wife present (normal families)	Other marital status	Married, husband absent	Other marital status		Married, wife present (normal families)	Other marital status	Married, husband absent	Other marital status		Married, wife present (normal families)	Other marital status	Married, husband absent	Other marital status
Total families.....	50,740	25,724	2,309	1,254	3,475	25,015	19,250	1,760	1,055	2,968	14,794	10,887	1,101	663	2,143
Families having—															
No children under 10.....	18,557	12,675	2,166	656	5,082	15,282	10,447	1,655	557	2,625	9,655	6,325	1,059	568	1,923
1 child under 10.....	5,798	5,184	79	290	245	4,769	4,255	56	242	216	2,639	2,519	55	151	134
2 children under 10.....	5,900	3,550	48	204	98	5,135	2,859	59	172	85	1,623	1,442	25	100	58
3 or more under 10.....	2,485	2,517	16	104	48	1,827	1,689	12	84	42	877	801	4	44	28

TABLE 19.—RESIDENT MARRIED COUPLES, BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND AGE OF HUSBAND, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

AREA AND TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD	Total couples	AGE OF HUSBAND								
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 and over	Not reported
MUSKEGON COUNTY										
Total.....	24,702	55	782	2,600	3,679	6,744	5,475	3,322	2,012	55
In private households.....	24,680	55	789	2,597	3,676	6,724	5,450	3,312	2,004	54
In primary families.....	23,724	37	645	2,423	3,524	6,541	5,352	3,245	1,955	44
In subfamilies.....	906	18	114	174	151	183	118	87	71	10
Related to household head.....	822	15	87	128	100	104	71	51	67	1
Not related to head.....	284	5	27	46	51	79	47	16	4	9
In quasi households.....	72	-	3	3	4	20	23	10	8	1
MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT										
Total.....	20,077	45	632	2,108	3,021	5,621	4,528	2,611	1,470	41
In private households.....	20,008	45	629	2,105	3,017	5,601	4,505	2,604	1,462	40
In primary families.....	19,230	32	539	1,990	2,884	5,455	4,597	2,550	1,405	31
In subfamilies.....	778	15	91	115	133	146	108	54	57	9
Related to household head.....	501	8	64	100	85	92	61	40	55	-
Not related to head.....	277	5	27	15	50	76	47	14	4	9
In quasi households.....	69	-	3	3	4	20	23	7	8	1
MUSKEGON CITY										
Total.....	11,853	27	517	1,080	1,526	3,088	2,698	1,656	999	22
In private households.....	11,299	27	515	1,028	1,523	3,083	2,681	1,630	991	21
In primary families.....	10,887	22	272	950	1,456	2,988	2,621	1,586	954	18
In subfamilies.....	412	3	43	68	67	95	60	34	57	3
Related to household head.....	276	3	31	47	45	54	36	26	34	-
Not related to head.....	136	2	12	21	22	41	24	8	3	5
In quasi households.....	54	-	2	2	3	15	17	6	8	1

TABLE 20.—ALL OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, BY RESIDENCE STATUS OF OCCUPANTS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

RESIDENCE STATUS OF OCCUPANTS	Muskegon County	Muskegon Metropolitan District	Muskegon city	RESIDENCE STATUS OF OCCUPANTS	Muskegon County	Muskegon Metropolitan District	Muskegon city
All occupied dwelling units.....	50,902	25,143	14,835	All occupied dwelling units—Continued			
Resident occupied.....	50,769	25,042	14,815	Occupied as lodgings ¹	29	29	21
Visitor occupied.....	133	101	20	Resident occupied.....	29	29	21
Occupied by private households.....	50,876	25,114	14,814	Visitor occupied.....	-	-	-
Resident occupied.....	50,740	25,015	14,794				
Visitor occupied.....	136	101	20				

¹ Occupied by households with 11 or more lodgers.

TABLE 21.—RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, 1944, AND OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, 1940, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY (A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where base is less than 100)

AREA	RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS						
	1944	1940	Total		Occupied by private households, 1944	Occupied as lodgings, 1944 ¹	
			Increase, 1940 to 1944				
			Number	Percent			
Muskegon County.....	50,769	25,774	4,995	19.4	50,740	29	
Muskegon Metropolitan District.....	25,042	21,048	5,994	19.0	25,013	29	
Muskegon city.....	14,815	15,271	1,544	11.6	14,794	21	
Outside city.....	10,227	7,777	2,450	31.5	10,219	8	
Muskegon township.....	2,552	1,577	975	61.8	2,552	-	
Muskegon Heights city.....	4,851	4,225	626	14.8	4,847	4	
North Muskegon city.....	590	474	106	22.4	590	4	
Norton township.....	2,244	1,501	743	49.5	2,240	4	
Remainder of Muskegon County.....	5,727	4,726	1,001	21.2	5,727	-	
Blue Lake township.....	69	87	2	-	69	-	
Casnovia township ²	401	408	-7	-1.7	401	-	
Casnovia village ³	49	55	-8	-	49	-	
Cedar Creek township.....	157	141	16	11.5	157	-	
Dalton township.....	624	452	172	38.1	624	-	
Egelston township.....	690	443	247	55.8	690	-	
Fruitland township.....	326	285	45	15.2	326	-	
Fruitport township ⁴	619	650	189	30.0	619	-	
Fruitport village.....	144	126	18	14.3	144	-	
Holton township.....	228	254	-11	-4.7	223	-	
Laketon township.....	430	292	138	47.3	430	-	
Montague city.....	385	317	68	17.6	385	-	
Montague township.....	124	102	22	21.6	124	-	
Moorland township.....	244	220	24	10.9	244	-	
Ravenna township.....	390	378	12	3.2	390	-	
Ravenna village.....	159	157	2	1.3	159	-	
Sullivan township.....	175	160	15	8.1	175	-	
Whitehall city ⁴	553	454	99	17.4	553	-	
Whitehall township ⁴	45	36	9	-	45	-	
White River township.....	118	111	7	6.5	118	-	

¹ Occupied by households with 11 or more lodgers.² Includes data for village of same name.³ Excludes that part located in Kent County, which part had 55 occupied dwelling units and a population of 114 in 1940.⁴ Whitehall village was incorporated as a city and made independent of Whitehall township in 1945.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF ROOMS, FOR ALL OCCUPIED AND RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND CITY, 1944 AND 1940, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1944

NUMBER OF ROOMS	MUSKEGON COUNTY			MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1944 ¹		MUSKEGON CITY		
	All occupied dwelling units, 1944	Resident-occupied dwelling units		All occupied dwelling units	Resident-occupied dwelling units	All occupied dwelling units, 1944	Resident-occupied dwelling units	
		1944	1940				1944	1940
Total.....	50,902	30,769	25,774	25,145	25,042	14,855	14,815	15,271
1 room.....	1,064	994	655	872	805	489	485	264
2 rooms.....	1,547	1,545	1,539	1,144	1,140	725	721	658
3 rooms.....	5,531	5,511	2,825	2,987	2,977	1,897	1,851	1,415
4 rooms.....	6,417	6,405	4,515	5,285	5,257	2,580	2,587	1,968
5 rooms.....	8,540	8,323	7,182	7,127	7,119	4,258	4,253	4,015
6 rooms.....	5,052	5,046	4,545	4,085	4,080	2,471	2,471	2,454
7 rooms.....	2,579	2,579	2,426	1,956	1,956	1,258	1,258	1,266
8 rooms.....	1,500	1,298	1,535	902	901	622	621	680
9 or more rooms.....	1,012	1,011	1,072	614	615	443	442	514
Not reported.....	260	261	82	215	216	144	146	59

¹ Statistics for 1940 are not available.

TABLE 23.—NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND CITY, 1944 AND 1940, AND FOR MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1944

NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	MUSKEGON COUNTY		Muskegon Metropolitan District, 1944 ¹	MUSKEGON CITY		NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	MUSKEGON COUNTY		Muskegon Metropolitan District, 1944 ¹	MUSKEGON CITY	
	1944	1940	1944	1944	1940		1944	1940	1944	1940	1944
Total.....	50,769	25,774	25,042	14,815	15,271	5 persons.....	5,556	5,066	2,917	1,583	1,543
1 person.....	2,822	1,847	2,220	1,524	1,008	6 persons.....	1,815	1,798	1,456	803	872
2 persons.....	7,928	6,429	6,456	4,110	3,414	7 persons.....	860	869	641	558	590
3 persons.....	6,914	5,921	5,790	3,424	3,078	8 persons.....	459	475	504	164	202
4 persons.....	5,905	4,861	4,877	2,861	2,588	9 or more persons.....	514	508	591	208	211

¹ Statistics for 1940 are not available.

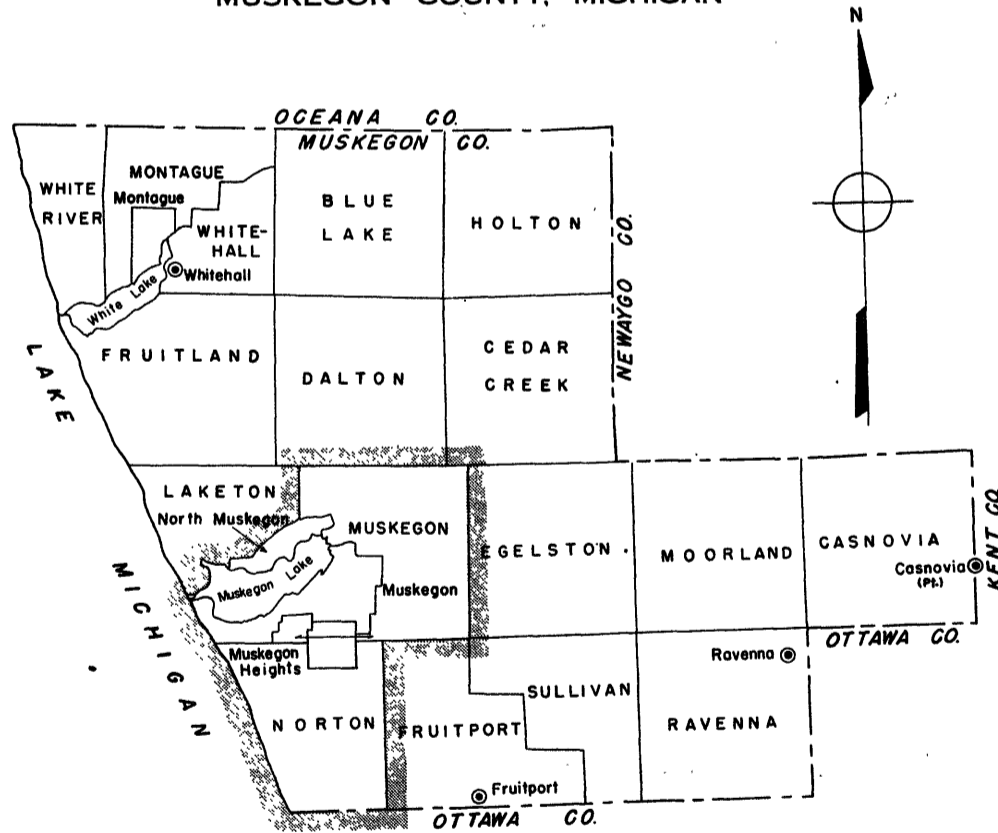
TABLE 24.—NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, AND CITY: 1944

NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	Muskegon County	Muskegon Metropolitan District	Muskegon city	NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENT OCCUPANTS	Muskegon County	Muskegon Metropolitan District	Muskegon city
Total.....	50,769	25,042	14,815	5 rooms—Continued			
1 room.....	994	805	485	8 persons.....	117	95	49
1 person.....	460	577	253	9 or more persons.....	112	82	41
2 rooms.....	512	251	149	6 rooms.....	5,046	4,080	2,471
2 persons.....	222	175	85	1 to 5 persons.....	2,519	1,858	1,213
3 or more persons.....	1,545	1,140	721	4 persons.....	1,088	909	551
1 person.....	442	584	274	5 persons.....	826	707	412
2 persons.....	515	462	514	6 persons.....	455	545	194
3 persons.....	175	144	70	7 persons.....	194	134	60
4 persons.....	112	85	40	8 persons.....	99	65	54
5 or more persons.....	99	65	25	9 or more persons.....	87	61	27
3 rooms.....	5,511	2,977	1,851	7 rooms.....	2,579	1,936	1,258
1 person.....	584	502	352	1 to 5 persons.....	1,091	770	521
2 persons.....	1,586	1,256	814	4 persons.....	564	456	275
3 persons.....	821	705	400	5 persons.....	374	506	204
4 persons.....	402	518	159	6 persons.....	271	228	141
5 persons.....	185	135	75	7 persons.....	150	95	55
6 persons.....	65	46	19	8 persons.....	70	40	23
7 or more persons.....	72	41	14	9 or more persons.....	79	61	59
4 rooms.....	6,405	5,257	2,587	8 rooms.....	1,298	901	621
1 or 2 persons.....	2,167	1,754	982	1 to 4 persons.....	818	551	382
3 persons.....	1,627	1,374	685	5 persons.....	187	145	89
4 persons.....	1,577	1,159	498	6 persons.....	120	91	61
5 persons.....	698	585	240	7 persons.....	82	67	46
6 persons.....	297	232	109	8 persons.....	55	21	17
7 persons.....	122	90	38	9 or more persons.....	58	48	26
8 persons.....	64	45	18	9 or more rooms.....	1,011	615	442
9 or more persons.....	51	38	17	1 to 4 persons.....	579	359	246
5 rooms.....	8,323	7,119	4,258	5 persons.....	137	74	55
1 or 2 persons.....	2,469	2,055	1,562	6 persons.....	96	62	51
3 persons.....	2,020	1,777	1,095	7 persons.....	58	41	24
4 persons.....	1,840	1,606	911	8 persons.....	48	22	18
5 persons.....	1,088	920	478	9 or more persons.....	93	75	48
6 persons.....	491	405	216	Rooms not reported.....	261	216	146
7 persons.....	215	185	105				

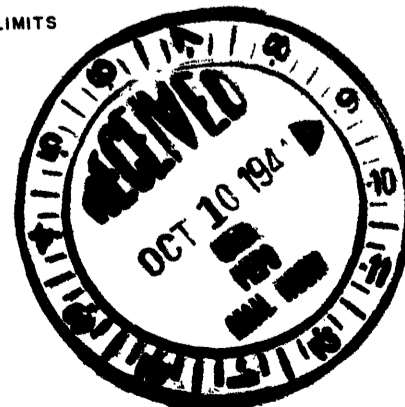
TABLE 25.—PERSONS PER ROOM, FOR RESIDENT-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY AND MUSKEGON CITY: 1944

NUMBER OF ROOMS	MUSKEGON COUNTY							MUSKEGON CITY						
	Reporting persons per room	Persons per room						Reporting persons per room	Persons per room					
		0.50 or less	0.51 to 0.75	0.76 to 1.00	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 to 2.00	2.01 or more		0.50 or less	0.51 to 0.75	0.76 to 1.00	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 to 2.00	2.01 or more
Total.....	30,508	10,469	7,599	8,045	2,866	1,085	444	14,669	5,382	3,858	3,809	1,106	487	137
1 room.....	994	-	-	460	-	312	222	485	-	-	253	-	149	88
2 rooms.....	1,343	442	-	515	175	112	99	721	274	-	314	70	40	23
3 rooms.....	3,511	584	1,395	821	402	246	72	1,881	352	814	400	159	92	14
4 rooms.....	6,408	2,167	1,627	1,377	995	186	51	2,587	982	685	498	349	56	17
5 rooms.....	3,323	2,469	2,020	2,898	707	229	-	4,258	1,362	1,098	1,389	319	90	-
6 rooms.....	5,046	2,319	1,088	1,259	380	-	-	2,471	1,213	581	606	121	-	-
7 rooms.....	2,579	1,091	988	401	149	-	-	1,258	521	479	196	62	-	-
8 rooms.....	1,298	818	307	115	58	-	-	621	382	150	68	25	-	-
9 or more rooms.....	1,011	579	283	199	-	-	-	442	246	106	90	-	-	-

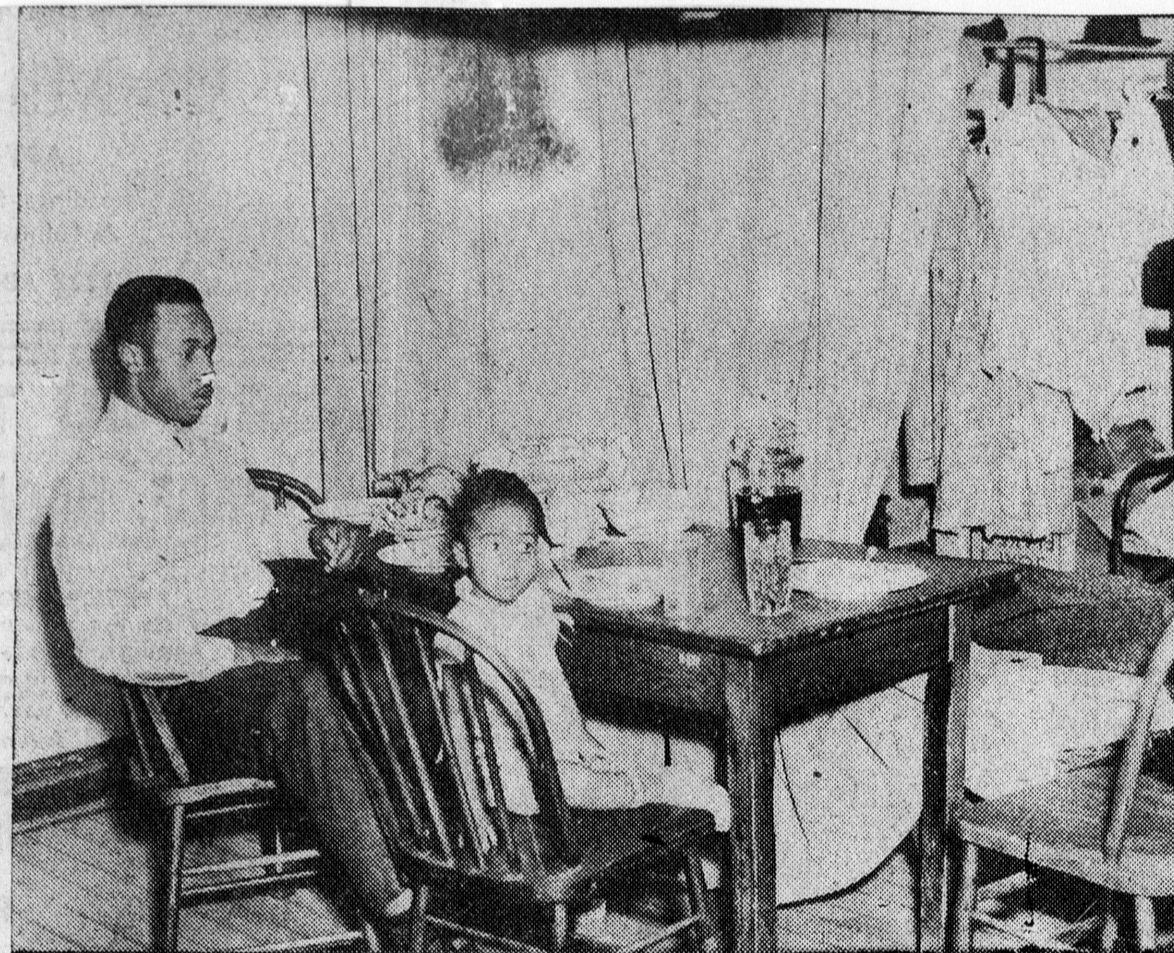
MUSKEGON COUNTY, MICHIGAN



METROPOLITAN DISTRICT LIMITS



LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

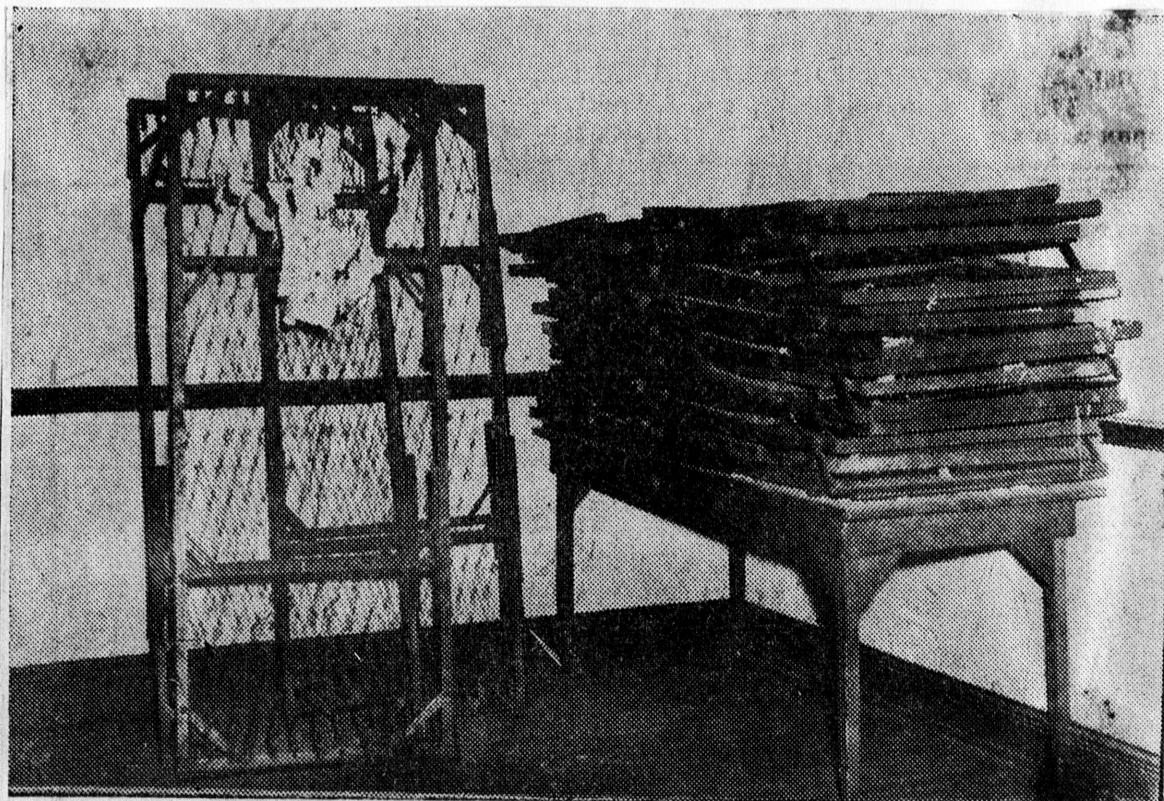


LEFT—Charles Love, war worker and 10-year resident of Detroit is shown in his basement room at the Emergency Welfare Center at 2238 Rivard street. Love pays \$25 per month for one room in



which he and his wife and child must do all of their living. **RIGHT**—The five children of a Detroit Government worker are shown in the room which houses them and their father. The

younger son is taking his turn in the bathtub. They live on the first floor of the Emergency Center at 2238 Rivard street.



Steel cots stored in the basemall hall of the Welfare Emergency Center at 2238 Rivard street to take care of those who live and work

in Detroit but cannot be housed. They say that no more housing is needed in Detroit.

THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Police Head Says Charts Prove Racial Tension Gone

BY PATRICK S. McDOUGALL

Free Press Staff Writer

POLICE COMMISSIONER John F. Ballenger proudly exhibits to visitors his method of using charts and graphs to map crime trends.

He doesn't know how a police commissioner could get along without the scientific aids.

Without them he is sure he would never be able to assert confidently, as he does now, that:

"It is safe to say that racial tension in Detroit at the present time is nil."

Commissioner Ballenger has other scientific ideas in course of development—is thinking about others. They are, he says, based on a quarter of century in government work, mostly as an administrator.

BALLENGER'S first concern, he says, on taking his post Jan. 1, 1944, was to know the immediate problems of the Department and what to expect in the future.

So he set-up a reporting system so that trends of thinking of various segments of the population of Detroit could be charted.

He also charted crime conditions, as well as information on racial tension and juvenile problems. Now, he says, he can tell at a glance what the picture is in Detroit.

At the present time the Army Intelligence, the FBI, the Detroit Street Railway, the State Police and the Michigan State Troops are reporting on racial conditions in the city.

"This information is extremely accurate," he says.

Two Problems

BALLENGER said the biggest problems facing him were that the morale of the department was at a low ebb and the scars of the racial strife of June 21, 1943, were far from healed.

An early step was to call a conference of Negro leaders.

"I knew the Negro leaders in Detroit from my work with the social agencies so that it was an easy matter for me to call these people together," he said.

They told him of bitterness against the police. Many Negroes felt that they couldn't get a fair deal.

Ballenger said that he also found a somewhat similar condition in the Department—a lack of understanding by the police of their end of the problem.



Free Press Photo

COMMISSIONER BALLENGER checks crime on a map showing location of gang fights and racial incidents.

they had little or no voice," Ballenger said.

THE DEPARTMENT had previously prevented members from joining the Fraternal Order of Police and there still was a certain feeling of resentment among the men about that, he said.

When the proposed charter of the new association was given to Ballenger, he said that he studied it and held a conference with other police officials and the corporation counsel. It was decided to give permission for the patrolmen to form the association.

Since then the association, which is not affiliated with any

labor organization, has made many recommendations to the Commissioner. Some of these suggestions, including a few dealing with promotional machinery of the police merit system, have been adopted.

"I feel that an appreciative understanding of the problems of the rank and file policemen has greatly helped the morale of the department," he said.

"To have a successful police department there must be a carefully selected, well-trained, well-informed and alert personnel. The men in the department must be conscious of their responsibility to the

city and to the people they serve as a law-enforcing agency."

Prevention

BALLENGER'S most recent innovation has been the creation of the Crime Prevention Bureau. He has also added a clinical psychologist, Dr. Howard A. Lane, to the staff of the Police Training School to help teach and also be a member of the oral interview board of the merit system.

Dr. Lane will also aid the department in a re-training program of all members of the Department in new police techniques and to refresh them on new state laws and city ordinances.

THE COMMISSIONER has high hopes for the work of the Crime Prevention Bureau and he feels it will prove effective in Detroit.

"However, I'll be able to tell in short order whether the bureau is functioning or not because I plan to keep a close eye on it by means of a unified reporting system in all the precincts. This information will be reflected to me in reports and charts."

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

November 26, 1944

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Ballenger said that he also found a somewhat similar condition in the Department—a lack of understanding by the police of their end of the problem.

To meet the police situation, a training school was set up. Courses dealing with the problems of housing and minority groups in an industrial city were given.

MEANWHILE a committee of three distinguished Negroes was formed so that complaints of discrimination filtering into the Department could be checked by them and weeded out.

Department representatives also devoted much time to co-operation with the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Youth Problems and also with the Detroit Interracial Committee.

But protective measure were not forgotten. While efforts to avoid troubles were encouraged, plans were set afoot which resulted in 600 officers being trained in commando tactics.

In case of emergency a formula has been set up for close co-ordination between the Federal troops under Col. William H. McCarty, Commander of District No. 1, of the Sixth Service Command, and the Michigan State Troops under Col. Owen J. Cleary. This close co-ordination makes for quick mobility of personnel to a given area.

Morale Test

TESTS TO FIND why morale was low among the Department personnel required the sending out of feelers among the men, Ballenger said. Soon he had a conference with representatives of the new functioning Patrolmen's Association.

Some changes in key personnel were made. These, Ballenger says, will provide the efficient, well-operating police department needed for the post-war era with the multitudinous problems that are expected to arise.

"The rank and file officers had a lot of things on their minds but the principal complaint was that



Free Press Photo
COMMISSIONER BALLENGER checks crime on a map showing location of gang fights and racial incidents.

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THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

November 26, 1944

FORM OEM-32
(8-7-42)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Region V
Sub-Regional Office
Detroit 26, Mich.

TO: Mr. Malcolm Ross, Chairman
President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice **DATE:** 12-5-44

FROM: Edward M. Swan
Examiner-in-Charge *ES*

SUBJECT: Clipping

I thought you would be interested in this since
you met Commissioner Ballenger on your visit to Detroit.





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
REGIONAL OFFICE

Region V
Sub-Regional Office
1516 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit 26, Michigan

WEEKLY REPORT
for the
Week Ending Saturday, December 9, 1944

TO: Mr. William T. McKnight, Regional Director, Region V
FROM: Edward M. Swan, Examiner-in-Charge *ES* Date: 12-9-44

I. Outstanding Events:

In a letter addressed to Mayor Jeffries, the Detroit Branch of the NAACP requested the removal of Harold Thompson, Director of the Detroit Interracial Committee. The letter stated in part:

"We feel that neither by training nor background does Mr. Thompson have the ability necessary for the job of effecting the proper program of better race relations. Up to now he has clearly demonstrated his lack of capacity for administrative ability to cope with the problems of racial tension in Detroit, created by inadequate housing, unemployment problems and racial prejudices."

Mayor Jeffries, in a public statement after receiving this letter, stated that he would not remove Mr. Thompson.

It is the feeling of this office that the request of the NAACP is sound and the opinions expressed are based on a just evaluation of the record made by the Detroit Interracial Committee since its inception. It is the feeling of many individuals and organizations that the Interracial Committee is merely a "name" organization and was not created with the intent of having an effective job in race relations done.

* * * * *

Mr. William T. McKnight
Page 2
December 9, 1944

For the first time in its history, the UAW-CIO is faced with an accusation of racial discrimination serious enough to challenge its leadership in the field of racial equality for its members. The Executive Board of the International, as a part of an economy move, laid off 20 organizers. Four of these organizers were Negroes and it is felt, by certain factions within the union, that the proportion of Negroes laid off was too high. It is also felt that the four men involved Walter Hardin, William Bowman, Al Johnson, and Horace Sheffield had individually contributed much to the growth of the UAW-CIO and deserved more consideration than was given them.

The other side to the question is that economies were necessary and reductions in force had been made where the least harm would be done on an organizational basis. There is also some talk as to the effectiveness of Negro organizers in the entire UAW program.

We are not able, at this time, to give any opinion as to this situation. We are quite sure that a crisis exists within the UAW-CIO which must be met very quickly. This organization cannot afford to lose the wholehearted support of its colored members now or during the reconversion period when many strains will be placed on organized labor to hold its membership intact. We will report further on this situation as the smoke clears away and the real facts come to life.

NAACP Asks Removal Of Committee Chairman

Convinced that the Mayor's Committee cannot effectively work on housing and other problems necessary to the removal of tension in Detroit, the Detroit Branch of the NAACP, asked Mayor Jeffries to remove Harold Thompson from his directorship in the Committee. The request was made in a letter signed by Dr. James J. McClendon, president of the NAACP.

Text of Letter

December 4, 1944

Honorable Edward J. Jeffries Jr.
Mayor, City of Detroit
City Hall
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Mayor Jeffries:

The Executive Committee of the Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its last meeting, voted unanimously to request that you remove, or cause to be removed, Mr. Harold Thompson, Director of the Detroit Interracial Committee.

We feel that neither by training

nor background does Mr. Thompson have the ability necessary for the job of effecting the proper program of better race relations. Up to now he has clearly demonstrated his lack of capacity for administrative ability to cope with the problems of racial tension in Detroit, created by inadequate housing, unemployment problems and racial prejudices.

These factors were recognized by you in your letter of Jan. 13, 1944, to the Common Council when you stated "that racial tensions existed in certain areas created by war efforts and other factors."

We recommend that Mr. Thompson's successor be selected by the Interracial Commission in consultation with the American Council on Race Relations, headquarters, 32 West Randolph street, Chicago 1, Ill.; the Greater Detroit Intercultural Fellowship, Rev. Benjamin J. Bush, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, president; the Intercultural Council of Southeastern Michigan, Miss Laurentine Collins, secretary; the Detroit Urban League, John C. Dancy, director; and the Fair Employment Practice Committee-CIO, George Addes, chairman, and Atty. George Crockett, executive director.

The Interracial Committee has a very fertile field in Detroit for constructive work, and should have as its director, an individual with a background of wide experience and training in social problems. We feel that the desires expressed in this letter to the Common Council can be most speedily carried out by changing the director and obtaining a more suitable person for the job. The cooperation of the aforementioned organizations in the selection of a director will ensure the choice of a person who is qualified to direct this all important civic committee. Sincerely —
(signed) James J. McClendon, M.D.,
President, Detroit Branch NAACP.

WALTER HARDIN, 2 OTHERS OUT IN SHAKE-UP

Negro Unionists Hold Special Meeting To Close Ranks

A wave of angry protests among Negro members of the UAW-CIO followed in the wake of the report last week that the veteran labor leader, Walter Hardin, along with International Representatives William Bowman and Al Johnson had been fired from the staff of the International Union. Horace Shef-

George Addes Clears Firing Of Four Workers

George F. Addes, secretary and treasurer of the UAW-CIO, issued the following statement in regard to the discharge of four Negro organizers recently.

"Any suggestion that the UAW-CIO is laying off organizers or other employees on a racial basis is completely without foundation. The UAW-CIO has done more than any other labor union in the country to win fair play for racial minorities, and we certainly would not violate the policy in our own house.

"It is true that four Negro members of the UAW-CIO are among the more than 20 organizers who are being laid off as a result of a decision of the international executive board to make economies, dictated by approaching post-war layoffs. In order to serve our members, white and Negro, we consider it our duty to conserve the union's fund. That is the entire reason for economies worked out at the last meeting of the executive board.

"While it is true that four Negro organizers are being laid off for the reasons stated above, it is also true that within the last few months the International Union has hired two other Negroes, and I know of one regional director who is contemplating hiring another as a replacement for an organizer now on his staff."

field denied rumors that he had received a dismissal notice.

Negro unionists representing all factions in the UAW met together in a special meeting at the Paradise Bowl last Friday to discuss the dismissals and resolved to close ranks in order to combat the "growing

UAW—

(Continued from Page 1)

reaction" in the officialdom of the auto union.

Addes Comments

When questioned about the lay-off of Negro organizers George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO, told the Michigan Chronicle: "None of the layoffs are any reflection on the work or ability of any brothers involved." President R. J. Thomas is out of the city and could not be reached for a statement. A spokesman for the International Union stated that 18 organizers were ordered dismissed by the Executive Board to reduce the union's overhead. Of this number three Negro organizers have received notices and the number of whites dismissed has not been revealed.

Protesting the firing of the Negro organizers, several Negro labor leaders charged that the International Union does not have sufficient Negro personnel to carry out the work that should be done. They pointed out that of 390 International Representatives only 13 are colored.

WALTER HARDIN

The dismissal of Walter Hardin who is generally credited with having made the most important contribution to the success of the UAW among Negro workers in Michigan came as a shock to Detroiters. Mr. Hardin who was a member of Local 633 in Pontiac was one of the pioneers in the building of the auto union and served as chairman of the Negro organizing committee of the Ford local. He was a leader under Homer Martin and joined with Thomas and Addes in the split with Homer Martin several years ago.

William Bowman of Local 66 in Saginaw and Al Johnson of Local 600 are both well known to the Negro community at large in Detroit and in the Saginaw valley.

Among the leaders who attended the meeting Saturday were Shelton Tappes, recording secretary Ford Local 600; Horace Sheffield, Jimmy Odem, Harold Johnson, Willie Hurst, Cleveland Padi and Jimmy Anderson, Ford Local 600; A. Jordan, Local 50; Eddie Tolan, Local 190; Bill Bowman, Local 668, and Alex Luvall and Roy Wilson.

The following letter, a verbal protest against the discharge of the organizers, was sent to R. J. Thomas, international president, UAW-CIO, by the Rev. Malcolm G. Dade, rector of St. Cyprian Episcopal church:

Mr. R. J. Thomas
International President, UAW-CIO
411 Milwaukee
Detroit, Michigan
Dear Mr. Thomas:

I understand that dismissals are contemplated for Walter Hardin, veteran union organizer, as well as Horace Sheffield, Mr. Johnson and Rev. Bowman. I do hope this is not true for, in my opinion, this would be a most flagrant breach of appreciation for loyalty, trust, and unswerving devotion to the advancement of organized labor.

I recall the days of the Ford organizing drive. We were sold on the value of organized labor to the Negro through the efforts of Hardin and Bowman. In those crucial days these men gave a leadership to the Union and for the community which did much to prevent serious racial strife as well as develop favorable union consciousness in the community towards organized labor. The casting off of these men as no longer needed foreshadows a policy that may auger ill for the future.

It is because of my earlier cordial association with you that I can hope that you will do your utmost to see that a place can be found somewhere within the union structure for such deserving men.

With every best wish, Fraternally and sincerely yours, Malcolm G. Dade, Rector.

MICHIGAN CHRONICLE
12-9-44

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH

SY. FE

Afro-American (Negro)
Baltimore, Md.

DATE FEB 19 1944
P.

Union Members Ordered to Boycott Detroit Firemen

DETROIT—The AFM Firemen's Union has ordered the members of the city fire department to bar its two colored members and to associate with them as little as possible.

The colored firemen have been

forced to use a separate toilet and are quartered in rooms formerly used by the officers who were moved into the dormitory with the white firemen.

They are also not allowed to participate in the company mess fund.

Relations Satisfactory

Although interracial relations have been generally satisfactory during the nearly six years the colored men have been on the force, these jim-crow arrangements have not been changed.

When the men were assigned in April 1938 to Engine Company 34, which is in a white neighborhood, a mob of over 200 white men and women gathered outside the fire station and refused to let them enter until police reinforcements arrived.

**DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.**

PH. _____

SY. *FE*

**Free Press (I)
Detroit, Mich.**

DATE JAN 27 1944
p.

DISPUTE OVER ABSENTEEISM

Union Hits Plan to Close Bomber Plant Saturday

The decision to close down the Ford bomber plant at Willow Run Saturday is a "ridiculous approach to the absenteeism problem" and will cause the loss of 300,000 man-hours of production, officials of Local 50, UAW (CIO), said late Wednesday.

A previous announcement by the

company had stated that the Army and company had agreed to shut down the plant for one day to give employees an opportunity to attend to personal affairs, which have caused much of the absenteeism in the plant in recent weeks.

"We feel that the company is merely using this as a wedge to reduce the force at the bomber plant," said Glenn R. Brayton, president of Local 50. "Their announcement is not consistent with the release of last week stating that the plant was producing 450 bombers a month and was enjoying its fourth consecutive month of ahead of schedule."

Walter Quillico, plant chairman for the union, said the company has been using "all kinds of spurious excuses during recent weeks to lay off employees, but is "fearful of the repercussions of an announced cut in the labor force at Willow Run."

Brayton denied that employees have been guilty of flagrant absenteeism. He pointed out that the 300,000 man-hours that will be lost Saturday is less than the average number of man-hours lost as a result of labor disputes in the entire nation on any average day in the last six months.

The company said the Army had agreed that the closure be tried Saturday because so many employees had given, as their excuse for absence, that they had personal affairs to attend to.

The plant will operate as usual Feb. 5, the company announcement said. A company spokesman said absenteeism recently was about 6 per cent, which is about average for wartime aircraft plants throughout the nation. The plant operates two shifts a day of more than nine hours each.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. FE

Free Press (1)
Detroit, Mich.

DATE

P.
FEB 3 1944

Against Discrimination

THE CIO has taken a practical and commendable step toward better racial understanding in its announcement of a program to combat discrimination. It is to be put into effect under sponsorship of the CIO Committee for Fair Labor Practices.

It is not to be forgotten that in the Detroit race riots of last June one bright spot in the saga of terror was the total absence of trouble in the City's factories. Whites and Negroes worked amicably side by side throughout the day and night. This aspect revealed where the foundation was strongest on which to build.

Understanding is not a matter to be conjured up overnight, as Detroit knows only too well. Its establishment is a slow process, difficult and arduous. In taking this lead against discrimination the CIO contributes materially to a better city.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. *FR*

Free Press (I)
Detroit, Mich.

DATE

P. FEB 2 1944

IT'S NEWS—BRIEFLY TOLD

CIO Committee Ready

Organized labor can make the most practical approach to the problems of racial discrimination, and the CIO Committee for Fair Labor Practices has drafted a complete program to carry out these aims, the committee announced Tuesday.

At the same time the United Automobile Workers (CIO) joined with other Detroit civic groups in deploring the inadequacy of housing for war workers, especially Negroes.

The union said that 4,213 Negro war workers had applied for housing in the last six months but that only 264 families had been provided with shelter. The union advocated establishment of a representative citizens' committee.

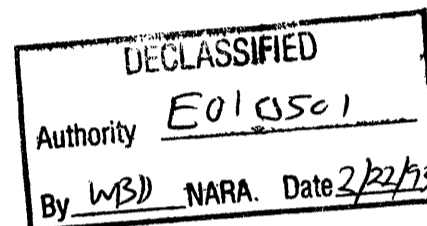
The CIO statewide program calls for regional conferences on fair-employment practices, and urges that local unions accept aid from the state CIO Fair Practices Committee to solve racial and discrimination problems.

* * *

~~STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL~~

Prepared by ODHWS
July 24, 1942

Detroit, Michigan Area



Labor Demand and Supply

On June 16, 1942, the U. S. Employment Service prepared a labor market survey of the Detroit-Willow Run Area, including Wayne County, Ypsilanti Township in Washtenaw County, Southfield and Royal Oak Townships in Oakland County and Warren Township in Macomb County, Michigan; thus, the survey includes the Willow Run Bomber Plant and the important ordnance factories just north of Wayne County as well as plants in Detroit proper.

This report indicates that from July 1942 to the war production peak, the total war labor demand (including employment in war manufacturing and inductions into the armed forces) would increase by 283,000. The supply of labor available to meet this demand is estimated at 187,000. This total makes allowances for the following factors: irreducible margin of unemployment; employment of 80,000 women previously not in the labor market (5,000 of these have already entered the labor force); entrance of school graduates into the labor market; entrance of retired workers into the labor market; reduction of non-essential manufacturing employment; net reduction of non-manufacturing employment; and increase of commuting from outside the area. This leaves a net deficit of 96,000 workers to be met by in-migration.

Estimate of Future In-migration

The U. S. Employment Service report gave no estimate regarding the family status of in-migrant war workers. However, on the basis of information from previous studies of in-migrant groups, and on the basis of the assumptions made by the National Housing Agency in planning for in-migrant workers, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services anticipates that total in-migration into the Detroit area will be approximately 175,000 persons. Of this, it is estimated that approximately 25,000 will be single men and that there will be approximately 25,000 in-migrant families of two persons, and 25,000 in-migrant families of more than two persons.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Jesse H. Jones, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
J. C. Capt, Director

July 28, 1944

POPULATION

Series CA, No. 10

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE DETROIT-WILLOW RUN CONGESTED PRODUCTION
AREA: JUNE, 1944

(Preliminary)

The resident population of the Detroit-Willow Run Congested Production Area is estimated as 2,664,000 for the latter part of June, 1944, according to the preliminary results of a sample census announced today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This figure represents an increase of about 206,000, or 8.4 percent, over the population of 2,458,139 on April 1, 1940. The Detroit area is composed of Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.

The 1944 resident population includes all persons living in the area except members of the armed forces living on military or naval reservations located in the area. About 16,000 residents who were away at the time of the enumeration are included in the estimate. Approximately 42,000 visitors customarily resident elsewhere are not included. Other groups not included are: (a) The personnel of merchant and naval vessels who slept aboard the vessels; (b) persons working in the area, whose homes, to which they returned each night, were outside the area; and (c) daytime visitors, such as members of the armed forces on leave and shoppers, who did not sleep in the area.

The present estimate is based on the preliminary count of the sample census of the Detroit-Willow Run area and should be accepted only as a provisional figure. Final figures, classified by age, sex, employment status, and other characteristics, will be released later for the area, for Detroit city, for the Detroit Metropolitan District, and for each county in the area. The sample census is so designed that the final figure for the total resident population should agree, within 2.5 percent, with that which would result from a complete enumeration.

The Detroit-Willow Run area census is one of ten enumerations in areas that have experienced unusual wartime growth which are being made in order to obtain population data needed by Federal and State agencies for guidance in allotting civilian goods and services. The sample censuses are being taken by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the Committee for Congested Production Areas, which was appointed last year by the President, with Corrington Gill as director. Preliminary results have already been published for the Mobile, Charleston (S. C.), San Diego, San Francisco Bay, Los Angeles, Portland-Vancouver, Hampton Roads, and Puget Sound, and Muskegon (Mich.) areas.

Television file -
wheley report -

Case No _____

Jan. 6 - Region U

Trucking Cases and Teamsters' Local-299

A meeting was held recently called by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance (U. S. Army) in Detroit to discuss the fact that some 500 Army vehicles were standing in lots in the Detroit area and could not be moved to coastal points because of a driver shortage. The daily newspapers and radio news commentators carried a plea for persons to assist by driving this equipment to the proper places.

This office was contacted by the "Detroit Free Press" on Wednesday, January 3, 1945, and Mr. Judd, reporter, told us that he had discussed the use of non-white drivers with several representatives of trucking firms who were present and had been told that they were not allowed by Local 299 to use non-white drivers. We told Mr. Judd, at that time, that to our knowledge there were no non-whites employed in over-the-road hauling.

On Thursday, January 4, Daniel Wells, Labor Editor of the "Detroit Free Press", requested a conference which was held in the Detroit Office. Mr. Malcolm Ross was present at this time and we discussed, generally with Mr. Wells the trucking situation, but did not release a story pending a contact with Mr. James Hoffa, President of Local 299. Mr. Wells said that he would contact us on Friday, January 5, for another interview

after we had talked with Mr. Hoffa. Attempts were made to reach Hoffa on Thursday afternoon and all day Friday and messages were left requesting that he contact this office. We have not been able to reach Mr. Hoffa until this time.

Mr. Wells returned to the Detroit Office at 2:00 P.M. on Friday and interviewed us regarding the attitude of Local 299 toward non-white drivers. It was explained to Mr. Wells that most of the information within our files is of a confidential nature and we could not make it available to him. Since Mr. Wells already had full knowledge of the situation which exists within the trucking industry, we did allow him to use specific cases of alleged discrimination within that industry, most of which involved honorably discharged veterans. Before doing the story the "Free Press" made contact with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It is interesting to note that although this office could not contact Mr. Hoffa, Mr. Wells, of the "Free Press", was able to get him immediately on the telephone and secured a statement from him. This statement is incorporated in the attached newspaper clipping.

The thing which impressed us most in this matter was the insistence of the "Detroit Free Press" to expose the fact that Army equipment could not be moved because of the refusal of Local 299 to allow non-whites to drive. We have been told that before the article was printed, the issues were discussed by the Managing Editor and the City Editor and given their full approval. We are deeply gratified for the fact that this paper, of its own volition, has made a public issue of racial discrimination as it affects the movement of critical war material.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Detroit Housing Commission, with the Reverend Horace White dissenting, has refused to approve the erection of a 300-unit housing project for Negroes on a site adjacent to the Sojourner Truth Housing Project. The Commission admitted that the refusal grew out of pressure from the sources responsible for the controversy at the time of the completion of the Sojourner Truth Houses. It was out of this dispute that the Sojourner Truth rioting of 1942 resulted. (CNI)

Detroit - Post War

UNION ROWS HELD BAR TO NEW CARS

Auto Council Says AFL and CIO
Impede Movement of War
Machinery From Plants

N.Y. Times 4/11/45

Union jurisdictional disputes involving American Federation of Labor building and construction workers and Committee of Industrial Organizations plant maintenance groups constitute a serious threat to the automotive reconversion program after V-E Day, George Romney, director of the Automotive Council for War Production, declared yesterday. Unless a permanent basis for settlement is obtained 500,000 persons may be thrown out of employment at a time when their services will be a vital factor in post-war development, he asserted.

"The matter of union jurisdiction should not be allowed to interfere with any status so important as the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of employes," Mr. Romney said. "When reconversion comes the plants will require the assistance of all the workers possible in handling the job. The automotive industry feels that everyone with experience in moving equipment should be utilized.

"The problem which now looms from these labor disputes can grow into the chief bottleneck delaying the resumption of car production after V-E Day. Failure to arrive at a solution will mean that all the pre-reconversion effort will be meaningless. The Federal Government authorities have recognized the seriousness of this situation and have agreed to do something about it."

Joseph Keenan of the War Production Board was said to be working on the problem with Henry P. Nelson, head of a WPB unit in the Detroit area. Mr. Nelson is scheduled to assist plants in solving individual difficulties.

Already delay in plant clearance has developed in the Detroit district, the Automotive Council for War Production has been informed. Transfer of war material manufacturing equipment from one factory to a new site was held up several weeks before the AFL and the CIO agreed upon jurisdiction. In another plant six weeks were consumed in arguments before moving was allowed on certification by the War Labor Board.

Automotive manufacturers have pointed out that if union disputes must be settled at each plant when Government property is being removed and car building machinery installed, the public faces a long, indefinite wait before receiving new motor vehicles.

PRODUCTION LAGS CHARGED TO UAW; THOMAS HITS BACK

N.Y. Times 3/11/45
Romney Tells Senators That
Stoppages and Strikes Mark
Union Usurpation Plan

1,266,000 MAN-DAYS 'LOST'

Union Leader Says Industry Is
Clearing Way for 'Aggression'
Against Labor

DETROIT, March 9—Conflicting views on the reasons for the loss in war production of automobile plants were given today before a Senate sub-committee by leaders of the industry and of labor.

George Romney, as spokesman for the auto industry, called the CIO, of which the United Automobile Workers Union is an affiliate, "the most powerful private organization in the history of our country" and alleged that labor was reducing its production efficiency in auto plants by 25 to 50 per cent despite war needs.

On the other hand, R. J. Thomas, international president of the United Automobile Workers, told the sub-committee that automotive executives were "sacrificing war requirements to preparations for a quick grab at post-war civilian sales."

Mr. Romney charged that through the fostering by the union of disputes, stoppages and strikes, all designed as an attempt at usurpation of the functions of management, 1,266,000 man-days were lost in the industry in the first eleven months of 1944. This, he declared, was the equivalent of 4,200 regular workers.

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Mr. Romney, managing director of the Automotive Council for War Production, testified at the opening hearing conducted by the Mead War Investigating Committee studying manpower needs in the Detroit area. He spoke as the representative of the entire automotive industry and of other employers throughout Michigan.

"Organized Anarchy" Charged

He cited "documented" instances of alleged interference in purely plant management affairs by the UAW union to show that "organized anarchy" existed in the industry. Most strikes and stoppages, he charged, were now called to prevent management from discharging its functions, as contrasted with disputes over union recognition and wages and hours before the war. Forty-three per cent of 1,045 strikes and work stoppages in 1944 were of this character, he declared.

Asserting that he based his figures on the Government's own Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mr. Romney said that there were five times as many strikes in automotive plants in 1943 as there were in 1940.

"It is a deplorable fact," he stated, "that during the first eleven months of 1944 there were more strikes and work stoppages in the automotive industry than there were in 1937, the year of the infamous sitdown strikes."

The post-war aim of the CIO, Mr. Romney charged, was to "divide and rule" through union-management Government boards. To thwart this and to correct existing abuses he urged legislation now to end the privileged status of unions and at the same time set forth a detailed "modern national labor policy."

Attacking as the "heart of the problem" the question whether union leaders were to be backed by the Government "in further usurpation of the functions, authority and responsibility of management," Mr. Romney said:

"The question in the minds of production men who built this great industry and its efficient production record is whether the decline in productivity is 25 per cent, 50 per cent or some percentage in between. In their private

Continued on Page 10, Column 4.

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PRODUCTION LAGS BLAMED ON U.A.W.

Continued From Page 1

discussions the ablest and most experienced production men in this industry differ only over the exact percentage."

At another point Mr. Romney told the committee:

"The lack of productivity in automotive plants—the inability of these plants and of most of the people in them to produce the weapons they are capable of producing—results primarily from the continuation of the selfish drive of these union representatives for more and more and more power, political, economic and social power. This is carried on despite its consequences in terms of the war effort."

Denying that Detroit had ever had an over-all manpower shortage, Mr. Romney said the manpower problem in this area "is not primarily a problem of supply."

Jobs of Women Stressed

Currently, he stated, fewer than 600 employees were needed on behind-schedule "must" military programs, adding that it had been only in the past few weeks that any Detroit manufacturers had found it necessary to use part-time employees. Thousands of women were unemployed at the moment, he declared, as were certain types of skilled craftsmen and technicians.

He denied also that the manpower problem existed because of difficulties of collective bargaining. That issue, he said, had ceased to exist in the industry and he added:

"It should be buried in the interest of obtaining an understanding of the present problem and the proper relationships between management and labor which everyone seeks."

With the submission of exhibits listing the increase in output of from 15 to 50 per cent in some plants after the wartime adoption of incentive plans, Mr. Romney advocated such plans to reward merit, ability and productivity of the individual worker and said they were "an important step toward increasing output, reducing cost and conserving manpower."

Mr. Romney read into the record of the hearing exhibits of "typical daily occurrences in the plants" which he said, taken together, were evidence of "union support of violations of shop rules and collective bargaining agreements, and the extent to which union representatives go in thwarting management's efforts to maintain orderly working conditions essential to efficient production."

Included in the charges were such alleged incidents as these:

One hundred thirty-eight workers parading through an automotive plant in "protest" because management wanted the State safety laws obeyed.

Tank-test drivers refusing to test their tanks because the test track was too dusty; after, wetting, because it was too wet.

Brandishing of Knife Alleged

A worker who grabbed a foreman by the throat and brandished a knife.

Two workers throwing a foreman out of the door because he had been told by management to replace another foreman held incompetent.

Three hundred "howling" workers beating up a small group of labor-relations men and plant

guards, destroying an office, including furniture and records.

Six girls threatening to beat up another girl if she did not "quit working so hard."

A drunken worker striking a superintendent.

A shop committeeman telling an inspector: "I'm telling you and the inspectors they (the workers) can go anywhere they want to and smoke" in violation of shop rules and contract provisions.

A crew of welders striking six times in four days to force the ouster of another welder.

The threat of a strike because the union wanted an inexperienced girl on the seniority list to take the place of "a worker who learned her job too well."

Start of a strike to prevent promotion of a production worker to a foremanship.

A union shop committeeman refusing to cooperate when a foreman requests workers to work overtime and make up for production lost through a breakdown.

Stoppage resulting when a worker is disciplined for making a knife in the furnaces during working hours.

Other alleged practices condemned by Mr. Romney were: the time spent by the 9,000 union stewards on union business for which he said the company last year had to pay \$7,200,000; union limitations on output; and the obtaining of union approval before men were assigned, transferred, promoted, demoted, disciplined and discharged for cause, or production standards established. In some plants, he declared, union stewards claimed that they were running the departments and production activities.

Thomas Says Labor Is Suspicious

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
DETROIT, March 9—R. J. Thomas, international president of the UAW-CIO, told a Senate subcommittee today that labor in the Detroit area was suspicious of management's designs against organized labor.

"Too often," he declared, "labor has been forced to take a stand against those designs when the needs of the nation call for teamwork."

There was no shortage of men and women for Detroit war plants, he declared. What was lacking, he said, was the willingness to plan cooperatively for bringing the right worker to the right job at the right time.

A clear focus of today's wartime problems has been blurred by the image of pre-war industrial strife or prospect or post-war competitive struggle," Mr. Thomas said. "We of labor have our suspicions, too often legitimate, or management's design for coming aggression."

The labor leader charged that nightmares of post-war competition for thin markets had driven industrial executives into sacrificing war requirements.

Alleges Hostility to Unions
Cleavages among themselves as well as hostility toward their workers had checked their full war effort, Mr. Thomas asserted.

"Detroit's War Manpower Commission figures about 24,000 additional workers will be necessary to meet production scheduled up to May 1," Mr. Thomas said. "The demand for workers on really critical war jobs actually is only a fraction of that total. Reports of critical war shortages supplied by the Army Services Forces at the end of 1944 totaled no more than 2,000—about the total of priority war jobs now listed by the WMC."

Mr. Thomas went on:

"No overall labor shortage now threatens or will threaten war pro-

duction schedules in Detroit factories; the deficit of 4,100 workers projected for May 1 by the War Manpower Commission is totally unreal. Labor more than sufficient to man the machines and assembly lines of the auto industry is on hand."

He admitted, however, that there was a labor shortage in some particular plants. From time to time this had held back the essential output of forgings and castings, he added.

To meet the manpower problems before industry in the Detroit area, Mr. Thomas said, five measures were necessary.

1—Increasing employer opposition to the use of women must be broken down.

2—A system of voluntary inter-plant transfers must be instituted.

3—A genuine check-up of labor utilization in critical plants must be instituted.

4—Wage adjustments are necessary to meet critical manpower situations.

5—Increased efficiency of plant operation to relieve labor shortages.

Denies Widespread Loafing

"No one questions that real hoarding of labor went on in the automobile plants in the first days of the war effort," Mr. Thomas said, "and our union called attention to this evil time after time. But if anyone charges that the average American war worker has been loafing on the job, I suspect that both Hitler and Hirohito would have to register sad disbelief."

Mr. Thomas declared: "It is my conviction that the bulk of U. A. W.—CIO strikes have taken place in plants where management policies have sought deliberately to provoke such stop-

pages. If this committee or any other is willing to make a thorough investigation of this matter I am sure your conclusion will be the same as our own."

Mr. Thomas said that he made the charge without any desire to shrug off his union's responsibility for resisting responsibility—for defeating conspiracies against the union and the country by maintaining uninterrupted was production.

"I can explain recent actions of

the Chrysler and Briggs corporations only as a direct attempt to inspire work stoppages among employees," the labor leader asserted. "No management could have been naive enough to doubt that the wholesale discharge of union committeemen and workers in the manner chosen could have any effect other than the promotion of industrial turmoil."

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Detroit's Labor

Auto Officials Foresee
Strikes, Inter-Union
Strife, Racial Trouble

AFL and CIO Battle Over
Construction Jobs So New
Building Lags

UAW Plans New Wage Drive

By GLENN H. CUMMINGS

Staff Correspondent of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
DETROIT -- Auto industry officials are
frankly pessimistic about the outlook for their
post-war relations with labor.

They say the situation is bad now but
seems certain to grow worse as workers are
laid off during the reconversion period. Then,
later, auto factories must seek to regain the
same sort of efficient production they had be-
fore the war. That, some personnel men
say, spells real trouble.

The strike at Fruehauf Trailer Co. hints
at what's ahead on that front. Despite
Washington's plea for more and more
transportation equipment to meet battlefield
needs, production of heavy-duty truck trailers
at the Fruehauf plant was at a standstill from
December 6 until yesterday afternoon. The
reason: Welders and set-up men objected to
a newly-hired supervisor who, according to
workers, attempted to time their jobs. They
wouldn't work.

This movement spread throughout the
plant causing a walkout of 900 men, despite
appeals from Brig. Gen. A. B. Quinton, Jr.,
chief of the Detroit Ordnance District. Under
a back-to-work agreement, negotiations of
grievances are to begin 48 hours after normal
production is reached.

Output Per Man the Trouble Spot

Representatives of management and labor
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One manufacturing executive who directs
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Failure to do this, other auto company of-
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sary to absorb already-increased wage rates.
That, in turn, means reduced markets.

View of Labor Leaders

Many labor leaders, however, point to
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officials about reductions in costs of almost
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facturers reply that mechanical improve-
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Inter-union disputes pose other problems.

The C.I.O. and A.F.L. already are battling
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Output Per Man the Trouble Spot

Representatives of management and labor agree that, after the war, the amount of work turned out each day per worker will be the chief sore point. Plant managers almost unanimously contend that worker efficiency is on the decline.

One manufacturing executive who directs production in several plants indicates how firmly management believes it must insist on output quotas in peacetime. "We have a record of pre-war production rates in every department, and our plants must get back to these rates immediately after the war," he says.

Failure to do this, other auto company officials agree, spells trouble ahead for the industry. Lower production efficiency means higher prices—even higher than will be necessary to absorb already-increased wage rates. That, in turn, means reduced markets.

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Inter-union disputes pose other problems.

The C.I.O. and A.F.L. already are battling on one front, halting considerable construction in this area. Late Thursday the Detroit Building Trades Council (A.F.L.) announced that its mechanics no longer would work alongside C.I.O. members. This step, according to Ed Thal, secretary of the council, was taken as an answer to the recent announcement by the new Maintenance and Powerhouse Workers Council (C.I.O.) that one of its objectives is "to prevent the employment of contractors in plants, thereby taking away work from our (C.I.O.) men."

So A.F.L. building workers already have walked out on a hangar job at Ford Motor Co.'s Willow Run and a remodeling job for Packard Motor Car Co. Mr. Thal says no A.F.L. skilled men will be sent to jobs unless there are ironclad assurances that they "will be permitted to work it through to completion without C.I.O. interference."

Another potentially dangerous dispute is shaping up between the C.I.O. auto workers and the A.F.L. The issue: Who shall have the job of removing war production machinery from the big auto plants?

This machinery was installed three years ago by A.F.L. workers who transported it to the factories, uncrated it and set it up, ready for operation. This was done under a compromise worked out by Sidney Hillman who, at that time, was working with Lt. Gen. Knudsen in what was then the Office of Production Management. It was brought about only after a hot argument with U.A.W. (C.I.O.).

Now this argument is starting all over again. Auto union officials argue that their members should dismantle the machinery in Government-owned plants, turn it over to A.F.L. truck drivers to haul away for storage or resale. Local A.F.L. leaders, on the other hand, suggest: Why don't the U.A.W. people draw unemployment compensation during this reconversion waiting period.

The perennial wage problem, basic cause of most labor disputes, already has poked its nose around the corner. Everyone who belongs to U.A.W. is waiting for the War Labor Board's decision in "the General Motors Case." The union has asked increases in pay to compensate for increased cost of living. If W.L.B. decides in favor of the union it will signal a trend toward higher pay all through the industry.

The union is asking G. M. specifically for \$1 an hour minimum in all plants, a 10% premium for night shifts (at present it is 5%), 12 days paid sick leave a year, full employment at 48 hours a week, guaranteed minimum weekly income for 40 hours per week and other minor concessions.

As a long-range program, U.A.W. wants an industry-wide master agreement which would put wage rates of all auto companies on an identical basis for similar work. Apparently to publicize this idea, the union is urging it on the Labor Board in connection with its General Motors case.

Officials See Lack of Discipline

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Officials See Lack of Discipline

Another trouble point is what the auto officials refer to as "lack of discipline." This is not new. It became so serious a few months ago that R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.), appealed publicly to members to obey the union's constitution and observe its no-strike pledge. "We must restrain our hot-headed brothers," he said.

The labor relations manager of one big company here said the other day: "The discipline situation has gotten out of hand in Detroit. Attempts by plant managers to enforce discipline generally result in even worse trouble. Often they lead to strikes which involve whole departments or plants.

"A few plants here," continued this labor relations expert, "have decided to make an issue of this situation before the war ends. They feel that unless they do so now the disregard of contractual provisions in union contracts will become intolerable and management may entirely lose control over how the factories are run."

Attributes Trouble to Labor Press

Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive and Aviation Parts Manufacturers, Inc., attributes much of the trouble to labor newspapers "which pour out bitterness and hate against employers as a class." He doesn't see much chance of good will between management and labor as long as this continues and "as long as at least some employers shrug off the labor question by asserting that the Communists are to blame for all our troubles." Mr. Rising adds that "the errors of management in this respect are tending to decline, whereas the vituperative and slanderous tone of labor spokesmen and the labor press seems to be ever fed with new injections of venom."

The role of the auto workers' union has been marked by turbulence since its first great victory in October, 1936, when Chrysler Corp. signed its first union contract. General Motors capitulated a few months later and Ford surrendered in 1941. In the five years from the signing of the Chrysler contract to the Ford capitulation, U.A.W. grew from almost nothing to a membership of 605,000. Since 1941 its membership more than doubled, standing now at over 1,300,000. In the Detroit metropolitan area alone U.A.W. has more than 400,000 members.

Labor Force Figures

Detroit's labor force today numbers about 1,207,000 in the metropolitan area; of those about 708,000 are employed in factory jobs.

In March, 1940, total employment in the same area was 847,000 with factory jobs held by 403,000. This expansion reflects the hiring of many people who were not working in 1940 and a heavy in-migration of workers from other areas. Many of these have come from the South, increasing the racial prejudice problem which has caused frequent outbreaks in the factories. This trouble exploded violently in the big race riot of 1943, in which 28 Negroes and six whites were killed.

Some 445,000 new workers have gone into factories since 1940, plus many thousands more who have replaced men leaving for the armed services. The present total of 847,000 includes about 200,000 women and many thousands of Negroes.

Racial trouble threatens to become worse when employment drops during reconversion because most of the Negroes have been employed during the past two years and will not have sufficient seniority to hold their jobs or be rehired when employment starts to rise. Some will have to be downgraded to less desirable jobs.

The danger of serious strikes over the question of seniority was demonstrated here on November 28 when Graham-Paige Motors, Inc., was forced to suspend production of amphibious tanks and B-29 bomber parts for eight days. Twenty-three of the company's welders quit work, alleging that the company was rehiring assemblers without regard for seniority. When the management laid off the welders for a week, a strike broke out, shutting the plant.

Sitting immediately atop the powder keg of labor problems are such men as Harry Anderson, vice president of General Motors; Robert Condor, personnel manager of Chrysler; E. Patzkowsky, industrial relations manager of Packard; Robert G. Waldron, Hudson's director of industrial relations; Henry J. Roesch, director of industrial relations of Briggs Manufacturing Co. and many others with smaller companies. These men represent their companies in dealing with the U.A.W. and, in collaboration with top executives, determine labor relations policies. Since complete unionization of the industry a few years ago, the importance of their jobs has skyrocketed and each heads a labor relations department comprised of several junior labor relations men.

Wrestling the problem from the other side of the fence are such U.A.W. leaders as R. J. Thomas, president; Walter Reuther and Richard T. Frankenstein, vice presidents; George Ades, treasurer. They have seen their authority over local union officials diminish gradually in the face of opposition from small but belligerent minorities.

Not for files

Mr. John A. Davis

9/29/43

Alice R. Kahn

Summary of WPC Report on Detroit.

POPULATION TRENDS

There has been a net increase of population in Detroit of 516,000 since April 1940.

The Negro population has increased by 48% and the white population by 24% in that time. Nevertheless, many Negro groups believe that the Negro population has not expanded as rapidly as the white because Negroes have not been recruited from outside areas and have been discouraged from self-initiated job seeking.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

There has been an upward production trend and an increase of employment especially in war plants. The WMC reports a serious labor shortage, especially of unskilled male labor, and on the basis of employment trends, current shortages, and the potential labor supply compared with employment needs, expects the shortage to increase. In addition, WMC expects increasing tension in Detroit due to the growth of population combined with lack of simultaneous expansion of community facilities.

USE OF NEGRO IN PRODUCTION EFFORT

Extent of Employment and Diversity of Use

About 8.4% of the total work force are Negroes whereas

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9.3% of the total population are Negroes.

Forty-two of the 401 establishments reporting to WMC employ 70% of the Negroes employed.

Of 185 larger war plants, 55 employ only 1% Negroes and 83 employ less than the average per cent of Negroes for the 185 plants. Even within one corporation, there are differences in degrees to which Negroes are utilized. For example, of 41 General Motors plants, only 30 employ Negro on production.

Obviously, many plants are failing to utilize the Negro labor supply fully.

Use of Negro Skills

Failure to utilize Negroes to their full ability is the chief charge of discrimination. There is a trend toward upgrading Negroes but the practice is spotty. Only 6.7% Negroes are in skilled work whereas 20.5% of all workers are in skilled work. 60% of Negroes were in unskilled work in 1942 compared with 18.5% of the total employment.

Negro women: This is the most neglected source of labor supply. Twenty-eight thousand workers are available. Those used are employed in service jobs only. Only 74 out of 379 plants surveyed in April 1943, employed Negro women whereas 239 employed women.

On the basis of these observations, the conclusion ^{is} that plants refusing to employ Negroes (including those who

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employ only token numbers) need to be encouraged to employ them. Hiring and upgrading must be according to skill regardless of color. Negro women should be used on production operations. These things can be effected by requiring employers to clear "new hires" through USES.

IN PLANT PROBLEMS AND EXPERIENCES

Attitudes: Most whites pay little attention to race relations until faced with a crisis. But substantial numbers take aggressive attitudes both pro and con Negro workers. Workers and management express as diverse ideas as are expressed in the community at large.

When workers are prepared for the introduction of Negroes, no critical situation develops. When men object, they do so in terms of post war job competition. Women's objections are founded on social biases and dislike of physical proximity.

Employers tend to view Negroes as a group and not as individuals. They say they cannot use them faster than workers will accept them.

UAW-CIO Union has organized more than 95% of unionized workers in Detroit war plants and has a constructive race relations policy, but there are occasional local deviations. Local union representatives get to-gether to remedy the situation.

The Government, to enforce its attitude, has created the FEPC which is in effect, "an NLRB on Negro discrimination." The

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minority group division of WMC will attempt to solve problems of discrimination before they refer cases to FEPC.

Negroes emphasize the need for government compulsion to eliminate unfair practices. Some groups such as the NAACP condemn all forms of segregation, with an eye to long run improvements in race relations, and their aggressiveness in pressing this claim has been a source of difficulty.

The Detroit Fair Employment Practice Committee, (a voluntary group composed of 80 community organizations), the Citizens Committee on Jobs, (a bi-racial committee composed of representatives of Negro organizations, unions and liberal groups), the Federal Council of Churches, the Unions, and the schools are among the community groups attempting to foster better race relations in Detroit.

Some Problems

Some strikes have occurred with the upgrading of Negroes. Problems differ in each plant. In some, racial incidents occur due to the belligerent attitude of Negroes, in some they are caused by aggressive whites, and where there is no authority for decisions in these cases, tension is increased by the tendency to pass the buck. Since the riot, there has only been one race stoppage in a war plant. This is an unparalleled record in Detroit.

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Specific plant practices.

The Briggs manufacturing company has done the best job of integrating Negroes into the work force. This is attributable to the fact that systematic procedures were developed and advance preparation made. These steps were included:

1. Advance discussion of manpower needs, in relation to the hiring and upgrading of Negroes, was held by the Union.

2. A Negro personnel officer was hired and part of his job is to interview every Negro job applicant. Initial workers were carefully selected.

3. Applicants are given a simple test and if they fail, are told why they cannot qualify for the job.

4. Bi-racial orientation and training classes are given to each new employee.

5. Each worker reports to a counselor who explains the shop rules and routine, and introduces the worker to the foreman and shop steward. This counselor indicates his availability for conference at any time on personal questions or matters of race relations.

The experience of plants where a program of this sort has been established, indicates that no serious problems need arise because of the hiring and upgrading of Negroes if proper preparation and hiring procedures are followed. Proper preparation

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should include: advance discussion with local union officers, the shop committees, stewards, and local membership, informing foreman and gang leaders of their responsibilities in carrying out these policies (indicating that failure to cooperate will be used in judging the supervisor's competency), and informing labor-management committees of the policy. Proper hiring procedures include: hiring of a personnel officer especially qualified to handle race relations among his other duties, careful selection of the first Negro employees, medical examination of all employees to eliminate the prejudice against Negroes as "diseased", a brief bi-racial training and orientation program, and counselors who should be constantly available to advise an individual on any race relations problem which comes up.

THE RACE RIOT

Effect on war production:

The effect of the riot was highly diverse from plant to plant. The NPH overestimated the losses and WPC estimates were too low. This was due to different methods of investigation. One index of the effect is the consumption of industrial power which dropped 10% - 20% from Monday through Wednesday.

A reasonable estimate of the man hours lost is two and one-half million, but this takes no account of the losses resulting from increased tension and disjointed production where the coordinated flow of work between plants was disrupted.

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The riot: There is no concrete evidence that subversive forces were responsible for initiating or directing riots. Tensions, which required only a spark to set them off, already existed and no realistic effort has been made since to eliminate them. No rioting occurred in bi-racial residential areas which may indicate that where groups learn to live together, there is no conflict. No disturbance occurred during the riot in war plants and there have been no racial conflicts in plants since the riot. The riots started at the most accessible amusement area and since then, the percentage of Negroes at the park has decreased (by the following week) from 90% to 10%. 44% of the rioters arrested were from 17 - 20 years old.

Effect of Riot on Employment of Negroes: There is no definite data about this yet, but indications point to a slight increase of discriminatory hiring practices.

Community elements: Because of the rapid growth of the population, and its diversity, there has been no real assimilation of various groups, therefore Detroit has become a haven for "movements" offering social and economic panaceas, including many native fascist groups.

The Southern in-migrants and the Poles constitute the most difficult problem groups at the moment and they have been responsible for precipitating some of the recent racial troubles.

Although Southerners are most frequently accused, life long resi-

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dents of Detroit are often guilty of furnishing the necessary support when Southerners assume the initiative in critical situations. An educational campaign could do much to alter the situation.

Community facilities: There has been no advance planning to meet the needs of the expanding community. Therefore, housing and recreational facilities are lacking. The population has tended to concentrate in certain areas with the result that shortages develop locally too. For example, school facilities are lacking in part of Detroit and abundant in other sections. Lack of facilities in the area like the Willow Run section creates transportation problems because they people refuse to live near work.

Lack of community facilities contributes greatly to the increase of racial tension because Negroes have the wages to use facilities which they could not formerly take advantage of.

Housing: There are no plans being made to take care of present shortages but only to care for future in-migrants. Centralized information facilities are not used by those seeking or renting living quarters and it is therefore recommended that each plant provide some sort of central clearing agency on housing.

Recreation: Shortage of recreational facilities is magnified by the population increase, restrictions on transportation, and full time employment (which restricts the hours available for social

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activity.) At the same time the need for relaxation is increased. This problem is especially acute for young people, and for boys who have been refused employment due to impending induction. These individuals ought to be given recognition by an arm band or something similar to give them status. It is significant that they comprised a large majority of the rioters.

Transportation: The lack of rapid transportation systems plus the shortage of manpower to run existing facilities (not lack of equipment) causes a serious problem. Re-adjustment of transportation routes ought to be made on the basis of changed transportation patterns.

Health and Sanitation: Health problems occur in the outlying areas which never had large populations before and consequently lack adequate health laws.

Child care: Facilities are in the planning stage so far.

Restaurants: Facilities are inadequate because of the manpower shortage, lack of food supplied, the increasing population, a larger percentage of whom eat out because of working mothers. Many places mistreat Negro customers. Food prices are very high.

Buying Facilities: Complaints are against the high prices and not against lack of facilities.

There is a definite relationship between community and in-plant factors. Action is needed on both fronts if any real improvement in race relations is to result.

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IMPORTANT POINTS SUGGESTED BY THE WPB STUDY

1. The manpower shortage in Detroit could be considerably relieved by the full utilization of the Negro labor supply, especially Negro women.
2. No critical problems need result due to the hiring and upgrading of Negroes if proper preparation is made and good hiring procedures are followed, e.g., choose first Negroes carefully.
3. Lack of advance planning for necessary community facilities is an important factor leading to racial tension. Lack of recreational facilities is especially important for people between the ages of 17 - 25 who constituted a large percentage of the rioters. Centralized planning of community facilities is urged.
4. There is a tendency to place too much blame on the in-migrant Southerners. Other groups share a lot of the responsibility for racial difficulties.
5. Many plants, which in reality discriminate against Negroes, employ a token number of Negroes to conceal their bias.
6. Negroes tend to rely on compulsory measures for eliminating discrimination. (This alone may not be able to provide a long run solution to their problems.)
7. It is very important to have someone in plants responsible for dealing with racial conflicts and available for consultation on racial problems.
8. WPB feels that an educational campaign could do much to reduce tension. Organization of community leaders to promote

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such a program is recommended.

9. In order to eliminate unfair hiring practices, it is suggested that all new hires be cleared through USES. It is suggested that WFB, WMC, the Maritime Commission and the armed services take a firm stand on the need for greater utilization of Negro through public statements, and that they impose sanctions against violators. (In reality, it is difficult to get these agencies to enforce such sanctions due to the pressure for material ordered.)
10. The report suggests the organization of a bi-racial unit in the armed services to serve as an example to industry.
11. The report emphasizes the need for giving some public status to young people who are about to be drafted but have not yet gone into the army. They often have difficulty finding temporary employment and appear to be loafing.

COMMENTS ON THE WFB STUDY

1. In discussing the role of more radical Negro groups, the WFB report reveals a bias against those who demand the immediate cessation of segregation as the only long run solution to the Negro problem.
2. By emphasizing the lack of concrete evidence about the part that subversive elements played in recent rioting, the report tends to minimize (perhaps unwittingly) the initial responsibility of these groups for increasing racial tension.

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3. In stating that "an effective educational campaign, can do much to alter these problems", it seems to me that the report tends to minimize the importance of some of the deep seated motives which cause prejudice. An educational campaign will certainly be helpful. But Agriculture's Study of attitudes in Detroit indicates, it seems to me, that the conditions creating prejudice among the white collar class, for example, must be altered, or the group must be given a different means for satisfying their need for superiority, before educational campaigns "can do much."

Fahm/jed

POSTWAR DATA
Detroit, Mich. 127

Case 5 - Fisher Body Div., General Motors Corp., Detroit, Michigan
Brooch Housings Program (Bureau of Ordnance) and
Vessel Sets of Spare Parts
Effective date of the Curtailment - 29 April 1944
Number of Employees to be released - Unknown. No plans for use of
production capacity.
ES-270 Employment Figures not available for non-white employment,
although this company does employ non-whites.

Case 14 - Kolscoy-Hayes, Plymouth, Michigan
Browning Machine Gun, Cal. .50, M2, Aircraft, Basic Program
(Ordnance-War)
Effective date of Curtailment - 1 July 1944
Approximate Number of Employees to be Released - 1,200
ES-270 Employment Figures for June: Total - 4,692 Non-white - 420

Case 107 - Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan
Small Boat Program (BuShips)
Effective date of curtailment - July 15, 1944
Approximate number of employees to be released - unknown.
Believed that the cutback will not reduce the number of
employees nor release any floor space but will simply speed
up the reconversion.
ES-270 Employment Figures for June: Total - 12,113 Non-white-1,179

Case 139 - L.A. Young Spring & Wire Co., Detroit, Michigan
Container, Ammunition, 75mm, T7 Program (Ordnance)
Effective date of curtailment - July 15, 1944
Approximate number of employees to be released - 78
ES-270 Employment Figures for June: Total - 2,292 (for four plants)
Employment Figures for Non-white not available.

Case 142 - Buhl Stamping Co., Detroit, Michigan
Container, Ammunition, 75mm, T7 Program (Ordnance)
Effective date of curtailment - August 1, 1944
Approximate number of employees to be released - 30.
ES-270 Employment Figures for June: Total - 934 Non-white - 36

PEC No. and Release Date	Agency and Service	Contractor and Plant Address	Program Item	Release of Capacity			ES-270 Employment Figures		
				Emp.	Space	Equipment	Month	Total	Non-white
168 7/25	Army, Air Forces	Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Detroit, Michigan	Governors 4G8-G15D - to be used with 23E50 propellers	120	No	No	August	2,478	2
347 8/28	Navy, Bu. Ships	General Motors Corp. Detroit, Mich.	Propelling Mach. and Related Equipment	589 (Dec.)	No	No	July	11,161 (7 Plants)	INA
360 8/18	Army, Engineers	Detroit Steel Products Co. Detroit 11, Mich. Subcontractors: Welded Steel Shapes Co., Coatsville, Pa.; Palmer Bee Co., Detroit, Mich.; Palmer Bee Co., Winston Salem, N.C.; Duffin Iron Co., Chicago, Ill.; Duffin Iron Co., Clinton, Iowa; Sneed & Co., Orange, Va.	Type V - trestles	135 (Sub Conts)	Yes (Sub Conts)	Yes (Coats- ville, Pa.)	August	1,003	218
473 9/9	Army, Air Forces	Candler Hill Corp. Detroit, Mich.	Fuel Pump - AN-4101-1, Type G-9	520 (Oct.)	No	No	July	918	0
506 9/14	Army, Air Forces	Ford Motor Co. Dearborn, Mich.	B-22 and B-31 Turbo Superchargers	2,982 (Oct.)	Yes	Yes	August	85,419	12,947
569 9/20	Army, AAF	Ford Motor Company Dearborn, Mich.	Generator type P-1	495 (Sept)	No	No	Aug.	85,419	12,947
627 9/25	Army, A.F.	Buick Motor Div., GMC Melrose Park Subcontractor: Buick-Flint	Aircraft Engines Type R-1830	800 (Oct)	NR	NR	Sept.	11,351	INA
629 9/25	Army, A.F.	Ford Motor Co. Dearborn, Mich.	Aircraft Engines Type R-2800	2,800 (Oct)	NR	NR	Aug.	85,419	12,947
635 9/25	Army, A.F.	Briggs Mfg. Co. Detroit, Mich.	Turrets	700 (Sept)	NR	NR	Sept.	3,963	62

669
9/28

Army, A.F.

Briggs Mfg. Co.
Detroit, Mich.

110 gal. external aux-
iliary jettison fuel tank

220
(10/1)
125
(11/1)

No Yes

See #635

739
10/4

Army, Engr.

Copco Steel & Engr. Co.
Detroit, Mich.

Bailey Bridges
Steel Ribands

230
(11/1)
Includ. Sub.

Yes Yes

Sept. 643 80

Session File

Monthly Summary
December 1944

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Several thousand workers at Packard Motor Car Company were thrown into idleness by a strike of Negro workers. The strike is said to have been precipitated by the failure of white polishers to give the usual assistance to Negro workers who had been upgraded into their department. The stoppage resulted in some rather important changes within the union itself. A short while after the strike terminated the local (UAW-CIO) elected a new administration pledged to work actively against intra-union racial friction; one of the new vice-presidents is Negro. The Packard plant has been a particularly sore spot for the UAW for some time. Much of the intra-union dissension is said to arise from the fact that a craft-union group which was very jealous of its prerogatives, but which lost out to the UAW as a bargaining agent, continues to join forces with an anti-Negro minority in order to discredit the CIO local. (FR)

NEW YORK CITY

The International Fur and Leather Workers



"PREPARE YE THE WAY OF THE PEOPLE; CAST UP, CAST UP THE HIGHWAY; GATHER OUT THE STONES; LIFT UP A STANDARD FOR THE PEOPLE." ISAIAH 62:10

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION
INCORPORATED

SUITE 420, 131 WEST LAFAYETTE, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN — RANDOLPH 5455

OWEN H. WHITFIELD
WINIFRED L. CHAPPELL
EDNA JOYCE WILLIAMS
ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

FRANCIS L. PRICE
FIELD SECRETARY

LIND YARD

Moscow! } What
Teheran! } Contribution
Yalta! } Religion?
Frisco! }



CLAUDE C. WILLIAMS
DIRECTOR

CALLA R. TENNANT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MERRILL O. BATES
TREASURER

Once before when the people of "the whole earth" became aware of their unity and began to act to preserve that unity; "to make brick and burn them thoroughly"; to build a city and a tower worthy of their name, it was depicted that the Lord of Heaven became so uneasy lest the people, being one, would disturb His abode He confounded their language and "they left off to build a city" (Gen. 11: 1-9.)

In a modern and more disastrous Babel being staged? Shall it also be accomplished in the name of a tyrannical anti-people, anti-union "LORD"?

In light of the price being paid on the battle fields for a peoples' world - by husbands, sons, friends; by WACS, WAVES, nurses; and on the home front by fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts, workers; in light of the possibility of a peoples' world and the need of maximum unity to assure such a world, the questions listed below border on treason and surely do the work of the 5th column:

Questions

- I. Are the nations aligning themselves for the final conflict?
- II. Is Russia being groomed to play the role of Magog?
- III. Has the hour of God's final judgment come?
- IV. Is this the end?
- V. Will democracy and Communism be the issue leading into Armageddon?
- VI. Will this war end in Armageddon?
- VII. Is the peace conference at Moscow a fulfillment of Rev. 17:17?
- VIII. The coming war between Russia and England the final conflict of the ages.
- IX. Will a dictator be elected at the post-war peace table with a cabinet under him to rule the religious and military affairs of the world?
- X. Can the nations survive the present world conflict?
- XI. The dark hour.

Religion's Fifth Column

- I. Fifth columnists are using religion to confuse the minds of the people: to raise questions about the war; to defeat the program of the United Nations; to divide labor during reconversion; to cause riots and pogroms against Negroes and Jews in the post-war period.
- II. Divide and conquer specialists in Detroit are undermining the confidence of thousands of people - in the possibility of world cooperation, of a stable post-war program and of a permanent peace. They bombard the public with harassing questions from air, press and pulpit, viz: (a) Who rules the world - God or the devil? (b) Why such rise of Communism and will it sweep the universe? (c) Absenteeism - so what? - and the 101 questions from paid ads in Detroit newspapers. (See opposite side.)
- III. This, in Detroit alone! BUT "prophecy specialists" are confounding literally millions of basically honest people in Los Angeles, in Fort Worth, in Kansas City, in St. Louis, in Chicago and across the nation - from Washington to Florida, from Maine to Texas. (This will also be documented in a photostatic report as soon as funds permit.)
- IV. False prophets, anti-labor, anti-Jew, anti-Negro forces suffered a defeat on the political

Brotherhood

Rev. John M. Miles (H) Co-Chairman Peoples' Congress and Claude Williams (I) will conduct tent meetings this Summer. Evangelists Price (J) Cook (K) and other leaders trained by the Institute will assist in Detroit. Popular revival methods and after-meeting Bible studies (charts) will be employed.

Rev. Owen H. Whitfield (L) and Williams will conduct similar meetings in Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Memphis. Bible sermons condemning evils of anti-Semitism, Racism, Ku Kluxism, etc., will be preached.

The novel elements in these meetings will be brotherhood both in spirit and practice: (a) meetings open to all people (b) messages to all people (c) Negro and white preachers. The prayers, presence and help of all good people will be needed.



The Congress convened at St. Paul's Cathedral (Episcopal) with strong labor support and participation. It also received broad coverage by the labor, Negro, daily and religious press (Item B). Item C represents a group of the 216 delegates to the Congress from 25 States and 2 Canadian provinces. The importance of the Congress was not, however, in its breadth, but in its complexion. It was composed of CIO and AFL leaders and members, full-time pastors, sharecropper preachers, shop preachers and church laymen - Negro and white, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, men and women, youth and adult. These sat down together in workshop panels to hammer out the heart of basic issues (A) and to develop an effective popular approach to their common problems.

Fifth column use of religion (D) made it imperative that the Congress be broadened into a militant mass religious movement, non-sectarian and partisan only to the broader interests of the common people. Councils have already been set up in Chicago (E), Detroit (F), Indianapolis, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York and

Religious Group Urges Federal Probe Of Gerald K. Smith, Mrs. 'Liz' Dilling

By LOUIS MARTIN
A demand for a Federal investigation of the activities of Gerald K. Smith of Detroit and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago, a defendant in the sedition trial in Washington, was made last week by the People's Institute of Applied Religion.

A Peoples Program
COUNCILS (M) Action of the Councils is based upon instructive resolutions prepared by the Research Committee. In Detroit these are mimeographed and mailed to the 600 local pastors and all local union secretaries - also released to the Negro, daily, labor and religious press. Councils work with interracial, Civil Rights, housing, FEPC committees, etc., sends delegates with such committees to mayors, governors and Washington.

MOBILIZE FOR BROTHERHOOD (N) Councils conduct interracial religious services. These services are directed by self-supporting preachers, Negro and white. Co-pastors of the Detroit Mobilize for Brotherhood program are: Revs. John Miles and Ernest Arthur. **BROTHERHOOD SQUADRONS** consist of an interracial octette, accompanied by Negro and white speakers from church and labor. These speak on the subject: Religion and Minorities. Twelve concrete things which the church could and should do are suggested. The Detroit Squadron is under the direction of Rev. Virgil Vanderberg and George Cook (Self-Supporting Preachers).

PLEDGE CARDS (P) When Councils are well organized they mail out pledge cards (), pass them out at bus loadings, factory gates and through shop stewards. These cards are self-addressed with postage guaranteed. Signatures and classified by zones; the persons contacted in a follow-up program. Detroit and Chicago have recently distributed 10,000 such cards. When funds are available 100,000 will be printed for use by Councils throughout the country.

INSTITUTES. (a) The Chicago Council set up an Institute of 40 preachers for the weekend of March 9-11. Director Claude Williams was urged to return for a much larger Institute in June. (b) Southern field leaders Harry Koger, Revs. R. D. Shumpert, A. L. Campbell set up an Institute Feb. 9-11. 100 people - 52 sharecropper preachers - attended. 11 more were ordained - 5 white, 6 Negro - from Ark., Mo., Miss., Texas, Tenn. This Institute was directed by Owen Whitfield and Claude Williams. (c) Owen and Mrs. Whitfield have recently organized 5 action groups in Mo. Other Evangelists are working in Ga., Fla., N. C., Iowa and Okla. (d) The Institute has ordained 6 Evangelists in Detroit. 10 more will be ordained in May.

YOUTH CONGRESS. The New York Council is setting up a Youth Congress for September. 100 young people - Protestant, Catholic, Labor, Church, Jew, Gentile; Negro, White - will sit down in workshop panels for one week to hammer out a program of action indigenous to American Youth. Little Rock

Institute of Applied Religion
'Grosse Ile Fascism'
subject of speakers at the "Mobilize for Brotherhood" service of the People's Institute of Applied Religion at 3:30 p. m. Feb. 16/44

Religion Council In Monthly Meet

The Detroit Council of Applied Religion, an affiliate of the People's Congress of Applied Religion, held its regular monthly meeting at the Central Methodist church Thursday evening, Jan. 4, the Rev. Claude Williams of the Detroit Presbytery, announces.

The council adopted a resolution urging all UAW-CIO members to "continue their pledge of uninterrupted production to our Commander-in-Chief so that victory may come more speedily, and so that this great nation may remain united in the faith that free people throughout the world will always be victorious over the forces of slavery, hatred and oppression."

The council applauded Plymouth Congregational Church and the interracial committee of the Detroit Council of Churches for protesting the Dearborn lily-white attitude.

Dearborn Condemned

Institute of Applied Religion
The Wayne County CIO Council Nov. 21 unanimously voted similar protest and is urging the Federal Public Housing

Labor Men and Church Set Up Detroit Council

The Detroit Council of Applied Religion, dedicated to fighting for the four freedoms on the home front, was set up at an organization meeting of 50 ministers and churchmen Nov. 29. The council's co-chairmen are the Rev. Ellsworth Smith of the Detroit Council of Churches and Rev. Sec. Shelton Tappes of Ford Local 600.

Demand Investigation of Smith, Mrs. Dilling

Resolutions condemning the activities of Gerald K. Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, and calling for a demand by the churches for an investigation by the Government, will be presented at the "Mobilize for Brotherhood" service of the People's Institute of Applied Religion at the First Congregational Church at 3:30 p. m. Sunday. Mrs. Dilling Wednesday night denounced the institute as "communist" at a rally of Smith's America First Party. The Brotherhood Squadron, an inter-racial group of singers and speakers led by the Rev. Virgil Vanderberg, will conduct the service. The Rev. Claude Williams, director of the institute and industrial chaplain of the Presbytery of Detroit, will be in charge.

was depicted that the Lord of Heaven became so uneasy lest the people, being one, would disturb His abode He confounded their language and "they left off to build a city" (Gen. 11: 1-9.)

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- XI. The dark hour.
- XII. Labor vs Capital.

A great conflict between labor and capital is prophesied which will bring universal famine. Was Yalta's decision to enslave ten million men the beginning of a world-wide conscription program under one dictator?

- XIII. Satan's coming superman.
- XIV. The anti-Christ will be a Jew.
- XV. Propheesied earthquake to swallow Detroit.
- XVI. 1963 will end this civilization.

The People Must Speak

Seducers (Matt. 13:22), Wells-Without-Water (2 Peter 17:19), Nicolaitanes (Rev. 2:15) will especially step up their anti-democratic offensive in the post-war period. This offensive will be in the name of religion. The people must therefore also act in the name of religion. But they must speak and act in keeping with the world context of Biblical religion (Gen. 22:18; Isa. 62:10; Matt. 28:19; Rev. 7:9). They must form People's Councils of Applied Religion throughout the nation. These Councils must be deeply rooted in the mass economic, political, religious and minority movements of the people. They must speak in keeping with the democratic heritage of true religion. They must act in keeping with the democratic impulse of the common people. These Councils must become the true religious voice of the people. To this end the Institute called a Peoples' Congress of Applied Religion (Item A) [announced in Information Service, Federal Council of Churches, June 1944.]

Congress CALL

"Peoples' Congress of Applied Religion"

The Peoples' Institute of Applied Religion has issued a call to a Congress in Detroit July 22-24 at which church, labor, Negro and civic leaders and laymen will discuss mutual and respective responsibilities in the present world crisis. Approximately equal numbers of persons from the following groups are expected to attend: self-supporting farm and factory preachers, full-time pastors and church laymen, labor leaders and union members, youth and students. The purpose is to work out a religious program of action. The support of "people throughout the country who believe in complete democracy and true justice" is requested by the Institute.

It is planned by bringing together mass, church, labor, farm and minority groups for concerted democratic action to form "a dynamic nucleus from these basic groups in every community throughout the country."

The Congress will be asked to affirm its stand for "a peoples' world" as follows:

- "I. For a peoples' world, founded in fact and practice, upon the principles of economic justice, racial brotherhood, religious freedom and political equality.
- "II. For the utter defeat of all Fascist forces, that the peoples of the earth may be free to establish such a world of justice and brotherhood.
- "III. Against the illusions of pacifism, nationalism, appeasement until the evil forces which give rise to conflict are destroyed in Armageddon and all things put under the feet of the people.
- "IV. For racial equality, without which there can never be, in fact, a peoples' world of freedom and good will in practice.

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IV. False prophets, anti-labor, anti-Jew, anti-Negro forces suffered a defeat on the political level. They are now concentrating on the ideological, economic and cultural levels. Their purpose is to create a bigger army of Smiths, Coughlins, Winrode, Dillings, Springers, et al; to develop a closer tie between these disrupters; to launch an all-out program against the common people.

V. These spoilers of unity, including Guide-posts, Inc., Spiritual Mobilization, Inc., the Big-9, Christian America with their Fifields, Peales, Rikenbackers, Gannettes, Joe Kamps, "Fappy" O'Daniels plan an offensive before V-E day, yes! even before the San Francisco Conference - to block world cooperation.

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Fifth column use of religion (D) made it imperative that the Congress be broadened into a militant mass religious movement, non-sectarian and partisan only to the broader interests of the common people. Councils have already been set up in Chicago (E), Detroit (F), Indianapolis, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York and Bridgeport.

The Congress is being organized by cities on four levels: Action, Education, Worship, Culture. These levels are maintained by (1) City Councils of Applied Religion (2) Institutes of Applied Religion (3) Mobilize for Brotherhood Services (4) Brotherhood Squadrons.

DETROIT COUNCIL - 100 members from all groups. Co-Chairmen: Mr. Shelton Tappes, Sec'y-Treas., Ford Local #100, Rev. Elwellworth Smith, Detroit Council of Churches; Sec'y, Mr. Sam Sage, Greater Detroit and Wayne County Council, (CIO). Research Committee is composed of 5 people from labor, church, minority and civic groups. The Council meets monthly and takes public action upon basic current issues, viz: Housing, FEPC, Poll Tax, No Strike Pledge, Recy Taylor Case, etc.

Now that the presidential elections are over, "reactionary forces" are going to step up their campaign by using religion as a medium for the "native American fascism," the Rev. Claude Williams, a Presbyterian minister from Detroit and director of the People's Institute of Applied Religion there, said in a sermon here yesterday. He addressed the congregation of the United Church of South Chicago, Exchange av. at 91st st.

Religious Congress B of Religion Feared

Church Told to Aid Labor

The forthcoming Peoples' Congress of Applied Religion is coming through the preparatory stage with powerful labor endorsement, the Rev. Claude Williams, director of Applied Religion, which will hold sessions this week-end at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral and the Unitarian-Universalist Church of Our Father.

The speakers Sunday night will include George F. Addes, international secretary and treasurer of the UAW-CIO; Dr. Howard Selza, author and director of the School of Social Science, New York; Rev. Richard Morford, Unitarian-Universalist Church of Our Father, and national secretary of the United Christian Council for De-

People's Congress Considers World of Applied Religion

A nine-point program for "A Peoples' World" will be discussed by delegates in group action panels during the Peoples' Congress of Applied Religion, which will be held in Detroit Sunday night at the Episcopal Cathedral and the Unitarian-Universalist Church of Our Father.

Public mass meetings, addressed by nationally known speakers, will be held tonight, Sunday and Monday morning at the cathedral. Public mass meetings there will be held at 8 p.m. Monday night at the cathedral and the Unitarian-Universalist Church of Our Father.

The speakers Sunday night will include George F. Addes, international secretary and treasurer of the UAW-CIO; Dr. Howard Selza, author and director of the School of Social Science, New York; Rev. Richard Morford, Unitarian-Universalist Church of Our Father, and national secretary of the United Christian Council for De-

MOBILIZE FOR BROTHERHOOD SERVICES. These services are directed by self-supporting preachers, Negro and white. Co-pastors of the Detroit Mobilize for Brotherhood Program are: Revs. John Miles and Earnest Arthur.

BROTHERHOOD SQUADRONS consist of an interracial octette, accompanied by Negro and white speakers from church and labor. These speak on the subject: Religion and Minorities. Twelve concrete things which the church could and should do are suggested. The Detroit Squadrons is under the direction of Rev. Virgil Vanderberg and George Cook (Self-Supporting Preachers).

PLURIST CARDS. When Councils are well organized they mail out pledge cards (), pass them out at bus loadings, factory gates and through shop stewards. These cards are self-addressed with postage guaranteed. Signatures and classified by zones; the persons contacted in a follow-up program. Detroit and Chicago have recently distributed 10,000 such cards. When funds are available 100,000 will be printed for use by Councils throughout the country.

INSITUATES. (a) The Chicago Council set up an Institute of 40 preachers for the weekend of March 9-11. Director Claude Williams was urged to return for a much larger Institute in June. (b) Southern field leaders Harry Koger, Revs. R. D. Shumpert, A. L. Campbell set up an Institute Feb. 9-11. 100 people - 32 sharecropper preachers - attended. 11 more were ordained - 5 white, 6 Negro - from Ark., Mo., Miss., Texas, Tenn. This Institute was directed by Owen Whitfield and Claude Williams. (c) Owen and Mrs. Whitfield have recently organized 5 action groups in Mo. Other Evangelists are working in Ga., Fla., N. C., Iowa and Okla. (d) The Institute has ordained 6 Evangelists in Detroit. 10 more will be ordained in May.

YOUTH CONGRESS. The New York Council is setting up a Youth Congress for September. 100 young people - Protestant, Catholic; Labor, Church; Jew, Gentile; Negro, White - will sit down in workshop panels for one week to hammer out a program of action indigenous to American Youth. Little Rock

Will You Be One? - of Millions of American Workers, Farmers, Professionals to Sign the Following Peoples' Statement

I will actively:

1. Seek to perfect our government of the people, by the people and for the people; Oppose any abridgement of freedom of speech, worship or assemblage;
2. Strive to attain economic, political and racial justice for all people; Oppose all forms of racism, anti-Semitism and political bigotry;
3. Support Labor in its program to organize all workers into labor unions and to bargain collectively; Oppose any abridgement of the rights of labor whether such be in the name of religion, politics or expediency;
4. Work for the greatest unity of the common people, both within and without the ranks of organized labor; Apply the principles of cooperation and brotherhood to the problems of everyday life.

Send \$2 for 100 copies

Church Leaders to Form Liberal Council in Chicago

An interracial, interdenominational council to express the liberal religious approach to both local and national political, social, economic and moral issues is being formed here under the name of the Chicago Council of Applied Religion.

A meeting of the new council, which is for both clergy and laymen, will be held Thursday night at the Central Y.M.C.A., 19 S. La Salle st. The Rev. Claude Williams, who organized a similar institute in Detroit and who is industrial chaplain of the Detroit Presbytery, is organizing the Chicago group with the assistance of several local ministers and labor leaders.

W HEN Cedric Belfrage published the first part of the story of the life of Claude Williams, his book was taken by many reviewers as a novel. Originally issued in England as "Let My People Go," and in this country as "South of God," it has now been expanded to bring the account down to this year and to the present labors of its hero as Industrial War Chaplain in the Presbytery of Detroit.

In that tense city he toils today. There he says, "We cannot believe in the brotherhood of man and in democracy unless we accept their implications. We cannot fight for a just and durable peace while we 'ration' the Four Freedoms."

Many respectable people still look down the nose at Claude Williams. They still call him a Communist. He says in reply, "I am a fellow-traveler with the Man Who went to the Cross."

The Detroit Council of Applied Religion, dedicated to fighting for the four freedoms on the home front, was set up at an organization meeting of 50 ministers and churchmen Nov. 29. The council's co-chairmen are the Rev. Elwellworth Smith of the Detroit Council of Churches and Rec. Sec. Shelton Tappes of Ford Local 600.

It operates on interracial lines including many denominations. Both AFL and CIO members are active. Affiliated with the People's Institute of Applied Religion, 420 Transportation Bldg. it is the forerunner of similar councils in Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and New York as well as other cities, according to Dir. Claude Williams of the institute.

First official act of the council was to deplore the action of Mayor Hubbard of Dearborn and the Dearborn city council in preventing erection of an unrestricted 400-unit housing project in that city. So far as known there is only one Negro family now living in Dearborn with its population of around 70,000.

The council applauded Plymouth Congregational Church and the interracial committee of the Detroit Council of Churches for protesting the Dearborn lily-white attitude. The Wayne County CIO Council Nov. 21 unanimously voted similar protest and is urging the Federal Public Housing

Dearborn Condemned

Institute of Applied Brotherhood Drive

Resolved condemning the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, and calling for a demand by the churches for an investigation by the Government will be presented at the "Mobilize for Brotherhood" service of the People's Institute of Applied Religion at the First Congregational Church at 3:30 p. m. Sunday. Mrs. Dilling Wednesday night denounced the institute as "communist" at a rally of Smith's America First Party. The Brotherhood Squadrons, an inter-racial group of singers and speakers led by the Rev. Virgil Vanderberg, will conduct the service. The Rev. Claude Williams, director of the institute and industrial chaplain of the Presbytery of Detroit, will be in charge.

MOBILIZATION MEETING DRAWS OVER HUNDRED

Negroes and whites, Gentiles and Jews, Catholics and Protestants got together for a common cause at a meeting held in the chapel of the First Congregational Church Sunday, October 1, at 3:30 p.m., under the auspices of the People's Congress of Applied Religion.

Under the slogan, "Mobilize for Brotherhood - Mean It!" this group is banded together in the name of religion to form a bulwark against reactionary forces in Detroit. The same type of program is being launched in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Detroit simultaneously.

A Simple Method

The method is simple. Each person who is honestly interested in extending democracy is pledged to enlist one other, who will in turn enlist still another until there are several thousand "mobilizers," as they are called. The collective and affirmative stands on which the Brotherhood Mobilizers are asked to work are: defeat of all fascist forces; for racial brotherhood; against anti-Semitism; the poll tax, and illusions of pacifism, nationalism and appeasement; and for unobstructed labor-union organization.

These also are the issues on which the People's Congress of Applied Religion took a stand.

Goodwill Squadron Gives Program

The regular meeting of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion at the First Congregational church 1115 S. 14th

"The Brotherhood Squadron," a double quartet of white and Negro singers organized to present brotherhood programs in Detroit churches, will conduct its first public service at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Grand River and Victoria avenues, at 7:30 a. m. Sunday. The group, sponsored by the Gospel Preachers' Council, a project of the ministry to labor of the Presbytery of Detroit, is directed by the Rev. Virgil Vanderberg, a Negro minister who is engaged in war work here.

The squadron will present a program of music, and a brotherhood address, dealing with interracial relationships, will be given by Mr. Vanderburg and Francis Downing, assistant educational director of the UAW-CIO.

Additional "Brotherhood Squadrons" are being developed.

DEAR SPONSORS AND FRIENDS: This REPORT documents what we are doing and why. The Institute is doing a work which must be done; doing it in the way it must be done; doing it with the people with whom it must be done.

Much of our work is done on a voluntary basis. Our Southern Field Leaders receive \$25 to \$50 a month for expenses. Two national church boards pay the salaries of the Director and Executive Secretary. All contributions go directly into the work.

For our Summer's work we need \$5,000. We are proceeding with the confidence that you will provide it. Make checks payable to the PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION, Inc., - and will you make them now.

Sincerely yours,
Claude Williams
Mar. 30, 1945

DIVIDE AND CONQUER SPECIALISTS USE RELIGION TO RAISE QUESTIONS IN THE MINDS OF THE MULTITUDES - QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE PURPOSE AND PROGRESS OF THE WAR, THE PROSPECTS OF A PERMANENT PEACE IN A... RELIGION PROVIDES FIFTH-COLUMNISTS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDIUM TO CONFUSE THE PEOPLE.

GILEAD BAPTIST
4735 W. Fort Rev. Bob Parr, Pastor


10:00 A. M.—BIBLE SCHOOL
11:00 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP

7:30 P. M.

"ARE THE NATIONS ALIGNING THEMSELVES FOR THE FINAL DRAMA?"

★ Hear how the word of God lines up the nations of the world for the final conflict.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAM



REV. BOB PARR

GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH
4735 W. FORT ST.—REV. BOB PARR—RADIO WJLB—6 P. M.

LAST CHANCE TO HEAR HARVEY SPRINGER
11 A. M.—"Will We Know Our Loved Ones in Heaven?"
VII—"WILL THIS WAR END IN ARMAGEDDON?"
Will we go back on the gold standard? Will the Jews Return to Jerusalem?

7:30 P. M.—"HOME ON THE RANGE"
The story of the evangelist

WILLIAM (BILL) MCGARRAHAN
22 NIGHTS ONLY—NOVEMBER 10 TO DECEMBER 12, 1915
SEE! HEAR! His Amazing Thrill-Packed Serial ADVENTURES!! as Featured in LIFE MAGAZINE



XIV GILEAD REV. BOB PARR

Returns 7:30 P. M.—The Anti-Christ Will Be a Jew!

Speaks

- He Will Be the Son of Satan
- He Will Be Judas Iscariot Reincarnated
- He Will Be Thirty Years Old

Shocking statements will be made and proven by God's word.

R. G. LeTOURNEAU
WILL SPEAK SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 10:45 A. M.

Hear the LIBERATOR—a Man who has MADE MILLIONS of PARTNERSHIP WITH GOD

OWNS BIG FACTORIES—FIRMS—BANKS—OWNING THE GOSPEL
DOROTHY M. STRAUBER—"GOSPEL OF THE GENTILES"
Who Preaches "Gospel of the Gentiles"

DR. SELDEN DEE KELLEY, Preaching
9 A. M.—WXY—2 P. M.—WEXL—SUNDAY AND EVENING SERVICE, 7:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
PROF. RAY H. MOORE, SOLOIST AND DIRECTOR OF CHORUS CHOIR

FIRST NAZARENE CHURCH
HUDSON AND MAYBURY GRAND




First Baptist Church
1100 Brockmorton

"What Does the Soul Go to at Death?"

Because of the tremendous interest in the message, Dr. Norris is giving a second message next Sunday night at 7:30 p. m.

"When Do Disembodied Spirits Go, and Will We Know Each Other in the Spirit World?"



GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH
4735 WEST FORT STREET
REV. BOB PARR

10 A. M.—BIBLE SCHOOL 11 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP


7:30 P. M.

"WAR TO THE END"

- ★ Does this mean the end shall come before the present conflict is over?
- ★ What is behind the resurrections in Europe? Can we expect an upheaval in China?
- ★ Is Russia being groomed to play the role of Magog?
- ★ Great baptizing during evening service.

This will be the second of a series of prophetic messages concerning future events as revealed in the word of God.

Radio WJBK Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 8:45 A. M.



15-GREAT DAYS FOR GREATER DETROIT
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15—29

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Hazel Park
1 P.M. LECTURE BY JOHN B. O'NEILL—SUNDAY SCHOOL 10:45 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP

WEEK DAILY 8 A. M. SUNDAYS 11 A. M. AND 3 P. M.

REV. HARVEY MORRISON Back For Revival
10:45 A. M.—"GREAT REVIVALS AND HOW THEY COME."
7:30 P. M.—"ABSENTEEISM, SO WHAT?"
Services Every Day 1:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.


OLD FASHIONED MUSIC FEAST AT EVERY SERVICE



Dr. J. FRANK NORRIS
Returns and Speaks in All Services

TEMPLE BAPTIST
FOURTEENTH AND MARQUETTE

10:00 A. M.—PROMOTION DAY IN WORLD'S LARGEST SUNDAY SCHOOL. The entire Sunday School begins at the First Chapter of Genesis to study the whole Bible.
11:00 A. M.—THE COMING OF THE LORD
"The Night is Far Spent: the Day is at Hand"
11:15 A. M.—Radio—Station WXYZ
6:00 P. M.—Radio—Station WJBK—250-Voice Choir
8:45 P. M.—Evening Bible Class (N. W. cor. 14th and Marquette)
7:45 P. M.—DR. NORRIS SUBJECT:
"THE COMING WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND—THE FINAL CONFLICT OF THE AGES"




George Washington Was the First Head of **America First Party**
First: In War, in Peace and in the hearts of his countrymen.

VOTE and GET OTHERS to VOTE
LELAND L. MARION
for Governor of Michigan
November 7th

ALL AGES FIGHTER FOR HONEST, CLEAN GOVERNMENT

"It is the duty of the righteous to be in authority, the people rejoice: but when they do not, they search out the people's mouth." Prov. 29:2 (Over)



GILEAD BAPTIST
4735 W. FORT

7:30 P. M. REV. BOB PARR

LABOR VS. CAPITAL
In Light of Bible Prophecy

A great battle between labor and capital is prophesied which will bring about the destruction of the present world government. It is a worldwide struggle involving 10,000,000 men the beginning of which is now being proclaimed under one dictator. The program will cover the most important events of the world conditions of the present time.

COME EARLY, GET A SEAT

Rev. Louis Lintzinger

FREE PARKING ON SUMMIT ST.



GILEAD BAPTIST
4735 WEST FORT STREET

10:00 A. M.—Attended Detroit's Fastest Growing Sunday School—11:00 A. M.—Morning Worship


REV. BOB PARR SPEAKS IN BOTH SERVICES
7:30 P. M.

"THIS WAR--THEN WHAT?"

- ★ How the flow of God's Final Judgment Come? Will the Fall of Germany and Japan Bring to an End This Civilization? Will Germany Will Deal With This War and What We May Expect in the Future According to God's Word?

SPECIAL PROGRAM WITH "THE GOSPELERS"—LARGE CHOIR, ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS


SPECIAL SERVICE PRECEDES EVENING MESSAGE



XVII THE FIERY CROSS

Sandwiched in between the news stories describing the desperate tactics of the Nazi hounds who are being brought to bay was a little local item last Saturday which warrants special attention. Captioned "Fiery Cross Flames at Side of Home," the story in the Detroit News confirmed the worst fears of the liberal majority of our citizenry. The symbol of home-grown fascism has been raised again in our own back yard, while across the seas our gallant armies are tightening their noose around the neck of our fascist enemies.

The constant appraisement of hate groups who are ready to take the law into their own hands in order to deny the constitutional rights of Negro citizens is beginning to bear new fruit. The liberals, black and white, who have warned of a revival of anti-democratic activity have been ridiculed as alarmists or smeared as agitators. Nevertheless, the burning of a seven-foot wooden cross to intimidate a Negro home-owner as reported by the daily press is a hard fact which cannot be ignored or ra-



XVIII THE COMING CHRIST

for President
GERALD L. K. SMITH
and in Heaven at the Same Time?"

DR. J. FRANK NORRIS Returns
GREAT SUNDAY NIGHT OPEN-AIR MEETING — 7:45

"SIGNS OF THE COMING CHRIST"

On New 4 1/2 Acres Recently Purchased by Temple Baptist Church
LOCATION — 10,000 BLOCK ON GRAND RIVER
Accessible to Every Part of the City Plenty of Free Parking Space
Special Music by 250-Voice Choir

SOVEREIGNTY—A Constitutional government in Washington must not be superseded by any foreign power or combination of powers.
No World Government No Super-State! No International Police Force! No Foreign Entanglements!

LIZABETH DILLING



WINTERMOOR TABERNACLE
22328 FENKELL, 1/2 MILE EAST OF TELEGRAPH ROAD

SUNDAY 8:00 AM TO 10:00 AM
JUNE 18th
LIVE NIGHT 8:00 P. M. Except Weekdays

Hear **Rev. A. J. TURVEY**
OF WINNIPEG, CANADA

Rev. Turvey will speak on such vital subjects as:
"Can the Nation Survive the Present World Conflict?"
"Will Christ Come Before or After the Millennium?"
"Is Japan the Black Dragon Society?"

Special Musical Program Each Sunday, 7:45 P. M.
Sunday, June 4—8:00 P. M.—"GRAPES OF WRATH"
RADIO EVERY SUNDAY, 1 P. M.—"WOBAR, 1130 KILO."
BOND P. BOWMAN, Pastor

GILEAD BAPTIST
735 W. Fort Rev. Bob Parr, Pastor

10:00 A. M.—BIBLE SCHOOL
11:00 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP
7:30 P. M.



Only One Motion in Spirit or Resignation at First Baptist Church

By **DR. LOUIS LINTZINGER**

I was present Wednesday night — I came to the First Baptist Church in 1913 and have been with it a great deal of the time since. The statement in the Press "at the same time resignations were offered by Jerry Miller and others" is absolutely untrue.


Jerry Miller and others were fired by George Norris on the preceding Thursday, and there was no reference made to it Wednesday night.

The vote of the church in asking Dr. Norris to assume the place of first responsibility, which he relinquished last June, was by rising vote, and there was not a dissenting voice.

This vote will be reaffirmed Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock hour.

There is no friction or personal difference between father and son as the Press has tried to feature and create.

The church is enjoying a great revival.



FOR THE NEW WORLD ORDER
—A New Commanding Idea

GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH

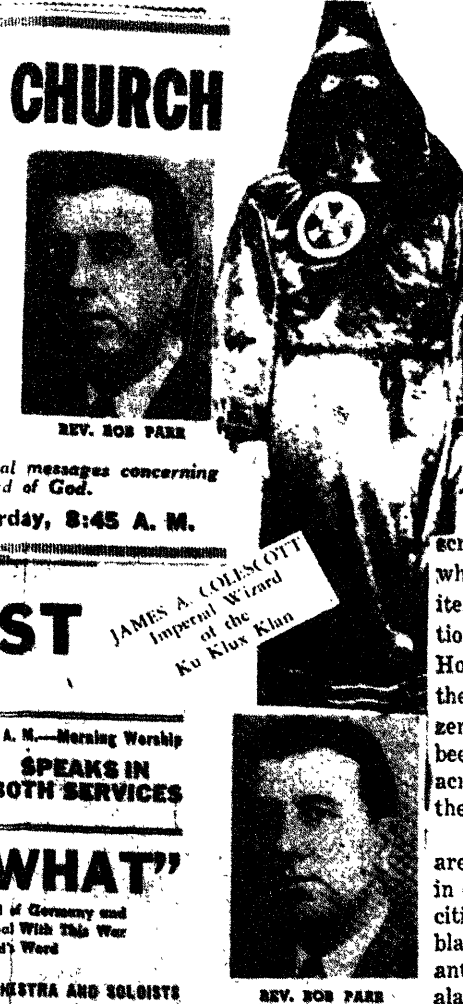
4735 WEST FORT STREET
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GILEAD BAPTIST

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REV. BOB PARR SPEAKS IN BOTH SERVICES

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How the Host of God's Final Judgment Come? Will the Fall of Germany and Japan bring to an End This Civilization? This Series Will Deal With This War and What We May Expect in the Future According to God's Word.

GREAT BAPTISMAL SERVICE PRECEDES EVENING MESSAGE

BIG REVIVAL!

Everybody's Tabernacle—Conner Ave. (1 block north of Mack)
ETHEL B. WILLIAMS—Founder, Pastor

Hear Jack MUNYON

"Is This the End?" "When All Heaven Goes Wild!"

Good Music! SPECIAL SINGING!
Musical Program with "The Crusaders"—Large Choir, Orchestra and Soloists

REFUGEES—Twenty million refugees seek admission to America. This must not be permitted.
ORIENTALS—Stop the admission of Orientals to American soil.

GILEAD BAPTIST

4735 WEST FORT STREET

REV. BOB PARR RETURNS AND SPEAKS

10 A. M.—Bible School 11 A. M.—Morning Worship

7:30 P. M. "CAESAR vs. GOD"

Are we heading toward political control of the Church? Why such rise of communism and will it sweep the universe? Will democracy and communism be the issue leading into Armageddon?
GREAT BAPTISMAL SERVICE BEFORE EVENING MESSAGE



REV. BOB PARR

15-GREAT DAYS FOR GREATER DETROIT

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15—29

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WEEK DAILY 4 A. M. SUNDAYS 11 A. M. AND 3 P. M.

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REV. MORRISON

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LOCATION—10,000 BLOCK ON GRAND RIVER
Accessible to Every Part of the City
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REV. BOB PARR
10 A. M.—BIBLE SCHOOL. The kind of teaching that wins
11 A. M.—"COMPASSION"
7:30 P. M.—"PROPHESIED EARTH-QUAKE TO SWALLOW DETROIT!"

Another Great Baptizing Service Before Message
Because near 40 came forward the last two Sundays, find it necessary to baptize again. Visit this church that is spirit-filled and winning souls for Christ.

JEWIS—We must admit that there is a Jewish problem. It must be solved honestly, realistically, and courageously. We shall oppose prejudice and encourage the research necessary to the solution of this, the world's most unsolved problem.

NEGROES—The America First Party advocates the Abraham Lincoln Plan of solving the Negro problem—a homeland in Africa.
REFUGEES—Twenty million refugees seek admission to America. This must not be permitted.

ORIENTALS—Stop the admission of Orientals to American soil.

DR. J. FRANK NORRIS

Returns and speaks TEMPLE BAPTIST

14TH AND MARQUETTE
7:30 P. M. SUBJECT:
IS THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW A FULFILLMENT OF REVELATION 17:17?

9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Night Radio Program WJBK

"WILL 1963 END THIS CIVILIZATION?"

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
by Russian Evangelist
"Russia, God and Victory" an address illustrated with sound motion pictures and colored slides will be presented by Rev. E. B. MORRISON, Russian evangelist

DR. JOHN J. VAN GORDER
World Famous Prophetic Lecturer, Will Speak
7:30 P. M.—JUST 11 MILES TO HELL
You Will Be Surprised to Learn How Close Hell Really Is. Every One Should Hear This Amazing Message. Come Early and Enjoy the Pre-service

GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH

4735 WEST FORT STREET
REV. BOB PARR

10 A. M.—BIBLE SCHOOL 11 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP
7:30 P. M.

ANGLO-SAXON REV. JAMES S. MCGAW, D.D.

3 P. M.—"The Best, His Image, His Marks"
7:30 P. M.—"At the Name of Jesus!"

Anglo-Saxon Auditorium
Tabernacle—Winston at 1800 Grand River
Monday 8 P. M.—Bible-Cadillac Hotel
"Postwar America in Prophecy"

WORLD-WIDE DICTATOR
Will the beast of tribulation be a religious or a political leader?
Will a dictator be elected at the postwar peace table with a cabinet under him to rule the religious and military affairs of the world?
This message will deal with the two beasts of Revelation 13.

Breakfast Gospel Broadcast WJBK. Every Mon., Wed. and Fri.—8:30 A. M.
Bible Institute, Tuesday and Friday 7:30 P. M. Three classes, personal evangelism, synthesis, theology. For information call VI 1-4960.

Dr. J. FRANK NORRIS FIRST NAZARENE CHURCH

Returns and Speaks in All Services
TEMPLE BAPTIST

FOURTEENTH AND MARQUETTE
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7:45 P. M.—DR. NORRIS' SUBJECT:
"THE COMING WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND—THE FINAL CONFLICT OF THE AGES"

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH

HAZEL PARK REV. W. O. LOVE, Pastor
The First Church of the Nazarenes, Detroit 2, 453 1/2 Mile Road.
9:45 A. M.—SUNDAY SCHOOL
9:45 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP.
7:30 P. M.

"Will the Kingdom of God Be on Earth and in Heaven at the Same Time?"

for President
GERALD L. K. SMITH

DR. J. FRANK NORRIS Returns

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BEREAN BAPTIST

11000-11000 Grand River
REV. MARK DIKERS
Pastor, speaking in Both 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

"God My Partner"

Published in the Interest of Clean-Cut Republicanism
Distributed by
The Christocrats
3304 Jefferson Station
Detroit 14, Michigan

THE BIBLE'S NATIONAL MESSAGE
British-Israels

"WILL 1963 END THIS CIVILIZATION?"

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AMERICA FIRST PARTY

Leland L. Marion for Governor of Michigan

November 7th

Rev. Turvey will speak on such subjects as:
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Is the Present War God's Final Warning to Man?
Will There Be Another Conflict After This, If So, for What Reason?
Rev. Parr Will Reveal How God Has Warned Peoples and Nations in the Past Before He Sentenced Judgment. We Should Know His Warnings Today.

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GILEAD BAPTIST

LABOR VS. CAPITAL

7:30 P. M. REV. BOB PARR

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100 Preachers Hired By Ford To Fight Union

DETROIT—The Rev. J. William Williams, executive director of the CIO Union Anti-Communism Committee, has announced that 100 preachers will be hired by Ford to fight the union. Williams said the preachers will be sent to Detroit and other Ford plants to preach against the union. Williams said he had written a letter to Henry Ford, urging him to stop the hiring of preachers to fight the union. Williams said he had also written a letter to the CIO, urging them to support his effort to stop the hiring of preachers.

Mr. Williams' ministerial charge of the Detroit News and The People's Institute of Applied Religion. Williams said he had written a letter to Henry Ford, urging him to stop the hiring of preachers to fight the union. Williams said he had also written a letter to the CIO, urging them to support his effort to stop the hiring of preachers.

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N. R. DOWER
First Lecturer

THE UNITED STATES IN BIBLE PROPHECY

HEAR HOW AMERICA WILL SOON LEAD THE WHOLE WORLD IN FULFILLING A GREAT PROPHECY WRITTEN NEARLY 1900 YEARS AGO!

WHAT WILL THE UNITED STATES PLAY IN THE POST WAR WORLD? AN AMAZING PROPHECY DEALING WITH THE FUTURE OF OUR OWN NATION!

WHAT IS COMING? IT IS ABSOLUTELY STARTLING!

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FORM OEM-602
(6-27-42)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
TRANSMITTAL SLIP

DATE _____

TO _____
Lowry

FROM _____
Lowry

REMARKS _____

Tension File

By Albert Deutsch:

Human Side of Reconversion Neglected, Survey Shows

19 Cities Report Rising Tension As Vets, Women, Aged Seek New Jobs

President Truman may have reason to be gratified by the tempo of postwar industrial reconversion during the first 100 days after V-J Day, as his recent progress report indicated. But the humans caught in the reconversion process aren't faring so well, according to a national survey just completed.

The survey, undertaken by the National Committee on the Human Aspects of Reconversion, composed of social welfare and religious leaders, reveals that:

¶ Older people, women, and Negroes are being kicked out of jobs with accelerating speed. They face the prospect of long-time unemployment or re-employment at sub-standard wages.

¶ Local relief problems will grow increasingly acute in some industrial areas as unemployment insurance and savings of disemployed workers are exhausted. Many localities will be unable to meet the increasing demands on their relief agencies.

Demobilization Crisis

¶ The unemployment crisis in some areas is seriously complicated by the rapid tempo of military demobilization. President Truman the other day noted that 3,500,000 men had been demobilized from the armed forces during the first 100 days of peace, and that the rate of military discharges has now risen to 50,000 a day—1,500,000 a month. Many vets are unable to find jobs in their particular fields, and are being forced to take sub-standard jobs.

¶ A critical situation is developing in some reconverted war-industry cities over the question of migrants who cannot or will not return to their home towns or go elsewhere after losing their war jobs.

¶ Racial tensions are rising in some ex-war-industry areas where Negroes are being discriminated against in re-employment in reconverted industries, and where competition for peacetime jobs is acute.

Bernard M. Baruch and other national leaders have long urged with little avail concentrated Federal effort to meet the human problems of reconversion. Congress has failed to act favorably on many bills aimed at these problems. The Administration has done little to press for favorable action. The result of this inaction is graphically reflected in reports from 19 key cities covered in the National Committee's survey.

Committee Members

The Committee is headed by Dr. Clarence King, professor of community organization at the New York School of Social Work, affiliated with Columbia University. Its members include Prof. Kenneth L. M. Pray of the University of Pennsylvania, who is president of the National Conference of Social Work; Dr. Ellen C. Potter of the New Jersey State Dept. of Institutions; Ray Gibbons of the Congregation of Christian Churches; Elizabeth Wisner of New Orleans; Frank J. Bruno of St. Louis; and Dorothy Kahn, Howard Hopark, Harry L. Lurie, Michael Nisselson, Edward S. Lewis, and Antoinette Cannon of New York.

A report of the survey, which was begun last Summer, has been submitted to President Truman. Here are some excerpts from

reports sent to the Committee by agencies and civic leaders in the 19 cities surveyed:

I. Impact on Older People

Wichita: "The suddenness of V-J Day stunned the aged workers. Large numbers did not work another hour. Some of those applying for old age assistance were crowded out of their marginal jobs by workers freed from the aircraft factories. Some had been cared for by relatives, but because of the loss of jobs these relatives felt they could no longer support them."



Trenton: "Several companies are said to have stopped hiring older people. One firm is understood to have laid off older workers to keep them from being eligible for pensions. Men over 55 were fired. There will no doubt be a tendency to push the older workers out of jobs."

Portland, Ore.: "More and more we see newspaper ads like this: 'White, male, under 40.'"

Milwaukee: "The aged are the first to be let out of jobs, and are considered the major problem here by the unemployment office. Little hope is held out for their future employment."

II. Negroes and Other Minorities

New Haven: "A large factory found it necessary to recruit colored help from the deep South to perform heavy manual labor and disagreeable jobs. When hostilities ended, these persons were immediately laid off. The company has no sense of responsibility for their future. They are trying to get any type of work but are not familiar with the discriminatory practices in employment prevalent in New Haven. They are living on their savings, if any, and in a very short time will present a direct relief problem to the city."

Portland, Ore.: "U. S. Employment Service officials will tell you that the situation is bad for Negroes. When Negro applicants are sent to employers, they are more often than not refused employment. American-Japanese workers meet the same resistance."

Oklahoma City: "Negroes, one-tenth of the population, find serious job discrimination at every point."

III. Impact on Women Workers

Detroit: "Women are being fired from jobs on the basis of any minor infraction."



Oklahoma City: "With the sudden closing of plants there was removed a means of livelihood for women, who were the main support of their families."

Milwaukee: "Three-fourths of the unemployed in this city are women. But only a quarter of the available jobs are for women. Newspapers are trying to create the impression that women are happy to return to the kitchen. Interviews seem to indicate the contrary."

IV. Impact on Veterans

Trenton: "Veterans have come back to non-existent jobs."

Milwaukee: "Immediately after V-J Day, 1500 Negroes lost their jobs. One thousand Negro veterans are expected back from the armed forces, and will also be looking for jobs."

Detroit: "250,000 Detroit residents are still in the Army. About 100,000 are expected home within the next few months. They are returning to a city wholly unprepared to meet them, and at the same time keep the non-veteran in his job and in his home. In other words, either the veteran can expect no job or no house, or someone is going to be pushed out."



New Haven: "The veteran is returning to a city that faces a great deal of unemployment. It is extremely difficult to understand how the veteran is going to obtain work unless he accepts low-price jobs."

V. Unemployed In-Migrants

Los Angeles: "A desperate situation will develop in California if unemployment becomes a major problem, due to the fact that a large number of people will be excluded from public relief because of our three-year residence requirement. Private agencies would not be able to relieve the situation even to a minor degree." (Hundreds of thousands of work-

ers and their families migrated to California in search of war-industry jobs.)

New Haven: "The average employer feels he has no responsibility for bringing these (out-of-state) workers here and leaving them high and dry. There seems to be growing resentment toward these rather helpless people. Hence, the powder keg we are sitting on."

VI. As the Jobless Army Grows...

Dallas, Tex.: "When savings have been depleted and benefits have been exhausted, workers will either have to leave the county, accept the few marginal jobs that are available, or remain unemployed. With over 3000 veterans returning each month, the jobless problem will grow accordingly unless many workers leave town. Plants built during the war and owned by the Government—such as North American Aviation, Lockheed Aircraft, Continental Motors—are closing down, and as far as can be noted there are no conversion plans."

Pittsburgh: "It is estimated there will be 500,000 jobless workers in Pennsylvania in 1946."

VII. Problem of Substandard Jobs

New Orleans: "Jobs are available in numbers and variety, but wage rates vary from 40 cents an hour up. Industry generally is trying to force a return to prewar wages, which tended to be substandard even before the war. These wages are so low in the face of increased living costs that workers are refusing jobs as long as they possibly can hold out and live."

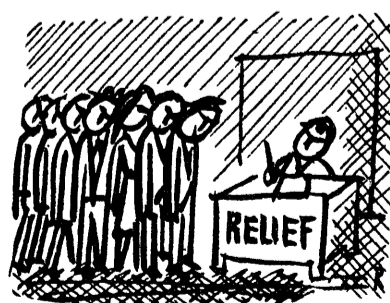
Pittsburgh: "The openings for men at the present time are on 'hot, dirty jobs' paying about \$32 a week. Job openings for women today are in laundries, paying 40 cents an hour. In spite of reduced earnings, retail prices are expected to continue at the present level."

Milwaukee: "Fifty per cent of available jobs are said to pay 50 cents an hour or less."

Denver: "Businessmen are trying to cut back to pre-war wage levels. Denver had a low scale before the war."

VIII. Cities Face Relief Crises

Baltimore: "The relief situation here is extremely grave, since neither the state nor the city Welfare Dept. have any funds which can be used for an employable man or his family when the man can't find work."



Wichita: "Kansas relief grants are at or below the national average. I do not know how this com-

munity can meet the need. We can issue no bonds unless a special election is held. . . . This city won't be able to take the relief slack when jobless compensation ends."

IX. Rising Race Tensions

Los Angeles: "Inter-racial tensions seem to be increasing. Our Negro population is about 100 per cent higher than it was in 1940, totaling nearly 150,000. The housing problem is particularly acute for this group. Japanese residents are returning here in a steady flow, intensifying the competition for living space."

Milwaukee: "A State FEPC has just been created here, but the law has no teeth, as no penalties for job discrimination are provided. Negroes cite instances where the USES has sent them to jobs they would be sure to refuse, thus forfeiting their jobless compensation claims. Among Japanese who settled here during the war, there is a feeling of fearfulness as unemployment increases."

Trenton: "The resentment by Negroes and other minority groups over the return of discriminatory practices is being intensified. Those employed after June, 1943, and this includes most Negroes, may not get re-employment."

Portland, Ore.: "Hundreds of Negroes are seeking work in this area today. The abruptness these people meet when contacting employers and labor officials is creating an attitude of resentment and causing increased racial tensions."

Restless Youth

The report on the human aspects of reconversion also notes increased restlessness among youth, a rising tide of desertions and divorces and intensified family relations problems as an outcome of the insecurities and tensions during the transition.

The National Committee's report concludes with a six-point program for meeting the problems revealed in its survey:

¶ Immediate action for Federal responsibility for full employment.

¶ Extension of Federal social security measures to include a category of general relief, and special relief for transients. (This would make possible Federal grants-in-aid to States for jobless relief.)

¶ Liberalization of unemployment insurance benefits, including travel allowances for displaced war workers.

¶ Federalization of the U. S. Employment Service. (Congress wants to return job-finding offices to the States.)

¶ A permanent National Fair Employment Practices Committee.

¶ Amending of the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase minimum wages.

National organizations co-operating in the reconversion survey included: Community Chests and Councils, Inc.; National Urban League; National Board, YWCA; National Council, YMCA; United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO; Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; National Methodist Federation for Social Service; Congregational Christian Churches, and Family Welfare Assn. of America.

Detroit Crosses Fingers on Race Issues

But Riot Lessons Are Not Forgotten In Peace Crisis

By WILBUR H. BALDINGER
Staff Correspondent

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—Fingers have been crossed in Detroit since June, 1943, when 34 persons were killed, 500 were injured, and property worth \$1,000,000 was destroyed in the three most shameful days of the city's history.

The community conflicts which brought on one of the worst race riots ever to break out in the U. S. A. are still here, simmering. And the economic crisis of reconversion, which hit Detroit hardest, is stirring those conflicts.

But Detroit had a tragic lesson in 1943, and the city is doing more than crossing its fingers and hoping that it won't happen again. Steps—however inadequate and tentative—have been taken to try to make sure that the conflicts are kept in control, if not eliminated.

The 1943 riots, which cost lives of 25 Negroes and nine white victims, stemmed from a complex situation compounded of violent anti-Negro bias, public and official indifference to pitiful Negro living conditions, police strong-arm policies, hoodlums of both races—all wrapped up in rumors, rumors.

Housing Is Bad

Race prejudices here still are violent, and not enough by far has been done to provide decent housing for the thousands on thousands of Negroes (their population increased more than 47 per cent) who swarmed in since 1940 to do a war job and get a better life.

There has been a revolutionary new deal, however, in the police force. Hell-raising gangs of whatever color no longer roam up and down Paradise Valley, the Negro slum area—or at least they don't roam far or for long. The rumors, which used to run like fire over the city, kindling violence, now are usually checked as soon as they get loose.

Precise figures about population shifts into the Detroit area by the end of the war are not available, but what is clear is that more than a quarter-million came in and that there was little shift in home-grown prejudices among the newcomers. Fully a third of the white migrants came from the South, along with 70 per cent of the Negroes.

No Formula Found

Nobody yet has found a sure formula for a quick transformation of an impoverished white worker from the share-cropping South into a tolerant citizen who respects his Negro neighbor. Often such white men have only one crutch to support their dignity—a feeling of superiority over the Negro. When thousands of these are compressed into an already compressed town, pressures of existing prejudices go up.

The Negroes who migrated into the Detroit area during the war added at least 85,000 to what the U. S. Bureau of the Census calls the "nonwhite" population. For the most part, they went into Negro communities, euphemistically called "residential," which had no room.

Along Paradise Valley, running to the east of Detroit's main-stem



John F. Ballenger

Woodward Ave., the Negro workers have been going to work in shifts and coming back to eat and sleep in shifts. Many of their lodgings are so bad that a humane health department avoids enforcing municipal sanitary regulations on ground that if they were enforced the tenants would have to get out—and where would they go?

There almost literally is no place for them to go, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., whose administration has been held largely responsible for what happened in June, 1943, has a good housing director—Charles F. Edgecomb, long active in the labor movement and formerly a leader in the United Automobile Workers, CIO. But the Jeffries administration also has a public housing policy that the "racial character" of existing residential neighborhoods shouldn't be changed.

There are 20,000 acres of undeveloped housing land within the city's limits. But some 150 real estate "improvement" associations stand ready to prevent any Negro housing "encroachments," and Jeffries does not stand against them. In outlying Dearborn, a lily-white town, reports were heard recently that "encroachments" were proposed by somebody. Local real estate owners mobilized and passed a resolution which amounted to a call to arms to defend property values against invaders.

A New Deal

In the face of these conditions, which are the roots of many difficulties in race relations, one of the best things that has happened socially to Detroit since the 1943 riots was the appointment by Mayor Jeffries in January, 1944, of John F. Ballenger as police commissioner.

"Ballenger is the best police commissioner Detroit ever had," said Richard T. Frankenstein, international vice president of the UAW-CIO and Jeffries' opponent in the November mayoralty election.

"Ballenger is a very excellent police commissioner," said Gloster B. Current, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People).

When labor and Negro spokesmen in this strike-and-riot town speak highly of the top cop, the situation must be unusual, and it is.

Commissioner Ballenger has a strange background for a police chief. His experience—Red Cross, Social Security Board, city welfare superintendent, U. S. Veterans Ad-

ministration rehabilitation—is mostly that of a social worker, a term which is an epithet when used by many policemen. He was a captain overseas in the first World War. Before that he was a tool and die maker, active in the International Assn. of Machinists, AFL.

Ballenger has instituted a new system—part social and part military in its organization—to ease racial tensions in the city and to cope promptly and efficiently with any disturbances before they spread into bad trouble.

What is more, the system is working.

In the week which ended Aug. 26, for instance, there wasn't a single report of any racial incident from any of Detroit's 15 police precincts. Nor was there any reported racial incident (such as an altercation) the Sunday of that week in River Rouge Park, where there were 50,000 persons, 15 per cent of them Negro; or on Belle Isle, starting point of the 1943 riots, where there were 130,000 persons, one fourth of them Negro.

Social Steps

Ballenger's plan is to do as much as he can to insure the city against outbreaks—and at the same time to be fully prepared for anything. If some such plan had been operating in June, 1943, the riots might not have started.

On the social side, the plan includes:

¶ Required police training in "human behavior" courses, stressing "contributions of minority groups" to the U. S. A., with Wayne and Northwestern University professors as teachers.

¶ Close co-operation and collaboration between police and the city's official Interracial Committee, headed by George Schermer, former Detroit administrator of the Federal Public Housing Authority. All reported rumors of racial troubles are investigated and nailed.

¶ Quick and careful response to complaints, particularly written ones, about discriminatory police conduct against Negroes by policemen, who face trial board hearings if there is basis for protests. The complaints used to pour in to the Commissioner's office without even being acknowledged. Now they've dwindled to three or four a month.

¶ Dismissal of an anti-Negro, anti-labor police superintendent, and a policy of opening police ranks to Negroes. Only 46 of 3000 officers now are Negroes, but Ballenger wants to "materially increase" the proportion.

¶ Close liaison between police and Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien's office, where a civil liberties section now operates for the first time.

'Military' Steps

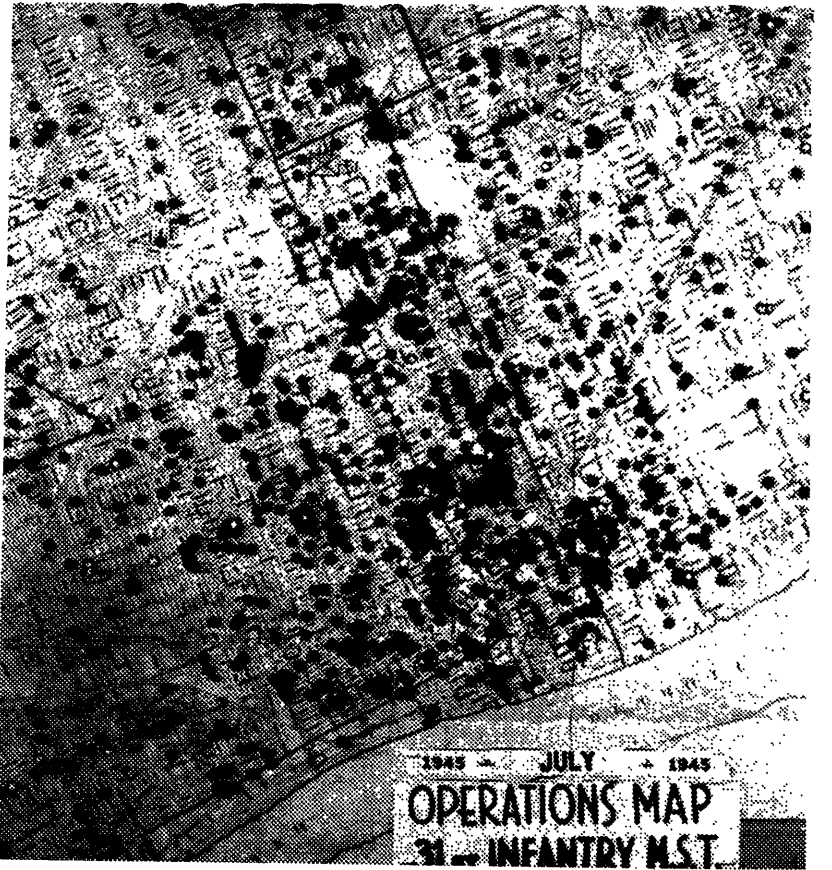
On the military side of law and order, Ballenger's plan includes:

¶ A specially-trained "commando" force of 600 police officers, 10 of them assigned regularly to each precinct, ready to converge on any spot where any major disturbance may be threatened. This force, skilled in dispersal tactics, has all sorts of arms and equipment at its disposal. It could be a strike-breaking force, but no responsible labor leader here suspects it will be.

¶ Liaison between police and the Michigan State Troops, a militia outfit which picks up all police radio reports and pin-points them



The spots on this Michigan state militia map are Detroit trouble spots—pins stuck in at points of disorder, whether minor or not, racial or not, which are reported over the police radio. The strung-out rows of pins show that in February there was little concentration of any troubles. The double row of dots at the right run up Paradise Valley, Detroit's chief Negro slum. The row at the left, across Woodward Ave., stretches along a congested white rooming house belt.



In July, in hot and irritating weather, the pins started bunching up into potential danger areas, and extra police converged on them.

on a map. When the pins start bunching on the map, indicating any concentrated disorder, however minor, extra officers move into the area and the bunches dissolve.

¶ Training of units among 1000 auxiliary policemen, including Negroes, who were recruited during the war by the Office of Civilian Defense.

There has been no mobilization of any of these forces for any duty except once. A "commando" unit

was called out to disperse big crowds which had gathered, in an atmosphere of hysteria, in streets around the Export Box and Sealer plant fire last month in which 13 died.

Policing of Detroit's racial relations seems at least to be in good, intelligent and safe hands.

NEXT: Detroit's Peculiar Politics.

Truman Proposes Aid To War-Torn Nations

Says Allies Can't Pay Lend-Lease Debts in Cash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Truman called on Congress to make good on American commitments that would help war-torn Europe and the Far East to get on their feet again.

In the section of his speech dealing with lend-lease and postwar reconstruction, the President said:

"In due time we must consider the settlement of the Lend-Lease obligations which have been incurred during the course of the war. We must recognize that it will not be possible for our allies to pay us dollars for the overwhelming portion of the Lend-Lease obligations which they have incurred. But this does not mean that all Lend-Lease obligations are to be cancelled. We shall seek under the procedure prescribed in the Lend-Lease Act and in subsequent agreements with other governments to achieve settlements of our wartime Lend-Lease relations which will permit generally a sound worldwide economy and will contribute to international peace and our own national security."

Low Trade Bars

Although the President did not reveal any details of how this is to be achieved, it is likely that the U. S. A. will seek lowering of trade barriers and abolition of all forms of other barriers to free international trade.

"We must turn from economic co-operation in war to economic co-operation in peace," the President said.

In this connection he renewed his request that the Johnson Act, under which private loans can not be made to nations which have defaulted on previous loans, be repealed. "Private loans on a sane basis," he contended, "are an essential adjunct to the operations of the export-import and international operations."

So far as help to our allies is concerned, he said:

"We have already solemnly stated that we will do all that is reasonably possible to help war-torn countries to get back on their feet. I am sure that the Congress will wish the Government to live up to that pledge."

His Solution

As part of that operation, the President recommended the commitment already made by appropriating the remaining \$550,000,000 granted by Congress for U. S. participation in UNRRA.

But, even more important, the President recommended an additional appropriation as the share of the U. S. A. in completing the program of relief and rehabilitation in Europe and Asia. He said that the American share would be \$1,350,000,000 and added:

"I am confident that you will find this request for an additional authorization and appropriation fully justified and I ask for prompt

examination and consideration of the request."

Surplus military and Lend-Lease goods will be used as much as possible in the UNRRA program.

Finally the President said that he foresaw the need for additional interim lending power to insure a rapid transition to peacetime world trade.

Further recommendations on this subject will be made as soon as studies, now in Congress, are finished.

All in all, the President's program will go a long way to helping Europe and Asia get on its feet as part of America's share in getting world trade restarted and open markets to American export. That it will produce howls of anguish from the former isolationist bloc in Congress is certain.

Labor Parley Date Planned

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Truman's national labor-management conference to work out machinery for handling peacetime industrial disputes will convene here Oct. 29 or Nov. 5.

The conference will open on the earlier date if the vice presidents of the Congress of Industrial Organizations can return from a Paris labor conference by that time.

This was decided yesterday at a conference of Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Reconversion Director John W. Snyder and Presidents Philip Murray of the CIO, William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Ira Mosher of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, and Eric Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The group selected a committee of six to decide on representation, selection of delegate, form of organization and agenda.

The co-chairmen are Maj. Paul Douglas, selected by Schwellenbach, and Charles Symington, selected by Wallace, as representatives of the public. Douglas, former economics professor at the University of Chicago and husband of Congresswoman Emily Taft Douglas (D., Ill.), is undergoing medical treatment here for wounds suffered while serving with the Marines. Symington is a Baltimore, Md., manufacturer but not actively identified with either of the two big employer associations.

Other committee members are Robert Watt, AFL; Ted Silvey, CIO; Joyce O'Hara, C of C, and Ray Smethurst, NAM. They will make their first report to the top labor-management group on Sept. 20.

Schwellenbach declined to comment on the subjects for the conference but Wallace referred reporters to President Truman's announcement of his intention to call the meeting. The President said in his message to Congress that it would be "for the purpose of working out by agreement means to minimize labor disputes."

Deal in Radio Stirs Demand For Open Bids

'Public Interest' in WLW Sale Boils Down To AVCO's \$22,000,000

By MILTON MURRAY
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The "public interest" that dictated sale of radio station WLW—and a group of affiliates including the Nation's most powerful short wave stations—to Aviation Corp. (AVCO), the gigantic holding company dominated by Victor Emanuel, is summarized today in one significant fact: AVCO had \$22,000,000 to spend.

Out of this admission of how the public domain of radio channels is tossed up for grabs, the Federal Communications Commission—which split 4 to 3 for approval of the deal—drew three recommendations which asks Congress to establish as future FCC policy:

¶ Open competition among prospective purchasers of any radio license as to qualification to serve the "public interest."

¶ A "yardstick" for valuation of radio licenses to prevent trafficking in FCC licenses and artificial inflation of values.

Qualifications

¶ Definition of the qualifications of radio licensees with particular determination of the qualification of holding companies, large industrial empires, investment banking groups, large manufacturing companies "and other business" to control radio stations.

AVCO is a holding company with interests ranging from kitchen sinks to the manufacture of war materials and ships. It has, according to the admission of its spokesman, no experience in radio, no particular ideas about radio, no plans for program improvement and no idea of what WLW of Cincinnati is worth.

Crosley Corp., Powel Crosley, Jr., president, in addition to operating WLW has a chain of affiliated stations, operates several short wave international broadcast stations and manufactured household equipment which it distributed through a national dealers' organization.

Part of Purchase

Victor Emanuel, head of AVCO and the protege of the Schroder banking firms, admitted he was primarily interested in controlling the Crosley Mfg. and Distribution System. The radio affiliates were only "part of the package" in the \$22,000,000 deal, he said.

In an 18-page explanation of their ruling, the Commission majority pointed out:

"So long as Mr. Crosley has chosen a purchaser who possesses the prescribed qualifications, his selection cannot be set aside—even though there might be many other better qualified persons willing and anxious to take over the operations of WLW."

The qualifications, the Commission admitted, was Crosley's demand that his company be sold in a lump and for \$22,000,000.

Commissioners Clifford J. Durr and Paul A. Walker in a dissenting opinion, insisted there was no

44-Year Record

President Truman's message to Congress was the longest since President Theodore Roosevelt's in 1901.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said TR's message ran to nearly 20,000 words while Truman's was about 18,000, according to White House estimates.

"Many people helped on the message," Ross said. "But the President had a very large part in the preparation of it. He worked on it quite hard."

"vested interest in the Commission's past mistakes or omissions."

Durr and Walker slashed at Emanuel's witness stand admissions of his ignorance of radio. Emanuel estimated the cost of proposed FM installations at \$250,000 but was "not surprised" to be told it would be \$2,135,000. He knew "nothing at all" about international broadcasting, in which he will now control the most powerful U. S. stations; "very little" about broadcasting and had "no definite plans" for the improvement of WLW.

Durr and Walker said:

"This is a type of corporate structure which has long been a matter of concern . . . because of its effectiveness as a device by which small groups of individuals through the use of other people's money, are enabled to dominate large segments of our national economy without corresponding responsibility to the public. . . .

"If to this concentration of economic power there is added the tremendous power of influencing public opinion which goes with the operation of major broadcasting facilities, domestic and international, the result is the creation of a repository of power able to challenge the sovereignty of government itself."

Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield, in a separate dissent, opposed the deal because of the failure of the Commission to be informed of the price of the radio properties, lack of qualifications of the new owners and the absentee ownership.

Two Circusmen Freed

Superior Court Judge William J. Shea at Hartford, Conn., ordered the release from prison of James Caley and Edward Versteeg, two of five members of the Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey circus who were imprisoned as a result of the fire in July, 1944.

New WPB Counsel

The War Production Board has appointed Laurence M. Lombard, of Boston, general counsel, succeeding Frederick M. Eaton, of New York, who has resigned to return to his law practice.

Snyder on Assets

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Reconversion Director John W. Snyder in a report submitted to Congress with the President's message, said business generally "has greater liquid assets" now than "at any other time in history."

But he warned this did not mean every business had ample resources, and so the Smaller War Plants Corp. was continuing to assist small manufacturers in the transition period.

Discharge Due For 200,000 Army Officers

400,000 Others Eligible for Release by Next July 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The War Dept. has established a new discharge point system for commissioned officers which will return some 600,000 of its 800,000 reserve officers to civilian life by next July 1.

It estimated that 200,000 officers will be immediately eligible for discharge under critical point scores to be computed on the same basis as those for enlisted men. The officer scores:

Colonels—100; Lieutenant Colonels and Majors—100; Captains and 1st and 2nd Lieutenants—85; Warrant and Flight Officers—80; Nurses—65; WAC Officers of all grades—44; Physical Therapists and Dietitians—41.

No provision was made for the release of general officers—Brigadier Generals and above.

The system applies to all arms and services within the Army but provides that officers with lower scores may be released for the convenience of the Government where there are no suitable assignments for them. This means that the Army Air Forces will continue its recently-announced special point plan for discharge of officers with lower point scores.

Selective Service exempted from the draft all honorably discharged veterans and officers who have resigned their commission. It notified state directors to place all such registrants in Class I-C. No one in this category will be re-inducted except on orders of Maj. Gen. Lewis E. Hershey, national director.

Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), one of four Senators seeking to end inductions of teen-aged youths, meanwhile, introduced interim legislation to restrict the draft act to men 18 through 25 and to provide added inducements for voluntary enlistments.

St. Louis Papers In New Snarl

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—St. Louis newspaper publishers said today that their three-week-old carriers' strike had been settled through the newspapers' purchase of the union carriers' routes.

But publication of the three daily newspapers suspended Aug. 16, cannot be resumed, the publishers said, because members of the Typographical Union "now refuse to return to work due to difficulties in negotiating a new contract."

The carriers walked out in a dispute over recognition of their AFL union as a bargaining agent. The publishers had refused to bargain with them on the ground that they were independent businessmen rather than employees.

"With the purchase of these routes," the publishers said, "the publishers will be in a position to bargain with the carriers as employees for wages, hours and working conditions."

name in Austrian politics. It has thus far managed to eliminate from party leadership many of the Christian Social leaders who were closely associated with the clerico-fascist regimes of Dollfuss and Schuschnigg, but despite official statements that the Church will keep out of politics, the Volkspartei remains essentially the political arm of the Church and its representation in the government has been reassuring to some of the more conservative elements in the provinces. The Communists have gained some strength during the war, but are still a minority party. Meetings have been held looking toward possible amalgamation of the Socialist and Communist Parties, but to date no concrete steps have been taken. The Communists held the influential Interior and Education Ministries in the first Renner government, but this power is curbed by the three-party set-up which calls for Socialist and Volkspartei vice-ministers for each Communist minister.

However, merely having the government reasonably representative is only half a solution. The new government must be given adequate responsibility. Not only must its authority be established over the entire country, but the absurdity of the separate zones should be eliminated. The government must be given control over local as well as national administration, which means increased responsibility in the hands of Austrians rather than the Allied military administra-

tors. This should include responsibility for a more thorough de-Nazification program, the carrying out of the separation from Germany, the distribution of food and fuel regardless of zone boundaries and the re-education of the Austrian people toward recreating a democratic Austria.

There are a sufficient number of proved anti-Nazis adequately to handle all administration. There is, perhaps, grave question whether they alone could maintain authority. Hence it is essential that we keep sufficient Allied military forces in the country to supervise and give effect to the decisions of the Austrian government. But this authority should be exercised by a single four-power advisory body acting under unified decisions rather than the four separate administrations currently operating.

Disillusionment with Nazism is still great in Austria, but without encouragement it cannot last indefinitely. If our failure to recognize the seriousness of the present situation leads to widespread hunger and unnecessary cold this winter, reaction may set in. The American governmental officials who recognize these dangers are unfortunately not in authority. An anti-Nazi Austrian perhaps most aptly characterized American administration in Austria when he said:

"The trouble with the Americans is that those with understanding have no authority and those with authority have no understanding."

Detroit: Danger Area

by *Ralph G. Martin*

THE ELECTION is now old stuff, but the stink still lingers on. That's because this was no ordinary campaign of political name-calling. This was dirty, vicious scraping at the raw, nervous racial roots that comprise mixed-up Detroit. A cab driver summed it up simply:

"This is what you call a hot town, brother. Within a year, this whole thing is probably gonna blow up into the biggest race riot you ever heard of, something that's gonna make those race riots of 1943 seem like a tea party. Besides that, we got an awful big strike coming off soon. It just ain't healthy around here any more."

Ralph G. Martin, a former combat correspondent for Stars and Stripes and Yank, covered the campaign in Tunisia, Sicily, France and Germany. He has also contributed extensively to the New York Times Sunday Magazine Section. Before the war he was a newspaperman in Utah. Mr. Martin visited Detroit as correspondent for the New Republic, of which he has just become an assistant editor.

Those are the two big reasons why Detroit is unhealthy: the strike situation and the lynch talk. The lynch talk has come mostly from the tightly organized crowds of crackpot, lily-white Lunatic Fringers who have been hysterically resentful of the flood of 200,000 migratory workers who had been recruited to work in Detroit's war industries. Their big yell now is that these workers (mostly "poor whites" and Negroes from the South) should go back where they came from. The yell is getting louder because it's obvious now that the bulk of them aren't going anywhere unless they're fired. They rather like the idea of making more money in a month than they used to make in a year, of eating and living instead of only starving and existing.

You overhear this kind of talk in a theatre lobby during intermission: "My wife was telling me just the other day how these poor white trash and niggers have been walking right into the stores where she's been buying her most expensive stuff. Can you imagine the nerve of those sons-of-bitches?"

DURING THE ELECTION, it was people like Floyd McGriff who took this specific hate and multiplied it a million times and blanketed the town with snide poison.

McGriff had a simple tactic that made the Coughlinites and the Gerald L. K. Smith crowd and 300-percent super-patriotic United Sons of America all seem like a bunch of amateurs. McGriff's tactic was the old one of "divide and conquer"—don't appeal to just one group, appeal to everybody. He started by buying up small neighborhood papers and converting them into sensational hate sheets, boiling up all the prejudices of each neighborhood. The single note he loud-pedaled was the one against the Negro. (McGriff doesn't publish any paper in the Negro section.) Then, when election time came around, McGriff was all set. In one McGriff newspaper, Frankenstein was labeled a Communist, while in another, in a different part of town, he was called a Coughlinite. Similarly, Frankenstein was both Jewish and anti-Semitic, both anti-labor and pro-labor, both a Negro-lover and a Negro-hater. It was just a matter of which McGriff paper you read.

It was a known fact in Detroit that the Negroes were voting practically in a lump group for Frankenstein. The big reason for this was that they had been packed tight in non-expanding slums, living eight to a small room, and that Mayor Jeffries had come out with the statement that public housing was "not necessarily needed." McGriff and Company took this single fact and swelled it up into something monstrous. Hundreds of thousands of small colored cards were dropped from airplanes and automobiles and office windows, thoroughly sprinkling all the "white" areas of Detroit. The cards read:

Negroes Can Live Anywhere
In Any Areas—Any Sections of Detroit
With Frankenstein As Mayor
Negroes Do Your Duty November 6th

The buzz-buzz around town that followed was stronger than any broadcast. It was ugly talk, dangerously ugly. Finally, when a long list of prominent Detroiters openly denounced the thing as dirty dynamite, Jeffries was prompted, the day before election, to assure everybody that he personally had nothing to do with it. He even described the propagandist effect as "murder."

But there was something even more viciously clever, more subtle. It was a throwaway sheet, delivered to all "white" Detroiters, showing unflatteringly distorted pictures of Frankenstein and a candidate for Councilman, Charles A. Hill, with the word "Negro" under his picture. The heading was simply, "For Equality in the City Hall." The confusion that followed its distribution forced Frankenstein to make a statement saying

that it was just another dirty job put out and paid for by the Jeffries backers.

But the whispering kept getting louder. You could hear it in the bars and the park benches and the quiet homes: "No kidding, if Frankenstein gets elected, the niggers will just take over Detroit." The racial tension here now is much more important than the election ever was.

Detroit's big headache number two is the strike situation. Despite General Motors' warning that it's going to last a long time, most people here seem to think differently.

Not that the United Auto Workers can't afford it. Back in 1937 they had a 44-day strike when their treasury was much sadder than it is now. Now, 90 UAW locals have a total strike fund of almost \$750,000, while the International Union has a reserve of \$3 million. Of course, this doesn't stack up with General Motors' liquid cash reserve of \$903 million. But the UAW puts it this way: "GM may have the money but we have the men, and you can't compare dollars with human beings."

"I'll tell you why there's not going to be a long strike," said a quiet-talking barber. "It's just because there are too many Americans who want to buy cars this year. And if there aren't any General Motors cars on the market because of a strike, then they're going to buy Fords and Chryslers. And then next year they're going to trade them in for more Fords and Chryslers because they'll get a bigger trade-in value that way and that's just the way Americans do things. And those people at General Motors know all about that. They're very practical people, those General Motors people."

But talk around town has it that GM is hoping that any strike now will cause Congress to ram through some anti-strike legislation and slam the full force of government and public pressure against all unions.

THE UAW's Walter Reuther has been smart on publicity and GM didn't do itself any good when it kicked reporters out of the original conferences. Then when GM made it a policy to keep its administrative mouth shut, reporters had to go to Reuther for the news, and Reuther was more than willing. That's why so many Americans have heard about how GM representatives read newspapers, with their feet on the conference table, while UAW officials pleaded their case. And when the UAW politely asked for more attention, how GM officials said, "These newspapers are lots more interesting than the crap you're giving us."

As for the final company reply to the UAW proposals, even the readers of the *New York Times* know that the GM answer was, "Our profits are none of your damn business." But no matter what people elsewhere think, the basic situation here is the same. Detroit is the American city to worry about.

CONFLICT IN COMMUNITY OVER USE OF
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Flint, Mich. (Detroit Area) CONFIDENTIAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THE EFFECTS ON SELECTED COMMUNITIES
OF WAR CONTRACT CUTBACKS AND CANCELATIONS¹

This report, covering the Flint, Michigan industrial area, is one of a series based on visits by agents of the Bureau to representative areas where cutbacks have recently occurred. The material for this report was secured during May 1944. Information referring to specific companies contained in these reports is confidential, and is for use only within the Government. No public use of any material taken from these reports should be made except with the permission of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.

In peacetime Flint is a city devoted almost entirely to the production of automobiles, and automobile parts and accessories. During the war there has been nearly complete conversion to the manufacture of ordnance and aircraft materials. Principal products include airplane engine parts, tanks, guns, and shell components. Production is concentrated in five General Motors plants which, in May 1944, accounted for about 95 percent of manufacturing employment in the Flint area. In addition, a number of small machine shops and foundries are actively engaged in war work.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE.

The population of the Flint area, which includes Genessee county, has remained unchanged at 228,000 during the war period. Total employment, however, has increased about 35 percent and manufacturing employment 70 percent in the period April 1940 to November 1943. These changes in population and employment since 1940 are indicated by the following data.²

	POPULATION	EMPLOYMENT	
		TOTAL	MANUFACTURING.
April 1940	227,944	78,000	41,500
November 1943	228,183	105,000	71,000

After November 1943, employment in Flint declined. By May 1944 employment in manufacturing was less by 4,000 men and 7,000 women. The reduction in the employment of women, caused mainly by the cutbacks in war contracts, represents a significant drop from the peak employment in November of 21,100. The normal peacetime employment of women is about 6,500. The greater part of the decrease in the number of men in the labor force was reported to be due to Selective Service withdrawals.

¹Prepared by Maynard C. Heins of the Bureau's Productivity and Technological Development Division under the supervision of W. Duane Evans, Chief.

²Data obtained from the Reports and Analysis Service, War Manpower Commission.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

During May 1944 Flint was classified a group III labor market area by the War Manpower Commission, with an estimated surplus of 3,000 to 4,000 workers. At this time, however, all establishments reporting to the local U. S. Employment Service indicated they had job openings for both men and women, and total labor requirements were set at 4,312 men and 1,386 women. The types of employees needed were highly skilled men such as tool makers, machinists, arc welders, layout men, and engine lathe operators; unskilled men for foundry labor and stock handling; and men and women to be trained as machine operators.

The number of men available to fill these jobs was very small. Workers who had previously been laid off had already obtained other work, or had been inducted into the Army. As many as 750 farm workers with agricultural deferments who came into the labor market late in 1943 were reported to have returned to farm work and to be unavailable until late in the fall. Finally, a number of men who were either over the age group being called by Selective Service or who had been recently classified as 4-F left their war plant jobs and returned to their former occupations.

Although there was an estimated surplus of over 3,000 women in Flint, probably 75 percent of them were not actively seeking employment. Many women in the area, after layoff, would accept only jobs at previous wage rates in the same plant and on the same shift, or preferred to wait for reemployment at their former jobs. Others were willing to accept jobs elsewhere, but only at the same or nearly equal wage rates. Almost 2,300 women were reported to have appeals pending for unemployment compensation, due to their refusal to accept lower wage rates.

EFFECTS OF CUTBACKS.

Major cutbacks in war contracts took place in 2 of the 5 large plants in Flint during the period November 1943 to May 1944. The products affected by the contract terminations were airplane engine parts, shell cases, shell bodies, and other ordnance items.

Employment in the 2 plants decreased by about 10,000 workers, of whom 7,000 were women. Layoffs totaled 7,700 workers, including 6,300 women and 1,400 men. The employees released were almost all unskilled factory workers. Practically all were without seniority, having been hired since August 1943. The high proportion of women included in these layoffs was attributed to the fact that women were hired in large numbers beginning in August and had accumulated less seniority than most of the men.

Both the U. S. Employment Service and labor union officials reported that few workers migrated from the Flint area following the reduction in employment. Some workers who came from southern states returned to their homes when they were laid off, and a limited number of employees were sent to plants in other cities. From December 1943 to May 1944, 2,112 clearances were granted to workers leaving the area, while on the other hand a total of 1,982 workers migrated into the area, of whom 1,776 were accepted for employment. By April the number of workers coming into the city, who were accepted for employment, was double the number receiving clearance to leave.

Flint was closed to the immigration of workers other than those necessary to fill priority requests on January 25. As a result of this, according to the local U. S. Employment Service, only a few workers were accepted for employment in February and March. An increasing number of priority requests for workers with special qualifications brought a sharp increase of immigrants in April, however.

Many women were reported to have retired from the labor market during this period. The workers recruited in the late months of 1943 were made up largely of housewives, many of whom returned to their homes when they were laid off. A number of women who found it difficult to adapt themselves to factory work took advantage of the opportunity to return to their homes or to their previous non-industrial occupations. Some women who refused to accept lower wage rates did not look for different jobs, and others left to visit their husbands in the armed forces.

Employees who obtained work in other war plants in Flint generally had to accept demotions in job level and lower wage rates. Those workers who were transferred to other jobs within the plants affected by the cutbacks also had frequently to take decreases in wages. Although women had been receiving \$1.09 - \$1.14 per hour as machine operators, they had to accept entering rates in other jobs of \$.75 - \$.79 per hour. The differential in wage rates for men was said to be somewhat less.

The layoffs were usually accompanied by reductions in the number of shifts rather than in the number of hours worked, although hours were reduced from 48 to 40 in some departments of the plants affected.

The placement of the workers released was handled primarily through the U. S. Employment Service. The cutbacks of war contracts in Flint were reported to have had no appreciable effect on business in the community at the time of the interview in May 1943.

BUICK MOTOR DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.

The Buick Motor Division received cutbacks in several war contracts during the latter part of 1943 and early in 1944. The first, in December, was a reduction in the manufacture of service parts for Pratt & Whitney airplane engines, which released about 3,000 employees. This was followed by a cut in the delivery schedule for 76 mm. gun motor carriages in December, a decrease in the production of 75 mm. shell cases on January 15, and the cancellation of a contract for 20 mm. shell bodies in February.

LABOR FORCE ADJUSTMENTS.

The company began reducing its labor force immediately following receipt of notice of each of the cutbacks. Total employment in the plant decreased from 27,711 in December to 20,587 in April, 1944 with the greatest declines in December and January. The company had no indication, at the time of the interview, that there would be further changes in employment, before the end of the year.

The reduction in employment was accomplished largely through layoffs. Normal turnover accounted for a relatively small proportion of the workers released. Quits were higher than usual only in December; only about one-eighth of the women who left the plant quit their jobs. About 65 percent of the workers released were women who had not worked the 6 months necessary to earn seniority; since May 1943 about 80 percent of the workers hired had been women. Special efforts were made to retain certain groups of workers. So far as possible, all wives, mothers, and widows of men in the armed forces were retained. Veterans of this war were given special consideration.

The regular company practice was followed of giving workers 24 hours notice before being laid off, although it was possible to provide longer notice in some cases.

The Buick plant operates under the General Motors Corporation agreement with the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. which provides for plant wide seniority when staff is reduced through layoffs. As a result of this provision the effects of reduced activities in any department are felt throughout the entire plant as workers are transferred to jobs to which their seniority entitles them, provided they are capable of performing the work.

All employees with seniority rights and transferable skills in the departments being reduced were transferred to other jobs in the plant. They were placed in accordance with plant-wide seniority in jobs of nearly equal skill and pay level. Making room for these older employees necessitated both transferring and demoting other workers with less seniority and laying off most of the workers in the lowest job levels who had no seniority.

All workers laid off had been employed less than 6 months and were, therefore, without seniority status. The company selected the individuals to be released mainly on the basis of their ability. This meant that a number of workers who had been employed for nearly 6 months were laid off while others with less service were retained. In addition men were kept on in some instances while women were released because of the nature of the available work.

During the period of war production, the plant has been working 3 eight-hour shifts per day, 6 days per week. In making the necessary adjustments following the reduction in contracts, some departments reduced the number of shifts from 3 to 2 per day; while a few sections found it necessary to reduce hours to 40 per week. After the adjustments were completed, however, the majority of the departments in the plant were still on the 48-hour week.

In addition to the workers laid off, a number of men were sent to General Motors plants in other cities. Some supervisors and workers were sent to the Saginaw Malleable Iron Works, the Saginaw Steering Gear Division, the Allison engine plant, and other plants,

It is believed that most of the workers released from the Buick plant remained in Flint. Some found work in other General Motors Plants, particularly the A. C. Spark-plug plant. A few women obtained jobs in small local companies. Some of the workers who came from southern states were reported to have made no effort to obtain other work, but to have returned home.

PRODUCTIVITY.

The management stated that no decrease in the efficiency of the workers was noted following the announcement of the cutback. On the contrary, rumors of reductions in operations were reported to have resulted in increased worker efficiency. The increase was attributed to the efforts on the part of the workers to strengthen their claims to jobs through increased output, and to the release of less efficient workers.

Retraining was found necessary for some of the workers who were transferred to new jobs. Since these workers had to be capable of performing the work before being transferred, the retraining consisted chiefly of breaking in the employees on their new duties. All retraining was given on the job by the supervisors in charge of work, and proved to be more successful than was anticipated. A course in the training of workers had been given to the entire supervisory staff during the past 14 months.

Since all the employees who were laid off were without seniority status, the company was free to recall them or hire others as additional workers were needed. The company was also able to call back former employees in whatever order seemed desirable. By the middle of May, a considerable number of workers had already returned to the plant. All the men who had been laid off had been sent notices to return; notices of recall were still being sent to women and a considerable number remained to be called.

The employees were notified of the job openings by means of special delivery post card. It was noted that the proportion of workers who responded to the recall notices decreased with the passage of time. The call-backs sent out soon after the layoffs resulted in the return of about 90 percent of those notified. By the middle of May the proportion accepting employment had fallen to about two-thirds of those sent notices.

A large proportion of the workers who were rehired were reported to have been employed in other jobs before returning, many of them in local General Motors plants. These workers, generally, were able to obtain releases from the U. S. Employment Service to return to the Buick plant. The company has attempted to place rehired workers as nearly as possible in jobs at their former skill levels and pay rates.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SECRETARY

T. J. SLOWIE, SECRETARY

*Send to
J. Davis*

October 26, 1943

Mr. Malcolm Ross, Chairman
President's Committee on Fair
Employment Practice
1006 U Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing for your information
copies of two telegrams which the Commission has
received concerning radio addresses by Mayor
Edward J. Jefferies, Jr.

Very truly yours,

T. J. Slowie
T. J. Slowie,
Secretary.

Enclosures.



OCT 28 1943

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FLY, CHAIRMAN OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASH DC

UNDERSTAND YOUR AGENCY CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF REVIEWING
ALL RADIO ADDRESSES TO SEE THEIR CONTENTS IS NOT INJURIOUS TO WAR
EFFORT OF OUR NATION. WE SUBMIT THAT THE ADDRESSES OF EDWARD J
JEFFERIES THE PRESENT MAYOR OF DETROIT AND CANDIDATE FOR REELECTION
ARE A SLANDER AGAINST THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND INCITING TO RIOT REQUEST
YOUR IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE NORTHWEST CLUB OF COMMUNIST PARTY
DETROIT MICH.

LONG

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DETROIT MICH OCT 22 1943 1034A

JAMES LAWRENCE FRY

CHARXXCHAIRMAN FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION POST

OFFICE BLDG WASH DC

RECENT CAMPAIGN SPEACHES OF MAYOR EDWARD J JEFFERIES JR OVER DETROIT
RADIO STATIONS INIMICAL TO NATIONAL DEFENCE DEFENSE IN WHAT THEY ARE
OF INFLAMATORY NATURE. CREATE DISUNITY AND FOMENT RACE HATRED. SUCH
USE OF THE ARADIO CAN ONLY LEAD TO FURTHER DISORDER, THEREBY ENDANGERING
SAFETY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY THROUGH IMPROPER AND INEXPEDIENT USE OF
WIRE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS. JEFFERIES HAS APEALED TO PREJUDICE
AS A BASIS FOR REELECTION. WE URGE THAT REMEDIAL MEASURES BE TAKEN
IMMEDIATELY TO ADJUST THIS INTOLERABLE SITUATION

JAMES J MCCLENDON MD S PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE 446 EAST WARREN AVE.

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Field Office:
424 Boulevard Building
Detroit 2, Michigan

September 28, 1943

TO: Mr. Malcolm Ross, Assistant to the Chairman
FROM: Lethia W. Clore, Examiner-in-Charge
SUBJECT: Mayor Jeffrie's Committee to Investigate Riot Factors

The following report represents the opinion of a cross section of Detroiters interested in race relations. Few of them wish to be quoted which perhaps accounts for their candid remarks.

The first person contacted was Mrs. Beulah Whitby, co-chairman of the Mayor's Committee, who presented an overall picture. The committee is composed of twelve members, six of whom are white and six Negro.

Mr. William Norton, chairman
Mrs. Beulah Whitby, co-chairman
Mr. Louis Martin
Mrs. Adele Starrett
Rev. George W. Haber
Mr. John Ballinger
Mr. Fred Butzel
Rev. Bush
Mr. J. T. Sheafor
Mr. Charles Mahoney
Mr. Walter Hardin
Rev. Charles Hill

During the month of August, the committee adjourned and its first meeting was held last week. There is one scheduled for September 29, 1943. A preliminary report was submitted to the Mayor on July 27, 1943, with recommendations divided into two classes, immediate and long range. Under the immediate action came a request for a grand jury. This was denied. A program for the reconstruction of goodwill was also recommended and it was suggested that the program be covered by the Council of

Social Agencies. Need for the study and outline of tension areas was felt and the committee has requested the Rosenwald Foundation to permit Dr. Charles Johnson to act as a director for this program. He is expected to arrive in Detroit during the month of October.

The establishment of a program of goodwill was also recommended. This is to be effected by means of the press and radio with such participants as Marian Anderson, Paul Roberson, Pearl Buck, etc. The radio program is to follow the pattern of the radio program "Town Hall" of the air.

Last among the immediate recommendations was the need for a recreation program for congested areas. This program operated with the aid of the Urban League.

The recommendations for the long range planning include housing, health, employment which includes government, labor, management and education. The sub-committee working on the educational program has asked the Board of Education for an examination of their present curriculum and for the addition of inter-cultural subjects. The Board of Education has also been asked to inaugurate a program of tolerance in the public school system. The agenda for the meeting scheduled for September 29 includes reports of all sub-committees dealing with the recommended programs.

Mrs. Geraldine Bledsoe, acting chief, Minority Groups Service, War Manpower Commission, is of the opinion that the committee is a fact finding, sociological group and is fairly impotent because of the committee's having been appointed by the Mayor and she feels that any positive action taken by the committee would be unfavorable to the Mayor and, therefore, no positive action has or will be taken. She gives as an example, the committee's unwillingness to criticize properly the police department for fear of repercussions from county and city officials. In reference to the chairman, she stated that he is a fine social worker of the old school who feels that minority groups are entitled to community centers, relief funds, etc., and that the committee members are sufficiently divided so that any action on the part of the liberals would be counteracted by the conservatives. Mrs. Bledsoe recommends that the committee be given some official status with power to act, otherwise it shall remain a fact finding committee.

Rev. Horace White stated that the present approach of the committee is the only logical one, namely through welfare agencies through which problems of housing, health, employment, education, etc. may be dealt with. He has recommended to the Mayor that paid personnel be provided for the committee plus some official status.

Mr. Joseph Craigen, attorney stated that the committee has no official status and therefore cannot function.

Mr. Lloyd Leonis, attorney stated that he felt that the appointment of the committee was an attempt by the Mayor to get himself off the spot. He knew little of the functioning of the committee other than newspaper articles to the effect that two meetings of committee members have been held with the police commissioner.

Mr. Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle and a member of the committee stated that realistically the committee is of little consequence. Since this is election time, it is a political creation thereby making it less effective. He does feel, however, that the committee has made a good approach to the basic fields of inter-racial goodwill in an effort to determine the factors in the riot. In regard to the recommendations made by the committee to the Mayor, his opinion is that the request for grand jury caused so much protest from county and city officials that the other recommendations went unnoticed. This, he considered a great rebuff to the committee.

Mrs. Adela Starrett, a committee member was contacted and stated that at the last meeting, the committee attempted to evaluate itself and came to the conclusion that it should be a continuing committee. Their statistics prove that they have been a major part in stimulating inter-racial concern in the community and on various committees. She suggested that Miss Stackpole be contacted in an effort to obtain a copy of the recommendations made to the Mayor plus other facts as they relate to the working of the committee.

Miss Stackpole who has been loaned by the Department of Welfare to act as executive secretary to the committee supplied virtually the same information as that given by Mrs. Whitby, namely, the committee voted at its last meeting to remain in existence and become more active. The committee members are very critical of themselves and feel that much more is to be accomplished. In the committee's report to the Mayor on July 27, the program for neighborhood planning is to join together those people who have a common objective.

The sub-committee on health has recommended that the Negro doctor and nurse be provided with adequate training facilities and after the training period be given an opportunity to keep current on subjects relating to successful practice.

The sub-committee on recreation collaborated with the Urban League.

Malcolm Ross

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9-26-43

League and opened seven new playgrounds during the summer. The Committee on press and publicity has suggested a series of lectures to be given at Masonic Temple with such speakers as

Monsignor Fulton Sheen
Frank Murphy
Pearl Buck
Mrs. Roosevelt

This plan was attacked from the standpoint of the committee's not achieving much as the audience would be of a liberal composition and race education would not be needed. As an alternative, it was suggested that the Economic Club be asked to receive a liberal speaker and that an effort be made to reach some of the ready made audiences already seeped in bigotry, for example, the Jerald Smith group. Miss Stackpole further stated that the committee does not consider itself an operating agency but recommends using the existing facilities, hence the interest of the Urban League, Council of Social Agencies, etc.

Very much off the record as in the case of Mr. Martin, Miss Stackpole related that the one big handicap faced by the committee is the fact that it is called the Mayor's committee and Detroit is now in the midst of a political campaign thereby necessitating discreetness on the part of the committee. She felt that during the next few weeks or until after the campaign, little would be done other than the preparation of a future program.

This should give you enough material to form your own conclusions. In answer to your questions of this morning:

1. The committee is a working committee;
2. Recommendations have been made to the Mayor;
3. No public report has been made by the Mayor;
4. Apparently the committee is creating an awareness which has not existed in some sections of the city.

##

LWC:LBC

From Swan's Weekly Report, Sept. 9, 1944

For Tension File and JAD's File

The Mayor's Inter-racial Committee in Detroit has several hundred volunteer reporters who channel news of racial incidents into the Committee's office. City, state, county and Federal authorities are also asked to comment on situations called to their attention whenever possible. Monthly statistics are gathered on the reported incidents, and in this way the city maintains a "barometer" of race tension.

A 72-HOUR EMERGENCY GREW INTO YEARS

'Shelter' Houses a Lesson in Squalor

BY JAMES S. POOLER

Free Press Staff Writer

Roosevelt Browder, 10 years old, leaned up against an abandoned school building at 2238 Rivard Thursday as if trying to keep it from collapsing.

Earlier in the day the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had written to the Mayor, the Health Commissioner, the Housing Commission and others to point out the plight of 18 colored families jammed into that schoolhouse with several thousand assorted bedbugs and cockroaches.

They were supposed to be there for only 72 hours—there

are no bathhubs—but many families have been there for more than two years.

"IS THIS 'The Shelter?', Roosevelt was asked.

"I dunno," the boy named for the President who had pointed out that one-third of the nation is ill-housed, answered. "That ain't what we folks call it." The point was not pressed.

Roosevelt led a tour. Because

there are no locks on the one-time classrooms and closets where families numbering as many as eight are jammed, he barged in on war workers trying to sleep, mothers nursing babies and groups eating in relays at tables the size of fruit crates.

THERE WAS Mrs. Mose Harvey, with five children and her husband, a stove, two cots, a sink, clotheslines, chairs and

Turn to Page 4, Column 4

'The Shelter' Holds Lesson in Squalor

Continued from Page One

other addenda of living. They were packed into what looked like a cloakroom in the years when the school still was fit for children.

"We came here for 72 hours so they could find us a house," Mrs. Harvey said. "That was two years ago last June."

She nodded to a six-month-old boy and a two-year-old girl sleeping fitfully on one of the cots. "The worst was bringing my last two babies home from the hospital to this place. I don't know how they stayed on alive."

SHE WAS USING a blanket for a shade over the one window. A pane was broken and smoke from an incinerator poured in.

"We got rats big as cats here," put in Roosevelt, "and bugs I can't call the name of." But Roosevelt had other things to show. He roused Thomas Spillman Bey, who tries to sleep days so he can work in a war plant nights.

OUT OF the halls they gathered in Bey's six children. There was room enough to group the

six at one end of the cluttered one-room bedroom, living room, kitchen, etc.

Bey, worn out from hard work, trying to sleep and, perhaps, moving from six different homes during the past two years before landing at "The Shelter," calmly began snoring in the middle of the uproar.

"It ain't decent," was the one remark he got off before his eyes closed on him.

THE N.A.A.C.P. had pointed out to the city officials that none of these families were on welfare and that many, like Bey, were war workers.

The other 16 families are living in equally squalid conditions and sharing the toilet facilities in the old school's basement.

Because the rooms are so small, Roosevelt said his family had been broken into two sections and "half of us live here."

OTHER FAMILIES said they had farmed out some of their more sickly children, who could not stand up under the squalor, uproar and crowding.

Most families, because of the limit on cots for each room,

sleep in relays. In one room a Negro girl about high school age was trying to study—unsuccessfully.

When the reporter and photographer left, Roosevelt took up his post outside the building. He was a bright little boy. He seemed to know the best spot at "The Shelter."

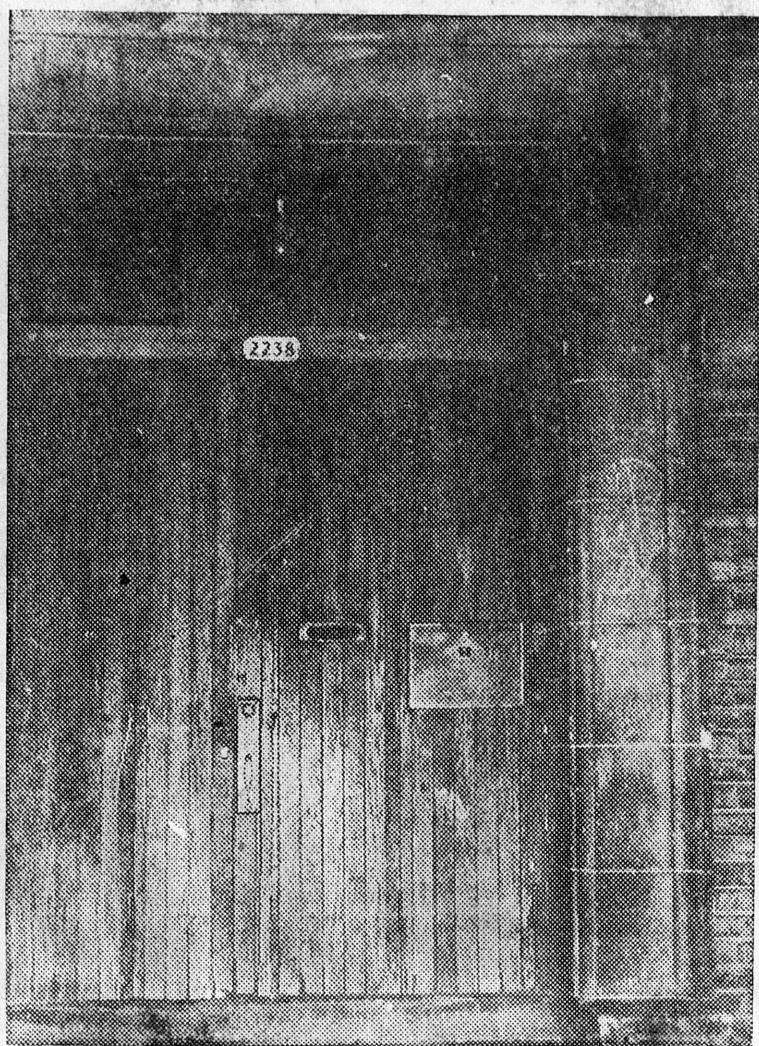


MRS. MOSES HARVEY AND CHILDREN
School cloakroom is home for family of seven

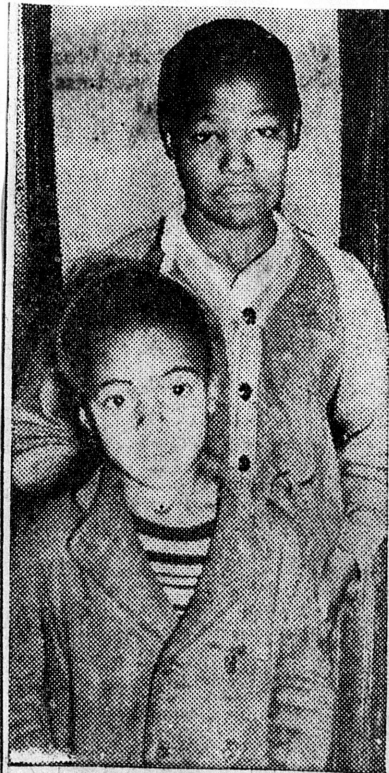
Detroit FREE PRESS

11-10-44

THE FRONT DOOR



The front door of the Welfare Emergency Shelter at 2238 Rivard street which now houses families of seven and eight in one room who have been there from two years to three months.



Andrew Taylor, rear, and Donald Gellons, front, whose playground is the rat infested halls of the Emergency Welfare center at 2238 Rivard street. They must play in the halls because their families live in one-room apartments and there is no room for the children during the day.

Michigan Chronicle
11-10-44



LEFT—The front of Mrs. Manuel's "house," which serves as sick room, bed room, clothes closet, reception room and dining room

at 2238 Rivard street. RIGHT—Two children of Mrs. Inez Manuel in the rear of her one room house. This part of the room is used

as a wash room, storage room, bed room and kitchen.

Michigan Chronicle - 11-10-44



LEFT—Mrs. Henry Taylor, mother of seven children, is shown with three of her offsprings in one end of the room that houses her, her husband and the children on the third floor of the Emer-

gency Shelter at 2238 Rivard street. She has to place five cots on the floor each night. Her husband is employed by the city. RIGHT—Rev. Horace White of the Housing Commission is shown

with Mrs. Inez Manuel, who is ill in bed, front, her five children and a visitor. They all live in one room in the Emergency Center at 2238 Rivard street.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES
Washington 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 1944

From: Mark A. McCloskey, *مكس*
Director,
Community War Services

Attached for your information is a composite report on health, welfare, and related community activities in the Detroit, Michigan, war area, dated December 22, 1943. This was compiled from reports and other source material of Federal and State agencies by the Regional Office of Community War Services in Cleveland, Ohio.

Since Detroit and its environs were recently designated as "congested" by the Committee for Congested Production Areas, it is believed that you will find this report a timely indication of the scope of war-created problems in this area and of the efforts already made or planned to solve them. Our Regional Office hopes to issue periodic supplemental reports that will show new developments and progress.

Note: This report is one in a series (which has already covered 300 war areas) prepared by CWS as an aid to joint planning and coordination in meeting war-created needs for community services.

Attachment

Chronicle Bares Housing Evils

Housing—

(Continued from Page 1)

posed to house people for 72 hours, for over two years. Harvey is employed by the Motor Rebuilders corporation and said that he had been down to the War Housing Center to get accommodations so often that he had "just gotten tired of the whole thing." There are four children staying with them. One child has been sent south to live with its grandparents.

About to Give Up

Thomas Spelman, war worker, said, "I am just about to give up and go back down South." Spelman has been in Detroit eight years, has six children and for two months has been forced to live in one room in Welfare Center.

He told the Chronicle that there is just one toilet on each floor and that the people who did not bathe in tubs in their own rooms had to use one of these common bathrooms. These rooms are in very unsanitary condition. (See pictures on back page.)

Inez Manuel, separated from her husband, is living in one room with six children. She has been sick for more than a week and has lived in this manner for more than six months. She says that the welfare stopped her from working, offered her a ticket back home and then cut off her subsistence check when she refused to leave. She did not have money to buy medicine when she was visited by the Chronicle.

The NAACP, in communications to Harold Thompson, director, Inter-racial committee; Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, commissioner, Department of Health; Mrs. Harriet Kelly, president, Detroit Housing Commission, and Daniel J. Ryan, superintendent of public welfare, demanded that the Welfare Center at 2238 Rivard street be closed and that the residents be housed in decent accommodations.

The NAACP letter to the city officials follows:

"It is our understanding that the shelter was originally intended to house families evicted from dwellings in Detroit for a period not longer than 72 hours. Anyone familiar with the building will readily understand that even the word 'emergency' does not adequately describe the type of accommodation offered. The place is filled with roaches, bed bugs, and other vermin. There are no baths and the 18 families quartered there have to share the toilet facilities which are the worst I have ever seen in my life. In one toilet not only were the bowls unclean and unfit for human use, but the washbowl was stopped up and a dangerous looking fungus was growing in the bowl. Since each of the families there have from one to as many as seven children, it would seem that the city of Detroit would provide better accommodations for these families. Most of them are not on welfare, but are the victims of circumstances due to the critical housing shortage in Detroit today. Pigs are better quartered and better treated. We demand that the families quartered therein be given housing accommodations in some one of the projects in Detroit and the emergency shelter closed."

We implore your agency to take whatever jurisdiction it has and closing the establishment, and housing the inhabitants in decent quarters.

DEMANDS MADE BY NAACP TO CLOSE BUILDING

Emergency Welfare Center Teeming With Filth And Families

By CHARLES J. WARTMAN

Another chapter in the story of shameful housing in Detroit, was disclosed this week, when the Michigan Chronicle visited the Emergency Welfare Center at 2238 Rivard street.

A former school building, this dirty rambling structure is now teeming with filth, rats, and roaches which are vying with the human beings who are forced to live there.

In most instances the story is the same. Men and women with good paying jobs are being told that they either do not qualify for housing or that there just isn't any housing for them.

Can Pay Rent

A typical example is Henry Taylor who works for the city of Detroit but is not eligible for housing because he is not a war worker. Taylor lives with his wife and seven children in one room. In that room they all eat, sleep and live literally on top of each other with not a chance for privacy or wholesome upbringing of their children. Taylor told the Chronicle that he pays \$28 per month for this one room.

Taylor has lived in this manner for about four months, his wife has to put up five cots for sleeping each night and on top of it all he has worked for the city of Detroit since 1941.

Mrs. Taylor, who is now pregnant, informed the Chronicle that they also have a cat which shares the room with the nine human occupants.

On the Other Side

The vicious circle is completed in the case of Charlie Love, who is a war worker and who since being crowded out of his apartment at 1975 Forest avenue in July has been forced to live in one room with his wife and child with a curtain to divide the room. Love has worked for the Dodge Industry for six months and is paying \$25 a month for his quarters.

The water tank for the entire building takes up a great portion of his room. Love has lived in Detroit for 10 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Harvey have lived in the shelter which is sup-

Michigan Chronicle
11-10-44

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125

Tension file

The Detroit News Editorial Page

The Detroit News Was Founded Aug. 23, 1873, by

JAMES E. SCRIPPS

(Acquired the Detroit Journal July 21, 1922)

—Owner and Operator of Station WWJ, Established Aug. 20, 1920

and FM Station WENA, Established May 9, 1941

First Class Public Service

The doubts of the Common Council about further financial support for the Detroit Interracial Committee were speedily resolved, as we thought they would be, by the committee's report on its program and efforts.

The problems dealt with are not susceptible of sweeping and conclusive solutions. The function the committee was supposed to serve was in part educational and in part that of endeavoring to locate, diagnose and, so far as possible, correct specific sources of interracial friction.

To these unspectacular but extremely worthwhile purposes this unpaid committee has been applying itself in a manner meriting the highest commendation.

★ ★ ★

The report, delivered by Chairman James K. Watkins, more than justified its continuance.

The problem is not lessening but, if anything, must be expected to become more difficult as warm weather draws on and the hazards of friction developing in interracial contacts in public again make their appearance.

The pressing question of decent and adequate housing for the Negro population offers another immediate and regrettable source of friction which the community can not afford to ignore.

★ ★ ★

This is an example of the kind of basic friction source for which no single agency such as this committee can hope to offer made-to-order solutions.

But the fact was left evident that it is absolutely essential for Detroit to have some agency continuously on the alert for sources of friction and having as its sole business the suggestion of solutions or ameliorating expedients, as these can be found.

★ ★ ★

The members of the Interracial Committee in addition to Chairman Watkins are:
JOHN J. O'BRIEN WARREN E. BOW
EDWARD A. SIMMONS JOHN J. CONSIDINE
WALTER T. HARDIN CHAS. F. EDGECOMB
CECIL L. ROWLETTE DR. BRUCE H. DOUGLAS
JOHN F. BALLENGER DANIEL J. RYAN

To them, and to Mr. Watkins especially, the people owe a generous vote of thanks for public service.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

~~WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION~~

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Field Office:
424 Boulevard Building
Detroit 2, Michigan

October 2, 1943

TO: Mr. Malcolm Ross, Assistant to Chairman

FROM: Lethia Clore, Examiner-in-Charge *LWC*

SUBJECT: Address by Mr. William J. Norton, chairman, Mayor Jeffries' Committee to Investigate Riot Factors

On September 29, 1943, your representative attended a luncheon meeting of the Detroit Social Workers Club held at the Y.W.C.A. The guest speaker scheduled for this meeting was Mr. William J. Norton, chairman of Mayor Jeffries' Committee to investigate riot factors. In view of your interest in this matter, this brief summary of Mr. Norton's remarks is sent to you.

Mr. Norton's speech started with the fact that this is a period of tension between whites and Negroes all over the country. This tension was climaxed in Detroit by a riot. Mr. Norton attempted to clarify the causes of this friction and gave as a paramount cause the superior feeling of the whites toward the Negroes caused by the Negroes' slave status. Negroes tolerated this attitude because they were forced to.

Mr. Norton is of the opinion that, contrary to public belief, southern whites are not fundamentally responsible for the clashes between the races.

After the outbreak of the last world war, the Negroes were "wanted" and opinioned Mr. Norton, if after this demonstration of being wanted, the Negro were to be further looked down upon, the white man should have never permitted Negro children to obtain further education. This exposure to education has created within the Negro group the urge



to crusade for equality which has been a long suppressed desire. Mr. Norton feels that this should be attained but that the approach is definitely bad. In clarifying this statement, he stated that the Negro leaders fail to understand the attitude of the uneducated Negro for equality who wanted to fight and became truculent. Because of this period of extreme tension, there were two jobs thrown into the laps of the thoughtful citizen:

1. "Take the heat out of the situation and relieve the tension." The speaker stated that if this is not done, more fighting will result and the Negroes' cause will be lost because of his belonging to a minority group. Suggestions for taking the heat out of the situation were, to relieve some of the worst friction by teaching good manners in the churches, school, social agencies, etc. Citizens must bend over backward to be polite, stated Mr. Norton, and leaders must remain calm not demanding and not truculent. The fact must be publicized that wild agitators are not wanted in either group.
2. We must face squarely the injustices against the Negroes by whites and some steps taken to correct them.
 - a. Housing (Some Negroes want bi-racial housing, etc.; whites are not willing.)
 - b. Employment (North no better than South in this respect until CIO made possible certain fields. Present employment problem not one of hiring but one of upgrading, and manufacturers are not to be blamed as much so as the citizens and employees who tolerated discrimination within industry.)

The present war, said Mr. Norton, has caused organized labor and government to aid the Negro in his cause and Executive Order 8802 was referred to as the government's channel to come to the rescue of the Negro. The present gains surely should be kept after the war.

Briefly Mr. Norton discussed the topic of health and stated that it is generally known that degenerative diseases are much higher among Negroes than other races and he deplored the practice of the denial of opportunities of Negroes for training in health fields.

Mr. Norton briefly summarized his talk by saying that two jobs are necessary at the present time to soften the feeling of hatred on both sides in an effort to eliminate the tension. We must think out those injustices toward which we can make adjustments. A

Malcolm Ross

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10-2-43

critical situation is faced. A recurrence of the outbreak is possible and the consequences grave.

This information may not be of much value to you but I am of the opinion that it will give you a picture of the type of thinking done by the chairman of the committee. There were more than 300 persons present, the majority of whom were apparently white.

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From Swan's Weekly Report, Sept. 9, 1944

For Tension File and JAD's File

The Mayor's Inter-racial Committee in Detroit has several hundred volunteer reporters who channel news of racial incidents into the Committee's office. City, state, county and Federal authorities are also asked to comment on situations called to their attention whenever possible. Monthly statistics are gathered on the reported incidents, and in this way the city maintains a "barometer" of race tension.

For Tension File

Swan's Weekly Report, Oct. 14, 1944 (V)

Recently published was the first of a series of studies on inter-group conflicts in Detroit. Entitled Negro-Jewish Relationships, the work denies that the riots of June 1943 constituted essentially a Negro-Jewish conflict.

For Tension File

Detroit, Michigan

Mr. Ross, while in Detroit, was told by Mr. Swan that Mrs. Mary E. Ireland and Mrs. Astrid Munsen, of the Women's Bureau, both have a very comprehensive picture of the Negro and of the Negro woman in Detroit. They should be tapped for information. Mrs. Munsen might be in the Washington Bureau instead of the Detroit office of the Women's Bureau.

SUMMARY OF THE GESTAPO IN DETROIT BY THURGOOD MARSHALL

Riots are the result of many underlying causes, yet no factor is more important in stopping or discouraging disorder than the attitude of the local police. So important is this factor, that those seeking to prevent rioting ought to turn their attention to a study of the personnel and attitudes of the community police. Often ~~police~~ departments limit their policies in dealing with racial disorders to curbing the Negroes.

The inefficiency and prejudice of the Detroit police, as evidenced in their handling of the ~~Southern~~ ^{Sejourner} Truth housing project riot, where Negroes who were moving into their own houses, were dispersed and white mobs left unmolested, the use of persuasion on white rioters and ultimate force on Negroes, in June, coupled with the policy of handling the race question with "kid gloves", all put ^{most} the burden of responsibility for the June riots on the police.

After the minor disturbance on Belle Island, police searched Negroes but not whites. When rumors spread and store windows were broken on Hastings Street, these stores were inadequately guarded. Although no looting occurred, Negroes were fired on by the police. When white groups started roaming on Woodward Avenue, a Negro section, police did nothing to disperse the mob.

Evidence of brutality in the handling of Negroes is manifold. The shooting of Witherspoon at the YMCA, the indiscriminate firing into a Negro apartment near where the shooting of a white man had occurred, all evidence biased treatment of the Negroes.

In Atlanta and Wayne County Michigan, riots were stopped by immediate and firm dealing with specific situations. By getting between hostile groups and threatening the enforcement of penalties against any rioters, overt violence can usually be avoided. The inaction on the part of Detroit police plus the lack of leadership from Mayor Jeffries virtually encouraged rioting in Detroit.

Plans of the Chief officers of local police departments for meeting possible future disorders, ought to be the first concern of any group seeking to prevent future riots.

COMPOSITE REPORT
ON
HEALTH, WELFARE AND RELATED ACTIVITIES
IN THE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN WAR AREA

Office of Community War Services
Federal Security Agency
Region V
521 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland, Ohio

December 22, 1943

Restricted

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Foreword

The conversion of the automobile center of the world into a war manufacturing center producing airplanes, tanks, jeeps and other smaller war materials has been accompanied by serious problems of labor supply, retraining and utilization and also serious problems of transportation, housing and other community facilities and services such as sanitation, schools, and hospitals.

This report presents a brief summary of the scope of these problems and the efforts already made or contemplated to solve the problems. The report was prepared by Miss Katharine A. Biehl, Report Analyst, CWS, with the assistance of Miss Eileen H. Wolfson, Assistant Report Analyst, from surveys, field reports and other data filed with the CWS, supplemented by data obtained specially for this purpose from the various interested Federal agencies. The CWS made no special field investigations of its own. In most instances, because of the time element, the other Federal agencies also made no special field surveys but relied on information already available to them. The Regional and State offices of the WMC, the Michigan State Department of Public Instruction, and the Regional offices of the NHA, FPHA, USPHS, FDA, ODT, U. S. Children's Bureau, Bureau of Public Assistance, and Recreation and Social Protection Sections of CWS were particularly helpful in the preparation of those sections of the report which were related to their respective fields of interest. The findings and recommendations throughout the report are those of the appropriate technical Federal agencies.

We realize that it is difficult to keep our information abreast of developments in the various war areas. Nevertheless this report seeks to point toward the principal unmet needs and problems which have arisen or which have been augmented because of wartime conditions and to summarize the conditions as they existed as of the middle of December 1943. We hope to issue supplementary reports periodically that will show new developments and progress.



Mary E. Woods,
Regional Director,
Community War Services

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COMPOSITE REPORT
ON THE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN WAR AREA

Major Findings and Recommendations

It is practically impossible at this time to arrive at any reliable forecast of the labor market outlook for the Detroit area. Although labor market data available to the WMC indicate a labor shortage of 24,000 workers by May 1944, it is not certain that that number of in-migrant workers can be obtained. Furthermore, manpower requirements may be considerably reduced through efficiencies in operation or changes in method of operation (e.g. length of work week). Finally, changes in war strategy or needs may result in serious cut-backs or shifts in war contracts that will materially alter manpower requirements. The intensive study of the labor market situation and of the effectiveness of the present stabilization plan currently under way should result in a better basis on which to forecast future developments and needs in the Detroit area.

The necessary machinery is available for coordinating the efforts of the various agencies at the Federal, State and local levels. The most important of these are, respectively, the Federal Coordinating Committee for Michigan, the State Health and Welfare Committee, and the newly organized Detroit Victory Council. In most of the special fields, such as delinquency and child care, there are also the necessary over-all committees. The various Federal, State and local agencies and groups should work with and through these established groups.

Pending clarification of the labor market situation, it is difficult to evaluate the adequacy of community facilities and services. The following brief summary points out needs and problems that are apparent at present. These may be changed significantly if labor market developments are different from those now anticipated. In general it may be stated that plans have been made and action taken to meet urgent needs that have been generally recognized.

Housing

There is at present an oversupply of housing facilities in the Willow Run area due to unforeseen reductions in the labor requirements of the Willow Run Bomber Plant. However, there is still a tight housing situation, particularly for Negroes, in the rest of the Detroit area. Every effort should be made to expedite the completion of the units programmed, especially those for Negroes. An obstacle in the development of Negro housing is the difficulty of finding sites which will not cause public controversies harmful to the war effort. Recently the NHA enlisted the aid of the Federal Coordinating Committee for Michigan.

Developments in the Willow Run area should continue to be watched closely. Recent relaxations of occupancy restrictions on both public and private housing in the Willow Run area are helping to relieve the pressure in the rest of the area. Further relaxations may be warranted. The NHA has recently requested the FHA to recapture as many priorities for private housing in the Willow Run area as possible, and it is expected 500 - 700 may be recaptured.

Despite earlier indications of an urgent need for a large Federal trailer site in the Willow Run area, there has been very little use made of the Federal facilities provided to date. Apparently trailer owners prefer to live on private sites even though substandard. Two law suits are pending to test the legal authority of the local units in enforcing an ordinance requiring the removal of privately owned trailers from substandard sites.

Transportation

Although public transportation facilities are as satisfactory as those in areas of comparable size and are considered adequate in terms of the war emergency, nevertheless, they are extremely overcrowded and are understaffed in regard to both operating and maintenance personnel.

The usual mode of travel in the Detroit area is by private car and therefore so long as sufficient gasoline and tires are made available by the OPA, and facilities and services for necessary maintenance of private automobiles are provided, there will be no serious breakdown of transportation. Despite efforts by war industries to promote group riding, a recent survey indicated an average car occupancy of only 2.28 persons as compared with a peace-time average of 1.7 persons. Continued efforts are being made to increase group riding.

Education

The most urgent needs for additional school facilities and for Federal aid in the maintenance and operation of schools have been met. However, the criteria established by the WPB many months ago, when there was a critical shortage of construction material, whereby schools must be operated on half day sessions before additional facilities can be provided, has resulted in extreme overcrowding in many school districts in the area. The resulting situation has contributed to the rise in juvenile delinquency. The problem is accentuated by the fact that in many cases both parents are working and, therefore, child care facilities must be provided. It would be more logical to care for the children all day in the regular school programs. Various Federal and State authorities are urging that the criteria be relaxed now that more materials are available for civilian use.

Many children of high school age in western Wayne County are not attending school because of lack of facilities. This is due to the fact that school districts which have in the past accepted non-resident high school pupils have had to restrict the number because of overcrowding. The State Department of Public Instruction hopes to make a thorough study of the high school situation in Wayne County in the near future.

Child Care

The large increase in the employment of women in war industries has created a serious child care problem in the entire Detroit area. The problem is aggravated by the fact that schools are not eligible for Federal Aid for expansion of their regular facilities until pupil occupancy exceeds 200%. This means terrific overcrowding and half-day sessions for many of the school programs and precludes many schools from accommodating day care programs.

There are active Child Care Committees in Wayne County, in southern Oakland County, and in the cities of Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Wyandotte. These are recognized as the official planning agencies for child care in their respective communities.

Group care programs with a capacity for about 3,300 pre-school children and 3,500 school age children have been established with the aid of Federal funds. However, there is need for additional group care facilities, particularly for school age children. One major problem has been the difficulty in getting the parents who are working to recognize the need for adequate supervision of their children.

The Children's War Service was established in May 1943 as a county-wide central information and referral agency. This agency has also been handling foster home placements as best it could with its limited staff. In November 1943 the State Welfare Commission provided the agency with a worker to handle foster home placements. There is need for another worker, according to the Children's War Service.

Under the proposed State plan for the provision of complete child care services, including informational and counseling service, foster home care and group care, Detroit would receive three additional workers for home finding and supervision.

Recreation

The heavy influx of war workers and their families into small communities surrounding Detroit has presented serious recreation needs. The problem has been reduced somewhat by the provision of recreation facilities by the FPFA as part of public housing projects. These facilities, however, are generally only sufficient for tenants of the projects who constitute but a small part of the population of this area. Schools, churches and labor unions have also provided some recreation facilities and programs. The facilities needs in Warren Township were met by the construction of three Federal recreation buildings early in 1942.

The most serious unmet need for recreation facilities and program is in the Willow Run area, particularly in Wayne, Inkster and Garden City and the immediately surrounding area. Applications for Federal recreation buildings for these three communities were recommended for approval early in 1942 but were disapproved by the FWA as not eligible because facilities would serve industrial workers only. New applications for Wayne and Garden City were filed in November 1943 and two for Inkster (one for a large Negro community) are expected to be filed soon. The applications for Wayne and Garden City were given Presidential approval on December 22, 1943 and will be constructed by the PBA. However, the FWA is withholding authorization to build or make payments to the applicant pending release of Lanham funds. These projects and other recreation facilities and projects for Federal aid for maintenance and operation as proposed in the "Detroit Area Plan" for recreation should be expedited.

The Wayne County Committee on Recreation in War Time recently made a quick estimate of facilities needs in Detroit and Wayne County. They are proceeding to study these estimates more carefully so as to be in a position to recommend specific facilities when the occasion arises. The Recreation Division, CWS, plans to review these recreation needs in the near future.

Welfare Services

The three Councils of Social Agencies (in Metropolitan Detroit, Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti) and the two Family Security Committees (in Wayne County and the Willow Run area) have given special attention to the resources, public and private, for meeting general and specific needs for family security in relation to military and industrial developments; to plan the coordination of such services; to point up needs for new services or adjustments in existing services; and to arrange for meeting such needs.

Plans have been developed for emergency welfare services, for evacuation and for Civilian War Assistance in the event of enemy action.

Considerable attention has been given locally to the need for more counseling services, particularly for newcomers to the Detroit area, and some counseling services have been established during the past year.

Early in 1943 the WMC in cooperation with a representative of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, U. S. Office of Education, established a Vocational Rehabilitation Committee in Detroit in an effort to expedite the re-training and employment of handicapped persons.

Health and Hospitals

Hospital facilities in the city of Detroit are fairly adequate but there is an urgent and war-connected need for additional facilities in some of the outlying areas. The additional facilities recommended for construction with Federal funds should be provided without delay. The health clinic for Royal Oak for which a Federal grant has already been made should also be expedited.

Necessary relocations of physicians and dentists have been made or arranged for by the Procurement and Assignment Service in cooperation with the USPHS. Future developments will be watched closely by the Procurement and Assignment Service, and if need is indicated other relocations will be made.

The national shortage of "nurse power" is reflected in local shortages throughout the Detroit area. Efforts are being made by the WMC and by State and local nursing organizations to obtain definite information as to the need and to increase the volume of available nurses. Applications for additional nurses home facilities in connection with several hospitals in the Detroit area are under consideration by the FWA and USPHS.

The creation of the Wayne County Health Department and the increase in personnel of the Washtenaw County Health Department have been important steps in the development of public health services. There is an urgent need for the organization of a health department in Macomb County. The USPHS in January 1943 proposed to the State Health Department that this county be declared an emergency area and a county health unit adequately staffed be placed by the State Department in the county to carry out the necessary functions in relation to public health protection. Every effort should be made to see that a county health unit is organized either by the county or by the State on an emergency basis.

Sanitation

The urgent sanitation projects, the lack of which would endanger the health of the community, have been provided or programmed. Those still under construction or unallotted and under study should be expedited. Much remains to be done in the postwar era to bring community facilities of this type to a level where they will more adequately meet community needs.

If 750 additional public housing units are located in Inkster as now contemplated, existing sanitary sewers would not be adequate for storm sewerage and consequently a new off-site sewer would be needed.

There is need for a garbage collection service for the Willow Run area. Ypsilanti Township and the State FWA War Public Services Representative were in June 1943 reported by the Technical Sub-Committee of the Federal Coordinating Committee for the Willow Run area to be working on the development of a project to meet this need. The Technical Sub-Committee also recommended that the Washtenaw County Road Commission make recommendations on the installation of necessary surface drainage facilities at the Townsite and that a garbage incinerator be provided at the Townsite to serve the entire Ypsilanti Bomber Plant area. According to a recent report by the USPHS satisfactory garbage disposal for the Bomber Plant area has not yet been installed, but an incinerator is planned which will eliminate present difficulties. Progress on these projects should be watched to see that they are completed without delay.

The USPHS should continue to encourage the maintenance of health standards regarding such matters as food handling, milk pasteurization, licensing of restaurants and feeding of garbage to hogs.

Social Protection

The local agencies whose areas of service include measures for social protection are believed by the Social Protection Division, CWS, to be functioning effectively.

Plans are being made for the establishment of a social protection committee in the city of Detroit. Arrangements are also being considered for the training of girls who will be held at the rapid treatment center in Ann Arbor whereby, while they are receiving medical treatment, they will also be given vocational training in order that they may be placed in industry upon their release.

There is need for a social service staff at the Girls' Training School in Adrian and at the Detroit House of Correction in Detroit. There is also need for long-time institutional care of girls and women who are mentally retarded or feeble-minded.

The Social Protection Division, CWS, plans to intensify its program in the Southern Macomb area. A social protection program will be presented when needed in Washtenaw County

Nutrition

As a result of the heavy influx of war workers and the closing of an estimated 1,200-1,500 retail food outlets in the Detroit area since the beginning of the war program, the remaining eating establishments are over-taxed. The problem is aggravated by the fact that both commercial and in-plant eating establishments are experiencing a serious shortage of manpower. However, it is hoped that the recent classification of the restaurant business as "locally necessary" will alleviate this situation.

There is a Nutrition Committee in Wayne County which has been working closely with FDA, OPA, WPB, WMC and other interested Federal agencies in promoting a nutrition education program and working on various problems in the nutrition field. There is also a Committee on In-Plant Feeding which serves as a focal point for the adjustment of legitimate complaints from workers regarding unsatisfactory feeding facilities and also assists management on problems of food supply and rationing, priorities on necessary food preparation and service equipment, food service manpower requirements, nutritional guidance, and operational advice. The committee consists of representatives of the WPB, FDA, WMC, CIO, AF of L, Michigan Manufacturers' Association and Michigan Chamber of Commerce.

The FDA is very concerned over the lack of adequate in-plant eating facilities and the lack of adequate restaurants adjacent to plant properties and has recently authorized the appointment of a full-time Industrial Nutrition Representative to work with the local Committee on In-Plant Feeding. The regional Industrial Nutrition Representative of the FDA in October 1943 made the following recommendations regarding the in-plant feeding program in the Detroit area:

1. The materials needed to set up satisfactory feeding facilities in plants should be determined.
2. Responsibility for controlling food operations should be fixed on the industry concerned.
3. An agreement should be concluded whereby the Government would allow all industries to include the cost of developing feeding facilities in their contracts with Procurement Services.
4. High priority ratings should be given industries for the installation of needed facilities.
5. Wage rates of food service workers in factories should be made equal to those of labor in the factory operating the service.
6. Part time labor (especially middle aged women) should be utilized more fully in operating feeding facilities.
7. The labor force now employed by lunch wagon companies should be used as a nucleus in recruiting labor for a more adequate feeding program.

Commercial Facilities and Services

The WMC, The Detroit Victory Council and the Women's Advisory Committee of the Labor Production Division, WPB, have been concerned over the many new problems resulting from the employment of women in unprecedented numbers. They have pointed out the need for shopping and service facilities conveniently located so that working women may use them with the least effort and loss of time.

The FPHA has recognized this need and has provided such facilities on its project sites if none were conveniently available off-site. In addition the DPC in the summer of 1943 contemplated the construction of a variety of shopping facilities and recreation and child care facilities at the entrance to the Willow Run Bomber Plant. A sub-committee of the Federal Coordinating Committee for the Willow Run Area reviewed the facilities proposed and recommended that the project be reduced to include only commercial facilities and an information center. Recently, however, because of the reductions in the labor demand at the Bomber Plant and because of other developments in the Willow Run area, the DPC, at the request of the War Department, abandoned the entire project.

The WMC and the Women's Advisory Committee of the Office of Labor Production, WPB, have indicated that one of the great hardships for women war workers is the preparation of food for their families and have suggested various possible solutions including the establishment of community kitchens and government restaurants and the provision of prepared meals (to carry out) by churches, Red Cross mobile units, restaurants, and industrial cafeterias. Recently arrangements were made whereby a large chain restaurant will operate a prepared food "carry-out service." The WMC in November 1943 indicated consideration has been given to the possibility of making the Army's dehydrated meals available to war workers.

There has been a serious shortage of labor in laundries, but the recent establishment of a 50¢ hourly minimum wage by major Detroit laundries was in November 1943 expected to alleviate this labor shortage. Also, in an effort to make better use of available labor, many special services have been eliminated by laundries.

Police and Fire Fighting Facilities

The Detroit police and fire departments are experiencing manpower shortages. They also have need for some equipment and detention facilities. The Fire Department has received equipment from the OCD for use in emergencies but in November 1943 needed WPB approval for the purchase of adaptors necessary to connect the OCD equipment to the hydrant system.

The FPHA has arranged for police service for its projects in the Townsite and Wayne. The FWA has provided Federal funds for fire equipment for Detroit, Gratiot Township and Ypsilanti Township, and it is considering the need for Federal aid in the operation of both police and fire fighting services in Inkster. The need will be aggravated if the proposed 750 public housing units are located in Inkster.

Juvenile Delinquency

The recent rise in juvenile delinquency in the Detroit area has resulted in more or less independent action by many Federal, State, and local agencies and groups. It is hoped that the Youth Guidance Committees which were established recently in the four counties in the Detroit area as part of a State-wide plan to combat juvenile delinquency, will coordinate the efforts of the various groups.

Postwar Planning

The Detroit area has need for many facilities and services which cannot be provided during the war emergency but which could be considered now for postwar development. Furthermore, there will be a difficult period of conversion to a peace-time economy. It is hoped that the Michigan State Planning Commission and the Detroit City Plan Commission will take the lead and enlist the aid and counsel of all interested groups in the area, including such groups as the Committee on Economic Development for the Detroit Area, the Regional Planning Council (for the Detroit Area) and the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, in the preparation of a thorough analysis of the region's past, present and future, designed to provide the basic information upon which industry, business, finance and local, State and Federal governments can facilitate the conversion of this highly industrialized center to a peace-time basis.

I. General Characteristics

A. Territory Included

The Detroit labor market area has recently been redefined by the WMC to include all of Washtenaw and Wayne County, the southern part of Macomb County (the townships of Sterling, Clinton, Harrison, Warren, Erin and Lake) and the southeastern part of Oakland County (the townships of Lyon, Novi, Farmington, Southfield, and Royal Oak).*

This area includes at least 50 separate political subdivisions, which, for the purposes of this analysis, have been classified into five sub-areas, each of which contains a separate industrial concentration or a separate residential development. The five areas are shown on the map attached. These areas were determined after careful review of the sub-areas used by the various agencies, particularly WMC and NHA. It was deemed inadvisable to adopt the sub-areas now used by the WMC because their boundaries cut through the city of Detroit and also ignore county lines. The areas finally decided upon follow closely the boundaries used by the NHA in the spring of 1943 in developing its housing program for the area, except that the area called "Willow Run Area" in the present report was subdivided into two areas by the NHA. Also, the area used by the NHA has been enlarged for this report to include all of Washtenaw County and several additional townships in Macomb and Oakland Counties, in order to agree with the area limits used by WMC.

The five sub-areas and the territory included in each are presented below. The brief names have been adopted for convenience in referring to the areas throughout the report. Whenever possible and significant, the situations in the specific fields are discussed by these sub-areas. However, in certain fields such as "Recreation" other sub-areas are defined and used.

1. Greater Detroit Area

This area includes, in addition to the city of Detroit, the cities of Highland Park and Hamtramck, each of which is completely surrounded by Detroit. The heaviest industrial concentrations are within this area.

2. Southern Macomb Area

This area consists of the Grosse Pointe residential section of Wayne County; the cities of East Detroit, Center Line, Roseville, Warren, St. Clair Shores, and Mt. Clemens in Macomb County; and the townships of Erin, Lake, Warren, Sterling, Clinton and Harrison in Macomb County. The Hudson Naval Ordnance Plant and the Chrysler Tank Arsenal are located in this area.

* Since the preparation of this report, the WMC has further enlarged the Detroit labor market area to include Green Oak and Hamburg Townships in Livingston County and the village of Milan in Monroe County.

3. Southern Oakland Area

This area includes the following political divisions, all in Oakland County: the cities of Royal Oak, Ferndale, Huntington Woods, Berkley, Oak Park, Pleasant Ridge, South Lyon, Farmington and New Hudson; and the townships of Lyon, Novi, Farmington, Southfield, and Royal Oak. Although essentially a residential area, a few small industrial enterprises are located here.

4. Down River Area

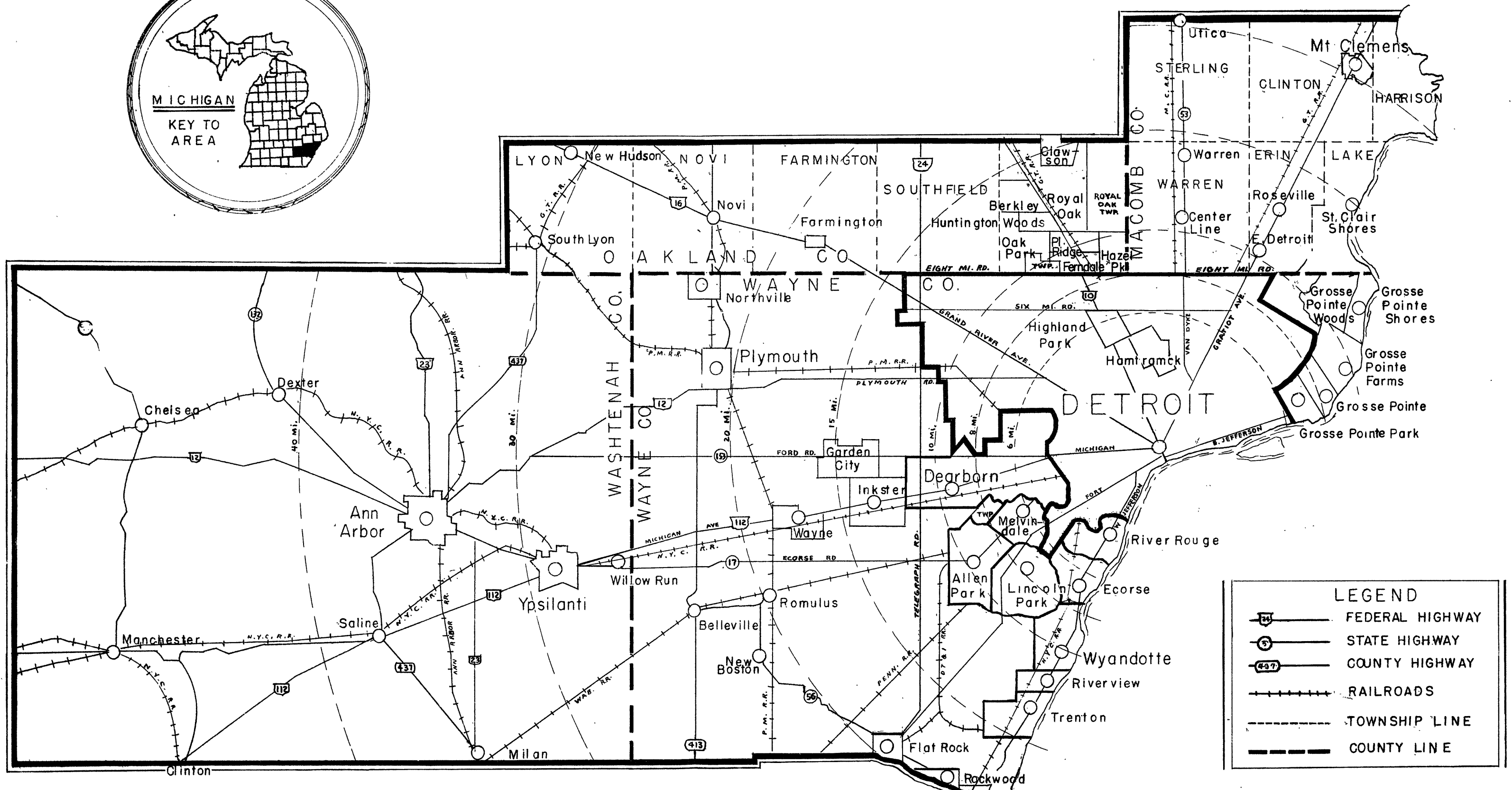
This area is defined as including all of that area of Wayne County situated south of the city of Detroit, extending from the Detroit River on the east to Telegraph and Toledo roads on the west. It includes the cities and towns of Dearborn, Wyandotte, River Rouge, Lincoln Park, Ecorse, Trenton, Melvindale, Allen Park, Riverview, Flat Rock and Rockwood; and the townships of Ecorse and Monguagon. This is an industrial area of major consequence, in which the activities of the Ford Motor Company predominate.

5. Willow Run Area

This is the area surrounding the Willow Run Bomber Plant. It includes all of Washtenaw County and that portion of Wayne County west of the city of Detroit, of Dearborn and of Telegraph Road to the south of Dearborn. A list of the cities, villages and townships included in the area appears on page 7. The principal urban centers in the area are Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Inkster, Plymouth, Wayne, Chelsea, Garden City, Northville, Belleville, Saline, Manchester, and Dexter. The Ford Bomber Plant is the principal industrial establishment in this area.

DETROIT LABOR MARKET AREA

POPULATION JULY 1943 2,879,500



I. General Characteristics

B. Population

The entire Detroit labor market area, according to the Michigan Office of the WMC, had a population of 2,286,083 persons in 1940. The Michigan Office of the WMC in September 1943 estimated on the basis of Ration Book No. 2 figures, plus corrections which were applicable, that the total population in this area had increased by 593,917 or 26% to 2,880,000. Various estimates on population in the Detroit area, using different boundaries, are shown in Table I which was prepared in September 1943 by the Michigan Office of the WMC. The estimates by the Detroit Edison Company are based on school population.

Table I
Estimates of Population Change, 1940-1943
Detroit and Environs

Area	1940 Pop.	WMC Estimates		Other Est's July 1943	
		July 1943 (Military)	July 1943 Total	July 1943 (Civilian)	July 1943 Detroit Edison (Civilian)
Wayne County	2,015,623	161,500	2,521,500	2,360,000	2,290,000
Met. Area (Census)	2,295,867	184,000	2,934,000	2,750,000	
Labor Market Area	2,286,083	182,000	2,880,000	2,698,000	
3-County Area	2,377,329	188,000	3,039,000	2,850,000	2,925,000

Table II shows the total population in 1930 and 1940 and the per cent change during this period for the total labor market area and each of the sub-areas. These figures are taken from the tabulations presented on the succeeding pages for each sub-area. There is a difference of 32,559 in the total population of the entire labor market area for 1940 as contained in this tabulation and in the preceding tabulation prepared by the WMC.

Table II
Population Change, 1930-1940
Detroit Labor Market Area
by Sub-Areas

Area	Population 1930	Population 1940	Population Increase 1930 - 1940	
			Number	%
Total	2,093,928	2,253,524	159,596	8
Greater Detroit Area	1,677,889	1,724,101	46,212	3
Southern Macomb Area	60,443	85,249	24,806	41
Southern Oakland Area	91,365	104,530	13,165	14
Down River Area	141,442	170,832	29,390	21
Willow Run Area	122,789	168,812	46,023	37

Many and widely varying estimates have been made as to the growth in population since 1940 in specific communities in the Detroit labor market area. It is generally recognized that most of the growth has occurred in four general locations: (1) the area in and around Warren Township, Macomb County, due to the development of the Hudson Naval Ordnance Plant and the Chrysler Tank Arsenal, (2) the area around the Willow Run Bomber Plant, (3) the city of Detroit and its immediate environs, and (4) to a lesser extent, the Down River area.

Although no complete figures on in-migration have been obtained, an attempt has been made to analyze the group of in-migrants reporting to the U. S. Employment Service in terms of color and family status. Table III below presents a summary of the in-migrants reporting to the Detroit USES from June through September 1943 in accordance with the Area Stabilization Plan.

Table III
Migration Into the Detroit Labor Market Area
June - September 1943

	June		July		August		September	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<u>Total In-migrants</u>	<u>11,144</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12,140</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12,718</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>11,305</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Total Males</u>	<u>7,392</u>	<u>66.3</u>	<u>8,277</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>8,981</u>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>7,669</u>	<u>67.8</u>
White	5,612	50.3	6,771	55.8	7,005	55.1	5,958	52.7
Non-White	1,780	16.0	1,506	12.4	1,976	15.5	1,711	15.1
<u>Total Females</u>	<u>3,752</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>3,863</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>3,737</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>32.2</u>
White	3,353	30.1	3,503	28.8	3,336	26.2	3,244	28.7
Non-White	399	3.6	360	3.0	401	3.2	392	3.5

As indicated in Table III, approximately 11,000 to 12,000 in-migrants registered with the USES each month, with the proportion of non-white males running as high as 15% to 16% of total in-migration and the proportion of non-white females constituting 3% to 4% of total in-migration. From these data it appears that non-white in-migration has not increased significantly but maintains a fairly steady level. The slight decline in non-white in-migration in July may have been the reaction to the Detroit race riot. Although many in-migrants do not clear with USES before seeking work and are not, therefore, included in these figures, it is believed that the figures are indicative of the composition of the entire in-migrant group.

Table IV shows the color and family status of the 11,305 in-migrants who registered with the Detroit USES during September 1943. It should be noted that many of the so-called "unattached" expect to bring their families as soon as they have found employment.

Table IV
Color and Family Status of
In-Migrants Registered with Detroit USES
in September 1943

	Total		White		Non-White	
	In-Migrants		In-Migrants		In-Migrants	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	11,305	100.0	9,202	81.4	2,103	18.6
Males unattached	4,176	36.9	3,289	29.1	887	7.8
" with families	3,493	30.9	2,669	23.6	824	7.3
Females unattached	2,264	20.2	2,019	17.9	255	2.3
" with families	1,362	12.0	1,225	10.8	137	1.2

Wage record files of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission for the first quarter of 1943 showed that about 292,000 workers with social security numbers obtained in other states were working in Michigan during that period. Of the 101,000 workers whose numbers were issued in the Southern States, the great majority were employed in the Detroit area. It is believed that most of these workers came to the area within the past two years, although some may have arrived before 1941. This factor is offset by the fact that thousands of southern workers have obtained their social security numbers after coming into the State. Over half of the 101,000 southern workers in the Unemployment Compensation files come from the following four states: Tennessee, 23,000; Kentucky, 20,400; Texas, 10,300; and Arkansas, 10,200.

1. Greater Detroit Area

Within this area nearly one and three-quarter million persons resided in 1940, more than 75% of the population of the entire area. The population of each of the cities in 1930 and 1940 is shown in the following tabulation:

City	Population	
	1930	1940
Total	1,677,889	1,724,101
Detroit	1,568,662	1,623,452
Highland Park	52,959	50,810
Hamtramck	56,268	49,839

2. Southern Macomb Area

The population of this area in 1940 totaled 85,249, about three-fourths of whom resided in Macomb County. The population figures for each political division for 1930 and 1940 are shown in the following tabulation:

City or Township	Population	
	1930	1940
Total	60,443	85,249
Mt. Clemens	13,497	14,389
Roseville*	6,836	9,023
St. Clair Shores*	6,745	10,405
East Detroit	5,955	8,584
Center Line	2,604	3,198
Warren*	515	582
Grosse Pointe Park*	11,174	12,646
Grosse Pointe Farms*	3,533	7,217
Grosse Pointe*	5,173	6,179
Grosse Pointe Woods*	961	2,805
Grosse Pointe Shores*	621	801
Gratiot Township	73	858
Warren Township	14,269	22,126
Erin Township	8,197	10,992
Lake Township	6,779	10,429
Clinton Township	4,347	6,201
Harrison Township	2,260	4,531
Sterling Township	2,462	3,941

3. Southern Oakland Area

Slightly over 100,000 persons resided in this area in 1940. The population figures for each political division for 1930 and 1940 are shown below:

City or Township	Population	
	1930	1940
Total	91,365	104,530
Royal Oak	22,904	25,087
Ferndale	20,855	22,523
Berkley	5,571	6,406
Pleasant Ridge	2,885	3,391
South Lyon	844	1,017
Huntington Woods	655	1,705
Farmington	1,243	1,510
Oak Park*	1,079	1,169
Royal Oak Township	26,277	24,958
Southfield Township	3,174	8,486
Farmington Township	3,512	5,695
Novi Township	1,571	2,428
Lyon Township	1,874	1,324

4. Down River Area

The population in this area in 1940 totaled 170,832. The figures for each political division for 1930 and 1940 are shown in the following tabulation:

*Not added in total because also included in township figures.

<u>City or Township</u>	<u>Population</u>	
	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>
Total	141,442	170,832
Dearborn	50,358	63,584
Wyandotte	28,368	30,618
River Rouge	17,314	17,008
Lincoln Park	12,336	15,236
Ecorse*	12,716	13,209
Trenton*	4,022	5,284
Melvindale	4,053	4,764
Allen Park*	944	3,487
Flat Rock*	1,231	1,467
Rockwood*	953	1,147
Riverview*	743	804
Ecorse Township	18,025	18,571
Taylor Township	7,102	8,862
Monguagon Township	4,835	6,141
Brownstown Township	4,051	6,048

5. Willow Run Area

This is by far the largest of the sub-areas and includes many political subdivisions. In the following tabulation all of the subdivisions in this portion of Wayne County but only the important subdivisions in the eastern part of the Washtenaw County are shown:

<u>County, City and Township</u>	<u>Population</u>	
	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>
Total:	122,789	168,812
Washtenaw County: Total	65,530	80,810
Ann Arbor	26,944	29,815
Ypsilanti	10,143	12,121
Ypsilanti Township	2,618	4,153
Rest of County	25,825	34,721
Wayne County (Portion in Willow Run): Total	57,259	88,002
Inkster*	4,440	7,044
Plymouth	4,484	5,360
Wayne*	3,423	4,223
Garden City	2,081	4,096
Northville*	2,566	3,032
Belleville*	758	1,286
Dearborn Township	3,738	11,087
Plymouth Township	6,038	2,270
Canton Township	1,583	2,111
Van Buren Township	2,666	4,525
Sumpter Township	1,640	2,228
Livonia Township	3,192	8,728
Nankin Township	17,357	24,070
Romulus Township	2,979	6,880
Huron Township	2,532	3,668
Redford Township	3,834	6,867
Northville Township	5,135	6,112

*Not added in total because also included in township figures.

It may be seen from the foregoing tabulation that all of the communities in the Willow Run area were increasing in population before the war. The first large movement into the area after Pearl Harbor was from out of the city of Detroit into the eastern part of the area filling in and around the established communities and into the eastern townships of Taylor and Nankin. More recently, since the Ford Bomber Plant was started, the movement filled in the western part of the area in and around Ypsilanti and around the plant itself, which is located on the Wayne-Washtenaw County line. There are no reliable statistics on the increase in population of the specific communities since 1940. However, rough estimates based on school enrollments and ration registrations indicate that the larger communities increased by as much as 40% to 50% in a year and a half. The greatest increases are in the area northeast of the plant including Wayne, Inkster and Garden City, and the new community northwest of the plant and known as the Townsite. Much "mushroom" growth has also taken place in the unincorporated area between the plant and Ypsilanti.

II. War Activities

A. Military Activities

The Detroit labor market area is primarily a war production center and has relatively few military installations.*

Selfridge Field, three miles east of Mt. Clemens in Macomb County, is the most important military establishment in the area. It is an army air base with a sub-depot which employs several hundred civilian mechanics, metal workers and others. Some of the civilian employees are women. Selfridge Homes, containing 130 permanent units, was built by the PBA for families of military personnel. An additional 20 temporary units have been programmed for location adjacent to or near Selfridge Homes for civilian employees of the depot. Regular bus service from the Field to Mt. Clemens is available.

The Wayne County airport, in Romulus Township about 4 miles south of Inkster, was leased by the U. S. Army in 1941 as an operation base for the Ferry Command of the Air Corps.

An Army Air Force technical training detachment is stationed at the Willow Run Bomber Plant, a Naval training unit is attached to the Ford River Rouge Plant, and air cadets and students for both the Army and Navy are in training at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and at Michigan State Normal College in Ypsilanti.

Other military establishments in the Detroit area include Fort Wayne, which is an Army ordnance supply depot, Grosse Isle Naval Training Station, the Detroit Naval Armory, and the Army Military Police Post at River Rouge Park.

Fort Custer, just outside Battle Creek, is approximately 125 miles west of Detroit and large numbers of personnel from there go to Detroit for week-end leave.

There is an active USO organization in the Detroit area to see that the recreation needs of service men are met. Also, the churches and other organizations are active in providing lodgings, meals and recreation facilities for service men. For example, one church in Detroit has set up 100 beds in its gymnasium for free use of service men on leave over week-ends. (See page 73 for further information on recreation for service men.)

*Statistics regarding military strength of these establishments have been omitted because of their military value.

II. War Activities

B. Industrial Activities

1. General

Prior to the war, the Detroit area was known chiefly as the center of the automotive industry. As a result of the need to convert the automobile industry to war production, Detroit faced a period of unemployment during the early part of the national defense effort while plants previously engaged in producing cars and trucks were retooled for production of the implements of war. Today these establishments are turning out tanks, trucks, motor vehicles, airplanes and airplane parts. Other war products manufactured in the area include ammunition, machinery, iron and steel, aluminum and other non-ferrous metals and chemicals.

According to a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, between June 1940 and July 1943 plants in the Detroit area were awarded contracts for war supplies valued at between 11 and 12 billion dollars. The magnitude of this figure will best be appreciated when it is remembered that in 1939 the value of all products manufactured in the Detroit area was less than 3 billion dollars, and the products of the entire automobile industry in the United States were valued at only slightly over 4 billion dollars.

Major new industrial establishments in the Detroit area are the Hudson Naval Ordnance Plant and the Chrysler Tank Arsenal in Warren Township of Macomb County and the Willow Run Bomber Plant in Ypsilanti Township of Washtenaw County.

Industrial employment in the Detroit area has reflected the sharp upward trend of industrial activity. In November 1943, total manufacturing employment reached an estimated total of 778,000, an increase of more than 275,000 over the pre-war peak of 502,000. Table V shows the trend of both manufacturing and non-manufacturing employment from March 1940 to November 1943 as estimated by the WMC.

Table V
Estimated Employment Trends in the Detroit Area
March 1940 - November 1943

	<u>March 1940</u>	<u>November 1943</u>
<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>843,349</u>	<u>1,269,500</u>
Manufacturing	403,192	778,000
Non-manufacturing	440,157	491,500
Trade	148,321	160,000
Service (including finance, insurance, and real estate)	174,010	165,000
Government service	26,781	86,500
Construction	33,657	15,000
Transportation, communications and utilities	48,105	60,000
Miscellaneous, non-manufacturing	9,285	5,000
<u>Unemployed (gross total)</u>	<u>137,348</u>	<u>16,000</u>

2. Current Labor Market Developments*

a. Relationship of Demand and Supply

According to a preliminary report released by the Regional WMC on December 21, 1943 based on November employment forecasts, a net labor deficit of 23,500 will develop in the period ending March 1944. By May 1944 the total shortage is expected to reach 24,000. This constitutes a significant reduction from the previous estimate, based on September data, that a labor shortage of 43,000 would develop by March 1944. Reduced demand estimates are chiefly responsible for this change. In September, a six-month demand for 95,000 workers was forecast; in November reports, the six-month forecast figure is reduced to 76,500.

Although this most recent forecast represents a considerable reduction from previous demand estimates, it is not consistent with actual increases in employment recorded during the past few months. For March, April, May, and June, an average increase of roughly 19,000 workers per month was predicted, but the actual net increase was only about 7,000 per month. July reports forecast an average increase of nearly 19,800 per month in July and August, but the actual gain was only 3,200 per month. During the two months ending September 1, the number of women employed by reporting establishments increased by 11,983, while employment of men declined by 5,500. For the six months ending in September 1943 there had been a net loss of nearly 15,000 male workers, although female employment increased by about 50,300 and total employment by 35,500.

Analysis of November employer reports indicates that total employment in reporting establishments increased only 5,664 in September and October. While employment of women during the period increased from 197,232 to 208,461, a net gain of 11,299, male employment decreased 5,565. During the two-month period, total manufacturing employment increased by 6,440, of which 5,541 was in the manufacture of aircraft and parts. In the manufacturing group declines occurred in the chemical and miscellaneous categories. Non-manufacturing employment declined by a total of 876; railroad employment increased slightly while employment in other transportation, communications, public utilities and government establishments declined to below September levels.

* Because of the rapidity with which changes in the Detroit labor market situation occur, the Regional Office of WMC has cautioned that data contained in the following section should not be used for planning or operating purposes without first checking with their office. Furthermore, only preliminary totals for November 1943 are available and therefore much of the detailed analysis is based on September 1943 data.

To meet the net war labor demand of 76,500 for the six month period ending May 1944, it is anticipated that 56,000 local workers will be available. Since 3,500 of these workers are not expected to be utilized due to poor location or inability to meet employers' specifications, a shortage of 24,000 may develop by May 1944 as shown in Table VI (13,500 by January 1944; 23,500 by March 1944).

Table VI
Relationship of Labor Demand and Supply
in the Detroit Area

Demand and supply of local labor	Demand and Supply of local labor in the period from Nov. '43 to:		
	Jan. '44	Mar. '44	May '44
Total net demand for labor.....	41,500	67,500	76,500
Number of local employable workers expected to be available.....	29,500	46,500	56,000
Unadjusted shortage or surplus of local employable workers.....	-12,000	-21,000	-20,500
Number of local employable workers not expected to be used.....	1,500.	2,500	3,500
Anticipated shortage of local labor....	-13,500	-23,500	-24,000

The anticipated shortage figures shown in Table VI do not necessarily represent anticipated in-migration since recent employment forecasts have been consistently higher than actual increases in employment and since it has recently become impossible to obtain the desired number of workers through in-migration.

Male labor is the major factor in the over-all shortage figure predicted. Against a demand for 37,500 male workers in the six-month forecast period, the potentially available supply from all sources does not exceed 10,000 which is much less than anticipated military demand. As a result, total male employment in the area will continue to be reduced, and female employment will necessarily increase if the over-all demand is to be met. During the eight months ending November 1943, male employment in reporting establishments declined more than 20,000 while employment of women increased more than 61,000.

b. Labor Demand

As shown in Table VII, total labor demand for 76,500 workers during the six-month period ending May 1944 will include 50,000 for reporting essential war industries, 2,000 for other essential establishments, and replacements for 23,000 armed force withdrawals and 1,500 out-commuters.

Table VII
Anticipated Demand for Labor
in the Detroit Area

Source of Demand	Demand for Labor from Nov. '43 to:		
	Jan. '44	Mar. '44	May '44
Total net demand.....	41,500	67,500	76,500
Reporting non-seasonal establishments.	30,000	45,000	50,000
Other non-seasonal essential establish- ments.....	1,000	1,500	2,000
Out-migration (including military service withdrawals).....	10,000	20,000	23,000
Net loss of commuters.....	500	1,000	1,500
Other.....	--	--	--

Despite the shortage of male labor previously mentioned, employers continue to predict substantial increases in male employment. The two-month increases in male employment forecast for July, for September and for November averaged 43% of the total increase, while actually there was a loss in male employment averaging 12% of the total forecast increase during those periods. November reports continue this unrealistic estimate including over 42% males in the forecast increase by January 1944. The November forecast for May 1944, however, includes only 24% males,

September reports indicated that the greatest numerical increase in total employment among manufacturing establishments would take place in those producing aircraft and parts. A significant increase was also expected in the ordnance industry and in the manufacture of machinery and non-ferrous metals.

c. Sources of Labor Supply.

Table VIII shows the composition of the labor supply expected to become available between November 1943 and May 1944.

Table VIII
Composition of the Prospective Labor Supply
in the Detroit Area

Local Source of Workers	No. of workers during period from November 1943 to:		
	Jan. '44	Mar. '44	May '44
Net labor supply to be used.....	28,000	44,000	52,500
Potential labor supply - total.....	29,500	46,500	56,000
Available unemployed.....	9,000	9,000	9,000
a. Gross total current unemployment.	16,000	16,000	16,000
b. Minimum unemployment.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
Net new entrants or reentrants.....	5,000	7,000	10,000
Seasonal or construction activities transfers.....	--	--	--
Other transfers from (non-reporting) non-seasonal establishments.....	1,500	500	500
Women not usually in labor force.....	15,000	30,000	36,500
Net increase of commuters.....	--	--	--
Net gain from farm population.....	--	--	--
Other.....	--	--	--
Labor supply not expected to be used..	1,500	2,500	3,500

3. Employment of Women

As illustrated in Table VIII, women constitute the largest single potential source of labor supply. During the past several months the number of women employed increased more than did total employment, indicating that women have been used extensively to replace men leaving for military service or upgraded into more highly skilled jobs. Actual employment of women in reporting establishments increased from 51,400 in May 1942 to 194,300 in September 1943, an increase of approximately 275%. Latest reports indicate that the recruitment of women for war work is progressing slowly, female employment in 67 major war plants (representing 69% of employment in all reporting establishments) having increased from 27% in September 1943 to 30% in November 1943. Employment of women in all reporting establishments increased from 197,232 (28%) in September to 208,461 (29%) in November. The rate of increase in female employment, however, is declining. In 400 reporting establishments, the average monthly increase during March and April 1943 was 10,783; during May and June 8,368; during July and August 5,992; and during September and October 5,462. The latter figure is in sharp contrast to the monthly increase of 9,000 women workers predicted in September 1943.

According to September data, approximately 60% (24,000) of the entire forecast increase in female employment in the six months ending in March 1944 would be absorbed by the aircraft and parts industry. Ordnance and accessories manufacturers were expected to use 10% of the total increase, automobile and parts manufacturers 8.5%, miscellaneous and non-seasonal manufacturers 8.2%, and others 13.3%.

Ford plants in September 1943 employed a total of 35,712 women workers or 18% of the entire female employment in the Detroit area. By March 1944, the company expected to make substantial increases in the number of women employed, particularly at the River Rouge Plant. Substantial additions to the female working force were also forecast by the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Packard Motor Company, Hudson Motor Company, GMC-Chevrolet, and Chrysler-Plymouth.

Individual establishments having the greatest number of women employees on July 1, 1943, were Ford Willow Run (15,468), Ford Rouge (12,132), Packard Motor Car Company (7,212), Briggs Connor (5,420), and Murray Corporation (4,886).

In August 1942 a recruitment drive was launched in the Wayne County area to obtain women volunteers for war work. Of the first 116,000 registrants, 17% desired factory work and had factory experience; 43% were interested in factory work but had no previous factory experience; 12% were available for non-factory work; 28% were not currently interested in work but said they might be available at some future time. The success of this and subsequent efforts to recruit women workers is amply demonstrated by the growth in female employment which has taken place in the past year.

4. Employment of Non-Whites

In May 1942, 22,000 non-white workers were employed in 185 major war plants in the Detroit area (then defined to include only Wayne County, Southfield and Royal Oak Townships, Warren Township, and Ypsilanti Township). This number represented 5.6% of total employment in these plants. During the period from May 1942 to March 1943, employment of non-white workers in these industries more than doubled while total employment increased by about 44%. As a result, the ratio of non-whites to total employment increased to 8.4%. On May 1, 1943, the reported non-white employment in the 185 reporting establishments totaled 51,411, not including General Motors plants and a few other plants which discontinued reporting non-white employment at about this time. Assuming that the ratio of non-white employment in plants failing to report was the same as in those reporting non-white employment, it was estimated that employment of non-whites in all reporting establishments on May 1, 1943, was 58,866 or approximately 8.8% of their total employment. In addition, it was estimated that 4,000 non-white workers were employed in non-reporting essential establishments.

Complete figures on current employment of non-whites are not available since many reporting establishments do not include these data in their reports. Plants reporting non-white employment in July 1943 represented nearly 87% of total employment in all reporting establishments. Employment of non-whites in these plants increased from 51,300 in May to 53,944 in July, or 10.5% of total employment. From July to September 1943, the number of non-whites employed increased by 3,815, but the ratio of non-whites to the total working force declined to 9.6%. Although discrimination against the employment of non-whites appeared to be declining, there was still some resistance to the employment of non-white women.

An analysis made in May 1943 of reporting establishments employing 500 or more non-whites, or where non-whites represented 25% or more of total employment, revealed that only 42 establishments out of a total of 401 were in this class. These 42 establishments, representing 45% of the total employment of the 401 plants, employed 70% of all the non-whites employed by the 401 establishments. A similar analysis of non-white employment in 185 war plants as of November 1942 and March 1943 showed that the 47 plants in which non-whites accounted for 8% or more of total employment had 71% of all the non-white workers employed in reporting establishments.

Further analysis of employment in the 42 plants previously referred to indicated that in those establishments engaged in the smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals, 65% of all workers were non-whites. In iron and steel foundries, 58% of all employees were non-whites, and in non-ferrous metal foundries 45% were non-whites. According to a study of USES placements in March 1943, 18.4% of all non-white placements during that month were in service occupations; 52.4% in unskilled occupations; 24.6%, semi-skilled; 2.7%, skilled; 1.7% clerical and sales; and .2%, professional and managerial. While 24.6% of those registering for employment during March 1943 were non-whites, placement of non-whites made up only 14.6% of the total.

In the Down River area, several plants expect to hire migratory Mexican workers from Texas who were employed as sugar beet workers during the summer. The Great Lakes Steel Corporation, which already has 400 Mexican workers, is now recruiting several hundred more following the completion of the sugar beet season.

5. Critical Shortages

The first critical shortages to become apparent were in the skilled machine trades. More recent reports, however, indicate that unskilled laborers are particularly needed. For the week ending October 2, 1943, 83 employers in the Detroit area had on record with the USES labor priority orders for 10,293 workers, divided into the following groups: unskilled male workers including laborers and break-in's, 6,363 or 61.2% of the total; unskilled female workers, 2,365; semi-skilled male workers, 858; semi-skilled female workers, 10; skilled male workers including tool makers, boring mill operators, and machinists, 697. Common male labor is extremely scarce since most former laborers prefer to take machine break-in jobs rather than do laboring work. Part-time workers, handicapped workers, and 17 year old boys are being used by a number of plants in common labor jobs.

Although pay rates for laboring work average from 80 to 90 cents an hour, many openings remain unfilled since some men prefer to accept lower paying jobs rather than do heavy laboring work. The situation is particularly critical in foundries and other industries where wage schedules have been frozen at comparatively low levels and where the work is heavy and dirty.

6. Labor Turnover

During the first six months of 1943, monthly over-all separation rates fluctuated from a low of 5.7% in May to a high of 7.1% in March - April. In June, the rate was 6.1%. Reports from 397 establishments in the Detroit area showed an average separation rate of 7.2% for August 1943; quits accounted for 75% of the total separations, layoffs 3%, and discharges, military withdrawals and miscellaneous 22%.

In June 1943 the highest separation rate among manufacturing industries occurred in the production of ordnance and accessories, where the turnover rate was 8.1%. In August 1943, the upward trend of separation rates in this industry continued reaching 9.1%. A very marked increase in labor turnover has also occurred in the miscellaneous non-seasonal manufacturing group, from 6.9% in June 1943 to 9.0% in August. Among non-manufacturing industries, transportation has had the highest separation rate over a period of months, although a considerable decline was reported between March and June. Turnover in the trade and service group maintains a consistently high rate which was accentuated in late summer by the return to school of students and teachers employed during the summer.

Tabulation of separations of workers from the Ford Willow Run Plant during the months of July, August, and September 1943 showed a steady decrease in the number of quits, particularly of men. Among men, the principle reasons given for leaving were, in order of importance: in-migrant returning home, disliked job, and medical reasons. Among women, reasons given were in the following order: needed at home, medical reasons, and in-migrant returning home.

Analysis of the causes for voluntary separations as stated in September 1943 employer reports showed "wages" to be the cause most frequently given, although it may often be cited instead of the real reason which the worker does not wish to disclose. The following tabulation shows the other factors involved in the order of their importance:

<u>Reasons for Voluntary Separations</u>	<u>No. of Times Reported</u>	<u>% of Total Times Reported</u>
Wages	80	17.4
Migrants returning home	64	13.9
Housing	41	8.9
Transportation	37	8.0
Employment of "transients", "floaters", and other unreliable workers	34	7.4
Maladjustment of inexperienced workers	34	7.4
Working conditions	33	7.2
Domestic duties--women	33	7.2
Dissatisfaction with type of job	30	6.6
Teachers, students returning to school	21	4.6
Dissatisfaction with working hours	19	4.1
Sickness	17	3.7
General unrest	6	1.3
Dissatisfaction of minors with jobs	4	.9
Women following husbands in service	3	.6
Lack of school facilities for children	3	.6
Lack of opportunity for upgrading	1	.2

7. Absenteeism

Average absenteeism in 16 reporting establishments for all shifts during June 1943 was 7.6%. Individual shift rates were 7.3% for the first shift (daylight), 7.4% for the second shift (evening), and 8.1% for the third shift (night). Of 52 plants reporting absenteeism in September 1943, 20 had average rates under 6%, 19 had rates from 6% to 10%, and 13 had rates exceeding 10%. Female absenteeism rates varied from 5% to 13.5%. In the aircraft and parts industry, the highest absentee rate reported was at the Briggs Manufacturing Company and the lowest at Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. The largest total over-all absenteeism rates were at the Budd Manufacturing Company and the GMC Diesel Plant.

An absenteeism survey of the Detroit area made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the week of March 7-13, 1943, gave the results shown in Table IX below.

Table IX
Absenteeism Rates in Detroit Industries
March 7-13, 1943

Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Percent of Wage Earners Total	Days Lost			Absentee Rates	
			Day Shift	2nd Shift	Night Shift	Pay Day	Day After Pay Day
TOTAL	97	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.8	-	-
Ordnance and accessories	17	8.7	8.8	8.2	9.1	6.6	9.7
Aircraft & parts	7	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.3	5.8	5.4
Iron & steel products	15	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.4	7.8	9.5
Non-ferrous metals	4	7.5	7.6	6.5	8.9	6.2	8.4
Electrical equipment	3	8.1	7.5	10.5	8.7	5.8	11.0
Chemicals	1	5.8	5.1	5.1	12.5	3.1	9.5
Machinery	39	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.4	6.9
Auto manufacturing	11	6.0	5.7	5.7	11.4	5.2	7.2

* Rate for week is the same as percent of wage earners days lost as shown in Column 2.

Major causes of absenteeism in plants reporting absenteeism data to the WMC are illness, household duties, and the combination of too little leisure time and too much money to spend. It has been found that most absenteeism occurs among newer workers, particularly women. Much absence among women workers is for shopping and household purposes.

Many different plans have been adopted by employers in an effort to cut absenteeism. Educational programs have been launched in some cases and various methods of penalizing chronic absentees have been employed.

8. Training

Because of the complete conversion of peacetime industry to new types of production and the need to prepare for industrial employment large numbers of persons having no factory experience, a comprehensive

program of pre-employment training has been carried on in the Detroit area. The current tendency, however, is away from the pre-employment training and toward in-plant break-in and upgrading courses. In June 1943, for example, only 460 of the 4,120 persons receiving training were taking pre-employment courses. Practically all of the reporting establishments in the Detroit area now have some type of in-plant training. TWI has trained foremen, skilled operators, and set-up men to carry on the various in-plant training programs including both break-in and upgrading courses.

9. Employment Stabilization.

In conformity with WMC Regulation No. 7, a new Employment Stabilization Plan for the Detroit area, adopted by the War Manpower Committee and the Area WMC Director, became effective on December 1, 1943. The plan, approved by the Regional WMC Director, is designed to bring about:

- a. The maximum utilization of manpower resources.
- b. The elimination of wasteful labor turnover in essential activities
- c. The reduction of unnecessary labor migration.
- d. The direction of the flow of scarce labor where most needed in the war program.

Provisions of the Plan cover both the hiring and releasing of workers in essential or locally needed activities and the control of inter-area migration. Workers in any of the 149 critical occupations designated in the Plan as well as in-migrants and former agricultural workers may be hired only through referral by the United States Employment Service or other authorized referral agencies. An individual employed in an essential or "locally needed" activity can accept a new job only in essential work or in work to which he has been referred by the Employment Service or other authorized referral agency and must, in addition, present a Statement of Availability from his last employer or from the U. S. Employment Service. An in-migrant worker may be employed in the Detroit area only upon referral from the U. S. Employment Service, and such referral will be made if the worker has been recruited through the clearance system of the U. S. Employment Service or if he presents a Statement of Inter-Area Clearance from the area of his last employment.

As called for in the Plan, a Manpower Priorities Committee has been appointed with the State Director of WMC as chairman. Included in the membership of the Committee are representatives of the military procurement agencies, the WPB, the Selective Service System, and the War Food Administration.

The Committee is responsible for the following functions:

1. On the basis of recommendations from the WPB's new Production Urgency Committee, it will assign a labor priority rating to plants requiring additional workers according to their urgency and their need for labor.

2. It will recommend to the Area Director of WMC employment ceilings limiting the number of employees for each employer or the number of workers in a particular department or occupation in a given plant, store, or other place of business.

3. It will advise and recommend to the Area Director of WMC civilian services within the area which should be adjusted in order to maintain employment at a level consistent with the maintenance of essential community services.

The U. S. Employment Service refers workers to jobs on the basis of the priority ratings assigned by the Manpower Priorities Committee. It is expected that the second provision stated above will be widely used.

In spite of numerous violations of the Stabilization Plan by employers who are hiring workers without Statements of Availability, a large majority of employers reported in September that the Employment Stabilization Plan had reduced labor turnover to some extent.

Because of the possibility that the present Stabilization Plan may not prove to be completely effective, an intensive study of the situation is being made to determine the adequacy of the program and the other measures which may be needed to stabilize employment in the Detroit area. The size of the currently available labor supply will be determined by analysis of U. S. Employment Service files and by a house to house canvass. Reports will be obtained from all employers of eight or more workers regarding present employment and the number and type of workers who will be needed. Information on production curtailment will be obtained from the various military procurement agencies. All of these data, together with the findings obtained from close surveillance of the Stabilization Plan's operation, will be used in evaluating the present Plan and in making recommendations as to other action to be taken.

10. Essentiality.

In addition to the industries and occupations considered to be essential on a national scale, local trades and services may be declared "locally necessary" and, therefore, subject to the regulations and protection of the Stabilization Plan. This designation is made to protect at a minimum level the basic trades and services necessary to maintain a wartime economy.

Among the activities thus far declared "locally necessary" in the Detroit area are: restaurants, retail and wholesale food distribution, fluid milk distribution, coal distribution, charcoal delivery, ambulance service, laundries, and industrial window cleaning and interior spray painting.

11. Activities in Sub-Areas

As indicated in the section on territory included in this report, the WMC now classifies its labor market data on a somewhat different basis from that used in this report. Furthermore, it does not regularly prepare detailed analyses for its sub-areas. Consequently, it is impossible

to present a detailed analysis of the current labor market situation in each of the sub-areas. However, available information is presented below. The more detailed information on the Down River area was brought together especially by the WMC and NHA in May 1943 for use in developing the housing program for that area. Since the present housing program for the Down River area, with modifications for more recent developments, was based on these labor market data, it was deemed desirable to present these data in this report.

a. Southern Macomb Area

No separate data are available to CWS on industrial activities and employment in this specific area. Within recent years, however, southern Macomb County has gained considerable importance industrially, principally through the location of the Chrysler Tank Arsenal and the Hudson Naval Ordnance Plant in Warren Township. There are also in the area a number of small machine shops engaged for the most part in war production. A considerable number of residents of the area are employed in Detroit establishments.

b. Southern Oakland Area

The four townships comprising the Southern Oakland section of the Detroit labor market are almost entirely residential. Persons residing in this area work in the two principal plants in the Southern Macomb area, in central Detroit industries, and in the Willow Run Bomber plant. Because of the congestion of traffic within the city of Detroit, some southern Oakland County residents are now commuting to Pontiac, immediately to the north, rather than to Detroit.

c. Down River Area

In its War Housing Program of June 18, 1943, the NHA quoted the estimate prepared by WMC in May 1943 that approximately 1,800 additional in-migrant workers would be needed in the Down River area by November 1943. Of this number, 1,200 were needed immediately. The most serious shortage at that time was of common laborers, particularly in the metal manufacturing industries. In fact, the shortage was so critical that production schedules for vital war materials were seriously hampered.

Because of the nature of local industry, relatively large numbers of non-white workers are used and considerable non-white in-migration has taken place. In July 1943, the WMC reported that 400 Mexicans were employed by the Great Lakes Steel Corporation and that the hiring of 400 more was scheduled following the completion of the sugar beet season. It is believed that separate housing accommodations will have to be provided for these Mexican workers apart from other non-white groups.

In June 1943 about 11% of the workers in major war plants in the area were women. Further increase in the use of women is limited by the nature of job requirements. All of the 1,800 necessary in-migrants referred to above were to be men.

Starting wage rates in the Down River area ranged between \$.78 and \$1.00 per hour in June 1943. Hours worked per week ranged from 48 to as high as 70. Since rates of pay for common labor are lower in this area than in Detroit, and because of transportation expense, few Detroit residents care to work in the Down River area. On the other hand, the local employment service office estimated in the spring of 1943 that as many as 12,000 persons who lived in the Down River area worked at the Willow Run Bomber Plant and at plants in the central Detroit area.

The principal war industries in the Down River area and the products manufactured are indicated below:

<u>War Industry</u>	<u>Products Manufactured</u>
All Metal Products	Machine gun parts
Bowen Products	Cartridges
Great Lakes Engineering	Lake boats
Great Lakes Steel	Armor plate
G. L. Blast Furnace	Pig iron
Firestone Rubber	Motor and machine gun parts
Murray Corp.	Truck frames
Schwayder Bros. Inc.	Tank parts
Solvay Process Co.	Chemicals
Whitehead & Kales	Boat and trailer parts
Wyandotte Chemical Co.	Chemicals
Nicholson Terminal	Ship repair

d. Willow Run Area

Estimates of labor demand for the area are largely a reflection of the labor needs predicted for the Ford Willow Run Bomber Plant, which is situated about three miles east of the city of Ypsilanti on the Wayne-Washtenaw County line.

In May, when a special analysis was prepared by the WMC for the use of NHA in preparing its war housing program for the area, a total in-migration of 20,125 workers was anticipated during the period ending November 1943. It was expected that 6,000 of these in-migrants would be male and the remaining 14,125 female. Since that time, however, the situation has materially changed due to a significant reduction in the predicted peak employment at the Willow Run Bomber Plant. Latest reports indicate an employment peak only a few thousand above the present employment level.

Wage rates at the Bomber Plant are reported to be higher than at most other plants in the area. On the basis of a 48 hour work week, most of the in-migrant workers receive wages of from \$50 to \$75 per week.

Other important war plants in this area and their location are shown below:

<u>War Industry</u>	<u>Location</u>
Bendix Aviation	Wayne
Kelsey Hayes Wheel Co.	Plymouth
Stinson Aircraft	Wayne
S & F Machine Co.	Belleville
Ford Plant	Ypsilanti
Ford Plant	Northville
Ford Plant	Plymouth
Industrial Wire Cloth	Wayne

Most of these plants are located in western Wayne County. Residents of this area are employed in these establishments, in the Willow Run Bomber Plant, and in the Down River industries.

Within Washtenaw County, manufacturing employment is concentrated in the two largest cities, Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. Although the latter is a small town, it has practically as many wage earners as Ann Arbor. Five to ten percent of the county's manufacturing employment is in Chelsea, while a negligible amount is in Milan, Manchester, and Dexter.

III. Community Organization

Numerous Federal, State, and local agencies and groups have concerned themselves with the problems arising in the Detroit area as a result of the war program.

A. Federal Organization

The first area to present special problems was the area in the vicinity of the Hudson Naval Ordnance Plant and the Chrysler Tank Arsenal. In June 1941, at the request of the Regional Federal Council of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services (now the CWS) the NRPB, the USPHS and the Michigan Council of Defense prepared a summary of the problems and developments in the Macomb-Oakland Industrial Defense Area. The summary indicated that the most pressing problem was that of sewage disposal. A recommendation was made that a regional planning organization be established to work on the various problems as they arise.

The next area to present serious labor and community facilities problems was the Willow Run area around the Ford Bomber Plant. In February 1942, at the request of the President of the United States, Mr. Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the NRPB, called a meeting of interested persons in Detroit to review work already done and to agree on a plan of action to expedite provision of adequate housing, transportation and other facilities for workers employed at the plant. A review of needs and of plans to meet the needs of the area was made and a confidential report was prepared but no permanent organization to follow through was established.

In June 1942 the Federal Works Agency organized the Detroit Area Advisory Board with the purpose of coordinating "the various Federal agencies involved in the procurement of community facilities required by virtue of the war emergency." The agencies represented were: Federal Works Agency, Federal Security Agency, National Housing Agency, National Resources Planning Board, War Department, Navy Department, and War Production Board. This Board had jurisdiction on matters concerning community facilities in the counties of Wayne, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Monroe. The fields of concern of the Board were: water supply and sewage, power, fire-fighting equipment, access roads and bridges, hospitals, health centers and quarantine hospitals, schools, and recreation facilities. This Board met upon call of the chairman to consider specific projects in these various fields. The Board was abandoned by the FWA some time ago.

In January 1943 the Office of Community War Services assigned a Liaison Officer to the Detroit area to work with the WMC Area Director and serve as liaison on health, welfare and related problems. He did not assume technical direction or leadership in connection with the several programs involved, but insofar as possible sensed the need in the area as determined by the war manpower program and provided liaison for their adjustment between the community, the war manpower program, and the technical Federal agencies. When the Liaison Officers were released by the CWS in June 1943 because of budget restrictions, the Liaison Officer for the Detroit area was taken onto the staff of the Michigan WMC to continue his coordinating activities. He continues to work very closely with the CWS.

In March 1943, at a meeting of Federal agencies interested in manpower and community facilities problems called by the Michigan Office of the WMC in cooperation with the Regional Office of CWS, the Federal Coordinating Committee for the Willow Run Area was formed. The State Director of the WMC, is chairman of the committee which was established "to integrate all of the programs (of Federal agencies) and serve in a liaison capacity with local and State public bodies and agencies to permit the proper timing of all activities, and to see to it that some agency is charged with the responsibility for each problem now in existence or which may arise in the future."

In the fall of 1943 the Federal Coordinating Committee was reorganized as a state-wide committee with special sub-committees to consider specific problems in specific communities. Two sub-committees, one on sanitation and one on commercial facilities were set up for the Willow Run area. The activities of these committees are discussed in the appropriate sections of this report (See pages 98 and 111). Recently, at the request of the NHA, a special sub-committee was appointed to consider Negro housing and related problems in the Detroit area.

B. State Organizations

Some of the State organizations which have helped to coordinate the various war programs at the State level and to give guidance to local agencies and groups are indicated below.

The Michigan OCD, through its committees such as the War Housing Committee, Recreation Committee and Health and Welfare Committee, and their sub-committees such as the Day Care Committee, has been most active in giving leadership and stimulating the organization of the local communities to meet the problems in the various fields.

The State Health Department, the Michigan Stream Control Commission and the Michigan State Planning Commission have been active in coordinating studies and plans and in providing guidance to local subdivisions on sanitation problems. The State Health Department has worked closely with the U.S. Public Health Service in stimulating the establishment and development of adequate local health organizations and services, including medical and dental care services. It has also helped in maintaining child care standards

The State Department of Public Instruction has worked with the U.S. Office of Education and the FWA in the provision of essential education and child care facilities.

The State Welfare Department has participated actively in efforts to develop an adequate child care program as well as an adequate welfare program.

The State Administrator of War Transportation has worked with local groups on transportation problems.

The Governor has met with a special committee of the Federal Coordinating Committee for the Willow Run Area and is watching developments in that area very closely. He has also become very much concerned over the rise in juvenile delinquency and has established the Michigan Youth Guidance Committee. This committee has developed a pattern for organization on a county basis of local agencies and officials interested in the various aspects of the juvenile delinquency problem.

C. Local Organizations

Of the many local organizations that have been interested and active in coordinating the efforts of the various agencies, the following are the most important:

The several local Defense Councils and their war service committees.
The Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit.
The Warren Township Branch of the Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit.
The Willow Run Community Council.
The Ann Arbor Council of Social Agencies.
The Ypsilanti Council of Social Agencies.
The Regional Planning Committee of the Detroit Metropolitan Defense Area.
The Detroit Victory Council.

Some of the activities of these organizations are described under the various sections of this report in connection with specific programs with which they have been concerned.

The Detroit Victory Council was recently organized to coordinate the efforts of the various local agencies in solving the local manpower problem and to aid in keeping essential community functions operating. The following agencies and groups are represented in this Council: the Detroit Public Schools; the Detroit Departments of Street Railways, of Parks and Recreation and of Health; the War Housing Commission; the War Housing Center; Wayne Circuit Court; Federation of Teachers; Catholic Archdiocese; Temple Beth El; Council of Churches; Federation of Women's Clubs; Council of Social Agencies; Retail Merchants Association; Michigan Manufacturers Association; Detroit - Wayne County Federation of Labor; UAW - CIO; Automotive Council for War Production; Office of War Transportation; State Day Care Committee; OCD; WPB; and WLMC.

The following committees have been set up by the Council: manpower resources, housing, information, child care, transportation, recreation and training. These committees are preparing recommendations and programs for consideration by the Executive Board of the Council. It is hoped that this council, because of its wide representation, will be effective in coordinating activities at the local level.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

A. Housing

1. Existing Facilities and Needs

a. General

The Housing Census of April 1940 revealed that of 590,936 dwelling units in the entire Detroit area (practically identical to the total area covered by this survey) 18,680 or 3.2% were vacant, either for sale or rent.

Four vacancy surveys made by the WPA in Detroit and nearby suburban communities* indicated a constantly decreasing trend of vacancies as shown in the following tabulation:

Work Projects Administration Vacancy Surveys

	February 1941		August 1941		December 1941		April 1942	
	Gross Vacancy	Hab. Rent Vacancy	Gross Vacancy	Hab. Rent Vacancy	Gross Vacancy	Hab. Rent Vacancy	Gross Vacancy	Hab. Rent Vacancy
Detroit	2.2	0.9	2.4	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Detroit and nearby cities	2.2	0.8	2.6	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.4

Although no recent vacancy data are available for the entire area, a survey conducted by the U. S. Census in August 1943 in Detroit, Highland Park, and Hamtramck indicated a gross vacancy rate of 0.6% and a rental vacancy of only 0.3%.

Several months ago, when there were virtually no vacant habitable dwelling units in the entire Detroit area there was much concern over the acute housing shortage. Recently, however, the completion of many of the public housing projects in the Willow Run area and the cut-back in peak employment estimates for the Willow Run Bomber Plant have resulted in an excess in that portion of the Detroit area. However, there is still a tight housing situation, particularly for Negroes, in the rest of the area.

An analysis of the total additions to the housing supply in the Detroit area in the period from January 1940 through August 1942 was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The following table summarizes the total number of dwelling units added in the area during this period:

	<u>Net Increase in Dwelling Units</u>	<u>New Construction</u>	<u>Conversion</u>	<u>Dwelling Units Demolished</u>
<u>Detroit Area**</u>				
1940	19,601	19,277	674	350
1941	23,928	23,978	422	472
1942 (Jan.-Aug.)	12,348	12,200	365	217

*Berkley, Clawson, Dearborn, East Detroit, Ecorse, Ferndale, Inkster, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Lincoln Park, Pleasant Ridge, River Rouge, Roseville, Royal Oak, St. Clair Shores, and Wyandotte.

**This area includes substantially all of the Detroit Metropolitan area.

Comparable statistics are not available to the CWS for the period after August 1942. However, according to the NHA, as of October 31, 1943, a total of 20,115 housing units had been completed by private builders with priorities assistance. Of these, 1,429 were located in the Willow Run area and the other 18,686 in the rest of the Detroit area. Of the 18,686 units 324 had not been sold or rented as of October 31; of the 1,429 units in Willow Run, 213 had not been sold or rented. As of this same date, an additional 5,926 private units were under construction: 2,317 in the Willow Run area and 3,609 in the rest of the Detroit area.

Up to November 30, 1943 a total of 15,251 public family dwelling units and 5,749 public dormitory units had been completed, and an additional 5,293 public family dwelling units were under construction or programmed.

In order to assist war workers in obtaining housing accommodations, 4 War Housing Centers have been established in the entire area: in the city of Detroit, in Ecorse, in Willow Run, and in Ypsilanti. The Ypsilanti center is a sub-office of the Willow Run Center.

For the month ending November 20, 1943, a total of 4,284 applications for dwelling units were filed with these centers: 3,091 in Detroit, 892 in Willow Run-Ypsilanti, and 301 in Ecorse. About half (1,539) of the applications to the Detroit center were for non-white units, whereas very few of the applications to the other centers were for such units (110 out of 1,083). Of the 4,284 applications received by the 4 centers, 3,115 were by persons eligible for war housing. The breakdown of the 4,284 applications according to the number of bedrooms needed is shown below. Experience has indicated that the demand for the smaller units with 1 or 2 bedrooms can be met relatively easily: but that the demand for the larger units is longstanding.

	Applications	
	Number	Per cent
Total	4,284	100
Under 2 bedrooms	1,641	38
2 bedrooms	1,964	46
3 bedrooms	581	14
Over 3 bedrooms	94	2
Unknown	4	0

To meet the demand for 4,284 family dwelling units there were 2,395 listed as available during the month. As of November 20 there were 1,249 units available, 99 for non-whites. Practically all of those available were in the Willow Run area.

For the month ending November 20, 1943, the 4 centers received 1,011 applications for rooms; 157 of these were by non-whites. All but 210 of these applications were with the Willow Run and Ypsilanti centers.

To meet the demand for 1,011 rooms, there were 3,113 rooms, including 19 for non-whites, listed as available. It is obvious from these figures that there is at present an over-supply of rooming accommodations for white workers, but a shortage for Negro workers.

b. Trailer Camps

In July 1942 the U. S. Public Health Service, District No. 3, in cooperation with the Michigan State Department of Health, conducted a survey of the trailer camps in the Detroit area. The Michigan State Trailer Camp Ordinance was used as the basis for evaluating the camps. Under this Ordinance all camps must have service buildings equipped with a specific number of toilets, lavatories, showers and laundry facilities; sewer connections to all trailers; and adequate garbage and refuse disposal.

The survey revealed that there were 71 trailer camps in this area: 27 in Wayne County; 18 in Macomb; 14 in Oakland; and 12 in Washtenaw. These figures did not include hundreds of lots, filling stations and backyards which offered parking space to trailer-ites by the day, week, or month and which operated in violation of state and local ordinances.

The USPHS estimated that the 71 camps accommodated approximately 4,800 trailers occupied by 11,520 persons. Of these persons about 1,900 were children: 2,000 of high school age, 1,000 of grammar school age, and 300 of pre-school age.

In general, the sanitary facilities at the camps, according to the USPHS, were fairly adequate. However, the situation in trailer camps in Macomb County was relatively poor and the USPHS indicated that a county health unit employing at least one medical doctor, a sanitarian, and a nurse be established in Macomb County and located in Warren Township. To relieve the trailer situation and the housing problem in the Warren Township area, the NHA programmed a Federal site for 150 private trailers in Center Line. This site has been available for use since June 1943 but there has been very little demand for the facilities. As of December 1, 1943 only 57 trailers were using the site.

The trailer camp situation in the Willow Run area is discussed separately in the presentation of the Willow Run housing situation on page 36.

2. Private Construction Program

A private priority quota of 34,353 dwelling units has been established for the entire Detroit, Michigan area. Table X shows the status of these units as of October 31, 1943 by sub-areas.

Table X
Status of Private Construction Program
Detroit Labor Market Area
October 31, 1943

Status	Total	Number of Units		
		Willow Run Area	Southern Oakland Area*	Rest of Area
Total quota	34,353	5,177	25	29,151
Units completed	20,115	1,429	0	18,686
Units under construction	5,926	2,317	0	3,609
Units to be started	6,188	1,283	0	4,905
Unused units in quota	2,124	148	25	1,951
*All in South Lyons				

The Federal Housing Administration does not tabulate the distribution of the priorities issued according to the communities in which the housing will be constructed. On November 9, 1943, however, they indicated that of the 5,177 priorities available to the Willow Run area, 1,174 had been issued to Wayne; 660 to Garden City; 1,227 to Inkster; 550 to Ypsilanti; and the balance to the remainder of the area with about 75% to the West Dearborn district.

In regard to the priorities for the rest of the Detroit labor market area, most of the priorities for Macomb County have been issued to communities closely adjoining Detroit, East Detroit and Roseville, and most of the priorities for Oakland County have been issued to Ferndale, Royal Oak and adjacent communities.

The FHA on November 9, 1943 reported that the Willow Run quota has been exhausted except for a very few units and the quota for the rest of the area was expected to be exhausted except for approximately 400 units reserved for Negro occupancy. (About 100 of the 500 units set aside for Negroes have been taken up.)

3. Private Conversion Program

A private conversion quota of 750 dwelling units and 250 rooming accommodations had been approved for the entire Detroit area but this was reduced to 650 dwelling units in September 1943. The status of this program as of October 31, 1943 and of the portion of the program assigned to the Willow Run area is shown in Table XI.

Table XI
Status of Private Conversion Program
Detroit Labor Market Area
October 31, 1943

Status	Total		Willow Run	
	Dwelling Units	Rooming Accommodations	Dwelling Units	Rooming Accommodations
Total quota	650*	250	100*	250
Units completed	192	0	51	0
Units under construction	147	17	37	17
Units to be started	106	21	20	21
Unused units in quota	213	212	0	212
*Overdrawn by 8 units				

4. Public Conversion Program

A public conversion quota of 2,500 dwelling units had been approved for the entire Detroit area but this was reduced to 2,200 units in September 1943. As of October 31, 1943, 217 units had been made available through this program and 387 units were under construction; the other 1,596 units had not yet been taken up. The HOLC will discontinue taking applications for publicly financed conversions after December 31, 1943.

5. Public Construction Program

Table XII summarizes the public war housing programmed by the NHA for the entire Detroit area as of November 30, 1943 by type of unit and color of occupants. The program provides 20,544* family units and 5,726** dormitory units for single persons. Of the family units 18,177 are permanent or temporary family dwelling units, 234*** are mobile units, 1,008 are war apartments for two-person families and 1,125 are public trailers or sites for private trailers.

Of the 26,270 units programmed, 4,283 or 16% are for Negro workers; practically all of these are family dwelling units. In developing the housing program for the Detroit area in the fall of 1942, the NHA set aside 10% of the units for Negro workers. However, in recent months the in-migration of Negroes has been about 18% to 20% of total in-migration according to WMC estimates. Therefore, recently the NHA has programmed a larger proportion of the housing for Negroes. The principal demand for Negro housing comes from workers in the Detroit and Down River industries. As of October 1943 the NHA indicated the need for further publicly financed housing for Negroes. The major problem encountered by the NHA and FPHA in developing Negro housing is the difficulty of finding sites which will not cause public controversies harmful to the war effort. In October the NHA enlisted the aid of the Federal Coordinating Committee for Michigan. The agencies represented on this committee agreed to aid in mobilizing community resources.

Table XII
Public War Housing Programmed for the Detroit Labor Market Area
By Type of Unit and Color of Occupants
November 30, 1943

Type of Unit	Number of Units		
	Total	White	Negro
Total	26,270	21,987	4,283
Family units: total	20,544	16,405	4,139
Permanent family dwelling units	8,541	6,800	1,741
Temporary family dwelling units	9,636	7,520	2,116
Mobile family dwelling units	234	0	234
War apartments	1,008	960	48
Family trailers	460	460	0
Sites for private family trailers	665	665	0
Single person units: total	5,726	5,582	144
Dormitory trailers	150	150	0
Temporary dormitories	5,576	5,432	144

* Actually 94 of these units have been converted for uses such as storage and child care. They are considered as dwelling units in all tables because the figure cannot be broken down for specific projects.

** There are 23 additional units in project 20061 which were not officially programmed and so are omitted from all tabulations showing units programmed. They are included in tabulations showing status of construction and occupancy.

*** Since November 30 eight of the 234 units programmed as mobile units have been added to the 220 TFDU's in project 20188. This adjustment has not been made in subsequent tables.

Tables XIII and XIV show for the total units and Negro units respectively the number and type of units programmed for each sub-area. It may be seen from Table XIII that more than half of the public housing has been programmed for the Willow Run area. All of the dormitory units and most of the family trailers are programmed for this area.

Table XIII
Public War Housing Programmed for the Detroit Labor Market Area
By Type of Dwelling Unit and Sub-Area
November 30, 1943

Type of Unit	Number of Units					
	Total	Greater	Southern	Southern	Down	Willow
		Detroit	Macomb	Oakland	River	Run
	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	
Total	<u>26,270</u>	<u>10,081</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>14,209</u>
Family units: total	<u>20,544</u>	<u>10,081</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>8,483</u>
Permanent family dwelling units	8,541	5,371	630	0	0	2,540
Temporary family dwelling units	9,636	4,476	20	0	890	4,250
Mobile family dwelling units	234	234	0	0	0	0
War apartments	1,008	0	0	0	0	1,008
Family trailers	460	0	250	40	0	170
Sites for private family trailers	665	0	150	0	0	515
Single person units: total	<u>5,726</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,726</u>
Dormitory trailers	150	0	0	0	0	150
Temporary dormitories	5,576	0	0	0	0	5,576

It may be seen from Table XIV that housing units for Negroes have been programmed for only the three sub-areas with significant numbers of in-migrant Negro workers. Except for the 144 temporary dormitories programmed for the Willow Run area, all of the Negro units are for family groups.

Table XIV
Public War Housing Programmed for Negroes
In the Detroit Labor Market Area by
Type of Dwelling Unit and Sub-Area
November 30, 1943

Type of Unit	Number of Units			
	Total	Greater	Down	Willow
		Detroit	River	Run
	Area	Area	Area	
Total	<u>4,283</u>	<u>2,341</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>1,542</u>
Family units: total	<u>4,139</u>	<u>2,341</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>1,398</u>
Permanent family dwelling units	1,741	1,141	0	600
Temporary family dwelling units	2,116	966	400	750
Mobile family dwelling units	234	234	0	0
War apartments	48	0	0	48
Single person units: total	<u>144</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>144</u>
Temporary dormitories	144	0	0	144

As of November 30, 1943 a total of 15,251 of the public family dwelling units and all 5,749 dormitory units were complete. Another 3,663 family units were in various stages of construction and 1,630 family units were programmed but not yet under contract. Of these 1,630 units all but two projects totalling 340 units for the Down River area are for Negro workers. Sites have been selected and preliminary planning work has been completed on practically all of the units. Table XV shows the status of construction of these public housing units by sub-areas.

Table XV
Status of Construction of Public War Housing
Detroit Labor Market Area
November 30, 1943

Area	Family Dwelling Units*			Dormitory Units**
	Not Under Contract	Under Construction	Complete	(All Complete)
Total	1,630	3,663	15,251	5,749
Greater Detroit Area	540	1,588	7,953	0
Southern Macomb Area	0	20	1,030	0
Southern Oakland Area	0	0	40	0
Down River Area	340	400	150	0
Willow Run Area	750	1,655	6,078	5,749

* Includes public trailers and Federal sites for private trailers.
** Includes units in trailer dormitories.

It may be seen from Table XVI that there were 1,974 vacant family dwelling units and 2,252 vacant dormitory units for white workers available in public housing projects as of November 30, 1943. On the other hand, there were only 55 family dwelling units and 60 dormitory units for Negro workers. The largest proportion of vacancies are in the Willow Run area.

Table XVI
Occupancy of Completed Public War Housing
Detroit Labor Market Area by Sub-Areas
November 30, 1943

Area	Number of Family Dwelling Units				Number of Dormitory Units			
	White		Negro		White		Negro	
	Complete	Occ.	Complete	Occ.	Complete	Occ.	Complete	Occ.
Total	13,234	11,260	2,017	1,962	5,605	3,353	144	84
Greater Detroit Area	6,730	6,374	1,223	1,200	0	0	0	0
Southern Macomb Area	1,030	934	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Oakland Area	40	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Down River Area	0	0	150	150	0	0	0	0
Willow Run Area	5,434	3,916	644	612	5,605	3,353	144	84

The Table in Appendix A shows by sub-areas the status of the specific public housing projects programmed as of November 30, 1943.

6. Summary of Housing Program

A summary of the total housing program, both public and private, for the entire Detroit labor market area and for the Willow Run area considered separately is shown in Table XVII.

Table XVII
Summary of Public and Private War Housing
Detroit Labor Market Area
November 30, 1943

Type of Housing	Number of Units	
	Total Area	Willow Run Area
Total number of units programmed	63,723	NR
Publicly financed new construction	26,270	14,209
Family units - duration	19,419	7,798
Family units - stopgap	1,125	685
Dormitory units	5,726	5,726
Publicly financed conversion	2,200	NR
Privately financed new construction	34,353	5,177
Privately financed conversion - family units	650	100
Privately financed conversion - rooming accommodations	250	250

a. Southern Macomb Area

Separate data on private housing construction and conversion and public housing conversion are not available for the Southern Macomb area.

As shown in Table XIII and Appendix Table A a total of 650 family dwelling units and 400 family trailers or trailer sites have been programmed for public construction in the area. Of these 1,050 units, 1,030 are complete and the 20 units under construction are scheduled for completion in December 1943. All are for white occupancy. The homes in Center Line were built for the use of workers employed in the area's expanding war industries; the two projects in Mt. Clemens were planned for the use of civilian workers at Selfridge Field.

b. Southern Oakland Area

No public housing has been programmed for that section of Oakland County included in the Detroit labor market area, except 40 family trailers in South Lyons, which is located at the western extremity of the area. Ten of these trailers, all of which were completed in November 1943, are being used temporarily as dormitories for single persons.

Twenty-five units for private construction have also been allotted to the city of South Lyons. As of October 31, 1943 none of these units had as yet been taken up.

c. Down River Area.

There are no separate statistics on private housing construction in the Down River area, but the Detroit FHA in June 1943 reported that an estimated 500 privately financed dwelling units were under construction in the southwestern area of Detroit and that an additional 2,300 priorities had been or were to be made available to builders in that area under new priority allocations. These units will be available for occupancy by Down River workers, as well as workers in Dearborn and south Detroit.

The public housing program for the Down River area is shown in Tables XIII through XVI and Appendix Table A. The latter table indicates that 150 temporary family dwelling units have become available in Ecorse recently and that another 740 units in four projects are expected to be ready for occupancy in the next three months. Preference for residence in these projects will be given to eligible employees of Down River industries for 30 days after completion.

In addition to the projects programmed for location in the Down River area, 948 temporary family dwelling units for white occupancy (projects Mich. 20094 and 20096) have recently been completed in the southern section of the city of Detroit for workers in the Down River area. Also, Negro employees of Down River industries have recently been made eligible for residence in the 500 units in project Mich. 20049 in Inkster because of lack of demand for such housing by Negroes in the Willow Run area. This is attributable to the small proportion of Negroes employed at the Willow Run Bomber Plant.

Of the total of 1,838 units programmed for workers in Down River industries, 400 are for Negroes; 150 are complete and occupied and the other 250 are under construction. The 500 units in Inkster available to Negro workers in the Down River area were practically complete as of November 30, and all but 18 were occupied.

In July 1943 a Down River War Housing Center was established in Ecorse to assist in-migrant workers to find quarters and to promote a more complete utilization of existing housing. It is hoped this Center can aid in meeting the housing needs of steel and other industries, particularly with respect to their foundry workers.

d. Willow Run Area

In 1942 the NHA approved the following housing program for this area:

10,000 family dwelling units
10,000 dormitory units
8,000 two-person units

This program was based on the Willow Run Bomber Plant's estimated peak employment of from 110,000 to 112,000 workers. When the estimated peak was reduced to 58,000, it was necessary to review the original housing program and radically reduce it. On the basis of this review a revised housing program was planned, taking into consideration the private building in the Detroit area. The recent further reduction in peak employment

estimates for the Bomber Plant and the difficulty in recruiting workers from outside the area has resulted in an over-supply of housing facilities in this area, at least for the present. For this reason the 1,900 public housing units in projects Michigan 20046 and 20054 in Wayne have recently been made available for in-migrant war workers employed in Detroit industries.

The FPMA office in Detroit began operation shortly after the reduced housing program was approved. When site selection began, the office ran into opposition from Washtenaw County and the Ford Motor Company. The Truman Committee conducted an investigation, but no report was ever received from it. A special committee of WPB officials in Washington was then appointed; this committee approved the reduced program.

One of the complicating features was the lack of utilities at any of the housing sites. Also, in addition to the normal troubles which the FPMA has encountered, such as problems of obtaining materials and labor, they have been constantly under pressure from the local community.

It was estimated by the Washtenaw County Health Department (on the basis of a canvass made in September 1942) that in December 1942 approximately 8,000 persons were living in Washtenaw County in trailers, tents and in sub-standard rooms and houses:

- 1,500 persons in an estimated 500 trailers in supervised trailer camps
- 3,500 persons in an estimated 1,200 trailers in unsupervised and unapproved trailer camps in farmyards and fields
- 3,500 persons in basements, garages, etc.

It was estimated that 3,000 of these 8,500 persons were employed at the Bomber Plant, the remainder being children and non-working mothers.

In November 1942 representatives of the Michigan Department of Health, the Washtenaw County Health Department and the USPHS inspected the sanitary facilities available to the trailers. They found that most all had an unsafe water supply, improper sewage disposal, inadequate disposal of liquid wastes, improper garbage and trash disposal, lack of drainage conducive to the breeding of mosquitoes, lack of bathing facilities, and inadequate medical and health care due to separation and distance from the community. They recommended the provision by the Federal Government of proper trailer coach parks in the Bomber Plant area to accommodate about 1,000 - 1,500 privately owned trailers. The NHA subsequently programmed a Federal site for 500 private trailers. Recently, however, because of lack of demand for the facilities for the 435 trailers which had been provided up to that time, the NHA reduced the project to 435 units. As of November 30, 1943 only 155 units were occupied.

The following tabulation shows the assumptions made by the NHA in April 1943 as to the number and family composition of workers needing housing in the Willow Run area. The housing program now under way was based on these assumptions:

<u>Type of Worker</u>	<u>Number of Workers</u>
Total in-migrant women workers	<u>14,125</u>
Wives of in-migrant family men	1,700
Women in-migrants with dependents	1,900
Single women or women without families	10,525
Total in-migrant male workers	<u>6,000</u>
Single men or men without families	900
Family men	5,100
Total to be housed	<u>20,125</u>
Single workers or workers without families	<u>11,425</u>
In-migrant families	7,000
Family workers commuting unreasonable distances	2,500
Family workers inadequately housed	1,500

According to the U. S. Census of April 1940, there were about 18,000 dwelling units in the Willow Run area, of which about 485 or 2.7% were vacant, for rent or sale. No recent dwelling unit survey is available; however, it is known that since April 1940 there has been a substantial in-migration of workers into the area.

As shown in Table X a private construction quota of 34,353 units has been assigned to the entire Detroit area, of which 5,177 have been designated for the Willow Run area. Nearly all of the quota has been taken up.

A public conversion quota of 2,200 dwelling units has been approved for the entire Detroit area, of which 575 have been designated for the southwestern sub-locality. However, conversion potentialities are extremely limited in the Willow Run segment of the southwestern locality, and in April 1943 the NHA indicated that it was unlikely that many additional units would be created in this manner. As previously indicated, the HOLC will discontinue taking applications for publicly financed conversions after December 31, 1943.

As shown in Table XI, of a private conversion quota of 650 dwelling units and 250 rooming accommodations approved for the entire Detroit area, 100 dwelling units and 250 rooming accommodations were designated for the Willow Run area. The NHA is of the opinion that few additional units beyond those already taken up will become available from this program.

Tables XIII through XVI show the amount, type, construction, status, and occupancy of public housing programmed for the Willow Run area.

A total of 1,398 public family units and 144 dormitory units have been programmed for Negroes in this area.

As of November 30, 1943, 6,078 of the public family units and all 5,749 public dormitory units in the area had been completed; 1,655 family units were in the process of being constructed; and 750 family units, all for Negroes, had been programmed but were not yet assigned to contractors.

Of the 1,429 private housing units which have been completed in the Willow Run area, 213 were vacant as of October 31, 1943. Also, as may be seen from Table XVI, 1,550 of the 6,078 public family dwelling units completed as of November 30 were unoccupied. Of the 5,749 completed dormitory units, 2,312 were unoccupied. Because of lack of demand, the NHA is considering relaxation of its occupancy restrictions on both public and private housing in this area. As has already been indicated, the 1,900 public units in Wayne have recently been made available to Detroit workers. Also, the NHA in November 1943 requested the FHA to recapture as many priorities for private housing in the Willow Run area as possible. It is expected that 500 - 700 may be recaptured.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

B. Transportation

1. General

The city of Detroit is served by 9 railroads, more than 50 steamship companies, 5 bus lines, and 2 air lines. The city is situated on US Highway Routes 112, 24, 25, 16, 12 and 10. Numerous well-built county and State roads radiate from Detroit and cover the entire State, and 2 tunnels (a railroad tunnel and a tunnel for vehicular traffic) and a bridge connect Detroit with Canada. The city has a waterfront of 10 miles.

The transportation system in the Detroit area is considered as adequate as those in cities of comparable size and war-impact. A local transportation committee works closely with the Office of Defense Transportation to maintain the operation of transportation in as smooth a manner as possible. There appears to be little possibility that the extension of existing lines of transportation will tap new sources of labor supply.

Because of the vast area of the Detroit locality and the scattered location of manufacturing plants and residential communities, transportation by private automobile is of primary importance. In February 1942 the Michigan State Highway Commissioner indicated that 85% of all workers traveled to their place of employment by individual motor cars. The Wayne County Engineer at the same time indicated that workers in the Detroit area "are accustomed to a 10 to 30 and even a 50-mile drive to and from their work." Thus far rationing boards have been liberal in granting gasoline and tire allowances to war workers. This policy seems essential to the smooth operation of the transportation system in the Detroit area.

Although group riding has been sponsored and encouraged by all local industries, private cars are not used to capacity. A recent survey by the Michigan Survey Commission indicated a car occupancy in Detroit industrial areas of 2.28 persons per car as compared to a peace time average of 1.7 persons.

The principal public carrier in Detroit is the Municipal Department of Street Railways (DSR) which operates street cars and bus lines throughout the city and its environs. This is the largest municipally owned system of street transportation in the country. In 1940 it operated 909 street cars and 1597 motor coaches, serving an area of 144 square miles. In September 1943 the DSR carried 53,353,000 passengers; an increase of about 10,000,000 or 23% over the number of passengers carried in September 1942. Between November and December 1942, during which period gas rationing went into effect, the total traffic increased 16% from 35,070,083 passengers to 41,789,095 passengers.

Shortages of skilled mechanics and other maintenance personnel have prevented maximum use of assigned cars and busses. Whereas passenger traffic increased 23% in the year ending September 1943, operating personnel increased only 10% and maintenance personnel increased 12%. The maintenance problem is aggravated by the fact that in contrast to an average pre-war industry maintenance rate of 12%, approximately 18% of the 2,236 motor coaches and about 20% of the 888 street cars assigned to service now require maintenance attention.

Efforts have been made by the DSR to improve service to war plants by rerouting busses and by eliminating bus competition with nearby street car lines.

Major commuter carriers in suburban areas are the Greyhound Suburban Lines, Inc., the Dearborn Coach Company, and the Lake Shore Coach Company. Greyhound Suburban Lines carried 1,970,405 passengers during June 1943, an increase of 39% as compared with June 1942. The Greyhound Suburban Lines made a survey in September 1943 of peak load traffic compared to previous periods. The findings of this survey have not been made available to the CWS.

2. Willow Run Area

The Willow Run Bomber Plant draws employees from a wide geographic area, with the bulk of the employees living in the Detroit metropolitan area. A fairly large number of workers, however, reside within a radius of approximately 20 miles from the Bomber Plant. Included in this radius are Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor to the west of the Bomber Plant; Plymouth and Northville to the north; and Wayne, Inkster, Garden City, and Dearborn to the east.

The vast majority of the workers at the Bomber Plant drive their own automobiles or share the ride with others.

A survey concluded by the International Office of the UAW-CIO late in 1942 revealed that 80% of the Bomber Plant employees living in Detroit traveled to work in private automobiles on a share-the-ride basis; 5% drove alone or shared the ride only occasionally. Slightly more than 13% of the Bomber Plant employees living in Detroit used the public transportation system.

An "Industrial Expressway" has been constructed connecting the Bomber Plant with the city of Detroit, and an improvement of this Expressway is now being made. Travel time for the average Detroit worker employed at the Bomber Plant amounts to a minimum of two hours per day. A proposal to raise the speed limit on the Expressway to 50 miles per hour so as to reduce this travel time has been denied by the ODT. To accommodate workers who drive their automobiles only part way to work, the DSR has provided large parking lots at loading points.

Public facilities for worker transportation to the Bomber Plant are considered to be in general adequate. However, the cost of public transportation is very high, ranging from 70¢ to \$1.45 a round trip.

According to the Detroit Office of War Transportation, railway service to the Willow Run area never materialized because the railroads stated they could not undertake the job. Arrangements, therefore, were made for the DSR to be responsible for transporting Detroit residents to the plant, and for the Greyhound Bus Lines and other suburban bus lines to transport workers from other areas to the plant.

At first there was very little demand for the DSR facilities. Later the service was improved by reducing the round trip fare from 90¢ to 70¢ and by providing regular three-shift service to the Bomber Plant. However, because of the length of time required and the inconvenience of commuting in

this manner as compared with private transportation, the service had not grown as rapidly as was originally expected. According to a report prepared by the Detroit office of the WMC in September 1943, the DSR was carrying 6,500 passengers daily between Detroit and Willow Run.

As is true for the Detroit area considered as a whole, the public transportation system in the Willow Run area will probably not be in great demand as long as rationing boards are reasonable in granting gasoline and tire allowances and as long as necessary facilities and services are provided for the maintenance of private automobiles.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

C. Public Utilities

1. Power and Light

The Detroit Edison Company does the entire commercial lighting and industrial power business in 40 cities, 87 incorporated villages, and unincorporated communities and rural areas in 217 townships in southeastern Michigan. The population of the area served was estimated at 2,538,000 in 1940. Almost all of the generating capacity of this system comes from three small steam plants and seven small hydraulic plants.

In January 1943 the net assured capacity of power plants in Power Supply Area 11, covering all of Michigan except small sections in the southwest and northwest parts of the State, was 23.2% above actual peak demand. A somewhat smaller surplus of 7.7% was forecast for December 1943. It would appear, therefore, that power facilities are adequate to meet the needs in the Detroit area.

2. Water Supply and Sewage

(See section on "Sanitation" on page 90.)

IV. Community Facilities and Services

D. Education

1. Existing Facilities and Needs

In February 1942, at the NRPB hearing conducted by Mr. Delano, the State Department of Public Instruction indicated that there were in the entire area some 30,000 children on half-day sessions. In the city of Detroit 75% of the high schools were operating on a double session plan, and vocational schools were operating on a 24 hour basis training 23,000 workers for war industries. According to the State Department of Public Instruction, there was need in the fringe area of the city of Detroit for 200 additional class rooms for at least 15,000 additional children and need in the outer Wayne area for another 200 class rooms.

The current estimates of need for additional school facilities vary considerably depending on the criteria used. It is believed by the various Federal and State authorities on education that the criteria established by the WPB many months ago, when there was a critical shortage of construction materials, requiring 200% utilization of schools before additional facilities can be constructed, should be relaxed now that more materials are available for civilian use. The growth and development of children is being harmed by half-day sessions and this is one of the factors responsible for the increase in juvenile delinquency. The fact that in many cases both parents of the children are working, makes half-day sessions even more dangerous. As stated by the State Department of Public Instruction, "it is the height of folly to refuse to construct adequate facilities so that children can be accommodated on single school sessions and then concurrently to develop child care programs the need for which is made more acute by half-day school sessions."

Other factors complicating the school problem in the Detroit area are:

1. The in-migrant children are from all over the country and consequently have had varying educational experiences.
2. The in-migration of large numbers of Negroes into such districts as Inkster and Ecorse presents many special problems.
3. The school district organization is very complex and overlaps with civil districts, and there are hundreds of school districts in the area. The Governor has appointed an Education Study Commission, with Superintendent Elliott as chairman. One of the major recommendations of this Commission will deal with school district reorganization.

According to the State Department of Public Instruction, during the war emergency, 35 to 40 children can be handled in an average size classroom by a capable teacher. However, due to the fact that children do not fall into even age-grade groups, an average of 40 is too high. Furthermore, the ratio should be reduced in the early elementary grades. In computing the capacity of an elementary school building in these times, multiplying the number of classrooms by no more than 35 is an acceptable way of figuring capacity.

In figuring 200% capacity, no more than 60 children per room per day should be used. The reason for using 30 per session per room is that children cannot be moved around like pawns. Difficulties arise in assigning groups to morning or afternoon sessions and the lower room ratio gives a slightly greater opportunity for more individual consideration of the child's need by the teacher.

Some of the most urgent needs in the Detroit area have been or will soon be met by new buildings or additions provided with Lanham Act funds. Table XVIII shows by sub-areas the school construction that has been completed with Federal funds under the Lanham Act. It may be seen from this table that 32 projects providing a total of 201 classrooms plus auxiliary facilities have been completed. Table XIX shows the status of the 12 projects under construction or prepared for construction. The 12 projects provide for a total of 164 classrooms and considerable auxiliary facilities. Table XX shows the projects disapproved or rescinded because of the application of the criteria requiring 200% use of existing facilities.

Table XXI lists the Federal allotments that have been made by the FWA from Lanham Act funds for assistance in the maintenance and operation of school programs. In addition to these, an allotment of \$56,877 for Warren Township #5, Macomb County, for the school year ending June 30, 1944, and an allotment of \$11,292 for Farmington, Oakland County, for the school year ending June 30, 1944 are under consideration by the FWA and two other applications are expected to be filed for the year 1943-1944: Van Buren Township Consolidated Schools, Wayne County, and Roseville-Erin Township #5 Fractional Macomb County.

In October 1943, at the request of the WPB, the State Department of Public Instruction rechecked the school situation in all of Wayne County. This study was made on the basis of minimum needs to maintain single sessions wherever such are essential, but allowing staggered sessions in some situations such as in senior high schools in the city of Detroit. For the city of Detroit the State Department of Public Instruction recommended immediate construction of the following facilities:

<u>School</u>	<u>Additional Pupil Stations</u>
Total	<u>6358</u>
Mason	400
Law	240
Trix	560
Emerson	1200*
Everitt	2000*
Parkman	360
Redford High School	150
Mumford High School	1448**

*New unit for elementary and intermediate children.

**New high school to relieve McKenzie, Cooley and Redford high schools and to serve pupils from new housing.

Table XVIII

Completed FWA War Public Works School Projects
December 15, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Federal Allotment</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Southern Macomb Area:</u>			
Warren Consol. Schools #1 Fr.	20-903	\$ 86,230	8 room building
Warren Twp. #2	20-123	63,400	10 room Victory School
Warren Twp. #5	20-121	118,232	8 room addition to Washington Elementary School and 12 room addition to Lincoln School
Warren Twp. #7	20-142	23,200	4 room addition
Erin - Warren Twps. #2 Fr.	20-129	82,926	10 room addition to Jr. - Sr. High School
Erin - Lake Twps. #5 Fr.	20-164	60,000	10 room Douglas MacArthur School
Erin - Lake Twps. #4 Fr.	20-163	18,745	4 room addition to Roseville School
Gratiot Twp. #2	20-102	58,900	8 elementary rooms
<u>Southern Oakland Area:</u>			
Royal Oak Twp. #10	20-162	68,608	4 room addition
Southfield Twp. #8	20-218	13,000	4 room building
Southfield Twp. #9	20-190	15,500	2 room addition
<u>Down River Area:</u>			
Ecorse Twp. #9	20-209	20,360	4 room building
Ecorse Twp. #11	20-189	58,500	8 room addition to Dasher School
Dearborn Twp. #8 Fr.	20-181	24,000	4 room elementary addition
<u>Willow Run Area:</u>			
Taylor Twp. #4	20-211	17,600	4 room addition to Edison School
Taylor Twp. #5	20-233	48,800	6 room addition
Taylor - Romulus Twps. #7 Fr.	20-244	13,414	2 room addition to Texas School
Brownstown - Huron - Romulus Twps. #11 Fr.	20-206	36,539	4 room addition
Ypsilanti - Van Buren Twps. #12 Fr.	20-232	13,000	2 room addition
Ypsilanti Twp. #1	20-215	36,000	4 room addition to Spencer School
Livonia Twp. #2	20-275	13,400	2 room addition
Livonia Twp. #5	20-237	8,850	2 room addition
Livonia - Nankin Twp. #7	20-105	12,860	4 room addition
Redford Twp. #1	20-108	216,200	18 room trade, industrial and high school building
Van Buren Twp. Consol. Schools	20-140	33,900	8 room elementary building

(Continued)

Table XVIII (continued)
Completed FWA War Public Works School Projects
December 15, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Federal Allotment</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Willow Run Area: (continued)</u>			
Nankin - Romulus - Taylor - Dearborn Twps. #6 Fr.	20-203	\$ 40,000	4 room addition
Nankin Twp. #2	20-139	61,171	10 room building
Nankin Twp. #7	20-144	28,495	1 shop room for high school
Nankin Twp. #7	20-901	184,000	8 room elementary building
Nankin Twp. #4	20-243	13,475	4 room elementary addition
Nankin Twp. #9	20-217	102,000	16 room high school building
Canton Twp. #1 Fr.	20-287	11,780	2 room addition to Walker School

Table XIX
Status of Active FWA War Public Works School Projects
December 15, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>Greater Detroit Area:</u> Detroit	20-171	60% complete on 11/13/43. Includes 6 room Winship School; 6 room Pulaski School; 6 room Mann School; 22 room Herman Gardens School; and 10 room addition to Burbank School.
<u>Southern Macomb Area:</u> Warren Twp. #4	20-322	Plans approved for building of 4 classrooms and auxiliary rooms. Priority granted on 10/28/43 and bids opened on 12/4/43.
Clinton Twp. #10	20-329	FWA, 12/1/43, announced allotment of \$14,500 for 3 room addition to William Nicke School.
<u>Southern Oakland Area:</u> Berkley, #7	20-303	Reconditioning and equipping of 6 room Pattingill School which had been closed for 12 years. 90% complete on 12/11/43.
<u>Down River Area:</u> Dearborn Twp. #4 Fr.	20-229	5 room addition to Brainard Elementary School 90% complete on 12/11/43.
Dearborn Twp. #3	20-245	2 room addition to Wallaceville School 90% complete on 10/23/43.
<u>Willow Run Area:</u> Taylor - Brownstown Twps. #3 Fr.	20-238	2 room addition 90% complete on 11/6/43.
Taylor Twp. #5	20-301	FWA, 10/2/43, announced Federal allotment of \$22,250 for 3 room addition to Edgewood School. Plans have been approved and an AA3 priority was granted.
Nankin Twp. #7	20-291	An addition of 16 classrooms, 2 kindergartens, a multi-purpose room and auxiliary facilities to temporary building about 50% complete on 10/12/43.
Nankin Twp. #8	20-288	An elementary building of 11 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 2 day care rooms and auxiliary facilities less than 5% complete on 7/15/43.
Nankin Twp. #8	20-289	An elementary building of 13 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 2 day care rooms and auxiliary facilities less than 5% complete on 7/15/43.
Ypsilanti Twp. #1	20-296	11 room School A and 18 room School B complete; 20 room School C nearing completion.

Table XX

FWA War Public Works School Projects Disapproved
or Rescinded Because of FWA Criteria
December 22, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Scope of Project as Recommended by U. S. Office of Education</u>
<u>Southern Macomb Area:</u>		
Erin - Lake Twp. #3 Fr.	20-128	FWA rescinded allotment of \$23,200 for a 4 room unit for the "shores" area--a consolidation of 3 school districts.*
Erin - Lake Twp. #6 Fr.	20-166	FWA rescinded allotment of \$22,360 for a 3 room addition to Eastland High School.*
Erin - Warren - Clinton Twps. #1 Fr.	20-158	FWA rescinded allotment of \$18,340 for 3 room unit.*
<u>Southern Oakland Area:</u>		
Farmington - Livonia - Redford Twps.	20-152	FWA allotted \$66,981 but later deferred construction on 10 room addition to Clarenceville School.
Royal Oak Twp. #8	20-223	FWA rescinded allotment of \$70,000 toward cost of \$111,000 for a 15 room unit.
<u>Willow Run Area:</u>		
Romulus - Nankin Twp. #3 Fr.	20-225	FWA rescinded allotment of \$31,300 for 4 room addition to Hayti school.*
Romulus Twp. #1	20-249	FWA disapproved project for 7 rooms.
Livonia Twp. #4	20-242	FWA rescinded allotment of \$13,450 for 2 room addition to Livonia - Center School.
Redford Twp. #1 Fr.	20-146	FWA rescinded allotment of \$23,200 toward cost of \$52,200 for 6 room elementary unit.

*Situation is complicated by a question of consolidation with adjoining school districts.

Table XXI.

Approved FWA War Public Service School Maintenance
And Operation Projects
December 18, 1943.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Period Covered; Year Ending</u>	<u>Amount of Federal Grant</u>
<u>Southern Macomb Area:</u>			
Warren Twp. #2	20-M-8	6/30/42	\$ 22,850
Warren Twp. #2	20-M-33	6/30/43	40,665
Warren Twp. #5	20-M-18	6/30/43	84,000
Erin - Warren Twp. #2 Fr.	20-M-21	6/30/43	24,352
<u>Southern Oakland Area:</u>			
Farmington Twp.	20-M-24	6/30/43	6,700
<u>Down River Area:</u>			
Allen Park	20-M-11	6/30/43	8,400
Melvindale	20-M-20	6/30/43	26,183
<u>Willow Run Area:</u>			
Redford Twp. #1	20-M-15	6/30/43	26,400
Ypsilanti Twp. #1	20-M-48	6/30/44	250,809
Nankin Twp. #7 (Inkster)	20-M-46	6/30/44	53,386

Table XXII shows the additional facilities considered by the State Department of Public Instruction to be needed in the rest of Wayne County. This estimate, which adds to 247 rooms, nearly all for elementary pupils, must be recognized as a rough estimate. Actual recommendations for priorities for construction or for the allocation of Federal funds would require a more thorough and careful study. However, it is believed by the State Department of Public Instruction that this estimate is within 10% of the true need at the present time as revealed by present space available, present school population figures, and housing definitely programmed for public or private construction.

There are only seven vacant rooms in all outlying school districts in Wayne County. Wherever these rooms are so situated that children can be transferred to them they will be so used before added construction is recommended.

According to the Deputy County Superintendent of Wayne County there were in October 1943 at least 300 children of high school age in the county not attending school who would attend if there were school facilities. Centers such as Dearborn Twp. #7, Ecorse Twp. #11 Fr. (Melvindale) and Romulus Twp. #1, which accept non-resident high school pupils, have had to restrict the number because of the overcrowding. Increases in high school space throughout the county in established high school centers are necessary. It may also be necessary to establish new high schools in such areas as Livonia Township and Taylor Township. The State Department of Public Instruction hopes to make a thorough study of the high school situation in Wayne County in the near future.

A brief review of additional school needs in Oakland, Macomb and Washtenaw Counties similar to that made for Wayne County is now being made by the State Department of Public Instruction. *

* Such a review was completed in December 1943 subsequent to the preparation of this report. It indicated a need for approximately 245 additional class rooms: 83 in the Southern Oakland area, 110 in the Southern Macomb area, and 52 in Washtenaw County.

Table XXII

Estimate of Additional School Facilities Needed
in Wayne County Outside Detroit According to
State Dept. of Public Instruction, Oct. 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. of Additional Classrooms Needed</u>
<u>Total</u>		<u>247</u>
<u>Down River Area:</u>		
Dearborn #2 Fr.	Coonville	3
" #4 Fr.	Frainard	2
" #7 Fr.	*	38
" #8 Fr.	*	20
Ecorse #3	Claude J. Miller	12
" #7	Heintzen	8
" #8	McCann	3
" #9 (Allen Park)	Lapham	9
" #11 Fr. (Melvindale)	*	10
<u>Willow Run Area:</u>		
Livonia #4	Livonia Center	1
" #6	Rosedale	6
Nankin #1 Fr.	Cooper	5
" #2 (Garden City)	*	10
" #7 (Inkster)	*	22
" #9 (Wayne)	*	38
Redford Twp.	Fisher	5
" #1 Fr.	*	6
Van Buren (Belleville)	*	6
Romulus #3 Fr.	Hayti	4
" #4	Cory	4
" #5	Hall	1
" #7 Fr.	Texas	1
Sumpter #1	Martinsville	1
Taylor #1	Taylor Center	5
" #2	Fletcher	4
" #3 Fr.	Sand Hill	1
" #5	Edgewood	10
" #7	Edison	4
Brownstown #3 Fr.	So. Road	2
" #9	Gibraltar	1
Canton #1 Fr.	Sheldon	1
" #6	Truesdell	1
Huron #1	Kittle	1
" #6	Willow	1
" #7	Burke	1

* Several schools

Willow Run Area. The most critical sub-area from the standpoint of school facilities is the Willow Run area. Early in 1942, at the request of the U. S. Office of Education, the State Department of Public Instruction made a survey of schools within a radius of 15 miles from the Willow Run Bomber Plant. There were in that area 130 separate school districts. In the part of the area located in Washtenaw County there were about 65 school districts, mostly with one room rural schools used to about 80% of capacity. In the Wayne County part of this area there were also about 65 school districts, all 25% to 50% over-crowded. In the whole area there are only two large school districts, the Lincoln district in Washtenaw County and the Van Buren district known as Belleville in Wayne County.

Willow Run itself (the Townsite) presents the most critical school problem. The buildings are being made available by Federal funds; the principal problem is one of administration. Inasmuch as it was not possible to have the territory annexed to the Ypsilanti school district, nor to effect a consolidation of the four school districts on which the original Townsite property was located, the only alternative was to attempt to get all of the property on which these housing projects are located into one school district. This was finally done by annexing to the Spencer school district (Ypsilanti Township #1) portions of the other school districts, these portions being only the property which had been purchased by the Government for housing. All of the housing property is now in the Spencer school district, except a small portion within the school district of Ypsilanti.

During the summer a superintendent was appointed, and a competent staff of teachers was employed. In late October 1943 an eight grade program was operating, and by December 1, it was expected that all three school buildings would be complete and occupied. Although the high school attendance problem is troublesome, it was finally possible to find room for the children in the Ypsilanti high school and in the Roosevelt high school, which is operated by the Michigan State Normal College as a training school. If there are further increases in high school pupils, tentative arrangements have been made to transport such surplus to the Ann Arbor high school.

2. Teaching Personnel

In general, schools have been able to find teaching personnel in one way or another. Salaries have increased in most cases near enough to those paid semi-skilled labor so that it has been possible to prevent too large an influx from teaching positions into defense factories. Most schools operating on double sessions do not, however, employ a complete double staff of teachers. In many cases, salary bonuses are paid for teaching double sessions. Federal aid for maintenance and operation is being used considerably in the Detroit area to finance temporarily the extra cost of education caused by the increased school population and increased school costs.

3. Adult Education

The school systems are attempting to provide as much adult education as possible with the limited facilities available. Detroit's 23 public

evening schools provide instruction for approximately 12,000 adults. (See also page 70 for brief presentation of recreation facilities and programs in schools.)

4. Colleges and Universities

There are three important institutions of higher learning in the Detroit area: the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Wayne University (a municipal institution) and the University of Detroit, located in Detroit. In addition there are several smaller colleges and the Michigan State Normal College which is located at Ypsilanti. These institutions have provided much leadership in facing new problems in the fields of education, recreation, health, welfare, and child care.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

E. Child Care

1. Existing Facilities and Needs

The large increase in the employment of women in war industries as shown in the section on industrial activities has created a serious child care problem in the entire Detroit area. It was soon recognized that the existing day nurseries and nursery schools, including the WPA nurseries, would not meet the need. Furthermore, there were practically no facilities to care for children under 2 years.

In the summer of 1942 the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, to help meet the need, operated 10 more play centers than in the previous year. Still more centers were planned, but the program had to be reduced because of budget curtailments.

Also in the summer of 1942 the Detroit Board of Education adopted the "Play School-Recreation Plan" whereby six summer schools located in industrial areas were to have been extended in terms of hours and program so that together with a feeding program and the Department of Parks and Recreation program a 15 hour service to children 6 to 16 years was to have been offered six days per week. However, for the program as a whole, only 18 children applied for admission so none of the centers actually operated. It was felt that the non-use was due to several factors: insufficient publicity and education about the advantages of care for school age children, and the fact that large numbers of mother were not yet inducted into war work.

In the fall of 1942 three CIO groups--UAW-CIO Auxiliary, National Convention; UAW-CIO District Council of Women's Auxiliaries; and Women's Auxiliary of the Detroit Newspaper Guild--considered the child care problem in the Detroit area and prepared formal resolutions calling for immediate operating programs to be initiated by local public authorities and financed by Federal funds to the end that fees paid by parents be nominal and within their ability to pay.

In February 1943 there were in Wayne County 23 WPA nursery schools (17 in the city of Detroit) and 37 other schools under both profit and non-profit auspices. These schools accommodated an average of 25 children each, or a total of only 1,500. It was estimated that about half of the children, or 750, had working mothers. None of these schools accepted children below 2 or over 5 years of age.

There are no comparable tabulations of existing facilities in the remaining portions of the Detroit labor market area but it is generally recognized that the facilities were not adequate for the increased need.

The child care problem is aggravated by the fact that schools are not eligible for Federal aid for expansion of their regular facilities until pupil occupancy exceeds 200%. This means terrific overcrowding and half-day sessions for many of the regular school programs and precludes many schools from accommodating day care programs.

2. Child Care Committees

In Wayne County a Committee on Day Care of Children under the auspices of the Wayne County Council of Defense was established in March 1942. This committee provides community-wide leadership and planning for the care of children of working mothers. It works through five regular sub-committees on counselling service, facilities, standards of physical and supervisory care, research and standards of costs, and training, and through special sub-committees. The committee has provided a very vigorous type of leadership and has coordinated the efforts of a large group of interested organizations. It has conducted surveys of need and of existing facilities, sponsored "refresher" and adult volunteer aides and youth aides courses, published a mimeographed monthly bulletin on child care developments, and published several small folders including a directory of existing nursery schools.

This committee has been active in the development of specific child care programs with Federal assistance from Lanham Act funds in Detroit, Highland Park, Hamtramck and Inkster.

Southern Oakland County and the cities of Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Wyandotte have their own child care committees which are recognized as the official planning agencies in their respective communities. These have all been actively engaged in the development of child care programs with Federal aid through the Lanham Act.

3. Surveys of Child Care Needs

Many surveys to determine the extent and type of need for child care services in the Detroit area have been undertaken in the past two years. The most important of these are listed below:

- a. A survey by the WPA Workers Service Project in the spring of 1942 in 38 industrial centers to learn the ages of children needing care, the hours of absence of mothers from home, and the type of care then being given to working mothers.
- b. A house to house canvass of Highland Park by the Parent-Teachers Association to determine availability of women for work and resultant need for day care. Some of the findings, which are considered typical for Wayne County, were:
 - (1) 50% of the women with children under 16 were either employed, looking for work, or willing to work. There was an average of 1.8 children under 16 per mother.
 - (2) 35% of all women with children under 16 not employed were willing to accept employment.
 - (3) Of those willing to work and looking for work, about 2/3 indicated need for child care services.
- c. A survey of 10,000 school census records for 1941.
- d. An area-wide registration by the U. S. Employment Service and U. S. Post Office in August 1942 of all women over 18 in the Wayne County area. Of the 270,000 women who returned

registrations, it was estimated that no more than 80,000 would finally accept and be suitable for full-time employment.

- e. An oral survey during the last week of school in June 1942 by the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation in 76 elementary schools of the city of Detroit to find out how many mothers of school-age children under 10 years of age were employed. In the 76 schools it was found that 4,000 such mothers were then employed. On the basis of this sample it was estimated that there were 10,000 such working mothers in the entire city.
- f. Registration by the Detroit Board of Education during the week of December 14, 1942 of 30,000 children in 27 schools in seven major industrial areas of the city to get a sample of the location and extent of need for "before and after" school care.
- g. Circulation by the Wayne County School Commissioner's office in the fall of 1942 of 10,000 registration blanks through 72 rural school districts to determine the need for both school age and pre-school care.
- h. Sample studies of the characteristics of women employed by the N. A. Woodworth Company and the Briggs Manufacturing Company. Projecting the findings of these samples to the total of 180,000 women working in war production and civilian service jobs in the Detroit area in February 1943, the Wayne County Day Care Committee made the following estimates:

60,000 mothers - 33% of all women working
90,000 children involved - 1.5 children per mother
45,000 cared for by relatives
45,000 now cared for by others in the community.
It is this group that seems appropriate
for organized community care.
22,500 children under 5 years of age
22,500 children over 5 years of age

After six months of careful compilation of several studies of the characteristics of mothers employed in war work, the War Manpower Commission for Michigan recently developed a formula by which the number of children needing day care are related to the number of women in the labor force. The findings are as follows:

- a. One out of every 3 women employed has children under 16.
- b. Average number of children per mother is 1.5.
- c. For every 7 women employed there is 1 child needing care. The 1 to 7 ratio is an overall formula including manufacturing, trade, and service and one that may well apply until war peak. It is a ratio that accommodates several specific ratios, as follows; 1 to 5 for women recently recruited for war production; 1 to 6 for women recently recruited for trade and service; 1 to 11 for women long engaged in plants employing women; 1 to 9 for women long engaged in trade and service.

4. Group Care Facilities and Program

A total of 10 child care projects with Federal aid from Lanham Funds are in operation in the entire Detroit area. This is in addition to 7 centers operated with funds from the War Chest and about 20 private nursery schools. These centers are licensed to serve 35-40 children. Assuming an average of 20 children per center, about 140 children are served in War Chest centers and about 400 in private nursery schools. The private nursery schools, according to the Council of Social Agencies, have made little or no effort to adjust to war conditions.

As shown in Table XXIII, the 10 Lanham Act projects in operation were set up to cover a total of 86 nursery units and 66 canteens for school age children. These units, if operated at capacity, could serve about 3,300 pre-school children and 3,500 school age children. However, because of a lack of demand for service only about half of the nursery school units and less than one-third of the canteens had been put into operation by late November 1943. The FWA has recently extended all but one of the projects to June 30, 1944. In most instances these extensions of the programs, on revised estimates based on actual demand for service, have been made with little or no increase in Federal allotments.

The canteens serve almost entirely kindergarten and first grade children on half day school sessions; only one canteen in November 1943 was open before school hours. One of the obstacles in attracting older children is the requirement that centers serve only children of working mothers because school age children wish to play with their friends acquired outside the center.

According to a statement by the Director of the Children's War Service there were 94 vacancies in existing nurseries in Wayne County in September 1943, while in other nurseries just opening there was a waiting list of 252. She felt this was largely a matter of location of the centers. Furthermore, there were an additional 900 children on the waiting list who lived in districts where no nurseries had been started. This total of 1,134 on the waiting list did not, in the Director's estimation, represent anywhere near all the children who should, for their own protection, be given nursery service. Mothers have to be taught the importance of such care. "Educators have to lead the way in meeting community needs."

5. Counselling Service

The need for counselling service was early recognized by various local groups interested in the child care problem. Because such service has not been eligible for Federal assistance under the Lanham Act, this service has developed very slowly.

By February 1943 the Wayne County Child Care Committee was co-ordinating 20 counselling centers throughout the county where current information on resources could be secured, and where mothers were invited to come to discuss their plans for their children. In May 1943 these centers were replaced by a county-wide central information and referral agency known as the "Children's War Service." This agency operates under the authority of the State Social Welfare Commission, Bureau of Child Welfare,

Table XXIII
Approved FWA War Public Service Child Care Projects
Detroit Labor Market Area
December 15, 1943

Location	Project No.	Period Covered	No. of Units Approved		No. of Children who could be served		Federal Allotment
			Nursery Units	School Age Centers	In Nursery Units	In School Age Centers	
Total: Entire Area			<u>86</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>3,299</u>	<u>3,480-3,550</u>	<u>\$610,927</u>
Greater Detroit Area							
Detroit	20-M-22	3/15/43-6/30/44	50	25	2,000	1,000	\$375,059
Highland Park	20-M-10	2/1/43-1/31/44	15	10	525	300	56,000
Hamtramck	20-M-30	5/1/43-6/30/44	6	10	180	900	63,377
Southern Macomb Area							
Roseville	20-M-43	6/1/43-6/30/44	1	1	30	100	7,551
Southern Oakland Area							
Royal Oak	20-M-42	5/1/43-6/30/44	2	3	70	180	13,700
Down River Area							
Wyandotte	20-M-40	5/1/43-6/30/44	2	0	70	0	11,406
Willow Run Area							
Ann Arbor*	20-M-26	4/1/43-9/30/43	3	9	89	400	23,661
Ypsilanti	20-M-41	5/1/43-6/30/44	2	2	145	140-160	17,113
Ypsilanti Twp #1	20-M-50	10/1/43-6/30/44	3	4	120	160	32,515
Inkster	20-M-35	5/1/43-6/30/44	2	2	70	300-350	10,545

*Extension to 6/30/44 is under consideration.

and is supported by Federal, State and War Chest funds. This agency (1) refers working mothers to existing facilities for part-time care of their children, (2) recruits new facilities on a case-by-case basis where none exist, (3) conducts studies of volume, location and characteristics of requests for child care as it relates to the entry of mothers into the labor market so that appropriate community service for day and night care may be developed throughout Wayne County. The executive of this agency is paid from Federal funds released to the State Social Welfare Commission through the U. S. Children's Bureau.

During July, August and September, 2,477 families asked the Children's War Service for care. Of these, 1,059 or 42% were referred to existing facilities. In September only, there were 834 applications with only 233 or 26% referred to facilities. This sharp decline in the proportion of requests that can be served is explained by the fact that they are for locations or for types of service which are not increasing at the same rate as the requests. The cities of Dearborn and Wayne have no facilities to which to refer children for care. There are 55 unserved requests from Dearborn alone.

The 1,321 unserved applications were classified as follows:

	<u>No. of Applications</u>
School age - "canteen service"	355
Pre-School - nurseries and day homes	836
For admission to existing nurseries	130

In the lag between the indication of need and the expansion of service to meet it, many complex factors are encountered, such as (1) the poor revenue secured from new units during the first 90 days of operation; (2) the lack of school space; (3) the difficulty of finding and securing use of other desirable buildings; and (4) the difficulty of securing staff and equipment. The boards of education now operating programs find these factors so overwhelming that the expansion of program can be achieved only with the solution of all of these obstacles. In October 1943, it was estimated by the Wayne County Committee that 20 more centers and 100 more foster homes were needed.

6. Foster Home Care

There were in Wayne County in February 1943 only 15 private homes accommodating approximately 30 children certified by the Detroit Board of Health or the Wayne County Welfare Agent to give day care. This number was raised to 95 by November 1, 1943: 66 in Detroit, 5 in Highland Park and 24 in the rest of Wayne County. Another 123 homes were awaiting completion of their license. To handle this increased volume of foster homes the State Welfare Commission in November 1943 provided a full time worker to the Children's War Service. There is need for still another worker, according to the Children's War Service.

In addition to the licensed foster homes it is estimated that there are hundreds of homes receiving children for day care without official permits to do so. The Wayne County Committee hopes to bring this "black market" for children to the surface where it can be officially recognized and officially used. The committee believes that a foster home program rather than group care, is the solution to the problem in the western rural half of

Wayne County. The conclusion that foster homes are the solution in many instances was reached after a survey in the fall of 1942 of 72 rural school districts which revealed that 234 pre-school children and 462 school age children widely scattered in 36 school districts required day care. Because the children are so scattered and because many of the schools are on half day sessions, it is impossible for these school districts to develop group care programs.

Offers of private homes are increasing. The large majority of these offers, however, do not survive the social investigation and licensing procedure. To facilitate these cumbersome procedures, the Department of Public Welfare offered staff help for two months to assist the foster mother to learn of the requirements and help her meet them. There are indications that such a prompt social visit may increase the "survival" rate from 9% to 17%. Also, the Detroit City Council was in November 1943 considering a new ordinance which would simplify the regulations regarding foster home care of children.

7. Night Care and Resident Care

Both labor and management in the Detroit area have requested that community plans be developed for 24 hour service to children. One plant in the spring of 1943 indicated that unless community child care facilities are available at night the plant would be forced to consider plant nurseries. During July, August and September 1943 the Children's War Service received 86 scattered requests for night care.

As a result of these demands, facilities for night care were established at Petosky Center by the State Committee on Day Care with War Chest funds. There was little real demand for this night care program and only 6 children, most of them presenting special problems, were receiving such care in November 1943. Consequently, the program was discontinued in December. However, consideration was at that time being given to the establishment of another night care center on an experimental basis with War Chest funds in the East Side area, one of the most congested areas in Detroit.

In December 1943 a resident center to serve children 5 full days per week was set up at Petosky Center in the former quarters of the night care program. No evaluation of the success of this new center, which is operated on an experimental basis with War Chest funds, has yet been made available.

8. School Lunch Programs

The Detroit public schools have been trying to extend their feeding program to the point where families would find it possible for their children to obtain lunches in all of the elementary schools in Detroit, and in this manner make available a kind of day care that is inexpensive and quite logical. This program has been carried out with the cooperation of the Food Distribution Administration.

9. Publicity Programs

The Publicity Committee of the Wayne County Committee on Day Care has attempted for many months to secure the services of a full-time publicity person. Recently it succeeded in obtaining valuable assistance from the Automotive Council for War Production which has made available the services of a member of its staff who is responsible for publicity.

A small illustrated folder developed by the Automotive Council explaining the advantages of nursery school care has been sent to all war plants for distribution to women workers. The folder, which carries no credit line for the Automotive Council, is available to all other community groups at cost, \$5.90 per thousand. With an enclosed reply post card it can be so used that it can serve the specific purpose of any locality or organization.

Local newspapers have been stimulated to use feature sections, daily serials or editorials on the general utilization and promotion of adequate Child Care Services. Radio announcements and movie trailers will be developed where and if possible.

10. State Plan

Recently a state plan for the provision of complete child care services, including informational and counselling service, foster home care and group care, has been developed by the State Day Care Committee. The proposed budget for Detroit, according to this plan, is \$35,450. The state would provide \$30,450 for salary and travel expenses of the staff. The local community would provide the office, office maintenance, equipment and supplies at an estimated cost of \$5,000. The proposed staff would include the present counselling staff, and three additional workers for home finding and supervision.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

F. Recreation

1. Definition of Sub-Areas

For the purposes of a report on recreation, it seems advisable to divide the Detroit areas as follows:

- a. Greater Detroit Area, including Detroit, Hamtramck, and Highland Park.
- b. Southern Macomb Area, including Warren Township, East Detroit, St. Clair Shores, Roseville, Fraser and Mt. Clemens.
- c. Southern Oakland Area, including Ferndale, Hazel Park, Royal Oak, Birmingham.
- d. City of Dearborn.
- e. Down River Area, including River Rouge, Ecorse, Allen Park, Melvindale, Lincoln Park, Wyandotte, Riverview, Trenton and Taylor Township.
- f. Willow Run Area subdivided into:
 - (1) Wayne County Section including the incorporated villages and cities of Inkster, Garden City, Wayne, Belleville and Plymouth, and the following townships: Dearborn, Nankin, Romulus, Canton, Sumpter and Van Buren.
 - (2) Washtenaw County Area including Ypsilanti, Ypsilanti Township and Ann Arbor.

The most serious recreation problems developed first in Warren Township in the Southern Macomb County area in the winter of 1941; second in the Wayne County Section of the Willow Run area and in Taylor Township in the Down River area in the fall of 1941; and third in the Ypsilanti and Ypsilanti Township section nearest the Bomber Plant in the winter of 1942.

Less serious problems developed first in the rest of the Southern Macomb County area and in the Hazel Park section of the Southern Oakland County area in the winter of 1941; and second in the Down River area cities in the spring of 1942. The problem is less serious in this latter area.

The recreation problems are much less serious in the rest of the sections and areas although there are still urgent needs for facilities and services in parts of Detroit and in other portions of the entire area.

The Recreation Division, CWS, was forced to concentrate first on Warren Township in the spring of 1941, then on the Wayne County section of the Willow Run area, and finally on Ypsilanti in the Washtenaw County section of the Willow Run area. Much less attention has been given to other sections of the area so that information is not uniformly complete for all sections.

The sections in which the Recreation Division concentrated first were those with extremely limited leadership, facilities and resources and yet with enough community consciousness to make community organization work effective. Warren Township was treated as a unit. The villages and cities of Inkster, Garden City, Wayne, Belleville and Ypsilanti were given considerable individual attention. Less attention was given to the unincorporated communities in Dearborn, Romulus and Taylor Township and very little attention was given to the rest of the area.

Nearly all of the cities outside of those listed above—such as Detroit, Hamtramck, Highland Park, the Oakland County cities and the Down River cities—have well organized recreation departments and well organized community leadership so that they could be expected to meet their needs or at least work out their own plans.

2. Defense Recreation Committees

Defense Recreation Committees have been organized in the following communities and cities by the Recreation Division, CWS: Warren Township (combining five communities), Wayne, Inkster, Garden City, Belleville, Romulus, Ypsilanti, and Mt. Clemens.

Detroit, Highland Park and other cities in the area have Defense Recreation Committees similar to those organized with the assistance of the Recreation Division.

Coordinating Defense Recreation Committees were organized for Wayne County and Washtenaw County. Later an over-all coordinating committee for the four counties in the Detroit area was organized.

These committees, under the auspices of the local defense councils, have assumed responsibility for surveying existing resources, determining needs, and taking necessary action to provide needed recreation facilities and services. The Wayne County and the Highland Park Committees have prepared directories of recreation facilities.

3. Facilities and Services

a. Southern Macomb Area

Warren Township. There was in-migration into Warren Township even before the defense program. This was greatly accelerated when the defense program started. All facilities and resources were swamped. There was practically no community leadership and no community organization.

Facilities in 1941 in the 6-mile square township consisted of 1 theater, 1 bowling alley, 2 very small school gymnasiums, small school playgrounds, a park and several small privately owned dance halls.

A Defense Recreation Committee was organized, needs were studied and applications were made to the FWA for five Federal recreation buildings. Three were approved and built by the Army in December 1941 (see Table XXIV). The USO furnished a staff and operating funds for programs in the buildings.

A 500 unit public housing project is located in Center Line within a few blocks of the Federal recreation building. The USO supplements recreation services of the housing project, and the Defense Recreation Committee has assisted the project in planning and developing its program for tenants.

The USO-NCCS was designated to operate the Federal recreation building program in Center Line, the USO-YMCA, the one in Van Dyke and the USO-YMCA, the one in Fitzgerald.

Table XXIV

Completed Federal Recreation Buildings
Detroit Labor Market Area
December 21, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Operating Agency</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>Status</u>
Van Dyke, Warren Township	20-150	USO-YMCA	D	Dedicated 2/42
Fitzgerald, Warren Township	20-147	USO-YMCA	D	Dedicated 2/42
Center Line, Warren Township	20-157	USO-NCCS	A	Dedicated 2/42
Mt. Clemens	20-138	USO-NCCS	D	Dedicated 2/42

The Defense Recreation Committee's first project was the raising of funds and the organizing of a summer playground program. Eight playgrounds were opened in the summer of 1941 under the direction of a full-time paid staff.

The Defense Recreation Committee petitioned the Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit, which had branch offices in other suburban areas, to set up a branch in Warren Township. This was accepted, a full-time secretary was employed, and the Defense Recreation Committee agreed to serve as the recreation Section of this branch council.

The village of Warren and the southeastern corner of Warren Township still are without facilities in which an indoor program can be carried on.

It was apparent that the towns to the east of Warren Township including East Detroit, Roseville and Fraser needed assistance, but as they had some facilities and leadership and their needs were not quite as serious, little attention was given to them. They still need assistance in community organization.

Mt. Clemens to the northeast of Warren Township has had some immigration, particularly in the southern fringe of the city. However, the

city's facilities are fairly adequate having excellent school gyms, auditoriums, a pool, some church facilities, 2 theaters, 3 bowling centers with 28 alleys, 4 pool and billiard halls with 20 tables, a roller skating rink and accommodations for dancing in hotels. There is a public recreation department with a part-time director. The city should extend its program to use facilities to capacity. A play field is needed on the southern edge of the city. The principal problem in Mt. Clemens was one of service men coming in from Selfridge Field. This is discussed on page 9.

b. Willow Run Area

(1) Wayne County Section. There was in-migration into this area for years. It was greatly accelerated with the beginning of the defense program, and people filled in and around the villages and cities of Inkster, Wayne and Garden City and in the open areas in Dearborn, Nankin and Romulus Townships. The movement extended to a lesser degree into Belleville and the western townships of Wayne County.

There were practically no facilities or resources or community organization in this area except in Plymouth which was not seriously affected and in Wayne which was very seriously affected but which had a community fund and a public recreation program with a full-time director. The present population of this area is not known but assuming it to be over 75,000, which is a conservative estimate, the lack of facilities is obvious from the report of only 3 gyms, 2 theaters, 3 bowling alleys and 75 taverns and liquor serving establishments in the seriously affected area.

Inkster had no indoor facilities except a small pool room, no theater, bowling alleys, church facilities or meeting rooms, even in the schools. During 1943, a small cafeteria was built on the site of Lincoln School which could at times be used for recreation, and a machine shop building without machines was made available for recreation. Both of these are in the Negro section. There is a park with space for games and a rough play field in the Negro section of the village.

Defense Recreation Committees were organized in both the white and Negro sections, and a coordinating committee is now being organized. The Negro Defense Recreation Committee organized a small program on the play field and in the shop. It is proposed to make application for two Federal recreation buildings and maintenance and operation funds to operate public recreation programs in this village.

The public housing project for Negroes will include community facilities which will be available for recreation, but these will be inadequate to serve the community outside the project. It is proposed that the FPH and FWA recreation programs be integrated into one community operation.

Garden City has practically no recreation facilities. Not one of the six schools has a gymnasium or assembly room of any kind. There are small play grounds around the schools but no play fields, no baseball or softball diamonds, no football fields, no parks. There is 1 small theater (720 seats), 1 pool hall, several taverns, an ice skating rink, and a club hall owned and operated by a political-social club. The 7 churches have no recreation facilities.

The Defense Recreation Committee, which was organized in late spring of 1942, started a small program in the summer of 1942 with an appropriation of \$1,400 from the city. They built a play field for a summer program and used a two-room abandoned school through the fall and winter. They employ a part-time leader for adult activities only. The WPA in 1942 conducted an active program for children which was abandoned when WPA was liquidated. The Federal building approved on December 22, 1943 for construction by the PBA will accommodate meetings, dances, and social, club, and hobby activities.

Wayne has the most active recreation program of any community in the entire Willow Run area. Recreation facilities as of October 1943 consisted of 1 theater seating 882, 1 pool hall with 5 or 6 tables, 2 bowling centers with 18 alleys, 4 taverns, 1 county library, 2 gyms, 10 churches, (2 with small basement rooms), and county and village parks and play grounds. All facilities are used to capacity and are inadequate. There are Boy and Girl Scout programs. Nearest facilities are in Dearborn which is 11 miles away.

The FPMA is constructing minimum standard community facilities in their projects, but these are designed to serve only the residents of the projects who will depend upon the established village for additional facilities.

The Public Recreation Commission has a full-time director who will operate the Federal recreation building which was approved for construction by the PBA on December 22, 1943. The maintenance and operation funds of this Commission will have to be supplemented in order to expand the program. An FWA War Public Service application is being prepared. The program will include social activities for men and women, youth and children; dances; sings; parties, meetings; active and quiet games; discussion; and club and hobby group activities such as choruses and orchestras.

There is a Wayne Recreation Council which sponsors a "Youth Village" and has developed some outdoor recreation facilities.

Belleville has 1 theater, 1 bowling center with 8 alleys, 1 billiard and pool hall, a public park on an island in the lake, a small Masonic Hall, and a high school gymnasium. The small Federal recreation building proposed would provide places for meetings, and social, club, and hobby activities. No building in the village is available for rent.

Townships and Unorganized Communities. There are dozens of new communities of homes and trailers throughout the Willow Run Area occupied by war workers. They range in size from a few dozen to hundreds of units. The townships in Wayne County affected most by this influx of people are Dearborn, Taylor, Nankin, Van Buren, Romulus, Sumpter and Canton.

These communities are generally without utilities or facilities. Many of them are considerable distances from facilities that are already overcrowded. Most of the people are apparently not used to this kind of living and are being seriously affected in morale.

It is not practical to develop community recreation programs on the same basis as recommended for the incorporated cities and villages. Few of the communities are large enough to justify an autonomous organization for program.

The "Willow Run Area Plan" for recreation, which is described in full on page 72 recommends for townships and unorganized communities in this area:

1. "That the county governments or the county boards of education sponsor and administer programs in the townships.
2. "That small temporary recreation buildings be built in the three largest unorganized communities to provide places for meetings, social, club, and hobby activities. These communities are:
 - a. Southeast corner of Dearborn Township to serve about 5,000 people in that area, extending into the northeast corner of Taylor Township.
 - b. Northeast corner of Dearborn Township in the vicinity of the Brainard School at Ford and Gulley Roads to serve about 3,000 people,
 - c. Romulus, in the eastern section where Negroes live.
3. "That a play field started by WPA in Romulus be completed.
4. "That a director and several activity leaders with secretarial help be employed with funds for part-time help in all of the larger communities which cannot pay for their own.
5. "That some funds be provided to be allocated to supplement funds locally raised to start and operate recreation programs."

(2) Washtenaw County Section

Ypsilanti has experienced a very heavy in-migration which has to some extent confused the community leaders. Facilities are fairly adequate except for one building needed for a Negro community center. Existing facilities include 2 theaters, 2 bowling alleys, school gyms and auditoriums, a swimming pool, 5 assembly halls and a community center (white). There are two play fields and five parks.

The Defense Recreation Committee, organized in October 1942, made a study of facilities, resources and needs. It found that there was serious need to supplement local funds for the support of the Carver Community Center for Negroes, Gilbert House (the white community center), and the City Recreation Department which is limited by a 15 mill limitation. Recommendations of this committee included the addition of play fields in the southwest (Negro) and southeast sections of the city, the grading and filling

of some existing play fields, and the scheduling of gyms for use by war workers. Since this study was made, the Carver Community Center has lost its building. Present plans include an application to the FWA for a Federal recreation building in the Negro section and maintenance and operation funds for the City Recreation Department for the operation of that facility. The committee secured the release of the City Recreation Director from class work to give full time to coaching and the public recreation program.

Ypsilanti Township includes several unincorporated communities such as Lay Gardens and Rawsonville where several thousand war workers and their families live under deplorable conditions. There are no facilities in these communities. The very large public housing projects provide community facilities for tenants, but these are not adequate to serve non-residents. This section needs a Federal recreation building.

In May 1943, the Willow Run Community Council, the Unitarian Church, the Coordinating Committee of the Wayne and Washtenaw Defense Recreation Committee, and the UAW-CIO formed the Willow Run Area Recreation Project, Inc. They now have a staff of three persons who have helped the FPHA organize recreation programs in connection with their housing projects and have endeavored to develop a recreation program in the Lay Garden area.

Ann Arbor has only recently become seriously affected by the in-migration of war workers. The city has excellent joint planning by the Park Department and the Board of Education and has the following facilities: many children's play grounds, many play fields, a municipal golf course, a municipal bathing beach, ice skating facilities, an outdoor band and dramatic shell, a lighted soft ball field, 8 school gymnasiums, 8 school auditoriums, 4 school game rooms, a good adult education and recreation program, a good summer playground program, YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Dunbar Center. It has also the usual commercial recreation facilities for a city of its size.

There are parts of the rest of Washtenaw County that are more or less seriously affected by in-migration. These have few facilities and little community organization. The Washtenaw County Defense Recreation Committee is endeavoring to assist these scattered communities.

It is proposed that the county or some other area-wide agency make application to the FWA for maintenance and operation funds to set up and operate an area program in whatever facilities are available.

c. Down River Area

Taylor Township has received a large number of in-migrants who form scattered unincorporated communities. There are practically no facilities--no theater, no bowling alley, no meeting places except in the churches. The Executive Secretary of the Down River Branch of the Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit is giving some time to this section and has developed some community organization. Needs are not known. People are scattered and probably the county-wide organization for recreation program proposed for the Wayne County section of the Willow Run area should be extended to include this township.

Down River cities have only recently been seriously affected by in-migration. Up until recently, facilities have been fairly adequate and the community organization strong enough to take care of the situation without outside assistance. However, the proposed importation of large numbers of Mexican laborers by the WMC will undoubtedly present special recreation problems. Several of the cities have public recreation departments and programs.

d. Southern Oakland Area

Hazel Park, a small community in the southeast corner nearest to Warren Township, is the only section of this county that is known to be very seriously affected by in-migration. Facilities are not adequate and community organization assistance is needed. No help has been given this community because the need was less serious than those of Warren Township and the Willow Run area. Specific facility and service needs are not known.

The other cities of Oakland County have fairly adequate facilities and strong community organizations. Several of them have public recreation departments.

e. Dearborn

Dearborn has adequate facilities and a very strong public recreation program which will probably be able to meet the needs of the large number of in-migrants.

f. Greater Detroit Area

The facilities of Detroit, Highland Park and Hamtramck are not adequate to meet the needs of the growing population; there are sections of these cities where the facilities are quite inadequate. All three cities have very strong community organizations, public recreation departments and private recreation agencies. It is not thought that Federal assistance will be needed to provide facilities or operating funds for the planned extended program. Existing agencies have already made considerable extension of programs to meet war needs and plans are being made to extend facilities and services still further to meet other needs.

During April and May 1943, the Committee on Recreation in Wartime, which is the official defense recreation committee for Wayne County, held a Recreation Training Institute for War Workers. This Institute, which was attended by 183 interested war workers and volunteer leaders, did much to stimulate interest in recreation problems in the entire Detroit area.

4. Facilities and Program in Public Housing Projects

The FPFA policy allows minimum standard recreation facilities in public housing projects constructed by the FPFA. These facilities, however, are generally only sufficient for tenants and cannot be used permanently by neighboring people, although they may be used temporarily provided tenants do not use them to capacity.

The FPFA is cooperating with other agencies in integrating its recreation programs with those of the community. Also the FPFA wants assistance from the communities in furnishing equipment and leadership beyond what it can furnish. However, except in the larger, well organized communities like the city of Detroit, the communities cannot give financial assistance to the projects. This is particularly true of the small communities in the Willow Run area. Some leadership in FPFA recreation projects is being obtained from the CIO, the University of Michigan, the Michigan State Normal College, and the Willow Run Area Recreation Project, Inc.

5. Facilities and Program in Schools

The serious overcrowding of most of the schools in the Detroit area, the requirement that the schools be operated on double sessions before enlargement by Federal funds is permitted, and the shortage of teachers all tend to limit the availability of schools for recreation purposes. Nevertheless, many schools throughout the area are open for social and recreational uses after school hours, and many high schools are used by Catholic and Protestants alike for church services, no other buildings being available. In the city of Detroit, the Department of Parks and Recreation uses a large proportion of the city's schools (including their gymnasiums, and pools, auditoriums, music and art rooms, and libraries) for evening recreation programs. And recently the Wayne County School Superintendents' Association agreed that the school facilities of out-county communities should be made available for evening programs. The American Legion in Wayne County has started mobilizing its county posts and women's auxiliary units to provide leadership and initiate programs in the schools.

6. Facilities and Program of Churches

The recreation program and facilities of churches varies widely. Some churches have elaborate facilities and extensive programs and others have neither. For the most part, the churches in the outlying areas where the need is the greatest have very meager facilities and programs.

The Detroit Council of Churches in 1942 developed a program for service men and new communities in the city of Detroit, the southern part of Macomb County and out-Wayne about as far as Wayne. Their plan was to provide some kind of religious service for service men in various training schools and USO centers, and for persons in trailer camps and new communities. Previous to this coordinated plan, several denominations affiliated with the Council had employed men to go into the area. The Lutheran churches, which are not affiliated with the Council, have also sent men into the area.

Recently the Detroit Council of Churches completed a sample survey of youth activities of 20 churches in the city of Detroit. This survey revealed such week-end activities as play groups, Scout troops, Campfire Girls, music and hobby groups. Lack of adequate and trained leadership prevents expansion of this program.

In the summer of 1943, the State Council of Churches designated the Baptist Church to represent the affiliated denominations in the Lay Gardens area of the Willow Run area. Actively cooperating in the proposed plan are the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Baptists and other minor sectarian groups. This group is now constructing a non-sectarian community church in this area. The church will seat about 200 and will have a full basement for social use. With the cooperation of the Willow Run Community Council, the Washtenaw County Defense Recreation Committee, and the Recreation Director of the Washtenaw and Wayne County Coordinating Committee, the proposed building will be used throughout the week by the community for social and recreational purposes.

The Unitarian Service Committee is also actively concerned with recreation problems in the Willow Run area. In May 1943, they joined with the UAW-CIO, the Willow Run Community Council and the Coordinating Committee of the Wayne and Washtenaw County Defense Recreation Commission in establishing the Willow Run Area Recreation Project, Inc. to administer and operate a recreation service for the Willow Run area and supervise the work of the two recreation directors employed.

7. Industrial Recreation

Although very little information is available to the CWS as to recreation programs sponsored and conducted by industry in the Detroit area, there are undoubtedly many such programs, and some are undoubtedly quite comprehensive. For example, Chrysler Corporation's recreation program includes the following: 300 softball teams, an 8 team baseball league, golf leagues, 702 bowling teams, gun clubs, a camera club, a junior craftsman school, a soccer club, a male choir of 200 voices, a summer camp for underprivileged children, a baseball school for the sons of employees and the "Chrysler Boys Tours".

The Tank Automotive Center employing several thousand in Detroit is known to have a full-time recreation director and an extensive program.

8. Facilities and Program of Organized Labor

The International Recreation Director of UAW-CIO is located in Detroit and organizes and supervises an extensive recreation program. Local 50 of UAW-CIO, representing Willow Run Bomber Plant employees, has a full-time recreation director who gives considerable time to organizing and conducting bowling and softball leagues for members throughout the area. This local organization has a large hall and considerable equipment for boxing, dancing, etc. in Ypsilanti. Probably many local organizations similarly have their own facilities and programs. Some organized labor leaders have taken the attitude that recreation is an important service for their members. In some instances, they have worked to provide facilities and programs in residential communities as well as at their headquarters.

9. Proposed Plans for Recreation

a. Detroit Area Plan

The Coordinating Committee of the Wayne and Washtenaw County Defense Recreation Committee, working with the Recreation Division, CWS, developed in the spring of 1943 a "Willow Run Area Plan" for recreation. This Area Plan recommended:

- (1) That temporary facilities be built from Federal funds for the following communities:

*Wayne	Romulus
*Inkster	Southeastern Dearborn Township
*Garden City	Northeastern Dearborn Township
Belleville	Ypsilanti

*Applications for Federal recreation buildings in these three communities were recommended for approval by the Recreation Division, CWS, early in 1942 and were disapproved as not eligible because for industrial workers only. New applications for buildings in Wayne and Garden City were filed in November 1943 and approved by the FWA on December 22, 1943 for construction by the PBA as soon as Lanham funds are available.

- (2) That maintenance and operation funds from the Federal Government be granted to assist in the development of programs in the following villages, cities, and townships:

Ypsilanti	Garden City
Wayne	Belleville
Inkster	Townships of Wayne and Washtenaw Counties

- (3) That the cities and villages administer their own recreation programs through public recreation departments of the local government.
- (4) That the county governments of Wayne and Washtenaw Counties or the county boards of education set up recreation field staffs to serve the unincorporated communities in the townships.

This Area Plan is for current needs only and indicated that other applications for projects would be prepared as needed.

b. Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority Plan

The Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority has formulated its own plan to develop parks, play fields and picnic grounds on the North Shore of the Belleville Lakes two miles from the Willow Run Bomber Plant. The Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority believes this project to be essential to the war effort in that it would serve people within a 10-15 mile radius and would constitute the only area outdoor facility for war workers in this area. The Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority has run into difficulty from opposition by a few property owners whose property would be taken over.

A gigantic State project to acquire 100,000 acres of woodland within easy reach of Detroit for recreational purposes is currently under consideration by the State Legislature. The project would tie in with the plans of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority. The area would be developed for week-end camping and would include nature trails, parks, swimming pools, horseback riding trails and some hunting areas.

c. Wayne County Facilities Needs

The Wayne County Committee on Recreation in Wartime, with the cooperation of the Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit and the Department of Parks and Recreation, recently made a quick estimate of facilities needs in Detroit and Wayne County. They are proceeding to study this estimate more carefully so as to be in a position to recommend specific facilities when the occasion arises. They believe there is need for more facilities in the city of Detroit, and that there are several sections of the city which need special attention regarding organization of resources, facilities and programs. The Recreation Division, CWS, is keeping in contact with the local agencies and committees which are working on this matter.

10. Problems and Services for Service Men

The problem of providing recreation for service men has been met quite satisfactorily on the whole.

a. Southern Macomb Area

Selfridge Field was expanded early in the defense program and the number of men increased very substantially. A Selfridge Field Service Council was organized in February 1941 by the Chamber of Commerce at the request of the post chaplain to arrange recreation facilities and services for personnel at the camp. A Federal recreation building was provided for service men in the winter of 1942. The USO-NCCS was designated to operate the program in the building. The USO-Salvation Army remodeled an old hotel to provide rooms for families of service men visiting the city and also lounge, game rooms, snack bar, etc.

The increase in the number of Negroes at Selfridge Field early in 1943 presented social recreation as well as other problems in Mt.

Clemens, which has only about 200 Negro residents and has no recreation facilities for them except churches. By April 1943, there were several thousand Negroes at the Field. The Defense Recreation Committee found an abandoned night club fully equipped which they put into operation in a few weeks. The USO designated the Salvation Army to operate this Negro center. The Negro YWCA of Detroit also helps meet the need by holding weekly dances for the Negroes from Selfridge Field.

There are some service men stationed for training at the Chrysler Tank Plant in Warren Township. These men are served by the USO in the Federal recreation buildings in this area.

b. Greater Detroit Area

A local USO, that is, one supported by a grant-in-aid from the USO and not through designated agencies, has provided adequate facilities and programs for service men in the Detroit, Highland Park and Hamtramck area.

c. Dearborn

Dearborn's Defense Recreation Committee organized a Service Men's Center through its City Recreation Department to serve the men stationed at the Ford naval training school and those who come to Dearborn from the Wayne County Airport and other groups in the area.

d. Down River Area

The Down River cities participate in the Detroit program.

e. Willow Run Area

(1) Wayne County Section

The service men from the Wayne County Airport get to Wayne in fairly substantial numbers. The public recreation program there takes in these men as much as possible.

(2) Washtenaw County Section

Ypsilanti is visited by several thousand service men stationed at the Willow Run Bomber Plant. The USO-NCCS was designated to serve these men and is now endeavoring to provide a center for a program. Local organizations had carried on a program in the American Legion building and other available places until the number of men had increased to a point where facilities and resources were inadequate to meet the need.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

G. Welfare Services

1. General

There are in the Detroit area a great number and variety of public and private social agencies, most of them located in the urban centers. There are councils of social agencies, which coordinate the activities of these agencies, in Detroit, Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. The Detroit Council, which covers Metropolitan Detroit, has branches in Warren Township and Down River. These councils, particularly the Detroit Council, have provided much leadership in local planning to meet health, welfare and child care needs resulting from the war activities as well as long range needs. The war service programs of the defense councils in the area have been geared to the programs of the councils of social agencies and the services of the professional personnel of the councils have been utilized. Recently the Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit appointed a committee to make certain that the social work resources of the community, both public and private, are giving the best possible service to industrial workers.

Because of the many new problems in the Willow Run area, the Willow Run Community Council was formed in the spring of 1942 with representation from the three councils of social agencies in Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. A person has been employed full time by the Willow Run Community Council to organize health and welfare services in the area. Also, the Michigan Social Welfare Commission has placed a Child Welfare Services worker in Ypsilanti to give special attention to problems in the Willow Run-Ypsilanti area.

2. Family Security Committees

Two Family Security Committees have been established in the area—in Wayne County and in the Willow Run Area—to give special attention to the resources, public and private, for meeting general and specific needs for family security in relation to military and industrial developments; to plan coordination of such services; and to point up needs for new services or adjustments in existing services.

The Family Security Committee of Wayne County, which was established in February 1942, represents 22 major welfare and health services in the county. Some of its activities have included:

- a. Establishment in March 1942 of the Registrants Information Center at the Army Induction Center in Detroit. After demonstrating the need for this center, the Committee turned it over to the Servicemen's Bureau of the American Red Cross in July 1942.

- b. Experimentation in September 1942 with a limited number of draft boards to determine the extent to which medical and social investigation of potential inductees would be of benefit to the community and to the Army.
- c. Development of a plan for evacuation in the event of enemy action.

The Family Security Committee for the Willow Run Area was formed in May 1942 through the efforts of the Michigan Child Guidance Institute and the Michigan Clergymen's Committee for Delinquency Prevention, to coordinate the activities of public and private agencies serving the Willow Run area. The problem is complicated by the fact that this area is served by agencies from both Wayne and Washtenaw Counties.

3. Public Welfare Agencies

In each of the counties in this area, financial assistance and services are provided to needy persons through the County Bureaus of Social Aid which administer the Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Blind programs and the County Departments of Social Welfare which are responsible for general assistance. In Wayne County responsibility for general assistance is divided between the Detroit Department of Public Welfare which provides assistance to persons living within the city and the Wayne County Department of Welfare which serves the county outside of the city limits. The Detroit Department of Public Welfare operates a social service exchange which is utilized by the majority of the public and private agencies within Wayne County.

The County Bureaus of Social Aid within the Detroit area act as the agents of the Federal Government in the administration of Civilian War Assistance and assistance and services to enemy aliens and others affected by the restrictive action of the Federal Government. Under the Civilian War Assistance program, plans have been developed in each of the communities in the area to provide temporary assistance to persons in need as a result of enemy action, action to meet enemy action or the danger thereof.

The regulations of public assistance agencies have been revised to some extent to meet need resulting from the war and to assist incapacitated and aged recipients to obtain employment.

4. Emergency Welfare Services

Information on emergency welfare services is available to the CWS on only the city of Detroit. To meet locally the responsibilities in this field the Mayor of Detroit, through the local Defense Council, appointed an Emergency Welfare and Evacuation Committee. This committee was charged with developing and coordinating plans for the administration of social service and relief to Detroit citizens in distress as a result of enemy action. Detailed plans for the following emergency welfare services were developed in October 1942: Interviewing, information and referral services; provision of food, clothing, shelter and first aid; provision for moving furniture and other belongings; and payment for repair of homes.

5. Army Emergency Relief

In June 1943 Army Emergency Relief opened an office in the city of Detroit to provide emergency relief, medical care, loans, etc. for dependents of service men. Army Emergency Relief works closely with the American Red Cross Home Service Division.

6. Counselling Services

Considerable attention has been given locally to the need for more counselling services, particularly for newcomers to the Detroit area.

In February 1943 a war problem clinic was established in Detroit by the Detroit Times. War workers, service men, their relatives and friends are urged to present their problems to the Time's clinic which consists of 12 local authorities on health and welfare problems. Problems received by the newspaper are referred to the clinic for reply by the appropriate clinic member.

Other groups providing special counselling services are:

- a. Children's War Service (See page 57 in section on child care)
- b. Public libraries
- c. Unions, through special workers located in war plants to give information regarding community resources.

7. Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Early in 1943 the MMC in cooperation with a representative of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, U. S. Office of Education, established a Vocational Rehabilitation Committee in Detroit in an effort to expedite the retraining and employment of handicapped persons. Information concerning disabled persons under the care of social agencies was compiled and referred to the committee which reviewed the data and made referrals either to the U. S. Employment Service or to the Vocational Rehabilitation Service. As a result of the work of the committee approximately 900 persons were referred to the USES, 750 were referred to Vocational Rehabilitation Service and 483 were referred for further evaluation and study.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

H. Health and Hospitals

1. General

Considerable attention to health and hospital needs in the entire Detroit area, and particularly in the Willow Run area, has been given by Federal, State and local agencies and groups.

In December 1942 a "Health for Victory Conference" was held in Detroit. This conference stimulated interest in the health problems of the area.

In January 1943 Dr. Warner, Senior Surgeon, USPHS, began a survey of Willow Run health problems. To assist her in this undertaking, a Willow Run Area Health Committee, made up of persons appointed by the health committees of the Wayne and Washtenaw County Councils of Defense, was established. During this survey, which lasted several months, Dr. Warner not only collected facts on the health needs of the area but also, by working with the appropriate State and local authorities, took the necessary action to implement the provision of the facilities and services deemed necessary. The results are described in the following sections of this report.

In February 1943 a special conference of Federal, State and local persons concerned with health and welfare problems in the Willow Run area was held in Ann Arbor. Special attention was given at this conference to health and sanitation problems.

2. Hospitals

According to a statement by the U. S. Public Health Service in August 1943, there are approximately 7,992 general hospital beds in the entire Detroit area and the ratio of general hospital beds to population is approximately 3.5 per 1,000. The standard according to the USPHS is 4.5 general beds per 1,000 population but for the war emergency a maximum of 4 general beds per 1,000 population in the immediately built up portion of war centers and 2 beds per 1,000 for the surrounding rural trade areas has been established.

There are in the city of Detroit, according to a report by the USPHS in October 1943, a total of 7,101 general hospital beds available for civilian use. This includes 1,891 such beds in governmental hospitals. The average occupancy for the year 1942 was 82%. The comparable figure on average occupancy for Wayne County hospital facilities excluding those in the city of Detroit was 77%.

The existing hospital facilities in the area outside Greater Detroit are shown by sub-areas in Table XXV. Of those facilities classified as general, some are used for other types of care. Furthermore, it should be noted that the University Hospital in Ann Arbor draws patients from all over the State, taking care of State and county beneficiaries, as well as private patients sent in from various localities in the State, because of lack of hospital beds in those localities, and for special study and teaching purposes.

Table XXV
Hospital Facilities in the Detroit Labor Market Area
Exclusive of the Cities of Detroit, Highland Park and Hamtramck
December 1943

Location	Name of Hospital	No. of Beds	Type of Hospital	Ownership or Control
<u>Southern Macomb Area</u>				
Mt. Clemens	St. Josephs	110	General	Sisters of Charity
<u>Southern Oakland Area</u>				
Royal Oak		19		
Ferndale		14		
<u>Down River Area</u>				
Wyandotte	Wyandotte General	166	General	City
River Rouge	Sumby Memorial*	30	General	Sumby Memorial Hospital Association, non-profit
Dearborn	Dearborn Industrial	25	General	
Dearborn	Dearborn General	16	General	
<u>Willow Run Area</u>				
Plymouth	Plymouth	10	General	Private
Wayne	Parker Vincent	12	General	Two Physicians
Wayne	Wayne Clinic	11	General	Two Physicians
Wayne	Wayne General	32	General	
Eloise	Eloise Hospital	600**	General	County
Ypsilanti	Beyer Memorial	35***	General	City
Ann Arbor	University of Michigan	1,255****	General	University of Michigan
Ann Arbor	St. Joseph's Mary	210	General	Sisters of Mercy

- * For Negroes
- ** Excludes 9,600 beds for indigents some of whom are mental and chronic cases
- *** Excludes 3 beds for contagious cases
- **** Excludes 100 beds for tuberculosis cases

In view of the fact that the existing ratio of general hospital beds to population is approximately 3.5 general hospital beds per 1,000 population; that the average occupancy of non-governmental general hospitals in the city of Detroit proper during the year 1942 was 79%; and that there are, in the central portion of the city of Detroit proper, hospital facilities which are not being used to maximum capacity, the USPHS believes that there is not any urgent or immediate need for the construction of additional hospital facilities within the central portion of the city of Detroit.

The USPHS has indicated, however, that there is an urgent and war-connected need for additional hospital facilities in some suburban areas at some distance from the center of Detroit which were previously sparsely populated and contained relatively few hospital beds and which have recently experienced heavy in-migration as a result of the development of large war industries. The two principal areas in which heavy in-migration has resulted in the need for more hospital facilities are the Warren Township-Macomb area and the Willow Run area, particularly around Ypsilanti, Wayne and Inkster. In addition, both of the communities surrounded by the city of Detroit—Highland Park and Hamtramck—have need for additional hospital facilities and, as shown in Table XXVI, construction of such facilities with the aid of Federal funds has been recommended by the USPHS. The construction of a 100 bed addition to the Highland Park General Hospital was 70% complete as of December 11, 1943.

It may be seen from Table XXVI that a total of 401 beds have been recommended by the USPHS for construction in the Detroit area with Federal funds under the Lanham Act. Construction on 2 of the 4 projects, representing a total of 180 beds, is under way.

Table XXVI
Status of Hospital Facilities Recommended for Construction
in the Detroit Area With Lanham Act Funds
December 15, 1943

Location	Docket No.	Name of Hospital	No. of Beds	Status
Highland Park	20-906	Highland Park General	100	70% complete on 12/11/43.
Hamtramck	20-255	St. Francis	60	USPHS has recommended construction of a 60 bed addition to St. Francis Hospital through conversion and construction; or, preferably, construction of a new 100 bed hospital near Van Dyke and Eight Mile Road to serve Warren Twp. Area. Project unallotted, Class A.
Eloise	20-317	Peoples Community Hospital Ass'n.	86	USPHS has recommended remodeling of a building at Eloise Hospital into an 86 bed general hospital. Project unallotted and under study by FWA.
Ypsilanti	20-231	Ypsilanti Municipal	80-155	40% complete on 10/9/43. FWA is now considering ammentatory application for another 75 beds, bringing total to 155 beds. USPHS has recommended approval of total of 155 beds.

Warren Township-Macomb County Area. There is in this area an urgent need for the provision of additional hospital facilities for the heavy influx of defense workers who have located in this area as a result of the development of war industries in the general area of Van Dyke Avenue between Eight Mile and Twelve Mile Road. There are at the present time no hospital facilities in the Warren Township area, which has been dependent for hospitalization on hospitals located either in northeastern Detroit or in Mt. Clemens, 15 miles northeast. All the hospitals in this area which previous to the war carried the burden of hospitalization for this area have been overloaded by the large numbers of new population seeking hospitalization in this area. In order to provide additional hospital facilities to serve the area, it has been recommended that a 60 bed addition be constructed at the St. Francis Hospital at Hamtramck with Lanham Act funds. It appears, however, from architectural surveys of this hospital that the construction of an addition and the expansion of the facilities to serve such an addition would require nearly as much critical material as the construction of a new hospital. Consideration has been given, therefore, to the construction of a new hospital of approximately 100 beds to be located somewhere in the neighborhood of Van Dyke Avenue and Eight Mile Road which would be more advantageously located to serve defense workers in the industrial plants in this area than St. Francis or any of the existing hospitals in the area. In view of the immediate and urgent need for additional hospital facilities, the USPHS has recommended that approval be given for the construction of either an addition to St. Francis Hospital at Hamtramck or a new hospital of approximately 100 beds somewhere near Van Dyke Avenue and Eight Mile Road.

Meanwhile, an application has been filed with the WPB by a local physician for priorities for materials to construct with local funds a one-story, 20 bed general hospital in Warren Township. The District Office of the USPHS submitted its recommendation approving the project to the WPB on September 2, 1943. Construction of this hospital would help meet the need for additional hospital facilities in the Warren Township area.

Willow Run Area. There is an immediate and urgent need for hospital facilities in the Willow Run area in addition to the new 80 bed hospital under construction in Ypsilanti. The need is particularly acute in the area around Wayne and Inkster. The FWA is now considering a Federal grant for the construction of another 75 beds at the Ypsilanti Hospital in addition to the 80 beds now under construction. The USPHS has recommended approval of such a supplementary grant.

At Eloise between Wayne and Inkster is located the Eloise Hospital and Infirmary with a total of 10,200 beds including beds for mental and chronic cases. This hospital, which is not used to capacity, is owned by Wayne County. As recently as February 1943 admissions were limited to indigents even though in June 1942 the USPHS recommended that consideration be given to utilizing its facilities for pay patients so as to serve war workers in the area.

In 1942 the Peoples Community Hospital Association was formed for the purpose of securing hospital facilities for the area around Wayne and Inkster. It is incorporated as a non-profit association. This association has obtained permission of the Wayne County Board of Institutions to use a hospital building in the Eloise Hospital and convert it into a general hospital with a capacity of 86 adult beds. Very little remodeling will be necessary. Most of the equipment and many of the services, such as heat, laundry, X-ray, laboratory, operating room, food, and nursing service can be obtained from Eloise Hospital at a considerable saving. It will be necessary to install only obstetrical and nursery equipment. An application for Federal aid in the remodeling of these facilities has been filed with the FWA and another application for Federal funds for their maintenance and operation is in process. Every effort should be made to expedite these two applications.

In addition to the hospital facilities recommended by the USPHS for immediate construction, numerous other requests for Federal assistance have been filed but refused either as not essential to the war effort or as being less desirable than the facilities recommended for construction elsewhere. The following is a list of the hospitals which were interested in constructing additions or new hospitals but which were refused:

Detroit Receiving Hospital
Delray General Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital
Down River Hospital Association (new hospital)
Wayne General Hospital
City Hospital in Plymouth (new hospital)

In this connection it should be noted that at the beginning of the war program it was estimated by the USPHS and also by other interested agencies, that the demand for additional hospital care and facilities would be much greater than actually materialized. The factors expected to increase the demand for hospital care were: group insurance, improved economic conditions and a greater number of obstetrical cases cared for in hospitals. Although these factors did and still do operate, they are offset to a large extent by a decrease in the amount of elective surgery. This is particularly true in the Down River area which no longer has a critical hospital shortage. The additional facilities first thought to be needed in this portion of the Detroit area are no longer considered justified. It was, therefore, necessary to reduce the number and size of the hospital buildings or additions which were finally recommended for construction with Federal assistance.

One of the greatest problems of the hospitals at present is the personnel shortage. The Health Council of Metropolitan Detroit, in cooperation with the Detroit District Hospital Council, is now undertaking a study to determine the extent of personnel needs and shortages on professional, clerical and maintenance levels.

3. Infirmaries in Public Housing Projects

On May 24, 1943, the Willow Lodge Infirmary was open to receive patients from Willow Lodge and from Willow Court. The infirmary has a capacity of 46 beds. Purpose of the infirmary is to give nursing care to ill patients who are suffering from such illness as would ordinarily be cared for in their own homes. The infirmary is not prepared to accept maternity cases nor major surgical cases. The staff at the infirmary consists of a charge nurse, three staff nurses, and four nurses' aides. Out patient hours have been established at the infirmary to meet the needs of the three shifts from the plant. At such time, routine care of cases not requiring bed care can be seen and treated.

There is no provision for medical service at the infirmary. Medical care is rendered on a patient-physician basis--the patient engaging a physician of his choice. The infirmary is open to all physicians for the care of patients suffering from illnesses that can be served within the limits of the facilities of the infirmary.

In June 1943 plans were under way for the construction of additional facilities at the infirmary which would include a 12 bed isolation unit, rather than the existing 4 bed unit. Also, plans were being formulated to extend the services of the infirmary to tenants in the housing projects other than dormitory and war apartments.

In June 1943 a 6-bed infirmary was under construction in the Federal Public Housing Project at Wayne. This infirmary was to be manned by a nurse and two or three nurses' aides. It was contemplated that it would be ready for operation about September 15.

The infirmary at Willow Lodge with the contemplated addition will afford facilities for the care of such illnesses as was provided in the original intent for the use of the infirmary. A small 6-bed infirmary at the Wayne Federal Housing Project will take care of the immediate needs in the Wayne area for infirmary services.

4. Nurses' Homes

Until recently the only application for Federal aid through Lanham funds for the construction of nurses' homes was by Mercy College Hospital in Detroit. This application, which was filed in 1941, was disapproved by both the USPHS and the FWA as not of much urgency and not likely to contribute much to war efforts in the near future.

Recently, however, with the increased demands for additional nurses and the development of the Cadet Nurses program, several new applications for nurses' homes have been filed and others may be filed. Three under consideration by the FWA at present are by the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, the St. Joseph's Hospital in Mt. Clemens, and the St. Francis Hospital in Hamtramck.

5. Health Centers

According to information available to the USPHS, only two applications have been filed for Federal aid in the construction or remodeling of health centers in the Detroit area.

One for a health clinic in Royal Oak to serve southern Oakland County has been approved by the USPHS and the FWA and a Federal grant of \$88,900 has been made. No information is available since June 7, 1943 when a report by the FWA indicated plans had been started. This project is urgently needed and should be expedited.

The other application, which requested Federal aid in the remodeling of two basement rooms of the Ypsilanti City Hall to house a venereal disease clinic, was disapproved by the USPHS in September 1941 because of the poor method of venereal disease control in operation in the city at that time.

The Wayne County Health Department recently informed the USPHS that it plans to apply for Lanham Act funds to construct a health center on the grounds of Eloise Hospital. On the basis of preliminary information the USPHS is of the opinion that approval should be given this application.

In addition to these construction projects, a physician in October 1942 filed a request for a Federal grant of nearly \$15,000 for payment of salaries for personnel of the Oakland County Health Mission. No such grant was ever made.

The foregoing are all projects requiring Federal assistance. In addition to these, an application for priorities for private construction has been submitted by the Health Commissioner of Inkster for materials to construct an office and clinic building at Inkster in order to furnish facilities for medical care and clinic space for the treatment of Negroes in this area. A recommendation concerning this project was made by the District Office of the USPHS to the Regional Director of the Priorities Division of the WPB in Detroit on February 18, 1943.

6. Medical, Nursing and Dental Care

According to "national yardsticks" established by the Washington office of Procurement and Assignment Service, the ratio of professional personnel to population should be 1 doctor to every 1,500-3,000 persons (average 1: 2,000-2,200) and 1 dentist to every 2,000-3,500 persons. No ratios have been established for nurses to date; in hospital service "adequate nursing service" is considered during peace times to be 1 nurse to 10 patients as an average.

As of October 1943 the USPHS analyzed the adequacy of medical, nursing and dental care in the Detroit area. For purposes of that analysis the area considered included all of Wayne County, eastern Washtenaw County (inclusive of Willow Run, Ypsilanti Township and Ypsilanti city), northern Monroe County, and southern portions of St. Clair, Macomb, and Oakland Counties. The analysis is presented below by sub-areas, omitting that for St. Clair and Monroe Counties, which are outside the area covered by this report.

a. Medical Care

(1) Wayne County

For analysis the county was divided into three areas as follows:

Area I--Detroit, Dearborn, Highland Park, Hamtramck, and the Grosse Pointe district. The ratio of doctors to population as of July 1, 1943 was 1 doctor to 1,320 people. It was anticipated by the USPHS in October that a few doctors will be taken from this area to meet the Michigan quota for the Armed Services. The Procurement and Assignment Service (P & AS) considers a ratio of 1 doctor to 1,800 "safe" in this district.

Area II--Down River area, consisting of River Rouge, Melvindale, Allen Park, Lincoln Park, Ecorse, Wyandotte, River View, Trenton, and the townships of Monguagon, Grosse Isle, and Brownstown. The ratio of doctors to population was 1 M.D. to 3,006 people. Relocations of doctors have been effected during the last six months in River Rouge, Trenton, Lincoln Park, Wyandotte, and Allen Park. The ratio in October was 1 M.D. to about 2,500 people. The area is being closely observed by the Wayne County Procurement and Assignment sub-committee.

Area III--Western Wayne County exclusive of areas I and II. The ratio of doctors to population until recently was 1 M.D. to 4,704 people. Relocations have been effected in Northville, Inkster, Wayne, Highland Park, Royal Oak, and Eight Mile Road, so that the ratio in October 1943 was about 1 M.D. to 3,200 people. The Wayne County P & A Committee is now processing additional relocations for this winter in an effort to reduce the ratio to about 1 M.D. to 2,900 or 3,000 people. The ratio for the area "pre-war" was 1 M.D. to 2,770 people.

(2) Washtenaw County

The area representing the eastern section of the county, inclusive of Ypsilanti Township, the city of Ypsilanti, and Willow Run as of July 1, 1943 had a ratio of 1 M.D. to 3,144 people. Two additional relocations are now being processed--one for Willow Run and one for the city of Ypsilanti--which will reduce the ratio to about 1 M.D. to about 2,950 people. It is considered by the Washtenaw County P & A Committee and the State P & A Committee that with the availability of additional medical services in Ann Arbor and Detroit (experience indicates that some of the people at Willow Run seek medical care in these cities or return to their "home town" doctors) this ratio provides satisfactory coverage. The situation is being observed closely by the P & A committees and if need is indicated other relocations will be made.

(3) Macomb County

No medical care shortages have been reported in the southern portion of Macomb County except immediately in the vicinity adjacent to Wayne County. The recent relocation of two physicians on Eight Mile Road seems to have relieved the situation. One relocation has been effected at New Baltimore, relieving eastern Macomb County and southern St. Clair County.

(4) Oakland County

All doctors in Pontiac have been declared essential by the State P & AS. The southern end of the county reported medical care shortages early in 1943. Since that time, however, relocations have been effected in Ferndale, Royal Oak, and on Eight Mile Road, which seems to have relieved the situation for the present although the area is being closely observed by the P & AS.

b. Dental Care

The State P & AS for dentists in October 1943 reported adequate coverage on dental care in all areas covered in this report with the exception of Willow Run and Inkster. Relocation of at least one dentist for general practice for Willow Run was being processed, and the extension of a cooperative dental service now effective in Ypsilanti through the services of the Willow Run Community Council, State and local health departments, and the USPHS was being organized and was to be made effective about November 1. At Inkster, there was need of a colored dentist and the State P & AS was recruiting for a qualified Negro dentist for relocation in that area.

c. Nursing Care

The national shortage of "nurse power" is reflected in local shortages throughout the Detroit labor market area but definite figures as to need for personnel are not available. There are reports from hospitals, clinics, and health services indicating definite shortages of nursing personnel for all types of nursing services and it is known that some of the larger hospitals have had to close wings or wards to patients because of lack of nursing personnel. Efforts are being made through the WMC and State and local nursing organizations to determine local and State needs and an effort to increase the volume of available nurses is being made through the USPHS Cadet Nurse Corps, through recruitment of student nurses in hospitals other than those approved by the USPHS Cadet Nurse Corps Training Schools, and through local recruitment of nurses not otherwise employed in their professional field.

The Detroit Council on Community Nursing, performing locally the functions of the National Nursing Council for War Service, has aided the Red Cross in recruiting nurses for military service and in establishing a volunteer nurses' aide training program, has instituted refresher courses for retired nurses, and has carried on a recruiting campaign for student nurses in schools and on the radio.

7. Public Health Services

a. Wayne County. Wayne County at the beginning of the year had no health department. In April 1943, the County Board of Supervisors began considering the creation of a county health department. This action finally crystallized into the authorization for a county health unit and the appropriation of a budget to activate the unit and carry it until December 1, the end of the Wayne County fiscal year. This budget is based on an annual appropriation of about \$100,000. This newly organized unit was, in June, attempting to set up its central organization and to employ personnel for the headquarters staff, which includes a full-time health officer, assistant health officer, supervising nurse, and a basic staff of four nurses who will eventually serve as district supervising nurses; a sanitary engineer and assistant sanitary engineers who will also serve as supervising engineers throughout the county. The plan of organization further anticipated the setting up of at least four districts in Wayne County with a full-time health officer, a staff of public health nurses, sanitarians, and clerks in each district who will operate under the supervision and direction of the Wayne County Health Department. In October the USPHS reported that this full organization would not be complete before January 1, 1944.

The Wayne County Board of Supervisors was in October 1943 contemplating a survey to be conducted by the County Board of Health in cooperation with the Department of Social Welfare and the Collection Division of the County Auditor's Office. The purpose of the survey is to establish the most efficient and economical method of meeting the health needs of the county.

b. Macomb County. Macomb County does not have a health unit and despite efforts to organize a health department there is still no hope in the immediate future of welding public opinion, medical group and county board of supervisors into a unified effort to obtain adequate public health services. Therefore, the USPHS in January 1943 proposed to the State Health Department that Macomb County be declared an emergency area and a county health unit adequately staffed be placed by the State Health Department in Macomb County to carry out the necessary functions in relation to public health protection. Public health services are urgently needed and further efforts should be made by the USPHS to see that some arrangement is made for their provision.

c. Oakland County. Oakland County has a health department with a full-time health officer but the health program of the county unit is not sufficiently complete to cover the needs. Efforts are being made by the USPHS to stimulate an expansion of the program.

d. Washtenaw County. The Washtenaw County Health Department was established on July 1, 1941. At the beginning of the year 1943 its personnel consisted of a full-time health officer, two sanitarians (one paid from USPHS funds), four staff nurses (one paid from USPHS funds, one by the city of Ypsilanti, and two by the Washtenaw County), one clerk. The program was of a generalized type with emphasis being placed on sanitation and communicable disease control. Total budget for the Health Department was about \$30,000 including funds from all sources--local, State, and Federal.

The Washtenaw County Health Department, through local, State, USPHS, and Children's Bureau resources, has now increased its budget, personnel, and program to include the following:

Personnel: Full-time health officer and director, one assistant health officer, one supervising nurse, two sanitarians, ten staff nurses, three clerks, and one half-time nutritionist.

Program: The program outline is of generalized character to include sanitation, infant and maternal welfare, health education, nutrition, communicable disease control including tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and bedside nursing services in the most congested areas. Special attention is being given to the needs of the communities in the Willow Run area and the health education program will be coordinated with the community activities program at Willow Lodge, Willow Court, and in Willow Run, and with the program of the Willow Run Community Association and other organizations in the various communities in the county.

Budget: Expansion of this program has been made possible through increases in county funds allotted to the Health Department; to a \$13,300 appropriation from the Governor's \$25,000 special fund allocated to the State Health Department for use in Washtenaw and Wayne County; approximately \$9,000 from Children's Bureau funds allocated to the State of Michigan Health Department. The total of this budget amounts to about \$55,000.

In June 1943 it was the plan of the Washtenaw County Health Department to establish headquarters for the assistant health officer at the health center to be erected at Willow Run Townsite. Also, two nurses were to be placed on full-time at Willow Run Townsite headquarters, and two additional nurses were to be placed in Ypsilanti to serve the eastern section of Ypsilanti Township and Willow Run. Also, one clerk was to be established at the health center at the Townsite.

(1) Ann Arbor

This city has a full-time health officer with a staff of seven persons: dairy inspector, sanitary inspector, meat inspector, plumbing inspector, bacteriologist, secretary and stenographer. There are also three nurses on the staff of the Community Fund who work indirectly through the Ann Arbor Health Department. The Health Department has a general health program. There is also a school health service in the Department of Education and a Nursing Bureau.

A venereal disease program is conducted by the City Health Department in cooperation with the city physician's office, with the city health officer doing the control work and the city physician providing the treatments. The Health Department has a small laboratory.

(2) Ypsilanti

This city has a part-time health department which operates under the jurisdiction of the County Health Department. Its personnel consists of a part-time health officer, a full-time nurse and a full-time sanitary officer. There is also a school nurse who coordinates her work with the Health Department. The Health Department includes programs for infant hygiene, maternal health, immunization, venereal disease and tuberculosis. The only treatment clinic in Ypsilanti is the venereal disease treatment clinic.

(3) Remainder of Washtenaw County

Reports from the USPHS and the Washtenaw County Health Department show that the other towns and townships of Washtenaw County have local health officers who operate under the jurisdiction of the County Health Department. Some of these men are physicians, but the majority are laymen.

8. Industrial Health

The Visiting Nurses Association in Detroit has inaugurated an industrial nursing program which makes nursing service available to all small industrial plants which do not employ full-time doctors or nurses. At the present time many plants in Detroit are using this service.

In an effort to protect the health and safety of the industrial worker, the UAW-CIO has established a Medical Research Institute. The program of the Institute includes examination of workers for guidance and placement, tuberculosis examination, industrial safety, and health and safety education. In almost a year during which the Institute has been in existence, 1,500 workers have been examined, with 5,000 repeat examinations.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

I. Sanitation

1. General

Extensive additions to existing sanitary facilities and construction of new facilities in the Detroit area have become necessary as war plants expanded, as the population of the region increased, and as war housing spread into peripheral areas. Since the impact of new industrial development was first concentrated in the Southern Macomb County area, it was here that the earliest sanitation projects were undertaken. More recently, activity has been centered in the Willow Run area because of the necessity of providing sanitary facilities for thousands of new public and private housing units already completed or under construction. The well-developed sanitary system of Greater Detroit has for the most part proved adequate for war-time needs.

The water facilities problem throughout the Detroit area is complicated by two factors: (1) inadequate ground or surface water supplies in Wayne, Macomb, and Washtenaw Counties and (2) the level terrain which makes surface drainage difficult. As a result, small communities in the area have been unable to obtain their own water supplies and have one by one requested the extension of Detroit city water to serve them. Since Detroit cannot finance extensions outside its own limits, adjacent communities have constructed small mains over long distances from the city to meet their immediate needs. The further extension of these small mains into township areas to serve small groups of homes has left most of the peripheral area of Detroit inadequately supplied with water and the victim of extremely low pressure. Such random installation of facilities to meet immediate local needs resulted largely from the lack of a unit or organization which could function in the manner of a sanitary or water supply district.

This situation, aggravated by the greatly increased demand created by war developments, led to the filing of numerous applications for Federal assistance in providing the necessary sanitary facilities, both for water supplies and sewage disposal. In Tables XXVII and XXVIII, the projects which have been completed and those which are in the process of construction are listed. This work had to be carried on without benefit of comprehensive sewerage or water supply plans. Only war-time needs were included, and these were not always fully met. Much remains to be done in the post war era to bring community facilities of this type to a level where they will more adequately meet community needs.

2. Greater Detroit Area

The Detroit waterworks system, which receives its water supply from the upper end of the Detroit River adjacent to Lake St. Clair, serves a large part of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties as well as the city itself. There are two water purification and main pumping plants in the Detroit system, the Waterworks Park Plant located on the Detroit River in

the eastern section of the city and the Springwells Plant located in the city of Dearborn adjacent to the northwest section of Detroit. There is also a reservoir in Highland Park. Extensions from the high level district of the Springwells Plant serve the most rapidly expanding sections of the entire Detroit area. It has therefore become necessary to increase both the pumping and purification facilities of the plant in order to meet increasing demands from the Oakland County and western Wayne County area. Water facilities needs in the northern section of the city, and in southern Macomb County will be met through expansion of the Highland Park Reservoir as indicated in Table XXVIII.

Detroit's sewage treatment facilities serve approximately the same area as the water system. Interceptors to convey sewage from many of the neighboring areas into the Detroit treatment plants have either been completed or are now under construction as indicated in Tables XXVII and XXVIII. In some areas where improper methods of sewage disposal constituted a hazard to the water supply, it was considered most economical to obtain water supplies from the city of Detroit and to leave the method of sewage disposal uncorrected.

3. Southern Macomb and Oakland Areas

Sewage from this areas has, in the past, been discharged either directly to Lake St. Clair through drainage ditches or to the lake via the Clinton River or Red Run. Since Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River are used as the source of public water supply for Mt. Clemens, Highland Park, and the city of Detroit, it was imperative that this situation be corrected. In June 1941, a summary of problems and developments in the Macomb-Oakland Industrial Defense Area indicated the most pressing problem to be that of sewage disposal. Consequently several projects were undertaken, as shown in Tables XXVII and XXVIII, to provide the necessary interceptors for carrying sewage from this area to the Detroit treatment plant through the connecting city interceptors and thus minimize pollution of the water supply.

Because of the early industrial and housing development in this area, lateral sewers and water mains to serve the Center Line war housing project and greatly expanded Warren Township have already been completed (see Table XXVII). The complete sewage disposal plan for the area includes these lateral sewers, other lateral sewers either under construction or to be constructed in Gratiot Township, Royal Oak Township and Ferndale, interceptor sewers in Macomb and Oakland Counties, and an interceptor sewer in Wayne County to provide the final link with the Detroit sewage treatment plant.

4. Down River Area

In February 1942, the USPHS reported that the supplying of water of satisfactory quality in the Down River area had become very difficult. Raw water was obtained from the Detroit River and treated in two municipally owned and one private treatment plants. According to USPHS standards, however, the high degree of pollution of the raw water, resulting from the emptying of sewage and industrial wastes into the Detroit River, made it unsuitable for treatment in the existing plants. The only practicable

Table XXVII
Completed FWA War Public Works
Sanitation Projects
December 15, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Southern Macomb Area</u> Warren Township	20-117	Sewer	Lateral sewers in most populated section of Warren Township to convey sewage to Nine Mile Drain.
Warren Township	20-118	Water	Water mains to serve growing Warren Township population; completed in September 1943.
Center Line	20-159	Water	Additions to existing water distribution system to serve new war housing project.
Center Line	20-160	Sewer	Construction of lateral sewers to serve individual dwellings.
Center Line	20-186	Sewer	Combination sewer addition.
Roseville	20-188	Sewer	Interceptor from Wayne County line to Martin Drain and 6,153 feet of 30-inch interceptor sewer on Dufflo Road from Martin Drain to Melvin Avenue.
Wayne County	20-161	Sewer	Interceptor sewer in Wayne County to connect interceptors in Macomb and Oakland counties and the Grosse Point area to the Detroit sewage treatment plant.
<u>Down River Area</u> Wayne County	20-302	Water	Extension of project 20-286 (Willow Run) to serve Down River area.
<u>Willow Run Area</u> Inkster	20-294	Sewer	Trunk line sewer connecting war housing with Wayne County interceptor.
Inkster	20-299	Sewer	60,000 feet of lateral sewers to serve new private housing.

Table XXVIII
Status of Active FWA War Public Works
Sanitation Projects
December 15, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description and Status</u>
<u>Greater Detroit Area</u>			
Detroit	20-185	Water	Installation of water mains to increase service in the northwest section of the city; 60% complete on 10/16/43.
Detroit	20-907	Water	Extension of project 20-185; beds advertised on 12/8/43.
Detroit	20-270	Water	Construction of a 750 pound chlorinator and a 50 m.g.d. pumping unit to increase capacity of Springwells Filtration Plant; 60% complete on 12/4/43.
Highland Park	20-310	Water	Lease of Highland Park Reservoir and construction of a complete pumping station to serve portion of city north of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile Road and the metropolitan area north of Detroit; 90 per cent complete on 8/28/43.
<u>Southern Macomb Area</u>			
Gratiot Township	20-265	Water	Extension of water supply system to provide fire fighting facilities; FWA, 10/11/43, stated project unallotted, under study.
Gratiot Township	20-266	Sewer	Installation of sanitary sewers in northern and southern sections of the township; FWA, 10/11/43, stated project unallotted, under study.
Roseville	20-323	Sewer	No description available; FWA, 11/15/43, stated allotment made on 10/30/43; work started on 12/7/43.

Table LVIII (Continued)
Status of Active FWA War Public Works
Sanitation Projects
December 15, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description and Status</u>
<u>Southern Oakland Area</u>			
Oakland County	20-167	Sewer	Sanitary sewers connecting eastern portion of Oakland County to the Detroit interceptor on Eight Mile Road; 80% complete on 11/13/43.
Royal Oak Township	20-305	Sewer	22,000 feet of lateral sanitary sewers and trunk combined sewers; plans approved 12/2/43 and priorities granted on 12/4/43.
Royal Oak Township	20-319	Water	No description available; FWA, 10/11/43, stated project unallotted, under study.
Ferndale	20-309	Sewer	1,700 feet of 66-inch sewer in Allen Avenue to supplement existing sewer system; 20% complete on 12/4/43.
Hazel Park	20-316	Sewer	No description available; FWA, 10/11/43, stated project unallotted, under study.
<u>Down River Area</u>			
Dearborn	20-278	Sewer	1,100 feet of 60-inch sewer connecting Dearborn East Side intercepting sewer to Detroit city interceptor to relieve overloaded East Side Sewage Treatment Plant and convey sewage from east Dearborn and Southfield section of Detroit to the Detroit treatment plant; AAB priority issued on 9/6/43 but FWA reported on 11/30 that rescission was recommended.

Table XLVIII (Continued)
Status of Active FIA War Public Works
Sanitation Projects
December 15, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Docket Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description and Status</u>
<u>Willow Run Area</u>			
Wayne County	20-286	Water	15,000 feet of 54-inch water main on Blesser Avenue to supply water to Michigan Avenue water main going west from Dearborn to Wayne; 90% complete on 11/27/43.
Wayne County	20-293	Water	12,000 feet of 42-inch water main on Michigan Avenue between Elm Street in Dearborn and Telegraph Road, and 32,000 feet of 36-inch water main on Michigan Avenue from Telegraph Road to Wayne Road in Wayne Village; 80% complete on 10/30/43.
Wayne-Inkster	20-274	Sewer	Outfall trunk sewer, lift station, and 600 feet of force main to convey sewage from public war housing across Rouge River to existing interceptor in Michigan Avenue; assigned to FPHA for construction in March 1943.
Nankin Township	20-279	Water	29,000 feet of water mains, hydrants, and other equipment; Federal grant approved on 12/1/43.
Ypsilanti	20-272	Water	Three wells equipped with low-service pumps; 60% complete on 11/13/43.
Willow Run	20-315	Water	Water survey by U.S. Geological Service and boring of test and observation wells; FWA reported that work would be started on 12/20/43.
Willow Run	20-321	Water	Water main for 5 sites in Ypsilanti Township, east of city limits; 80% complete on 12/11/43.

solution to the problem was to obtain water from Detroit. Project 20-286, as described in Table XXVIII, provides for extension of Detroit water mains to serve western Wayne County. An extension of this project, number 20-302, makes Detroit water available to the Down River area.

Two sewage treatment plants in the city of Dearborn serve the area, although some sewage is emptied, untreated, into the Rouge River. Because the East Side Plant is overloaded and does not provide full treatment, plans have been made through project 20-278 to convey sewage from east Dearborn and the Southfield section of Detroit to the Detroit treatment plant. The West Side Plant provides complete treatment and is considered adequate at present. However, the USPHS stated in February 1943 that it might become overloaded as a result of housing developments in Wayne and Inkster.

5. Willow Run Area

The Willow Run area can be divided into two separate sections according to the source of their water supply. That part of Wayne County adjoining the greater Detroit and Down River areas and including the villages of Garden City, Inkster, Wayne and Romulus, the townships of Dearborn, Taylor, Nankin and Romulus, Eloise County Hospital, and the Wayne County Airport is served by the Detroit city water supply system and will be referred to in this section as the Wayne-Inkster area. Ypsilanti city water serves both the eastern section of Washtenaw County and the extreme western part of Wayne County surrounding the Willow Run Plant; this portion of the area will be referred to here as the Ypsilanti-Bomber Plant area.

a. In the Wayne-Inkster area, there are few large industrial establishments, the most important water consumers being the Wayne County Airport and Eloise Hospital. Although most of the area has access to Detroit water, large sections of Taylor, Dearborn and Romulus Townships are not served by a public supply. In Taylor Township, wells provide an uncertain and frequently contaminated source of supply for more than half the population. Three 12-inch mains on Michigan Avenue bring Detroit water to Eloise Hospital. From that point, another 12-inch main carries the water to a large reservoir in the village of Wayne where it is pumped into the distribution system. From one of the lines approaching Eloise Hospital, an extension has been made to serve the airport as well as Romulus Village and Township. Through the construction of a larger main on Michigan Avenue, project 20-293, present service will be expanded to meet war-created needs, and service to many of the areas, now poorly supplied, will be improved.

This project is a part of the plan sponsored by the Wayne County Road Commissioners who have served for several years as the legally constituted instrument for providing water and sewer mains in Wayne County outside the corporate limits of any city or village. The Blesser Avenue water main, project 20-286, and the Down River extension, project 20-302, are included in their plan to provide water facilities for all of Wayne County.

The adequacy of sewer facilities varies throughout the Wayne-Inkster area. While most of Wayne Village is served by a 36-inch combined sewer built by the county, Nankin Township which surrounds the village was reported in March 1942 to be lacking in satisfactory sanitary facilities.

There are no sewers in the area and the wells which serve as the only source of water supply are, therefore, subject to contamination. This situation will be alleviated by the construction of project 20-279 which will provide a water supply system connected to that of the city of Detroit. In Taylor Township only a few residences are served by sewers, the prevailing method of disposal being by means of unsanitary pit privies. The city of Plymouth in northern Wayne County, on the other hand, has very few privies, since approximately 90% of the population is accessible to and connected to the city sewer system.

For the most part, the FPFA has provided lateral sewers necessary to serve its housing projects. According to established FHA procedure, private housing should be located only on sites already served by water and sewer lines. Because of the lack of suitable facilities in the village of Inkster, however, it was necessary to provide a project (number 20-299) for the installation of 60,000 feet of lateral sewers to serve new private housing. Project 20-274 is being constructed by FPFA with Lanham Act funds to transport sewage from the public war housing developments in both Wayne and Inkster to the Detroit city sewer system (see Table XXVIII).

In August 1943, the FPFA stated that if 750 additional public housing units are located in Inkster, sanitary sewers provided by project 20-294 (completed) will not be adequate for storm sewerage and that a new off-site sewer will be needed. It now appears that the 750 additional housing units will be located in the village of Inkster and a new project may therefore be anticipated.

b. The problem area in the Ypsilanti-Bomber Plant area consists of a small district made up of five subdivisions, two miles across at its widest point, and bounded by the city of Ypsilanti on the west, the new Federal housing projects (Townsite) on the east, and the Willow Run Bomber Plant on the southeast. Ypsilanti is served by modern water and sewage treatment plants; sanitary facilities have been constructed on the Federal housing project site; and the Bomber Plant has its own water and sewage treatment plants. At the time construction of the Bomber Plant was begun, all of the subdivisions were without municipal water supply, sewage disposal systems, garbage and refuse collection systems, storm sewer drainage, and other facilities necessary for the maintenance of health in urban areas. All had developed without the benefit of zoning or building regulations. A few dwellings were served with septic tanks, mostly ineffective, while others had privies, only a few of which could be called sanitary. Each dwelling had its own well located on the same small lot into which sewage was deposited. These wells were in most cases poorly constructed and only from 8 to 20 feet deep. Wells and privies on adjacent lots were located without regard for safe distances between installations. Garbage was burned, buried, fed to hogs on the premises, or thrown into the weeds on nearby vacant lots. All of these factors combined to produce a potentially dangerous health situation.

Construction of the Bomber Plant early in 1941 brought with it a large influx of population to this area. Facilities formerly used by one family are now being used by two or three. Because of priority restrictions, many substandard dwellings have been privately constructed; some of these

are "tarpaper shacks" and others are merely basements covered with tin roofs. In addition, the situation has been aggravated by the location of hundreds of privately owned trailers throughout Ypsilanti Township on property for which water or sewage facilities were already inadequate.

To control the aggravated sanitary situation and to protect the public health, the County Supervisors established the Washtenaw County Health Department on July 1, 1941. In a report prepared by the County Health Department in February 1943, certain steps were recommended to alleviate the existing problem. Their activity to date has been largely that of educating county residents in the construction of sanitary facilities and that of breaking up concentrations of trailers located in the most unsanitary areas.

A technical subcommittee of the Federal Coordinating Committee for the Willow Run area was formed in April 1943 to devise a program of action required to correct the deplorable sanitary conditions described. The subcommittee first considered the recommendations made in a USPHS report dated April 1, 1943. In this report, five essential steps were outlined: (1) drainage of the area, (2) making available a safe water supply, (3) collection and disposal of garbage, (4) development of a zoning scheme, and (5) concentration of the privately owned trailers in an area provided with sanitary facilities.

To assist the technical subcommittee in planning further action, the State Planning Commission made an exhaustive survey of the area between the Ypsilanti city limits and Ward Road and between Holmes Road and Tyler Road, the critical area previously described. After studying this report, the technical subcommittee in May 1943 agreed that the first requirement of the area was the preparation and submission of an application for Federal assistance in providing an adequate public water supply. The second most important need of the area was a garbage collecting and disposal service. The item of next importance was considered to be that of developing adequate surface drainage to remove surface water during periods of spring thaw and heavy rainfall. Need for a sewerage system was not considered to be essential because removal of shallow wells and the obtaining of a safe water supply would obviate the former health hazard. No further attention to the problem of privately owned trailers was considered necessary because of the development of an FPHA trailer park on the Townsite. Since the development of this facility, however, it has been demonstrated that owners of the trailers are reluctant to move to the public trailer park. Two law suits are currently pending to test the legal authority of the local units in enforcing an ordinance requiring the removal of privately owned trailers from substandard sites. Since Ypsilanti Township had already taken action to establish zoning and housing ordinances in accordance with State legislation, the matter of regulating the location of private housing appeared to be provided for.

Three sources of public water supply are available to the area: (1) the well supply of the FPHA Townsite; (2) the softened and chlorinated water supply serving the Bomber Plant, and (3) the softened and chlorinated supply of the city of Ypsilanti. During the construction of the Bomber Plant

a 12-inch cast iron water main was installed on Ecorse Road to supply Ypsilanti municipal water to the Plant. Since the Bomber Plant has been provided with its own water supply, this main has been maintained for emergency purposes only. While the Townsite water supply is conveniently located to one section of the problem area, the Ecorse Road main offers an excellent feeder main on which to build a distribution system for the remaining four sections. Because the available water supply facilities in Ypsilanti are inadequate for this increased demand, project 20-272 has been undertaken to provide three 12-inch wells equipped with low service pumps, enlargement of the water softening plant, and approximately 72,000 feet of 8 to 14-inch feeder main. In addition, project 20-321 will provide water mains for the five sites in the area. Responsibility for operating these distribution facilities will be delegated to the recently organized Ypsilanti Sanitary District.

At the last meeting of the technical subcommittee held on June 23, 1943, it was reported that Ypsilanti Township had agreed to the use of its water facilities and was working with the State FWA War Public Services representative on the development of a project for garbage collection service for the area. Subsequently, permission was obtained from the Ford Motor Company to tap the 12-inch main between the Bomber Plant and the city of Ypsilanti and the FPHM agreed to permit the use of the 8-inch water main serving the Townsite dormitories. In their final report, the committee also recommended that the Washtenaw County Road Commission make recommendations on the installation of necessary surface drainage facilities and that a garbage incinerator be provided at the Townsite to serve the entire Ypsilanti Bomber Plant area.

According to the most recent report of the USPHS on the Detroit area, dated October 12, 1943, satisfactory methods of garbage disposal for the Ypsilanti-Bomber Plant area have not yet been installed. It is understood, however, that an incinerator is planned and, as soon as installed and in operation, will eliminate present difficulties.

In general, this report states, construction of the projects now in progress and those contemplated, while they may not produce an ideal situation, will provide sanitary facilities for the Detroit area which may be considered adequate under present circumstances.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

J. Social Protection

Within the Detroit labor market area, there is great variation in the seriousness of the problems with which the Social Protection Division, CWS, is concerned as well as in the extent and effectiveness of measures employed to meet these problems. Venereal disease contacts being reported by military personnel are confined almost entirely to the city of Detroit. The number reported from other parts of the Detroit labor market area is negligible.

1. Greater Detroit Area

a. Nature and Extent of the Problem

The results of the serological tests for syphilis for the first two million selectees and volunteers examined revealed that the rate per thousand among those examined from the city of Detroit was greater among the second million than among the first million. Among the first million this rate was 30 and among the second it was 33. By way of comparison, the rates per thousand for all selectees and volunteers examined within the entire State of Michigan were 19 and 24 for the first and second millions respectively. These results can be considered a rough indication that there is a higher incidence of venereal disease in Detroit than in the State of Michigan as a whole.

Although the Detroit labor market area is primarily a war production center and has relatively few military installations, the city of Detroit draws throngs of soldiers and sailors on leave from the various military posts throughout Michigan, particularly over weekends.

Almost all of the venereal disease infections contracted by military personnel as reported by the Sixth Service Command within the Detroit area have been contracted in the city of Detroit. There has been an upward trend in the number of infections contracted in the city of Detroit since January 1943. During the eight months' period from January to August 1943 inclusive, approximately 49% of all infections contracted in the State of Michigan were reported as contracted from contacts in Detroit.

Analysis of the reports of infections to military personnel in the city of Detroit reveals that the contacts classified as prostitutes were proportionately more numerous during the first four months of 1943 than during the second four months. The figures for the first four months ranged from 18% to 23% of the cases while for the second four months, they ranged between 6% and 11%. The percentage of contacts in which exposure took place in hotels has remained fairly constant during the first eight months of 1943, varying between 17% and 26%. The percentage of contacts in which encounters were pickups in taverns has decreased somewhat during this period from 46% in January to 36% in August.

The most recent confidential report on commercial prostitution conditions in the Detroit metropolitan area, prepared by the American Social Hygiene Association, is dated February 1943. This report indicates that Detroit, Highland Park, and Hamtramck can be considered reasonably free from prostitution activity although the overcrowded conditions are such as could be expected to foster prostitution activities. It is believed that law enforcement is sufficiently effective that it has a decidedly deterrent effect on commercial prostitution activities. According to this report, it was found that cab drivers were not involved in prostitution to any extent. Taverns were found to be fairly clear of prostitution, and disorderly massage parlors were not operating.

The great majority of contacts from whom military and naval personnel are contracting venereal disease are pickups or casual acquaintances. Social protection measures need to be directed not only toward holding commercial prostitution activities to a minimum, but to the finding and medical treatment of promiscuous girls and women. It is also essential that those girls and women not committed to commercial prostitution be given every opportunity to make a more satisfactory and socially acceptable adjustment.

b. Community Agencies

The individual Detroit agencies whose areas of service would include measures for social protection are believed on the whole to be functioning effectively. A fair degree of coordination exists among these agencies for the purpose of emphasizing social protection measures. Some of the developments since January 1943 should tend to strengthen cooperative effort.

Detroit Police Department. The Vice Squad, which consists of 3 sergeants and 27 officers under the direction of an inspector, is active in apprehending girls and women engaging in prostitution or strongly suspected of such. These women, from 2 to 8 daily, are referred to the Health Department for examination. Almost all are apprehended under a Disorderly Person Investigation charge or under Ordinance 448 (Soliciting for Immoral Purposes).

All girls and women arrested by the police in Detroit are held at Central Detention Headquarters, administered as an activity of the Women's Bureau. Each new offender and all younger persons arrested are interviewed by a policewoman on the staff of the Women's Bureau to determine whether or not a referral to a social agency is indicated. These women may be held on charges awaiting court action or they may be held for investigation and later discharged without court action. The policewoman may attempt to make a manipulative adjustment on a short-time contact basis. Once court action is taken, the Women's Bureau is no longer active, and the case is assigned to the Probation Department of the court of proper jurisdiction.

The Women's Bureau does a careful patrolling and surveillance job and receives all complaints on boys under 10, girls under 17, and girls and women 17 or over who do not have criminal charges placed against them. In 1942 a total of 13,418 cases were handled by the Women's Bureau. There has been an increase in the number of complaints received by the Women's Bureau since January 1943. Whether or not this has any relation to activity resulting in the increase in infections shown in the military contact reports is not known. In March 1943, a typical month, 2,672 complaints were received. One-half of these were adjusted by the Women's Bureau or showed no problem on investigation. Of the other half, approximately 60% were referred to public agencies and 40% to private agencies for further service.

The public agencies to which the Women's Bureau can refer cases include the Bureau of Social Aid of the Welfare Department, the Juvenile Court, the Wayward Minors Court, and the Recorder's Court. The private case work agencies include the Children's Aid Society, the Consultation Bureau, the League of Catholic Women, and the Jewish Family Bureau. Only girls under 17 can be referred to the Children's Aid Society, although some under 17 may be referred to other case work agencies.

Courts and Institutions. Juvenile delinquents and adult offenders in Detroit may appear before one of three courts. The Juvenile Court, which is a county court, has jurisdiction over all persons under 17 within the county. In Wayne County there is an extension of the Juvenile Court procedure to the age group 17 to 21, and these cases are heard in the Wayward Minors Court. All Detroit offenders 21 and over reach the Detroit Recorder's Court, which has jurisdiction only within the city of Detroit. The Juvenile Court and the Wayward Minors Court, as well as the Recorder's Court, have professionally trained probation staffs. Girls and women under 21 are held in Juvenile Detention pending court action and, if an institutional commitment is made, those under 21 are committed to either the House of Good Shepherd or the Girls Training School, a State correctional institution located in Adrian, Michigan.

Institution commitments for offenders over 21 are made by the Recorder's Court to the Detroit House of Correction. Girls and women infected with venereal disease may be committed to the venereal disease detention ward of the Herman Kiefer City Hospital. The Juvenile Court Detention Home is equipped to isolate and treat infected girls. Some referrals are made by probation departments of the Juvenile Court, Wayward Minors Court, and Recorder's Court to case work agencies, but not extensively.

There is no social service staff at the Girls Training Center in Adrian, or at the Detroit House of Correction.

Private Case Work Agencies. Detroit has been characterized as a "public welfare town" inasmuch as officials have usually accepted responsibility in welfare matters. The private case work agencies are small. The Consultation Bureau, the League of Catholic Women, and the Jewish Family Bureau carry between 300 and 400 cases each and have never been much larger. The Consultation Bureau is a non-sectarian agency with a staff of psychiatric case workers. This agency has been fairly selective in its intake policy of offering only a specialized service.

The League of Catholic Women maintains a residence home housing about 200 girls and women and carries for case work service between 400 and 500 cases. Of the 485 major case work service cases recorded in 1942, 207 were referred to the agency by the Women's Bureau. The League of Catholic Women is not very restrictive in its intake policy, accepting practically all Catholic women and girls referred. The majority of girls were between the ages of 15 and 18, during 1942.

Health Departments. The Detroit Health Department operates a venereal disease clinic and conducts a venereal disease educational program in the city of Detroit. The Detroit clinics are operated by the Social Hygiene Division of the Health Department. Clinic facilities for diagnosis and treatment are operated in Hamtramck and Highland Park by the respective health departments of these cities. A venereal disease quarantine ward is located at Herman Kiefer Hospital and now includes on its staff a medical social worker.

The Division of Health Education is responsible for all health education activity of the Detroit Health Department including venereal disease. A program of education is carried on under the direction of the Division of Health Education in the Social Hygiene Division's Venereal Disease Clinic. This program includes a series of very brief talks by a public health nurse, some of which are given several times a day in the diagnostic clinic waiting room as well as in the treatment clinic waiting rooms. A brief review of several hundred questions asked by patients reveals almost a complete lack of factual knowledge about venereal diseases. It is estimated by the nurse that approximately 8,000 persons have been reached in the diagnostic clinic during the past year by these educational talks. Although half of this number were found to be negative after examination, at least 4,000 have received some general information. To the remaining half who have continued treatment (4,000), further information has been made available through the talks and discussions held in the treatment clinic.

An interesting development in the Division of Health Education has been the recent appointment of two male educators on venereal disease, one white and one Negro. These educators visit the saloons and poolrooms in areas which appear to have the highest incidence of venereal disease and show films such as "Know for Sure", accompanied by a brief talk and a period of questions. They have found the managers to be very cooperative. Bartenders have been particularly so because,

according to their statements, they receive innumerable inquiries concerning venereal disease and its treatment, and as a rule, they do not feel qualified to answer. Since May 1943, the male educators have supplemented their programs with an informal technique in which they merely order a beer, laying some of their pamphlets on the bar or table. They use American Social Hygiene pamphlets such as "Are You Being Played for a Sucker?", etc. This procedure has never failed to attract attention and bring forth many questions. The white male educator in May attempted this informal technique in 16 taverns which resulted in individual conversations with 110 persons. The white educator has found that most questions relate to the effects of lapse in treatment.

There are 8 prophylactic stations available to military personnel operating in Detroit proper. The Division of Health Education has prepared an informational poster with a map of the city, showing the locations of all stations. This is placed in men's public comfort stations and in the washrooms of the bus and railroad stations.

c. Developments Since January 1943

There has been some progress in coordination of the Detroit Health Department, Social Hygiene Division and the Detroit Police Department; a regular exchange of information between the two agencies regarding prostitutes has been put into operation. During 1943, a social worker was added to the staff of the Herman Kiefer Hospital, assigned to work with patients in the venereal disease quarantine ward. The Bureau of Social Aid of the Wayne County Public Welfare Department is prepared to accept an increasing number of referrals of women for service from the Women's Bureau of the Detroit Police Department. During this period, the venereal disease education program of the Detroit Health Department was extended to reach customers of poolrooms and cafes in those areas of the city believed to have the highest incidence of venereal disease. A better understanding has been worked out between the State Liquor Commission and the Social Hygiene Division of the Detroit Health Department.

Agreement has been reached between the Detroit Health Department and the Police Department as to the value of a committee on social protection. The initiative for bringing such a group together is expected to be taken by the Director of the Social Hygiene Division of the Health Department. To date, this committee has not begun to function to the knowledge of the Social Protection Division, CWS. It was the opinion of the Health Commissioner that such a committee might well be attached to the Metropolitan Health Council rather than to the Defense Council. The Metropolitan Health Council includes in its membership representatives of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Council of Social Agencies, and other representative groups.

d. Unmet Needs

An important need at this point appears to be for an even closer coordination of community agencies and officials for the purpose of intensifying social protection measures. In the opinion of some Detroit officials interviewed, probation staffs of the various courts should be enlarged to improve both the extent and quality of their services. It has also been suggested by Detroit officials that there is a need for long-time institutional care for some girls and women--those mentally retarded or actually feeble-minded who can benefit only by such institutional care.

It is highly desirable that a social service staff be added to both the Girls Training School at Adrian and the Detroit House of correction.

2. Southern Macomb Area

Very few infections to military personnel are attributed to contacts in this area. It is understood that commercial prostitution has operated in and around Mt. Clemens for a long time with occasional vice drives which have greatly decreased the activity from time to time. The most recent report from the American Social Hygiene Association was prepared in August 1943. At that time the county sheriff was under criticism and law enforcement activities had been stepped up. The investigator found that there was a minimum of commercial prostitution activity going on.

There is no full-time health department in Macomb County, although there is a health officer in Mt. Clemens.

3. Southern Oakland Area

The Social Protection Division, CWS, has given no consideration to this area and consequently no data are available.

4. Wayne County Exclusive of Greater Detroit

It is believed that Dearborn, River Rouge, and Wyandotte, the larger industrial centers in this area, are relatively free from commercial prostitution.

The city of Dearborn has a health department which provides clinic facilities for diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease.

In Wyandotte and Inkster, treatment facilities are available through the local health officers.

Prior to the summer of 1943, there was no Wayne County Health Department. There was, however, a venereal disease control unit set up by the State Health Department and placed under the direction of a staff member of the USPHS on loan to the State Health Department. In August 1943, the Wayne County Health Department was organized, and a

County Health Commissioner appointed. With the exception of Dearborn, Wyandotte, and Inkster, the only clinic facilities for diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease in out-Wayne County are at Eloise Hospital located between Inkster and Wayne. The distance and difficulty of transportation makes it very awkward for patients to reach the hospital from all parts of the county. Eloise Hospital does not have a case-holding staff, and therefore many cases are lost to treatment. A great many cases are also lost to treatment because financial eligibility for clinic care must be certified by the County Department of Social Welfare. The standard of eligibility for medical assistance is as follows. A single person earning as much as \$20 to \$25 is not eligible for free medical care nor is a married couple having an income between \$25 and \$30 a week. In the case of a family with children, eligibility for medical care cannot be established if the income is between \$25 and \$30 a week plus \$2.50 additional for each child in the family.

Throughout metropolitan Detroit and Wayne County, physicians' fees for venereal disease treatments range from \$5 to \$10 per treatment. Recently Health Department officials knew of only one private physician in the out-county area who was willing to apply a sliding scale based on the patient's income. It is inevitable that in many borderline financial situations, patients are lost to treatment.

5. Washtenaw County

There is a Washtenaw County Health Department located in Ann Arbor. As of October 1943 it was staffed by a director, 2 sanitary officers, 1 clerk, and 9 public health nurses. The only venereal disease clinic in the county is conducted in Ypsilanti.

It is believed that no commercial prostitution activities are in existence in Washtenaw County. It is also believed that there is little activity in the way of pickups or casual acquaintances in bars or taverns. It is true, however, that the incidence of venereal disease is believed to be increasing. Military reports show a negligible number of infections contracted from contacts in Washtenaw County.

New employees in the Willow Run Bomber Plant are given a physical examination, but this does not include a serological test for syphilis. However, all cases of syphilis and gonorrhea detected by clinical examination are reported to the Washtenaw County Health Department. Private physicians practicing in Washtenaw County are believed to be reporting satisfactorily on new cases.

6. Rapid Treatment Facilities

The Michigan State Department is establishing a rapid treatment center for venereal disease cases on the grounds of the University Hospital at Ann Arbor. The center, which will serve the entire State, will have a bed capacity of 150. The FWA is now considering a request for a Federal grant of \$176,250 from Lanham funds to aid in the maintenance and operation of this center. The USPHS and the CWS recommended approval of the grant in October 1943.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

K. Nutrition

1. Scope of Problem

The large in-migration of workers and their families, the more intensive use of local people in the labor force, and the increasing shortage of service workers has presented many new nutrition and feeding problems in the Detroit area. The problems can be grouped into (a) general nutrition and feeding problems and (b) in-plant nutrition and feeding problems. The special feeding problems of employed women are discussed on page 111 of the section on Commercial Facilities and Services.

2. General Nutrition and Feeding Problems and Program

A Nutrition Committee was established in Wayne County early in the war program. This committee has been promoting a nutrition education program and working on various problems in the nutrition field. The committee is composed of representatives from various Federal and local agencies and works closely with FDA, OPA, WPB, WMC and other interested Federal agencies.

There have been indications from time to time of shortages in food supplies. This has been due to a large extent to the fact that it has been difficult for the OPA to estimate population increases upon which to base its food quotas. The FDA has been working with the OPA on such problems.

According to a statement by the Food Industry Committee of Michigan in October 1943, approximately 1,200-1,500 retail food outlets in the Detroit area have closed since the beginning of the war program.

The greatest problem of public eating establishments, according to the Industrial Nutrition Representative, FDA, is the shortage of manpower to operate the existing eating facilities, both commercial and in-plant. This is due in large part to the low wage scale. Most restaurants in the Detroit area now close at least one day per week and many have relaxed their sanitary standards because of the labor shortage. It is hoped that the recent classification of the restaurant business as "locally necessary" will alleviate this situation.

A study of health conditions in the Willow Run area by the Washtenaw County Health Department in February 1943, which is cited as illustrative of the problem throughout the Detroit area, indicated that restaurants in Ypsilanti and the vicinity of the Willow Run Bomber Plant are serving a volume of customers far in excess of that for which they were originally designed and that their chief need was proper equipment, proper bactericidal treatment of dishes, and education of personnel. The Washtenaw County Health Department has been carrying on an extensive food handling program in Ypsilanti Township and city. The program was implemented by the passage of a Ypsilanti City Restaurant Ordinance, by the active interest of the medical personnel of the army, and by the assignment of a sanitarian to the County Health Department by the USPHS. In February 1943 inspection of 50 eating establishments in Ypsilanti revealed need for the following

equipment for compliance with the Ypsilanti City Restaurant Ordinance and State laws: 7 dish washing tanks, 2 toilet bowls, 3 handwashing lavatories, 23 dishwashing racks, and 11 gas burner connections.

3. In-Plant Nutrition and Feeding Problems and Program

The Industrial Nutrition Representative, FDA, has recently estimated that 75% of the war workers in this area are not able to secure nutritionally adequate meals during the mid-shift lunch periods. This is caused by the lack of adequate in-plant facilities and the lack of adequate restaurants adjacent to plant properties.

It has long been a practice of industry in the Detroit area to turn over to a caterer or concessionaire that portion of their operations which provides feeding facilities and food for their workers. In August 1943 a special Conference on In-Plant Feeding, participated in by labor, management, and interested Federal agencies including OPA, FDA, WPB and WMC, was held in Detroit. The conference recommended to the several procurement agencies that future war contracts contain a clause specifically providing that it is the responsibility of the management of the contracting industrial facility to provide adequate feeding facilities and to make available healthful, nutritious food to its workers for the mid-shift meal.

One obstacle in inducing management to install adequate in-plant feeding facilities is the requirement that improvement in physical facilities must be listed as capital investment and not considered on a short term or the five year basis but on the long term depreciation basis when accounting for renegotiation of contract. Management, with reason, argues that the installation of equipment adequate for feeding the present labor force would be an excessive investment in terms of the anticipated peace time employment.

Some months ago a Committee on In-Plant Feeding was formed under the sponsorship of the Office of Labor Production, War Production Board. The purpose of this committee was to assist both labor and management with in-plant feeding problems. This Committee, under the chairmanship of the Regional Director, Office of Labor Production, is a focal point for the adjustment of legitimate complaints from workers regarding unsatisfactory feeding facilities. It also assists management on problems of food supply and rationing, priorities on necessary food preparation and service equipment, food service manpower requirements, nutritional guidance, and operational advice. The personnel of this Committee consists of representatives of the WPB, FDA, OPA, WMC, CEO, AF of L, Michigan Manufacturer's Association and Michigan Chamber of Commerce.

The FDA has recently authorized the appointment of a full-time Industrial Nutrition Representative to work in this area. This should add strength to the Committee on In-Plant Feeding.

The Industrial Nutrition Representative in October 1943 in a statement to the WPB made the following recommendations regarding the in-plant feeding program in the Detroit area:

1. The materials needed to set up satisfactory feeding facilities in plants should be determined.
2. Responsibility for controlling food operations should be fixed on the industry concerned.
3. An agreement should be concluded whereby the government would allow all industries to include the cost of developing feeding facilities in their contracts with Procurement Services.
4. High priority ratings should be given industries for the installation of needed facilities.
5. Wage rates of food service workers in factories should be made equal to those of labor in the factory operating the service.
6. Part time labor (especially middle aged women) should be utilized more fully in operating feeding facilities.
7. The labor force now employed by lunch wagon companies should be used as a nucleus in recruiting labor for a more adequate feeding program.

L. Commercial Facilities and Services

1. General

The employment of women in unprecedented numbers has given rise to new and basic problems which must be solved quickly if war production schedules are to be maintained. In order to have full, intelligent, and speedy utilization of womanpower in the Detroit area, women workers must be given all possible assistance in their family responsibilities such as preparing meals, shopping, laundering and supervision of children. The Women's Advisory Committee of the Office of Labor Production, WPB, has been very active in surveying the needs and attempting to stimulate necessary action. Some of their conclusions and proposals are presented in the following sub-sections.

The Michigan WMC and the Detroit Victory Council have also been very actively interested in ascertaining and eliminating factors which have been obstacles in the best utilization of woman power. The WMC has on its staff a full-time consultant on problems of women in industry. This consultant works closely with the Labor Production Division, WPB, and serves on its Women's Advisory Committee.

2. Commercial Facilities in FPHA Projects

The FPHA has recognized the importance of shopping and service facilities conveniently located to its housing projects and has provided such facilities on its project sites if none were available off-site. Following is a list of the projects where such facilities have been or are being provided. It may be seen that most of them are in the Willow Run area.

- a. Brewster Homes (Mich. H 1201 and 1-1). A group of stores were provided several years ago by the Detroit Housing Commission.
- b. Herman Gardens (Mich. 1-4). Construction of a general food store is under consideration. It is expected that the store will be approved and built very soon.
- c. Norwayne (Mich. 20046 and 20054). A building to include a drug store, food store, barber shop, beauty parlor, shoe repair shop and laundry and cleaning pick-up shop has been completed and some of the contracts for operation have been let.
- d. Wayne Park Development (Mich. 20047). A cafeteria has been provided and a contract for operation is being arranged.
- e. Carver Homes (Mich. 20049 and 20198). A building to include a drug store, food store, barber shop, beauty parlor, shoe repair shop and laundry and cleaning pick-up shop has been completed and if the additional 750 units in Mich. 20198 are located here, a theater and bowling alley will be constructed.
- f. Willow Court (Mich. 20058). A small food store has been provided and contract for operation has been let.

- g. Willow River Village (Mich. 20060). A theater to seat 1200 is under construction and the following facilities have just been completed and contracts are being let: food store, drug store, dry cleaning shop, barber shop, beauty parlor and variety store.
- h. Willow Lodge (Mich. 20061). The following facilities have been completed and contracts have been let: barber shop, beauty parlor, laundry shop, dry cleaning shop, theater to seat 500 and cafeteria.
- i. West Lodge (Mich. 20062). A cafeteria is ready for opening but will not be opened until occupancy in the dormitories warrants it.
- j. West Court (Mich. 20112). Construction on a building to house the following facilities has recently been started: food store, drug store, variety store, beauty parlor, shoe repair shop and bowling alley.
- k. Ypsilanti Lodge (Mich. 20075 and 20186). A very small cafeteria is complete and contract for operation has been let.

3. Civic and Shopping Center at Willow Run Bomber Plant

Because of the isolation of the Willow Run Bomber Plant the Defense Plant Corporation in about June 1943, upon the request of the Army Air Forces and the Ford Motor Co., proposed to build a \$1,000,000 civic and shopping center at the entrance to the plant to include shopping facilities, a farmer's market, an auditorium, and commercial recreation and child care facilities. The plan, after review and recommendations by a special sub-committee appointed by the Federal Coordinating Committee for the Willow Run Area was reduced in scope to exclude recreation and child care facilities which the sub-committee felt should be provided in the communities where the workers reside. The project, as reduced to include only commercial facilities and an information center, was to be self-liquidating, with the commercial facilities contracted out on a rental basis by the DPC. The information center was to be operated by the OCD. Commercial facilities were to include: drug store; lunch bar and restaurant; small food store; laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repair shops; news-stand; barber and beauty shop; filling station; lounge-waiting room; bus station; post office; Western Union office; public telephones; comfort station; and small branch commercial bank. The center was to operate on a 24 hour basis.

Recently, because of the reductions in the labor demand at the Bomber Plant and because of other developments in the Willow Run area, the DPC, at the request of the War Department, abandoned the entire project.

4. Feeding Facilities

The Women's Advisory Committee of the Office of Labor Production, WPB, has agreed that one of the great hardships for women war workers is the preparation of food for their families after a long day's work. The committee has given consideration to various possible solutions including the establishment of community kitchens and government restaurants and the provision of prepared meals (to carry out) by churches, Red Cross

mobile units, restaurants and industrial cafeterias. Recently arrangements were made whereby a large chain restaurant will operate a prepared food "carry-out service."

The WMC in November 1943 reported that in order to facilitate preparation of meals by war workers, consideration was being given to the possibility of making the Army's dehydrated meals available to war workers. Arrangements had been made to distribute about 1,000 boxes in a Detroit plant. Under this system dinners for families of 4 to 6 persons could be purchased in one package with a minimum ration allowance. The dinners would take no more than 15 minutes to prepare and could be distributed through local chain and department stores to war workers only.

5. Laundry Service

Laundries in the Detroit area, which have been declared "locally necessary" by the WMC, have been severely overtaxed and have had great difficulty in meeting the increased demand for service. Because of their relatively low wage scale, they have had difficulty in holding their workers. However, there has been no serious breakdown of laundry service.

The interested agencies believe that women could be kept in the labor force and more could be brought into the labor force if laundry service were improved. In July 1943, the Women's Advisory Committee of the Office of Labor Production, WPB, suggested wage adjustments; definite action by the WMC to hold laundry workers; consideration by the Laundry Association of plans for extension of their service on a priority basis; delivery and collection of bills facilitated for war workers; and the establishment of service stations by Neighborhood War Clubs for receiving laundry packages, paying for them, etc., by special arrangement with women war workers. A report by the WMC in November 1943 indicated that the establishment of a 50¢ hourly minimum wage by major Detroit laundries was expected to alleviate partially the labor shortage in this industry. Also, in an effort to make better use of available labor, many special services have been eliminated by laundries.

6. Other

The WMC, the Detroit Victory Council, and the Women's Advisory Committee of the Office of Labor Production, WPB, have also been concerned with the shopping problems of women war workers, working 6 days a week, 8 hours a day. They have given consideration to various measures that would facilitate shopping for war workers, including extension of hours of banking and other services and establishment of volunteer neighborhood shopping services. Much has been accomplished but much more remains to be done.

IV. Community Facilities and Services

M. Police and Fire Fighting Facilities

Very little information is available to the CWS as to the adequacy of police and fire fighting facilities or the need for additional facilities in the Detroit area.

The WMC recently indicated that the Detroit Police Department is below peace time standards in terms of personnel despite an intensive recruitment campaign. Detroit police authorities are fearful that if additional personnel is not obtained they will be unable to maintain necessary protective services and unable to meet emergencies. They have also indicated need for additional equipment and detention facilities.

Table XXIX shows the status of the three FWA projects which will provide additional fire equipment in Detroit, Gratiot Township and Ypsilanti Township. These facilities are all to serve areas with considerable new housing constructed since the beginning of the war program. The FWA is now considering the need for Federal assistance in the operation of police and fire fighting services in Inkster. The need will be aggravated if an additional 750 public housing units are located in Inkster as has been proposed by the FPFA.

In October 1943 the Attorney General for Michigan issued an opinion that State, county and municipal law enforcement officials have jurisdiction over crimes committed in the Willow Run housing project because Federal authorities have not formally taken jurisdiction over law enforcement. In July the FPFA agreed to subsidize the sheriff of Washtenaw County in financing a police substation, including personnel to operate it. A staff of uniformed deputies with patrol cars is now on duty 24 hours per day.

However, Norwayne, the 1,900 unit public housing project in Nankin Township, will finance its own police protection under a contract approved by the Wayne County Board of Supervisors

Conditions in the Detroit Fire Department are very similar to those in the Police Department. According to a recent report by the WMC there is adequate equipment for customary requirements if replacements can be made as needed. The Department has not been able to maintain its manpower at necessary strength even though hiring specifications have been relaxed and induction salaries increased. In regard to the handling of war-imposed emergencies, the OCD has furnished 217 pumping units. However, as of November 1943 these could not be used because the WPB had not approved purchase of adaptors necessary to connect the OCD equipment to Detroit's hydrant system.

Table XXIX

Status of FWA War Public Works Projects
for Fire Fighting Facilities
December 15, 1943

<u>Location</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>Greater Detroit Area:</u>	20-184	Fire equip. to serve public housing projects	Allotment of \$77,000 (total cost) made in fall of 1942 and project scheduled for completion 12/43.
<u>Southern Macomb Area:</u> Gratiot Twp.	20-267	Fire Dept.	Allotment of \$5,500 (total cost) made in Nov. 1942 and project 80% complete 10/15/43.
<u>Willow Run Area:</u> Ypsilanti Twp.	20-314	Fire equip. to serve Townsite	Allotment of \$6,000 (total cost) made in Sept. 1943 for a 500 G.P.M. pumper and 1,000 feet of fire hose. Work started 9/18/43.

V. Juvenile Delinquency

A. Extent of Problem

Much concern has been expressed in recent months over the rise in juvenile delinquency in the Detroit area and action has been taken by a number of Federal, State, and local agencies and groups.

Very few statistics are available to show the extent of the problem and there is little authoritative information as to the causes. In Wayne County outside Detroit, records of the sheriff's office reveal that during the 5 months ending in June 1943 the Detective Bureau apprehended 97 juveniles, ranging in age from 7 to 17 years. This is double the number for the comparable period a year previous.

The road patrol of the sheriff's office in early summer of 1943 made a survey of the entire county. The survey revealed agreement among school principals that the truancy of children and their lack of interest and attention in school were chargeable largely to the fact that many parents work in war plants leaving the children with little or no supervision.

As part of a State-wide survey planned by the Governor to obtain more information on juvenile delinquency cases, an elaborate questionnaire will be distributed to Wayne County officials and educators, including county agents, probation officers, judges of probate, county school commissioners, and superintendents of schools. The survey is designed to produce complete statistical information on cases handled between January 1 and October 31, 1943. It seeks to discover how each case originated, the reason for the delinquency, what official action was taken, and what attention it has since received.

Causes of delinquency that have been brought out by the various groups interested in the problem in the Detroit area are:

1. Lack of parental supervision because both parents are working.
2. Broken families (step-father, step-mother, etc.)
3. Commercial recreation facilities keeping late hours and employing minors. This results in children being absent from school, coming to school late, or coming to school so weary that they sleep through classes or are unable to do good work.
4. The wider employment of youth of school age during and outside of school hours.
5. Too much spending money among youth.
6. Drinking on the part of either or both parents.
7. Inadequate, overcrowded housing.
8. High wages for teen-age workers.
9. Disregard of regulations governing employment of minors.
10. Efforts of employers to reduce legal requirements regarding age and hours of work.
11. Lack of supervised recreation.

Delinquency is evidenced in various ways, including:

1. Non-attendance or poor attendance at school.
2. Petty stealing.
3. Destruction of property.
4. Vagrancy, such as leaving home and sleeping in out of way places.
5. Open aggression against others—fighting, etc.
6. Sex delinquency.

It is generally recognized that many different means must be used to overcome the problem of delinquency. Among these are: parental supervision, recreation within the home and outside, youth organizations, adult education groups, visiting teacher service, social services, religious education and law enforcement.

In the Detroit area laws exist relating to the regulation of employment of minors, regulation of commercial recreation, protection of health, and repression of prostitution. Some of these should be strengthened and more vigorously enforced.

B. Programs of Federal Agencies

The principal Federal agencies concerned with juvenile delinquency are the U. S. Children's Bureau, the U. S. Department of Justice, the U. S. Probation System, and the various units of the Federal Security Agency, particularly the Recreation and Social Protection Divisions of the Office of Community War Services, the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, and the Office of Education. These agencies have made studies, have helped set standards and have prepared literature for use by State and local agencies. Also, representatives of these Federal agencies have been working closely with State and local authorities in an effort to combat delinquency.

The FPFA has included recreation facilities in its housing projects in the Detroit area and is promoting recreation programs for youth as well as adults in the projects.

C. Program of State Agencies

On September 13, 1943, upon the call of the Governor, a State-wide conference on juvenile delinquency was held. As a result of this conference an eleven-man committee, the Michigan Youth Guidance Committee, was formed to combat juvenile delinquency and to plan constructive youth programs throughout the State. This Committee proposed the organization of similar committees in each county in the State. Such committees have since been established in Wayne, Washtenaw, Oakland and Macomb Counties and, in addition, many local youth guidance committees have been established. The four county committees in the Detroit area will cooperate in planning a unified program of delinquency control for the entire area.

On October 19 at a joint meeting of the State and Wayne County committees, youth were given an opportunity to express their views on the juvenile delinquency problems. At the conclusion of the meeting the Governor and his council appointed a Youth Legislative Survey Committee to be made up of representatives of law-enforcement, welfare, correction, health, prosecution, and other State agencies dealing with juveniles. This committee is considering means of strengthening old laws or establishing new ones which will combat detrimental influences and assist in beneficial programming for youth. Their suggestions will be submitted at the next meeting of the State legislature.

D. Programs of Local Agencies and Groups

The local agencies and groups that have taken an active interest in juvenile delinquency problems are so numerous it is impossible to name them all or to keep current on their activities. Some of them, including the most important, are indicated below. It may be seen that most of these are located in the city of Detroit; the area they cover differs widely.

Detroit Department of Recreation. This department is setting up 35 youth centers throughout the city for youth 14 to 17 years of age. These centers will allow for program dances and provide facilities for table tennis, games, music and lounging. The youth will plan their own programs under the guidance of trained recreation leaders.

The City Council in November 1943 released funds to finance seven-day-a-week operation of city recreation centers and four indoor swimming pools for 22 weeks during the winter season. The program also includes extension of the hours the centers and pools will be open. This program will seek not only to combat juvenile delinquency, but also to provide additional recreation facilities for war workers.

Detroit Board of Education. This agency has placed one or more persons in each school to spend full time in exploring and helping to adjust problems of children who show signs of getting into trouble. Also, the attendance officer staff has been increased to more than 100.

In October 1943 the Detroit Board of Education adopted a plan for the organization of student committees throughout city high schools to aid in curbing delinquency.

Detroit Police Department. This department has been active and aggressive in identifying youth in need of protection and in determining conditions contributing to the delinquency of minors. The Department includes a Women's Division with a staff of over 50 trained policewomen who patrol streets, places of public recreation and places frequented by military and naval personnel 24 hours a day. Girls under 17 years of age found loitering in such places are taken home on first contact and the circumstances are discussed with their parents or guardians. Serious cases are frequently referred to appropriate public or private social agencies for case work service.

The police commissioner of Detroit is opposed to a curfew for youth, as proposed by the Mayor early in October 1943, on the basis that a curfew is a negative approach to the delinquency problem.

Detroit Office of Civilian Defense. The Air Raid Wardens of the Detroit Office of Civilian Defense have recently begun to devote some of their energies to juvenile delinquency prevention. As of November 10, 1943 programs had been developed in 6 areas and it was estimated that such work would be carried on this winter in 100 of the 350 air raid sectors. Some sector organizations have set up junior warden groups or junior commandos.

Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit and the Mayor's Youth Committee. The Council of Social Agencies has been conducting an experimental project for three years whereby a worker has gone into the western area of Detroit where conditions are the worst and has gone into homes and streets, organizing youth into clubs and bringing them into the established agencies for activities. Recently the Council loaned this worker to the Mayor's Committee on Youth and, because of the excellent results, provided two additional people to aid in community organization. Also, the Board of Education, the Police Department and the Recreation Department are together furnishing 10 full-time coordinators for the Mayor's Youth Committee to serve in areas not previously covered. The Mayor's Youth Committee is having difficulty obtaining camp facilities for Negro children and has gone on record as opposing the exclusion of Negro children in the camp of the Recreation Department. The Mayor's Committee has opposed a curfew for Detroit youth and has opposed use of boys under 16 in gas stations and boys under 15 as pin boys in bowling alleys.

The Metropolitan Detroit Youth Council is a part of the Group Work and Recreation Section of the Detroit Council of Social Agencies. It is a coordinating council for youth groups in Greater Detroit. It proposes to serve as a clearing house for youth information; to serve as a means for study of community problems and to disseminate the conclusions by appropriate democratic methods. It is composed of delegates from the several youth groups in Greater Detroit, including church, labor, social agency and school.

Member agencies of the Council of Social Agencies, such as the YMCA, the YWCA, settlement houses and family and children's agencies, are expanding and adjusting their activities to meet the interests and needs of the teen-age youth.

Warren Township Recreation Council. This council has developed a recreation program emphasizing youth activities. It has organized a summer recreation program and a USO program for industrial workers and their families in three Federal recreation buildings.

Dearborn Department of Recreation. A well planned and operated service men's center has been established in Dearborn by the City Recreation Department. This center, which was established partly as a result of concern over the behavior of young girls who were seeking the companionship of Army and Navy men in Dearborn, has 28 organizations behind it.

Villages of Wayne, Inkster and Garden City. These communities have organized recreation programs for youth as well as adults and are making application to the FWA for Federal recreation buildings and maintenance and operation funds to expand these programs.

Willow Run Area Project, Inc. This project, which is associated with the Willow Run Community Council, has three recreation leaders who are organizing programs for youth as well as adults in the Willow Run area.

Wayne County Board of Supervisors. Present overcrowded conditions at the Juvenile Detention Home are believed by some authorities to be encouraging residents "down the delinquency path", and the Wayne County Board of Supervisors is now giving consideration to recommendations of a special committee which would relieve overcrowding at the institution and provide additional facilities for recreation and educational therapy.

Wayne County AFT Locals, Michigan Federation of Teachers. This group, in October 1943, sponsored a Metropolitan Teacher's Institute at which they discussed methods which can be used by teachers to help combat juvenile delinquency and teach students the principles of democracy. They concluded that the best antidote for juvenile delinquency is smaller classes to allow closer personal contact between teachers and children.

Public Welfare Agencies. The public welfare agencies, particularly the Aid to Dependent Children program, are continuing to give financial assistance and service to keep families together.

UAW-CIO, Local No. 50. This union in March 1943 proposed, among other things, that to counteract the rise of juvenile delinquency, the Government consider renting the hundreds of summer camps in Michigan and make it possible for children to be sent to these camps during the summer.

National Youth Council of America. This Council recently formed a Detroit committee on juvenile delinquency to investigate causes of delinquency and suggest cures.

Michigan Probation and Parole Association. This Association at its annual conference in Detroit in October 1943 gave special attention to reactions of the adolescent to a wartime environment.

Lutheran Church of Detroit. This church group has recently announced that its 100 local churches will launch a united program to cope with child crime. They will provide equipment and leaders and will finance the program from church funds. They will ask the city to aid in converting vacant lots and waste land near churches into playgrounds. Clubs will be set up in all of the 100 churches and will be open afternoons and evenings.

Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit. This Archdiocese, which has long had a program for delinquency prevention, has made special effort recently to increase the number of children taking religious instruction; has intensified its youth program, particularly its Boy Scout program; and has tried to stimulate parents to accept their responsibilities.

Council of Social Reconstruction. This council, which is an unofficial body of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, at its regional meeting in Detroit in November 1943, gave special consideration to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

VI. Postwar Planning

This report concerns itself chiefly with problems resulting from the war program and therefore only brief mention is here made of the activities of Federal, State and local agencies in postwar planning. When the NRPB was liquidated early in 1943 that agency was planning a study of the problems of postwar conversion and development of the Detroit region. That agency recognized the magnitude of the problem and hoped to work closely with the Michigan State Planning Commission and the Detroit City Plan Commission. It is to be hoped that those agencies will take the lead and enlist the aid and counsel of all interested groups in the area, including such groups as the Committee on Economic Development for the Detroit Area, the Regional Planning Council (for the Detroit Area) and the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, in the preparation of a thorough analysis of the region's past, present and future, designed to provide the basic information upon which industry, business, finance and local, State and Federal governments can facilitate the conversion of this highly industrialized center to a peace time basis.

In November 1943 a Regional Postwar Planning Institute was held in Detroit to consider plans for a vast development running into millions of dollars. Immediate action on plans for recreation and highway traffic facilities was urged.

Appendix A
Public War Housing
Detroit Labor Market Area
November 30, 1943

Location	Project No.	Name of Project	Units Programmed	Type of Units	Color of Occ.	Units Not Under Contract	Units Under Const.	Units Complete	Units Occ.	Date of Initial Occ.	Date of Completion
<u>Greater Detroit Area</u>											
Detroit	H 1201	Brewster Homes	701	PFDU	N			701	700	10/38	10/38
"	H 1205	Parkside	775	PFDU	W			775	774	10/38	10/38
"	1-1	Brewster Add.	240	PFDU	N			240	240	12/39	7/41
"	1-2	Parkside Add.	355	PFDU	W			355	355	11/40	9/41
"	1-4	Herman Gardens	2,150	PFDU	W			2,150	2,149	11/42	6/43
"	1-5	Charles Project	440	PFDU	W			440	439	7/41	10/41
"	1-6	Smith Homes	210	PFDU	W			210	210	12/42	1/43
"	20042	Sojourner Truth	200	PFDU	N			200	200	2/42	3/42
"	20045	-	300	TFDU	N		218	82	60	11/43	12/43 E
"	20089	McKeever Homes	670	TFDU	W			670	398*	5/43	9/43
"	20094	Catelle Homes	372	TFDU	W			372	367*	5/43	8/43
"	20096	Fisher Homes	576	TFDU	W			576	533*	7/43	9/43
"	20098	Valentine Homes	350	TFDU	W			350	341	8/43	9/43
"	20111	Robert Carle Homes	200	TFDU	W			200	200	6/43	10/43
"	20114	Emerson Homes	332	TFDU	W			332	330	8/43	11/43
"	20115		260	TFDU	W		260			12/43 E	1/44 E
"	20188		220**	TRDU	N	220				1/44 E	2/44 E
"	20189		250	TFDU	W		250			12/43 E	1/44 E
"	20190		200	TFDU	W		200			1/44 E	3/44 E
"	20191		300	TFDU	W		300			12/43 E	1/44 E
"	20212		280	TFDU	N	280				12/43 E	1/44 E
"	20213 A		126	TFDU	N		126			1/44 E	3/44 E
"	20213 B		94**	Mobile	N		94			12/43 E	1/44 E
"	20214		140**	Mobile	N		140			12/43 E	1/44 E
"	20217		40	TFDU	N	40				1/44 E	2/44 E
Hamtramck	4-1	Hamtramck Homes	300	PFDU	W			300	278	3/42	5/42

* Dated as of October 1943.

** Since November 30 eight of the 234 units in projects 20213B and 20214 have been added to project 20188.

Appendix A (Cont'd.)

Location	Project No.	Name of Project	Units Programmed	Type of Units	Color of Occ.	Units Not Under Contract	Units Under Const.	Units Complete	Units Occ.	Date of Initial Occ.	Date of Completion
<u>Southern Macomb Area</u>											
Center Line	20043	Kramer Homes	476	PFDU	W			476	474	2/42	4/42
Center Line	20044	Kramer Homes	24	PFDU	W			24	24	8/42	8/42
Center Line	20091	General Lee Park	150	Site for 150 priv.tr.	W			150	57	6/43	6/43
Center Line	20092	Grant Court	250	Fam. Tr.	W			250	249	4/43	6/43
Mt. Clemens	20021	Selfridge Homes	130	PFDU	W			130	130	5/41	8/41
Mt. Clemens	20199	--	20	TFDU	W		20			12/43 E	12/43 E
<u>Southern Oakland Area</u>											
South Lyon	20209	Victory View	40	Fam. Tr.*	W			40	36	10/43	11/43
<u>Down River Area</u>											
Ecorse	20088		150	TFDU	W		150			12/43 E	2/44 E
Ecorse	20095	Hyacinth Court	150	TFDU	N			150	150	7/43	8/43
Ecorse	20141		120	TFDU	W	120				2/44 E	3/44 E
Ecorse	20215		250	TFDU	N		250			1/44 E	2/44 E
Down River	20226		220	TFDU	W	220				2/44 E	3/44 E

(Continued)

* Ten trailers used temporarily as dormitories, each housing 3 persons.

Appendix A (Cont'd.)

Location	Project No.	Name of Project	Units Programmed	Type of Units	Color of Occ.	Units Not Under Contract	Units Under Const.	Units Complete	Units Occ.	Date of Initial Occ.	Date of Completion
<u>Willow Run Area</u>											
Inkster	20049	Carver Homes	500	PFDU	N		4	496	482	8/43	12/43 E
Inkster	20198	-	750	TFDU	N	750				1/44 E	2/44 E
Wayne	20046	Norwayne	1,000	PFDU	W		(((((
Wayne	20054	Norwayne	900	PFDU	W		(1,016	(884	(602	(7/43	(4/44 E
Wayne	20047	Wayne Park Dev.	244	Temp.Dorm.	W		(((((
Wayne	20052	Wayne Park Dev.	122	Temp.Dorm.	W		(366	(278	(11/42	(11/42
Wayne	20047P	Wayne Park Dev.	150*	Temp.Dorm.	W			150	0	11/42	11/42
Wayne	20048	Wayne Park Dev.	150*	Fam. Tr.	W			150	(((
Wayne	20085P	Wayne Park Dev.	20*	Fam. Tr.	W			20	(151	(9/42	(11/42
Wayne	20085	Wayne Park Dev.	80	Site for Priv. Fam. Tr.	W			80	36	11/42	6/43
Romulus	20051**		40	PFDU	W			40	NR	12/42	12/42
Romulus	20086		106	Temp.Dorm.	W			106	NR	12/42	12/42
Willow Run	20058	Willow Court	960	War Apt.	W			960	884	3/43	5/43
Willow Run	20060	Willow River Village	2,500	TFDU	W		322	2,178	1,584	6/43	12/43 E
Willow Run	20061	Willow Lodge	3,000	Temp.Dorm.	W			3,023***	2,838	2/43	5/43
Willow Run	20062	West Lodge	1,960	Temp.Dorm.	W			1,960	131	8/43	11/43
Willow Run	20112	West Court	1,000	TFDU	W		94	906	464	8/43	12/43 E
Willow Run	20113	Willow Park	435****	Site for Priv. Fam. Tr.	W		219	216	155	7/43	NR
Ypsilanti	20059	Ypsilanti Lodge	48	War Apt.	N			48	48	6/43	6/43
Ypsilanti	20075	Ypsilanti Lodge	72	Temp.Dorm.	N			72	(5/43	5/43
Ypsilanti	20186	Ypsilanti Lodge	72	Temp.Dorm.	N			72	(84	10/43 E	9/43
Ypsilanti	20185	Park Ridge	100	PFDU	N			100	82	10/43	11/43

- * Regional NHA on 12/3/43 recommended cancellation.
- ** Constructed and managed by War Department.
- *** Twenty-three more units completed than programmed.
- **** Reduced in November 1943 from 500.

Appendix B

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The foregoing report was developed from published material and reports prepared by Federal, State, and other public agencies and groups and from confidential reports and memoranda prepared by technical specialists on the staff of CWS and associated Federal agencies. Below is a listing of the principal publications and reports used in preparing this summary.

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Report on the Study of the Private Trailer Parking Problem, Washtenaw County, Due to the Willow Run Bomber Plant Impact, E. J. Herringer, P. A. Sanitary Engineer, USPHS, District III, December 1942.

Report on Reconnaissance Survey in the Vicinity of the Projected Aircraft Plant at Ypsilanti, Michigan, Thomas B. Gibson, M. D., Michigan State Board of Health and C. C. Spencer, P. A. Sanitary Engineer, USPHS, May 1941.

Social Protection

Report on Activities to Meet the Wartime Problem of Promiscuous Teen-Age Girls in Detroit, Michigan, John F. Williams, Regional Social Protection Representative, CTS, Region V, October 27, 1943.

Review of Social Protection Measures In Effect in the Detroit Area, Dorothy C. Lawson, Social Protection Representative, CTS, Region V, June 28, 1943.

Report of Inquiry Into the Present Status of Protective Services for Girls and Women, Dorothy C. Lawson, Social Protection Representative, CTS, Region V, January 12, 1943.

Nutrition

Statement on In-Plant Feeding Problems in the Detroit Area, Charles P. Alcorn, Industrial Nutrition Representative, FDA, October 2, 1943.

Commercial Facilities

Special Summary of Status of Commercial Facilities in Public Housing Projects in the Detroit Area, FPMA, Region V, December 1943.

Report of the Special Bomber Plant Center Subcommittee of the Willow Run Federal Coordinating Committee, July 23, 1943.

Home and Personal Responsibilities, Hearing of Women's Advisory Committee, Office of Labor Production, WPB, Region XI, July 19, 1943.

Juvenile Delinquency

Report on Programs to Combat Juvenile Delinquency in the Detroit Area, Downing E. Proctor, Regional Recreation Representative, CTS, Region V, October 27, 1943. (Prepared in response to special request from Washington for information on organizations or programs active in this field.)

Michigan Juvenile Delinquency Report, Governor's Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee, Lansing, Michigan, September 1943.

Wayne University Studies in
Inter-Group Conflicts in Detroit, No. I
N. A. A. C. P.
606 E. Vernor Highway
DETROIT 1, - MICHIGAN

NEGRO-JEWISH RELATIONSHIPS

by
Eleanor Paperno Wolf
Alvin D. Loving
Donald C. Marsh

Sponsors

Jewish Community Council of Detroit
Detroit Branch, National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

Graduate School of Wayne University

N. A. A. C. P.,
606 E. Vernor Highway
DETROIT 1, - MICHIGAN

Wayne University Press, Detroit, 1944

Foreword

Before the race-riots of June 1943, Negro-Jewish conflicts in Detroit were known to exist and had already become a subject for investigation. The local Jewish Community Council and the Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, becoming interested in discovering the causes of the conflict, made a grant to the Graduate School of Wayne University for a study of Negro-Jewish relationships. This study is the first in a series on inter-group conflicts in Detroit. The study was made by Mrs. Eleanor Paperno Wolf, Mr. Alvin D. Loving, Graduate Fellows, and Mr. Donald C. Marsh, Assistant Professor in Sociology, Wayne University, and was completed before the time of the riots.

In the hope that the findings of this study may be helpful in clarifying the situation and reducing inter-group conflicts, the following conclusions are presented in advance of publication of the final and complete report. They should serve to correct many prevailing false impressions as to the relationships between the two groups.

D. C. M.

NEGRO-JEWISH RELATIONSHIPS

The so-called race riots of June 1943 represent one of the most unhappy chapters in the history of Detroit. To all the citizens of our city who are men of good-will, whether white or Negro, Jew or Christian, these riots present a challenge to discover the untoward economic and social conditions out of which prejudices of group against group, and ultimate conflict, inevitably arise.

Because the chief outbreaks in the June riots occurred in an area where business is chiefly in the hands of Negroes and Jews (both minority groups), some persons have been under the impression that they constituted essentially a Negro-Jewish conflict. Actually such was not the case. Rather it was a conflict between the two racial groups—white and Negro—and it might have broken out in any densely-populated area in any part of the city.

Specific conclusions of the study of the relationships between the two groups follow. Since most of the conflict seemed to come from commercial relationships between them, the study deals largely with these in the Hastings Street, Oakland Avenue, and West Warren Avenue districts. The results of studies of mutual attitudes of Negroes and Jews are also included.

I. Jewish business does not have a *monopoly* on Hastings, Oakland or Warren. Negro business is increasingly important in all three areas. On Hastings twenty-seven per cent of the Negro business concerns

studied, as contrasted with but five per cent of the Jewish, had come into the area in the past five years; on Oakland one hundred per cent of the Negro as contrasted with but fourteen per cent of the Jewish concerns had come in during the same period.

II. More and more Negroes are developing buying habits similar to those of the larger community. Since more Negroes do not feel that they have to buy *locally*, this fact should tend to eliminate their feeling that they are *forced* to patronize Jewish merchants, and this should cut down the conflict.

III. Jewish business is found in the Hastings and Oakland areas largely because Jews formerly resided in these areas. Jewish businessmen are not moving into these areas because Negroes are alleged to be *easy marks* as customers. However, fifty per cent more Jews than Negroes believe that Negroes are more easily persuaded to pay *regular prices* for inferior goods.

IV. None of the Jewish merchants and only twenty-five per cent of the Negro merchants live in the Hastings area. The Negro complaint that "Jews make money out of us, then live and spend their money over there" does not seem to be justified, as all merchants, whether Jewish or Negro, who can afford to do so, live elsewhere.

V. Mixed customers do not create conflict. This is shown by the fact that Warren Avenue commercial

establishments which have the greatest mixture of customers had the least conflict reported.

VI. Least *satisfaction* with customers was shown by both Jewish and Negro merchants in the Hastings area, both showing but seventy-three per cent satisfaction. This indicates that the type of customer rather than his race determines *dissatisfaction*.

VII. While Jewish and white gentile stores give more credit than Negro stores, very few run on a *credit* or *mostly credit* basis. The giving of credit as a factor in Negro-Jewish conflict seems to be highly over-rated.

VIII. Customer transiency seems to bear an important relationship to Negro-Jewish conflict, with the Hastings area showing the greatest conflict and the greatest amount of customer transiency.

IX. The factor of mixed racial employees does not lead to conflict, but more often to friendly relationships.

X. Competition between Negro and Jewish merchants does not lead to conflict. Conflict seems to be present where Negro merchants are found in the less profitable, smaller and *personal service* commercial establishments, while more profitable, larger and *non-service* stores are Jewish-owned. (By *personal service*

we mean shoe-shine parlors, cleaners, restaurants, etc. By *non-service* we mean drug stores, groceries, department stores, etc.)

XI. Jewish *exploitation* as shown by *prices charged* is highly exaggerated; as, in general, prices charged by Negro and white gentile stores tend to be higher for the same articles.

XII. More Jews than white gentiles reject the *stereotype* notion that the Negro is an inferior moral and racial type.

XIII. Jews show a greater tolerance than white gentiles with reference both to personal and impersonal contacts with Negroes. The tolerance is dependent upon the nature of the contact and varies with it. Both Jews and white gentiles show least tolerance for the Negroes as neighbors.

XIV. Over seventy per cent of the Jews believe that they have an obligation to treat Negroes well since they too have known persecution. Only fifty per cent of the Jews think that they actually treat the Negro better, however.

XV. Over ninety per cent of the Jews had *pleasant* experiences with Negroes as domestics, over seventy per cent as customers, and fifty-nine per cent as neighbors. Rumors about conflicts in these relationships seem to be highly exaggerated.

XVI. Fifty per cent of the Negro youth interviewed believed that Jews treat Negroes better than do non-Jewish whites, but sixty per cent said that they expected better treatment since Jews know what it is to be persecuted.

XVII. Less than twenty-five per cent of the Negro youth thought Jewish merchants should keep their stores open on Jewish holidays to accommodate Negro customers—thus showing great tolerance.

XVIII. Over forty per cent of the Negro adult customers had traded with one Jewish store for a long period of time. With the great amount of choice offered in a large city and the factor of frequent change of address, this seems to indicate much less conflict than is popularly rumored.

XIX. Sixty-two per cent of the Negroes felt that they were treated *fairly* by Jewish landlords; eighty per cent felt that they had had *pleasant* relationships in domestic service in Jewish families.

XX. The amount of merchant-customer conflict is more related to the general economic and social character of the area than to the factor of racial ownership. The lower the economic and social conditions in a given area, the greater the amount of conflict engendered. In Detroit, this is illustrated by the presence of the greatest amount of Negro-Jewish conflict in the Hastings area, which is the poorest of the three areas studied.



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Racial Attitudes
and Detroit Riots

OWI Digest

Welfare

Detroit, Mich.

Citizens are invited to visit the recreation center nearest their homes so they can get acquainted with the program of leisure time activities which will start Wednesday, Oct. 18. A wide variety of sports, crafts, dancing, physical fitness, and social activities will be offered by the Dept. of Parks and Recreation to bring health and happiness to all during their spare time. (Detroit, Mich., Michigan Chronicle, Oct. 14)

OWI Digest

Labor and Employment

Detroit, Mich.

Eighteen thousand additional males, 10,000 of whom will be Negroes, are needed for war industries in Detroit, T. Edward Johnson of the War Manpower Commission told a group of representatives of national and local agencies at the President's Congested Area committees office last week. (Detroit, Mich., Michigan Chronicle, Oct. 14)

OWI Digest

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Detroit, Mich.

Wayne County Sheriff Andrew Baird reported to Gloster B. Current, NAACP executive secretary, that his office has been making careful investigation of the racial situation in Romulus Township. Baird's letter was in answer to the NAACP's telegram reporting racial disturbance over the attitude of certain white residents who were attempting to force the school board to erect a separate school. Sheriff Baird's letter declared: I have directed that our Road Patrol detail a patrol car to the roads around the Romulus school at 1 PM and 4 PM each school day. "In addition the patrol will cover the roads in that general neighborhood for a short time after the dismissal of school. Also, one of our men has been detailed and is now appearing before the different classes in school making short talks to the children on tolerance and good citizenship. These talks have been very well received. (Detroit, Mich., Michigan Chronicle, Oct. 21)

FORM OEM-602
(6-27-42)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
TRANSMITTAL SLIP

DATE

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FROM

Davis

REMARKS

Dunson

Files

3-2889

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I
Tempo V Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. *JK*

(Negro)

Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.

432

DATE

p. MAR 3 1945

Inter-Racial Clinic Held At Michigan U.

State and national fair employ-
ment practices will lead to greater
understanding between minority
and majority groups. This was one of the statements
made at the "Inter-racial clinic"
held last week in Ann Arbor spon-
sored by the Ann Arbor Michigan

and Federal Council of Churches.

* * *
PROBLEMS OF Negro housing,
schooling, and employment were
discussed at length at a day-long
session.

Participating in the forum were:
the Rev. C. W. Carpenter, Profes-
sor A. K. Stevens of the University
of Michigan extension staff; Wen-
dell Drouyor, educational director
of the UAW-CIO, and C. C. Craw-
ford, assistant superintendent of
schools. Dr. George E. Haynes of
New York, who represented the de-
partment of race relations, Federal
Council of Churches, was general
director of the clinic.

SEP 28 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

To: The Attorney General Date:

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: RACIAL CONDITIONS
Detroit, Michigan

You will recall information I supplied you concerning rumored racial trouble over alleged prospective cutbacks in war production in the Detroit, Michigan, area. I informed you a confidential source had advised that the Ford Motor Company and particularly its Willow Run Bomber Plant would be the scene of cutbacks. With regard to this particular information, a check has been made with reliable sources in the Detroit area, it being recalled that the preliminary information was received from an informant in the New York City area.

A reliable Detroit informant has advised that while in the past the Ford Motor Company seniority plan for transfers and layoffs has caused several short strikes at the Willow Run Bomber Plant, no incidents of a racial character have resulted therefrom. It is further reported by the informant that there is no rumor prevalent in Detroit at the present time concerning a racial disturbance arising out of prospective cutbacks in war production. It is related, however, that approximately 10% of 6,000 employees in the Ford River Rouge Foundry will be laid off during the week ending September 30, 1944. Ninety-five per cent of the foundry employees are said to be negroes and the total number of employees in the entire River Rouge Plant is approximately 87,200 of which 15.9% are negroes. No concrete information has been received relative to an alleged prospective cutback at the Ford Willow Run Bomber Plant. It is said, however, that at this plant there is a daily turnover of employees running into the many thousands which involves both negroes and whites. It is alleged that there are only approximately 1,000 negroes employed at this plant.

If additional pertinent details are received with respect to this matter, they will be brought to your attention promptly.

Detroit, Mich.

ested citizens. A by-product of the affair has been a positive plan on the part of tenants and housing officials to work to prevent the recurrence of such an incident. (FR)

NEW YORK CITY

Mme. Grete Stueckgold, a former Metropolitan Opera singer, has leased an apartment on fashionable Central Park West for over four years, during which times she has always given singing lessons as have several other tenants of the building. During the last 18 months Negroes have been included among her students, a fact which apparently annoyed the building managers. Last month the realtors refused to renew her lease after having earlier agreed to do so—the refusal was based on the obviously spurious grounds that she was giving singing lessons in violation of the lease. Other singing teachers had not been so treated. On inquiring about Mme. Stueckgold discovered that the managers had been asking various tenants whether or not they objected to the presence of Negro singing students on the regular passenger elevators. On the grounds that the realtors are actually attempting to exclude Negro guests, the OPA has ruled that Mme. Stueckgold may retain her apartment indefinitely. (FR)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Approximately 80 Negro families have moved into Willow Run Housing Community without any untoward incidents being reported. Although the matter of an "open" policy of occupancy has not been settled—i.e., a policy whereby tenants will be accepted altogether on non-racial criteria, it appears that the contention of the NAACP and other agencies that Negroes and whites can live as neighbors at Willow Run is being borne out. (FR)

On the evening that Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Harvey, a youthful Negro couple, and their child, moved into the home that they had bought in Ferndale, a mob gathered and began threatening to do them bodily harm. The Harveys appealed to the realtor from whom they bought the home, and the realtor appealed to the police. The latter came, dispersed the neighborly gathering and left. A few minutes later the mob gathered again. This time the Harveys appealed directly to the police. The following day, the chief of police and the city manager came to see Mr. Harvey and informed him that the police "could not be responsible" for the action of "irate citizens" and asked that the Harveys move "in order to prevent a race riot." The family, realizing that the town authorities either could not or would not protect their home and lives, moved away. (CNI)

OWI Digest

Welfare

Detroit, Mich.

Citizens are invited to visit the recreation center nearest their homes so they can get acquainted with the program of leisure time activities which will start Wednesday, Oct. 18. A wide variety of sports, crafts, dancing, physical fitness, and social activities will be offered by the Dept. of Parks and Recreation to bring health and happiness to all during their spare time. (Detroit, Mich., Michigan Chronicle, Oct. 14)

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(Detroit, Mich., Michigan Chronicle, Oct. 21)

OWI Digest - Civil Rights

Detroit, Mich.

The South Detroit Community Improvement League has filed suit in circuit court to bar Negroes from the Welch subdivision, recently purchased by the Watson Realty Company. The South Detroit Community Improvement League, which was incorporated April 23, 1941, with 126 members, is following a pattern established more than 20 years ago attempting to frustrate the efforts of Negroes to escape from congested areas. (Detroit, Mich., Michigan Chronicle, Oct. 14)

Excerpts from OWI Press Clippings. These are direct quotes from the OWI
Minorities Press Digest dated September 14, covering a period of Aug. 12-Sept. 2, 1944

DETOIT, MICH. (note: the following quote indicates pre-existing
tension of which we have no other record in our file.)

The Mars Housing Commission stated on August 26 that although there
has been no incident of any kind in the last ten days the situation in Ecorse
was still tense. Arrangements have been made for pedestrian walks from the project
to the street car line and also for a full time recreational director in the area.
It is hoped that this will ease the tension.

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The WMC revealed that white drivers of the Michigan Trucking Assn.
had threatened to strike over the proposed employment of Negroes as drivers of
semi-trailer trucks. Most of the men who were being considered were discharged
war veterans with experience in handling heavy vehicles. WMC suspended referrals
to the companies ~~of~~ the last of August.

- - - - -

An article in the Free Press on August 6 stated that racial tensions
in Detroit were diminishing. The Interracial Committee has recommended that:
(1) methods of loading passengers on buses and streetcars be improved; (2) housing
facilities be expanded by federal and private agencies; (3) neighborhood play-
grounds and parks be increased. A small committee also checks all reports of
discrimination and if the complaint seems justified, a complete written report
is prepared for the Police Commissioner.

is devoted to a discussion of various factors which this committee found contributed in considerable measure to the tension existing between the white and Negro population, without which the conflagration of June 20 and June 21 would never have resulted.

Conclusions of a controversial or conjectural nature have no place in this report. They have been studiously avoided that no artificial coloring may be given to the bare facts herewith presented.

A report such as this can properly serve but one function—to make publicly known the whole truth in respect to the rioting. The committee has had this purpose uppermost in mind throughout its preparation of the report.

It is hoped the public-minded citizens of every color, will profit from a knowledge of the facts here disclosed and co-operate to prevent a recurrence of the bloody incident.

Clearly there exists an obligation upon the leaders of all racial groups to face squarely the ever-growing social problem. The problem can be solved, but only by determined, straight-forward, sociological measures.

Past reluctance to face the problems has bred distrust and suspicion, magnifying actual and presumed personal grievances, minimizing responsibility and duty to properly constituted government and social order.

Committee Thanks Those Who Helped

Grateful acknowledgment is made by the committee to the various agencies whose helpful co-operation has contributed to make this report complete: The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army Intelligence, the Naval Intelligence, the combined investigating personnel of the attorney-general of Michigan, the State Police, the Detroit Police Department, and the staff of the prosecuting attorney of Wayne County. Capt. Harold F. Mulbar and Lieut. William Watkins, of the Michigan State Police, Inspector George McClelland, of the Special Investigation Squad of the Detroit Police Department, Sergt. James Berg, of the Detroit Police Department Record Bureau, and Detective Joseph Althoff, of the Detroit Police Detail assigned to the prosecutor's office, deserve special commendation.

Particular mention is due the excellent work done by Det.-Sergt. Rex Smith, of the Detroit Police Department, and Prosecuting Attorney's Investigator Andrew J. Smith, Negro officers, who rendered signal service to their departments and the community in their efforts to seek out and apprehend those responsible for starting the riot.

Part I

(In the original this section was heavily documented with notes and references to exhibits, most of which The News has omitted for lack of space. Their purpose was to support the committee's contention that "every statement in this report is supported by testimony taken under oath or voluntary statements made by participants or witnesses.")

In the early evening of June 20, there began in Detroit's Belle Isle Park a series of incidents between whites and Negroes which finally culminated in a serious riot.

Acts riotous in character continued from that time until approximately 11 p. m. June 21. For several days thereafter isolated acts of violence occurred, but the rioting had been effectively ended with the arrival of Federal troops in Detroit on the night of June 21.

Belle Isle Park, Detroit's principal recreational center, is located in the Detroit River and is connected with the mainland by a large bridge at the intersection of East Grand Boulevard and Jefferson avenue. On that warm Sunday afternoon, June 20, there were nearly 100,000 people on the island, the majority of whom were Negroes.

Most of Disorders in 4 Police Precincts

While the disturbance began at Belle Isle, the nearest portion of

Frank and Fred Neal, twins, 17, Negroes, and Kelly Lately, 14, Negro, who had gone to the island with LeRoy Howell, 13, Negro, at 3:30 in the afternoon. These six boys wandered to the playground, where a number of colored youths were shooting dice. There they met Charles (Little Willie) Lyons, 20, Negro, who had come to the island with H. D. (Handsome Harry) Minnifield, a Negro.

Fox and Lyons talked of the Eastwood Park episode in which they had been involved. They agreed it would be a good idea to "Go fight and do like they done us at Eastwood Park."

Lyons suggested to the crowd of colored boys there at the playground that they "take care of the Hunkies." At the time there were several white people using the swings at the playground.

The first incident occurred when Lyons, arming himself with a stick wrapped in paper, approached a white boy, struck him, and ordered him to leave the island. The white boy ran.

White Man Told to 'Get Going'

There were at the time several white men seated on the grass. Lyons struck the feet of one of these white men, telling him: "Time to go home. Get going." The white man left.

This colored group then began canvassing the island for white boys. Walking through a path, they sighted Fred McClelland, Negro, who had gone to the island at 3 o'clock with two colored youths and a colored girl.

McClelland, with John Wilson, one of the colored boys who had gone to the island with him, had left the girl and her friend, who were selling a case of beer they had brought along.

McClelland and Wilson were at first believed by the group previously mentioned to be white, and were about to be attacked when their color was noticed by Lately, who recognized McClelland. Fox and Lyons then told McClelland they were looking for white boys to beat up, to even the score of the Eastwood Park incident.

McClelland and Wilson joined the group. Coming upon several white picnickers, Fox and Lyons ordered them to leave, and took their food from them. Several of these colored boys ate the melons taken from these picnickers. Fox then armed himself with two pop bottles.

5 Awaiting Trial on Assault Charge

(The report's footnotes stated that among those named above, Fox, Thomas, the Neal twins, and Minnifield are awaiting trial in Recorder's Court, under \$2,000 bond, on a charge of aggravated assault. Wilson is a prosecution witness.)

(Lately, Howell and McClelland were turned over to the Juvenile Court by the Detroit Police Department.

(Lyons was convicted July 22 of breaking and entering a store at 5767 Hastings street the night of June 21 and sentenced to two to five years in State Prison.)

Mattie Mae (Redcap) Byndon, 16, Negro, went to the island about 6 o'clock with her sister and another colored girl. They went to the Casino, where she was seen by Alfred Peterson, 16, Negro.

(Redcap Byndon, now held in the Juvenile Detention Home, is a witness in the aggravated assault case mentioned above. Peterson is held in the juvenile division pending a complaint against him for felonious assault.)

Peterson witnessed an incident at 8 o'clock at the skating pavilion near the Casino involving Early Blayock, white, 16. Blayock had gone to Belle Isle alone at 4 o'clock that afternoon. Because of the size of the crowds, Blayock was unsuccessful in his attempts to rent either a bicycle or a horse.

First Casualty Hit With Battle

He sat down near the lighthouse, where there was no crowd, watching freighters passing in the Canadian channel, until about 8 o'clock,

brother, Ernest, and their girl friends, Ruth and Doris Horton, colored, were already on the bus.

When Wilson got on the bus, he went to Mrs. Peterson, struck her on the shoulder, and called her a "nigger." Wilson claims that after he struck the woman, but before he made the indecent statement, Mrs. Peterson called him a "nigger." Mrs. Peterson denies this.

Wilson attempted to strike Mrs. Peterson again, but was prevented by Peterson and an unidentified colored man, who assisted in maintaining order until the police arrived and placed Wilson under arrest.

(The report explained in a footnote that Wilson was found guilty of disturbing the peace by Judge John P. Scallen in Recorder's Court on July 21 and placed on six-month probation.)

Shortly before 9 o'clock there was a disturbance at the ferry dock when a group of colored boys tried to prevent some white people from boarding the ferry boat. There was considerable pushing and jostling of the crowd.

The attendant closed the gate, stating to the crowd, both white and colored: "There is plenty of room for everybody, and when you can get on the boat properly, I will let you on."

White Victim Gives Up No. 2

Redcap Byndon left the Casino at about 9:15 p. m. and walked over to the playground, opposite the swings. There she recognized several of a number of colored boys. She recognized Lyons, Peterson and Minnifield. Present also were Fox, Thomas, Fred and Frank Neal, and McClelland.

On her approach, she saw this group of colored boys beating Gus Niarhos, 14, and Clyde Fields, both white. The two white boys had been strolling near the swings when the colored group approached and asked: "Where you going?" and immediately attacked them.

After knocking Niarhos down and kicking him, Lyons asked Niarhos for his money, stating: "I ain't got no car fare. Give me some money." Niarhos gave him \$2. The colored boys then ran off.

At 9:30 the police arrived, removed Niarhos to the police station, where he was given first aid, then proceeded to drive the boys across the bridge that they might catch a bus to go home.

(Niarhos is the complainant in the aggravated assault case against Fox, the Neal twins, Thomas and Minnifield.)

In the meantime the colored mob, led by Fox and Lyons, had assembled and headed toward the bridge. At the bus stop they hailed an approaching bus, but it would not stop for them. Continuing, they came upon a white boy, chased him through the woods, but he eluded them.

As they approached the bridge, they were joined by several other colored girls and boys. Part way across the bridge Lyons brushed against Joseph E. Joseph, white, 38, who was walking alone close to the rail of the bridge. Lyons belligerently demanded: "Where do you think you are going, you white nigger?"

Lyons then struck Joseph and knocked him to the ground. Others in the mob kicked him. One suggested, "Let's throw him over the bridge." Managing to rise, Joseph started running. Others of the mob shouted: "Hold him, hold him."

Two white sailors approached with women companions and witnessed the attack. One of them blew a whistle and other sailors approached.

Fighting Spreads on Belle Isle Bridge

At that instant the police car carrying Niarhos and Field across the bridge arrived and picked up Joseph. The police continued across the bridge to Jefferson avenue, where Joseph pointed out four colored boys, who were then running, as among his assailants. All concerned returned to the Belle Isle Police Station in a police car, and there, following Joseph's uncer-

tainly were met by three white sailors who informed them that there had been trouble between whites and Negroes at the swings on the playground.

One of the sailors told the girls that a colored man had been involved in a fight with a white sailor and his girl friend, and that the Negro had cut the white sailor.

After talking for a few minutes, the girls decided to return to Jefferson avenue. There was momentarily quiet until the Byndon girl, walking with her friends, pushed against Miss Hart, who called her a "black nigger," which provoked her to exclaim: "You nigger, nigger, and to strike Miss Hart. Miss Hart denies the statement, but admits returning the blow, striking Miss Byndon with her fist.

The colored boys with Miss Byndon attacked Miss Hart, knocking her down and kicking her.

This colored group then ran to Jefferson avenue, the three sailors who had spoken to the girls remaining aloof from the disturbance.

Suddenly, Miss Redko heard a scream coming from the bushes near the approach to the bridge. A crowd of white people ran toward the bushes. Separate fights broke out the length of the bridge and along Jefferson avenue.

Drowning Rumor Makes Appearance

When Fox reached Jefferson avenue, he suggested to the crowd that they return to Belle Isle. He told them a colored woman and her baby had been drowned.

(Report footnote: "This is the first reported statement of the rumor, afterward discussed in the report, that immediately precipitated the riot in the Negro area.")

Police reinforcements had arrived, however, and this group of boys refused to go back.

Meantime, the traffic leading away from Belle Isle was heavy, and crowds of people were in and about the intersection of East Jefferson and East Grand Boulevard, and there was heavy traffic on those two arteries.

Numerous whites returning home via East Jefferson avenue stopped, many joining in the melee that had developed.

The Negroes at the bridge approach were at the time outnumbered by whites. By 11:20 p. m. the crowd at the bridge approach had increased to more than 5,000, and the street fighting had spread west to Helen avenue, east to Field, and north to Lafayette.

Police Reinforcements Break Up Battle

Additional police reinforcements, dispatched to the intersection, struggled to keep the crowds under control. Some whites who, while waiting for bus transportation, were menacingly approached by Negroes, took refuge in houses located in the vicinity. Some 50 to 60 Negroes were seen with knives.

At one point, some Negroes who had been chased north of Jefferson avenue were seen to reassemble and charge back toward Jefferson, where police officers were stationed. Seeing, however, that they were outnumbered, they retreated.

The police, in the meantime, had blocked off the Belle Isle approach, preventing anyone entering the island. By 2 o'clock in the morning of June 21, the augmented police force had succeeded, without firing a single shot, in dispersing the crowds and placing the situation under complete control.

The casualties resulting from disturbances at Belle Isle and the bridge approach from 8 o'clock in the evening of June 20 until 2 o'clock the following morning numbered 13, of which eight were white and five were colored.

There were no riot casualties in the Fifth Precinct after that hour.

Initial Casualties Are Not Serious

(Report footnote: "These figures clearly disclose that the rioting at Belle Isle was ended at 2 a. m. This finding is further supported by the statements of witnesses who tell of leaving the vicinity at the

avoided; upwards of 95 per cent of the reported property damage resulting from the rioting would never have been suffered; less than 3 per cent of the reported law violations would have existed; less than 3 per cent of the arrests made incident to the rioting would have been made.

Tragedy Is Traced to Episode at Club

But rioting was started anew by an episode which occurred at the Forest Club, 700 Forest avenue east, in the heart of the Negro section some five miles from Belle Isle. This occurrence excited passions and must be cited as the principal cause of the tragedy which followed.

The Forest Club is one of the larger recreational centers located in the Negro section of Detroit, commonly referred to as Paradise Valley. The club consists of a dance hall, a roller skating rink, and a bowling alley. Patrons, all Negroes, estimated at 700 in number, attended a dance there on Sunday evening, June 20.

Shortly after midnight, Leo Tipton, an employe of the Forest Club ballroom, assigned to the check-room that night, appeared on the stage, and seizing the microphone in front of the orchestra leader, aroused the dancers with the following announcement:

"This is Sergt. Fuller. There's a riot at Belle Isle. The whites have killed a colored lady and baby. Throw them over the bridge. Everybody get their hat and coat and come on. There is free transportation outside."

(Report footnote: "Sergt. Fuller is a Negro police officer who at one time worked in the 13th Precinct. There is no suggestion that this police sergeant is in any way connected with this announcement.")

(Additional footnote: "Other versions attribute to Tipton the statement: 'Go home and get your guns!'")

Pandemonium broke loose! Some of the dancers dashed out of the building; others jumped out of the windows. Tamble Whitworth, a special officer working at the ballroom, attempted to dissuade the people from leaving, but to no avail.

The crowd milled about the intersection of Forest and Hastings streets. The transportation Tipton had announced was available was not there to transport all of the mob. Automobiles operated by whites, stopping at the traffic signal at the intersection, were opened by members of the Negro mob, the whites taken from behind the wheel, and the vehicles appropriated.

Autos, Street Cars Are Stoned by Mob

Simultaneously, the crowd began to throw stones at the passing vehicles and street cars. A white motorcyclist traveling east on Forest was struck by a stone. He fell off the motorcycle. Another stone struck the motors, causing gasoline to spurt, setting fire to the cycle. At about 12:10 a. m., Whitworth called the police, reporting the first rioting outside the Belle Isle area.

Three cruisers had been dispatched by the Canfield Station by 12:40 a. m. to Hastings and Forest, but the officers were unable to cope with the situation. Thereafter numerous police arrived, but the rioting by then was out of control.

The Negro crowd, surging from the ballroom, incited by the Tipton announcement, spurred on by the rocks thrown by some, excited by the burning motorcycle, moved up and down Hastings street, indiscriminately stoning white-operated automobiles and white-owned business places. The rioters moved west to Beaubien and thence north to Ferry.

Struck by Brick, Policeman Injured

The first reported stabbing occurred at 1:40 a. m., June 21, at Alfred and Hastings, when Paul Haaker, 39, white, was stabbed by an unknown Negro.

The first injury to a police officer, requiring hospitalization, was suffered by Patrolman Steward

could be assured them on leaving. Police officers were stationed at the exits to insure protection.

Notwithstanding these measures, a group of whites began stoning colored-operated automobiles at Charlotte and Woodward shortly after 4 a. m. June 21. Thereafter, numerous acts of violence were perpetrated by whites, until approximately 11 o'clock the following night.

Most of the acts committed by whites took place on Woodward avenue and immediately adjacent to Woodward avenue. With the coming of daylight, June 21 and thereafter throughout the day varying youthful gangs of white "hoodlums" assembled, assaulted Negroes, were dispersed, only to reassemble again and roam Woodward avenue in search of additional colored victims.

Additional Police Called for Duty

The magnitude of the problem confronted by the Police Department after midnight, June 20, is perhaps most graphically illustrated by an appraisal of the damage resulting from the looting which took place in the affected Negro area.

To afford the maximum possible protection within that area, the Police Department assigned officers from the several precincts of the city to that district.

At midnight, June 20, instructions were issued to retain on duty the one-third of the Detroit police personnel who would normally go off duty at that hour. This force augmented the platoon which came on duty at midnight.

Shortly thereafter the entire police personnel was mobilized, and from that time all available personnel was kept on active duty 12 hours daily.

It was, of course, impossible to divert all police to the affected area, as numerous police had to be retained in areas of potential trouble.

(Footnote: "It was pointed out by Gen. Henry S. Aurnand, commanding general of the 6th Service Command in charge of the troops sent here the night of June 21, that the Detroit police had the situation under control at the time the troops arrived.")

Committee Finds No Premeditation

This committee is of the firm conviction that both the white and Negro rioters lacked preconceived or premeditated organization. The riot incident tables disclose alternating periods of increasing and abating violence by both white and colored rioters throughout June 21. The spontaneity with which incidents occurred at various locations, both within and outside the affected area, discloses the absence of planning on the part of either group.

(Footnote: "An excellent illustration of this is found in two separate incidents, both involving deliberate, premeditated crimes, one murder and the other arson.

"(The murder of Moses Kiska, Negro, at 6:30, June 21, at Mack and Chene streets, by five white youths now awaiting trial in the Recorder's Court on a charge of first degree murder, was perpetrated without any instigation, other than the malignancy of the youths.

"(The arson committed by 11 Negroes at the Federal Housing Project, 12169 Bassett avenue south, in the extreme westerly part of the city, was committed because: 'We knew a riot was going on, and we just decided to set fire to this building!')

The only serious threat of whites toward any portion of the colored section existed between 6 and 9 p. m., June 21, almost 24 hours after the initial disturbance at Belle Isle. At that time a large group of Negroes assembled between John R and Brush on Vernor. The efforts of the white group to enter the colored section at this point were readily prevented by the police, who were

at Belle Isle. Irresponsible white and Negro youths were responsible for most of the casualties and the damage resulting.

Part II

(This section is composed of statistical and analytical documents, maps, charts and police reports which the Fact-Finding Committee used to bulwark every statement and every recital of fact in Part I. It is a documentation of at least 500 pages, of great value to sociologists and psychologists.

(The News does not have the space, regrettably, in wartime, to reproduce Part II. It contains in general:

(Maps of the rioting areas. An 18-page police report of assaults and disturbances on DSR street cars and buses between colored and whites from Oct. 8, 1942, until May 24, 1943.

(A four-page police report of all the details of the Belle Isle rioting. An analysis of the fact that though Detroit's population was 1,526,000 in 1931, there were 3,749 police officers on the job, whereas in 1943, with a population estimated at 2,106,000, there are only 3,418 police officers.

(Facsimiles of the presidential proclamation and Gov. Kelly's proclamations declaring a state of emergency in Detroit during the riots. An incident chart of the arrests according to time. Tables of adult and juvenile arrests.

(Charts of Receiving Hospital statistics of the injured. Police reports of the dead and injured. Reports of the malicious destruction of property; of the guns and weapons confiscated. A long summary and analysis of the arrests, by color and age.

(Charts of the felony and misdemeanor cases now pending or closed. Pictures of knives, revolvers and shotguns and rifles used. Photostatic copies of articles and editorials in Negro newspapers and periodicals before the riot.)

Part III

Frequent reference has been made in Part I of this report to the racial tension prevalent in certain Negro and white groups prior to the outbreak of June 20 and 21. This report would be incomplete without some reference to the factors which have created and inflamed that tension.

(Footnote: "It is not intended that this report be a comprehensive study of the background of the racial problem of Detroit. The committee believes, however, that such a study should be made by the proper social agencies that there can be a frank, straightforward approach to this problem.")

There never was a time when people were not conscious of certain racial differences. Characteristics of color, stature and speech have always marked off and distinguished one people from another. This, of course, is neither an argument for, nor a justification of any feeling of superiority on the part of any race.

That certain misinformed people have relied upon their peculiar racial characteristics in asserting an alleged superiority over another race is unfortunate. But it must be recognized that only by education can this unwarranted assumption be dispelled. The animosity arising from this misinformation and want of education can be observed, not only in Detroit, but wherever different races are thrown together.

Of present concern to this committee, however, is the increasing tendency among certain hoodlum elements in Detroit, both white and Negro, openly to flout established social order in combatting this animosity.

Certainly no criticism is to be made of the honest efforts of responsible leaders, both Negro and white, who seek by lawful means the removal of unjust barriers between the races. But it is equally

chronicle, the Detroit Tribune, the true counterparts of the newspapers described by Dr. Brown.

Characteristic Items From Negro Press

Typical of this press is the front page of the July 17, 1943, issue of the Michigan Chronicle. "DENIES ROY HANGS SELF, Eleven-Year-Old Boy Found Hanging by Neck from Tree"; "WIFE SLAYED; LEADS GUILTY, Let Her Kis Baby Before He Fired Fatal Shots"; "GOODBRY DARLING, MA TELLS WIFE" (with a detailed description of an attempted suicide following); "HILTED SU; STABBED WOMAN" are the headlines and sub-captions. The stories appearing on the page above the picture of a riot wanted in Tennessee for m.e. appears the headline: "DO TAKE ME TO TENNESSA."

Another feature story appearing on the same page is entitled "SOLDIER BEATEN BY MISSISSIPPI POLICE," under which is reported a strike at Flora, Miss. The second paragraph of that story reads:

"Immediate cause of the strike is said to have been the serious beating of a colored soldier and the abuse of several of the soldiers' wives and women companions by Jackson civilian police."

These stories are not isolated instances of inflammatory news-reporting, but are characteristic of the news sheets mentioned.

A second theme, repeatedly emphasized by these papers, is that the struggle for Negro equality at home is an integral part of the present worldwide struggle for democracy. Editorially and otherwise these papers repeatedly charge that there is no more democracy here than in Hitler's Europe, or in Japan, and loudly proclaim that a victory over the Axis will be meaningless unless there is a corresponding overthrow in this country of the forces which these papers charge prevent true racial equality.

The topic is developed by numerous references to alleged "Jim-Crowism" practiced in our own Army and Navy. The refusal of certain Negroes to report for induction into the Army is reportedly justified by charging racial discrimination. Frequently recurring through these papers is the statement: "This nation cannot exist half free and half slave," the obvious purpose of which is to drive home to the Negro readers the alleged fact of their servitude, and to arouse a belligerent reaction.

(Footnote: "The March on Washington Movement consists of a national body of local units throughout the country whose objectives as stated in Article IV of their constitution are:

"(To awaken, teach, organize, mobilize, direct and lead Negro masses to struggle and fight for their own liberation, from racial discrimination, segregation, and Jim Crowism, and achievement of complete recognition and enjoyment of democratic citizenship, rights, freedom, justice and equality, and to co-operate and collaborate with progressive movements, social, economic, political and religious; to help build a free world for free men without regard for race, color, religion or national origin.")

Exaggeration Seen on Racial Theme

The papers discuss a "Civil Disobedience Campaign" and condemn the leaders of the March-on-Washington Movement for failing to authorize such a program at their convention held in Chicago June 30 to July 4, 1943.

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Every instance of actual or presumed discrimination is reported with exaggeration.

(Footnote: "Frequently seen through the colored papers are attacks on the policy prevailing in the Red Cross Blood Donor Stations, under which Negro plasma is separated from the white. The National Association for Advance-

Text

(Concluded from Page 26)

ment of Colored People (NAACP), at its convention in Detroit June 5, distributed a pamphlet calling attention to its program, in which it stated:

"That the American Red Cross should withdraw its insulting and unscientific rule, segregating the blood of Negro donors to blood plasma banks, from that of white donors."

And statements of charges made by Negro people, for which there is no support in fact, are worded to leave an impression of conviction of truth with the reader.

(Footnote: "Typical is the story reported in the Michigan Chronicle of July 17, of the burning of a building at 1871 Garfield avenue. The article in part reads:

"Although police charged the fire was the result of defective wiring, Mrs. Ida D. Isaacs, founder and president of the Workers of Prosperity, is firmly convinced that the fire which did \$2,000 damage to the organization's home at 1871 Garfield East was the work of white hoodlums.")

Statistics Recited on Crimes by Negroes

While these papers consistently charge discrimination and plead for absolute equality between all races, at least some Negro organizations would disclaim all responsibility for the crimes committed by Negroes, and would conceal from the public the racial identity of law violators. A portion of the NAACP Conference statement, adopted in June 5, 1943, reads:

"Associated Press, United Press and local editors should eliminate the designation of 'Negro' in reporting crime news."

This committee feels that the fact that the Negroes in Detroit, who constitute less than 10 per cent of the population, commit more than 71 per cent of the major crimes is one the public should know, that this circumstance may receive the public attention and constructive measures it deserves.

(Footnote: "These figures are taken from the permanent record maintained by the Bureau of Statistics, Detroit Police Department. The records disclose that of the murders and non-negligent homicides, rapes and robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, and breaking and enterings, and concealed weapon cases prosecuted in Detroit in 1942, 71 per cent were perpetrated by Negroes.")

"These statistics further show that there has been a persistent increase in the percentage of crimes committed by Negroes from 1940 to 1942 inclusive.

"Other crimes predominantly Negro-committed are: Violation of narcotic drug laws, 88 per cent; gambling, 65 per cent; violation of liquor laws, 62 per cent. ("Does this, substantiate the boast of the local branch of the NAACP that for 33 years it has constantly advanced the best interests of the colored people?") Perhaps most significant in precipitating the racial tension existing in Detroit is the positive exhortation by many so-called responsible Negro leaders to be "militant" in the struggle for racial equality. A Philip Randolph's statement appearing in the Jan. 2, 1943, issue of the Detroit Tribune charged that: "Justice is never granted to

New York Curb Market

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes entries like Carrier Corp, Catalina Am, etc.

Use of Power Peaks Again

Detroit and Nation Report Records

Electric power production again went to new all-time peaks both in the Detroit area and for the country as a whole in the week ended last Saturday.

The Detroit Edison Co. reported records in total output and in industrial sales. Total was 106,370,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 0.8 per cent over the previous week and 23.7 per cent over the same week last year.

The fourth consecutive record for the country was at 4,240,638,000 kilowatt hours against 4,226,705,000 the previous week, 3,636,070,000 a year ago, a year-to-year gain of 16 per cent.

Demand in the mid-Atlantic region climbed 19.6 per cent ahead of 1942 to lead the Pacific coast, where power use was up 18.6 per cent from last year. Other regional percentage gains from 1942 figures were southern states 16.6, central industrial 15.8, Rocky Mountain 15.4, west central 14.3 and New England 8.7.

The gas sendout in the Detroit district for the week ended Aug. 7, 1943, was 420,654 thousand cubic feet, Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. reported today, an increase of 91,069 thousand cubic feet compared with the corresponding week last year.

Investment Firms

Table listing investment firms and their stock prices. Includes columns for firm names, bid prices, and asked prices.

Pool of Heavy Trucks Is Reduced to 3,045

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(P)—Only 3,045 heavy duty trucks remain in the national pool from which the

Break in Rye Unsettles Pits

Wheat and Oats React Quickly

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—(P)—Resumption of liquidation by houses with eastern connections broke rye prices in late trading today, imparting a weak undertone to other grains. Wheat dropped below the previous close and oats, which had been higher most of the season, lost part of early gains.

Purchasers of more than 2,000,000 bushels of corn on a "to-arrive" basis, following 3,500,000 bushels bought yesterday, unsettled rye as it was felt some of the corn would be diverted to commercial feed manufacturers. Support of rye had been based upon the prospect of increased use of the grain for feeding because of a corn shortage.

Detroit Cash Grain

Closing prices Wednesday: Wheat, No. 2, \$1.75. Barley, No. 1, matting range, 1 1/2 to moisture, \$1.19-32; feedings, \$1.27.

Other Grain Markets

Wheat closed: Sept. Dec. Minn. 1.01% 1.02% 1.03% 1.01% 1.01% 1.02% 1.03% 1.04% 1.04% 1.05% 1.06% 1.04% 1.04% 1.04% 1.04%

Cash Grain

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—(P)—Cash wheat: No. 3 red, 1.72; Oats: No. 3 mixed, 89 1/2; No. 2 white, 73; No. 3, 69 1/2; 72; barley, Malting, 1.17-1.21 nominal; hard, 1.10-1.14 nominal; feed, 1.08-1.13 nominal; Soybeans: No. 3 yellow, 1.69 1/4.

Thumb Markets

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 11.—(P)—Today's paying prices to growers for beans: 70. Pea beans, 5.50; light red kidney, 3.50; dark, 5.80; CRC yellow eyes, 6.65; CRC light cranberries, 5.40; dark, 5.40.

Cotton

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—(P)—Cotton futures moved in a narrow range today. Traders awaited a resumption of mill buying of spot cotton.

A less favorable weekly weather report rallied prices slightly but hedge selling later cancelled some gains. Trade price fixing accounted for most of the buying.

Late prices were 10 cents a bale higher to 10 cents lower, October, 20.02; December, 19.88; and March, 19.75.

Meat Production Off 5 Pct. in Week

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—(P)—Meat production for the week ended Aug. 7 was estimated by the War Meat Board today at 321,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 5 per cent compared with the preceding week.

Although lower than the preceding week, the production figures

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Table of New York Stock Exchange quotations. Includes columns for stock symbols, sales, high, low, and net change.

Table of Detroit Stock quotations. Includes columns for stock symbols, sales, high, low, and net change.

Quiet Market Edges Ahead

Buying Selective; Bonds Hold Steady

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—(P)—The stock market edged a little higher today in continuation of yesterday's advance.

Buying was highly selective and directed mainly toward individual shares and groups on which favorable news had come out within the last week or so while the market still was under the pull of reaction.

Turnover was light after fairly active opening. Prices, slightly higher at the start, extended their gains in the later proceedings and in late trading the active list was well studied with plus marks running from fractions to around a point.

Bonds were steady. Among stocks given best support were General Motors, United States Steel, White Motors, General Electric, Case, International Nickel, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, American Icomotive, Pepsi-Cola, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Telephone, Western Union and Consolidated Edison.

Detroit Stocks

Table of Detroit Stock quotations. Includes columns for stock symbols, sales, high, low, and net change.

Crop Gains Are Indicated

3 Pct. Improvement Reported for July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(P)—The Agriculture Department reported Wednesday that crop prospects, reflecting generally favorable growing conditions, improved about three per cent during July, but it predicts that aggregate production of all food, feed and fiber crops would be about six per cent below last year's record.

Further improvement in prospects appear to have occurred, the department said, during the first week of August, but August conditions were not taken into account in making the estimates.

The July improvement was due chiefly, the department said, to an exceptionally favorable start given the cotton crop, the rapid growth of late-planted corn in northern states and a continuation of favorable conditions in the wheat belt from Nebraska northward.

Although prospects point to a smaller output of crops, the total production of all food—including livestock products—is expected to exceed last year's record supply, officials said. The indicated decline in crops will be more than offset, they said, by an increase in livestock products.

CORN IMPROVEMENT

July brought a 168,000-bushel improvement in the important corn crop. The estimate of this livestock feed grain was 2,874,711,000 bushels compared with 2,706,552,000 forecast a month ago. A crop of this size would be short, however, of last year's record of 3,175,154,000 bushels.

Table of additional stock quotations. Includes columns for stock symbols, sales, high, low, and net change.

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Vultee Gets 200 Million Bank Credit

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—(P)—A group of 125 large banks have provided Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. with \$200,000,000 credit, largest secured loan yet made under the wartime "V" loan regulations, the magazine Finance reported today.

The huge loan is in the nature of a revolving credit, carries a 3 per cent rate, runs until 1946, and is guaranteed by the Government up to 90 per cent, Finance said.

The purpose is to provide the aircraft manufacturer, which has 11 plants located in various sections of the United States, with funds to build warplanes.

The Chase National Bank of New York is acting as clearing agent for the banks participating in the loan. Part of the credit was said to be already in use, \$40,000,000 having been borrowed by the company under the terms of the agreement. One of the contract's "interesting provisions," Finance said, is that Consolidated Vultee agreed to maintain \$8,000,000 in current working capital and that one-half of the net earnings in 1943, 1944 and 1945 shall be added to its working capital.

Forty of the banks made commitments to lend \$1,000,000 each under the agreement, which is secured by the company's war contracts, inventories and other assets. National Bank of Detroit was listed as one of the large participants with \$4,000,000.

Cornoration

Table of additional stock quotations. Includes columns for stock symbols, sales, high, low, and net change.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
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Washington, D. C. 1-1-44

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*America
At War*
By Selden Menefee

Danger In Detroit

Detroit is still dynamite. There is more danger of a race riot there this summer than anywhere in the Nation, unless steps are quickly taken by Federal and local authorities to prevent it.

The Detroit riot of June, 1943, cost 34 dead—25 of them Negroes—and 1,250,000 man-hours of work lost in the city's war industries. It was a great victory for the Axis; Berlin radio remarked smugly, "Washington observes with great anxiety the consequences of riots in war production."

That riot was predicted by OWI investigators. It was also foreshadowed by a National Opinion Research Center poll as early as March, 1943.

The NORC survey compared racial attitudes in Detroit and other cities, and found friction was most rife in the auto center. In Detroit 39 per cent of the white workers were opposed to working alongside Negroes in the factories, compared with only 27 per cent in Chicago. Only 43 per cent of the whites in Detroit thought that Negroes were doing all they could in the war effort, while 64 per cent of the Chicago whites thought they were doing so.

In Detroit, where many Southerners have come in to work in the automobile industry, 38 per cent of the whites favored segregation of Negroes on the buses and streetcars, compared with 40 per cent in Chicago. Detroit Negroes, for their part, were much more dissatisfied with their conditions than Chicago Negroes.

Danger Signals Unheeded

But these danger signals went unheeded in Detroit. Even after the bloody 1943 riot, little was done to prevent another outbreak. A special prosecutor was appointed by Mayor Edward Jeffry, but after solving all but 10 of the killings, he proceeded to blame the riot on the Negroes (who were the main victims). The mayor himself made a strong appeal to race prejudice in order to beat the CIO-backed candidate in last November's municipal election.

A Detroitier told me at the time of that campaign, "Feeling is higher than it was before the riot. The only thing in our favor is that history shows race riots never strike the same community twice in the same summer."

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In Detroit, where many Southerners have come in to work in the automobile industry, 58 per cent of the whites favored segregation of Negroes on the buses and streetcars, compared with 40 per cent in Chicago. Detroit Negroes, for their part, were much more dissatisfied with their conditions than Chicago Negroes.

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A Detroitier told me at the time of that campaign, "Feeling is higher than it was before the riot. The only thing in our favor is that history shows race riots never strike the same community twice in the same year."

On the credit side, an interracial committee was set up by Mayor Jeffrey just after last year's riot. Race relations institutes were held, and the public library put out a pamphlet on racial tolerance. But these efforts reached only a few thousand people.

The unions have pressed for action to muzzle the instigators of race-hatred rumors and to better conditions for Detroit's 200,000 Negroes.

Predictions and Rumors

Yet Detroit labor men go so far as to predict a race riot this summer, when hot weather throws the two races together under trying circumstances on the city's streetcars and in places of amusement. Some of them say that the outbreak will occur before the end of the Democratic convention late this month, which would be well calculated to embarrass the Administration and help anti-Negro elements to gain the upper hand at the convention.

There is no evidence of such a political plot. But there are indications that a systematic rumor campaign is under way. Several times in recent weeks dates have been set for an outbreak. Taxi drivers and others have helped to spread the rumors. When they turn out to be wrong, a new date is set. With tension constantly increasing, it would take only a minor-incident to touch off a riot.

This year there has been no Sojourner Truth riot against the opening of Negro housing. Nor have there been strikes against the upgrading of Negro workers in war industry in Detroit, as there were last year. But in spite of this, interracial arguments and fights have been as numerous as they were just before the 1943 riot.

Preventive Steps

All this evidence points to the danger of a new outbreak unless immediate action is taken to forestall it. Specifically:

1. Rumors of coming riots should be tracked down by the FBI and other Government agencies and their originators dealt with as public enemies.

2. Obvious causes of friction should be removed. Detroit's already overcrowded transportation system is a focal point of trouble: for example, streetcars and buses which have been taken off the streets for lack of manpower to run them should somehow be put back in use.

3. Negro leaders should redouble their efforts to prevent resentment among their people from taking the form of rudeness or a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude which can only breed trouble.

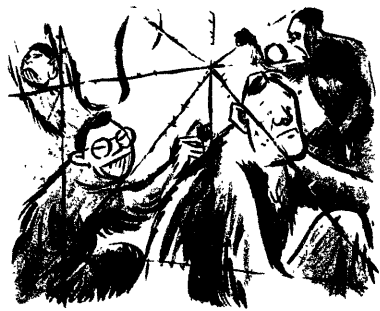
4. Finally, new effort should be made by all parties to end unfair discrimination against Negroes, especially in the allocation of housing and other facilities.

In the last year nearly 20,000 Negro families have applied for war housing in Detroit, but at last reports less than a fifth of these applications had even been processed.

If these things are not done, in Detroit and in other cities facing similar problems, race riots may again sabotage war production this summer.

—**RACE HATRED**

Anthropology, we used to think, was about the most polite and harmless science in the curriculum, but Dr. Ernest A. Hooton of Harvard shatters our innocent illusion. Discussing race hatred



and religious persecution, he says that to rid the world of that sort of thing it will be necessary to segregate all mentally inferior and morally low-grade people of whatever race, creed or nationality and prevent them from reproducing their kind to run loose and behave "like packs of baboons." Never had we suspected such vigorous sentiments in an anthropologist.

See "Race Problems" on other side.

STRIKES TROUBLE DETROIT

The Automobile Industry Fears That Current Walkouts Are a Portent of Post-War Turmoil

By FRANK L. WOODFORD

DETROIT, July 29—Recent wildcat strikes in Detroit's war plants are a symptom of labor-management antagonisms which forecast a post-war period of great turmoil in labor relations, it is generally conceded here.

"If you measure turmoil in terms of strikes, I believe that the post-war period will see the greatest strife that Detroit ever has witnessed," said Frank Rising, an industry member of the Detroit War Labor Board. "After the last war the AFL called innumerable strikes in an effort to keep the wartime wage scale up. I believe the same thing will happen after the present war, with the CIO doing the pushing."

Growth of Strikes

Wildcat strikes in Detroit have been mounting ever since Pearl Harbor. For several months after Pearl Harbor they were few and far between, but they gradually increased, up to D-day. From that day on they fell in number for a time, but they slowly are increasing again.

Agitation within the United Automobile Workers (CIO), the principal union in Detroit war plants, to do away with the no-strike pledge is increasing. At a recent Michigan CIO convention in Grand Rapids, adherents of the policy of abolishing the pledge managed to muster about a third of the votes of the delegates.

The wildcat strikes in Detroit plants today involve an infinitesimal part of the total production of the arsenal of democracy. They generally last only a day or so, and involve a small plant section.

But they are a symbol, a symbol of intense agitation within the

plants and of discontent among the rank and file of workers. They are discontented with policies of management and Government alike. They blame management for refusing to negotiate grievances and they blame the Government for freezing wages.

"One of the principal wartime complaints of the UAW-CIO is that management refuses to bargain even on the most trivial matters, and insists on throwing every minor dispute to the War Labor Board," said Victor Reuther, co-director of the war policy division of the union.

"A new factor is being introduced that leads to hard feeling," he added. "This is the cutback of production. Some plants already are being cut back in production to lower than pre-war levels."

Mr. Rising listed three major factors that he says lead management to distrust unions in general and the UAW-CIO in particular.

Factors of Distrust

"The first factor is that the leaders of the unions in Detroit profess to be employees of the rank and file workers, and refuse to lead them," Mr. Rising said. "In an attempt to go all the way toward democracy they have put the deciding power in the hands of the rank and file. What becomes of leadership when the leaders renounce the right to lead?"

The second factor that management distrusts in unions is the effort, especially of the UAW-CIO, "to encompass every desire and activity of its members."

"The idea of one big union for all also arouses management and public distrust," he continued.

Mr. Rising summed it up by say-

"HIGHLY IMPORTANT"



The Christian Science Monitor

ing that the UAW-CIO was acting "like the petulant child of spoiled parents," and asserted that the leaders refused to take the responsibility which the average person expected them to take.

For the post-war period, Mr. Reuther said the only solution to the antagonisms would be through policies which the union hopes the Government would adopt.

"You can't solve the situation by stepping into a series of isolated problems," he said. "They all grow out of some shortcomings of management or Government."

The UAW-CIO, in this connection, advocates more co-ordination between existing agencies that deal with labor, so that the War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission, Department of Labor and others will not continually be stepping on each others' toes.

Labor-management committees should be continued, Mr. Reuther believes, though Mr. Rising says he does not believe in such committees. He regards them as "window dressing" that does not accomplish much.

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The qualities that identify the Hotel Drake assure to the transient guest comforts beyond the ordinary. While transient accommodations are somewhat limited in number, we have generally been able to extend our hospitality to all who made reservations, and we cordially invite such reservations now.

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"I SAW A MIRACLE..."

early...

how it was.

you, it was a miracle.

remember when broomsticks were

we threw tin can grenades...

up stove pipes and painted

d, "This is an eight-inch gun"

howitzer"... and we threw

icks and made out they were

laughed about it and kidded

ashamed...

us...

to work and performed

as at Kasserine when

killed the hard spirit of their Elite Corps with more bombs and shells than they had ever dreamed of before...

And I was with them on invasion day...

It was a miracle. And now seeing here the endless miles of tanks, the long railroad trains of guns, the flying fields carved out of every corner to hold the overflow of planes... I know my country has found again the strength that made us great...

Has found again in this mighty power to destroy... the power to create...

And I see how this miracle... this mighty power, this energy used now for war... can, after Victory, create a new and finer life than we have ever known before...

New cities, new farms, new homes, new in-

is done, it will be our obligation to convert all the new strength, all the new power to produce, all the new ability and skill and knowledge that have come to us so quickly under the driving necessity of war to production for peace.

That means more automobiles than we have ever built before... automobiles even finer than the great Nash cars that are today proving their outstanding quality and economy. It means an even greater Kelvinator refrigerator than we produced before... finer home freezers, electric water heaters and electric ranges than have ever served in any household.

This is our program. This will be our part in the building of a greater, happier nation. For we believe all of us owe to those who have fought to preserve it a strong, a



EDUCATION IN REVIEW

Study Urges That Teachers Work More Closely With Community in Solving New Problems

By BENJAMIN FINE

Teachers should work more closely with the community and participate in organizations and agencies that are trying to improve community conditions, it is recommended in a comprehensive study on teacher education prepared for the American Council on Education, made public last week. Where wartime expansion has intensified old problems and created new ones, teachers can assist in helping solve the important problems, it is suggested in this interesting report.

Prepared by Dr. Charles E. Prall and Dr. C. Leslie Cushman, members of the Commission on Teacher Education, the 503-page report is based on a study of fourteen public school systems. The role of central planning committees, study groups, workshops and policy councils is analyzed by the authors.

Through the leadership of skilled community workers among the school forces a nucleus of teachers can be provided with valuable community experience, the survey asserts. When school activities are tied in with problems of local interest, the voluntary enlistment and continued cooperation of the neighborhood can be secured, the study maintains.

Planning of a well-balanced program is a task calling for more careful study and analysis than would be required in peacetime, according to the report. However, these limitations upon the schools' activities need not prove a serious handicap. If careful planning can provide the element of variety in the group efforts without greatly increasing the number of activities, "these limitations on school activities may prove to be advantageous in the long run."

Cooperation Essential

A great need exists, the educators contend, for the developing of new techniques, devices and methods which will stimulate school systems and communities to work cooperatively on their problems. Cooperation in communities is now considered essential to over-all planning.

"It does little good to complain about lack of cooperation at the top if local planning is submerged in the competitive forces of our communities—in desires to build one's self or one's group at the expense of others," the report says. "Successful State and regional planning is limited and conditioned by the strength of local communities; if these are insecure and unable to compose their differences, if conflict rather than tolerance is the order of the day, planning in the so-called higher circles must inevitably end in failure and disrepute."

As a result of the war, school services have been extended in many directions, it was brought out. Nursery schools have been organized for children of working mothers, sessions of the school day for children of elementary age have been lengthened, there is renewed activity in providing recreation and needed occupation for adolescents, and increased attention is being given to work experiences for secondary pupils. Community youth councils have been developed to help combat

to narrowly defined tasks, to community projects of an unskilled and mechanical nature or to activities centered wholly within the former orbit of school work, the report declares. Holding that this is commendable, the authors observe that it represents a general sensitivity to the needs of the schools which did not characterize our educational leaders during the first World War.

"We believe that conditions today are favorable to closer association with community problems and with the organizations and agencies engaged in community betterment," the survey concludes. "Where wartime expansion with its mobile populations has intensified old problems and created new ones, we have suggested that these matters become the focal centers for worthwhile programs of teacher education."

Race Problems

Columbia Teachers College Opens Tolerance Course

Local race problems from various parts of the nation are being subjected to research at the Workshop in Intercultural Education which has just opened at Teachers College, Columbia University. To this laboratory teachers and principals are bringing for discussion and possible solution situations of their own communities which have been brought on by prejudice and discrimination against any minority groups—both national and religious as well as racial.

The Workshop in Intercultural Education is directed by the Bureau for Intercultural Education, which is a consultant organization offering to school children, teachers, Boards of Education and communities a constructive program of education which aims at building understanding between different cultural groups in the United States and thus break down prejudice and bigotry. The Workshop, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Bureau of Intercultural Education, is a six-week concentrated course open to specially chosen teachers.

The teachers' course is working in close collaboration with a demonstration class conducted at the Horace Mann-Lincoln School. The demonstration class consists of junior high school students, many of whom are children of Columbia summer session students and come from all parts of the United States. They are studying the origins and results of prejudice and intolerance. In this demonstration class the Workshop teachers see in use the methods and techniques suggested by the Bureau for Intercultural Education.

The teachers determine for the most part their own curricula, plan their own activities and are now arranging for their own visiting speakers and field trips.



UNTIL THE GERMAN ME...

EDUCATION NOTES

Activities on the Campus and in The Classroom

CORNELL—Films for Teachers

The appropriation at Cornell University of \$1,000 for the purchase or production of films for use in connection with the course on Human Growth and Development was announced last week by President Edmund E. Day. The film-making project at Cornell is part of a larger program inaugurated by nine institutions engaged in teacher-training in up-State New York. Teachers' colleges, liberal arts colleges and universities are represented in the group, which is called "Committee on Films for Teacher Education." Mutual lending of films among member institutions will be arranged; and each institution, through the ownership of a few reels, will have available for its use several times the number it owns.

SOVIET UNION—The Coming Year

Six hundred and twenty-two institutions of higher education, exclusive of military colleges, will hold sessions in the Soviet Union during the coming academic year. The Moscow radio reported that 122 of these institutions will function as to receive inst

Latin-American End U. S. I

Eight Latin-American students of English have countries after study in the United States. They examined methods of teaching in American instruction of English in their schools. They also studied Spanish in the United States to prove their own conversational Spanish. In March, the teachers from Nicaragua spent the first week of their stay at the University where a special course was set up for them.

The Latin-American methods of teaching participated in teaching and worked closely with American educators. They also took Spanish lessons in Spanish and in some cases an opportunity to take Spanish lessons. This is one of the first groups from Latin America to the United States as to receive inst

The Port Of Baltimore ^{See 9/13} Looks To The Post-War Period

In connection with the celebration today of the second anniversary of the Army Transportation Corps, it is announced that 5,000,000 tons of war materials have been shipped through the Port of Baltimore to theaters of war since August, 1942. For purposes of comparison, the export total for the port in 1937 was 1,945,000 tons. In out-bound cargoes, traffic has obviously been heavy and there is no reason to believe it will not continue so.

The good wartime news about the port is not confined to export totals. Loading records are being broken continually by our stevedore gangs and the time taken to load heavy locomotives aboard ship has lessened to such an extent that all existing loading records of this type have been smashed. Last month Baltimore led the country in shipbuilding, producing approximately ten per cent. of the nation's total in ships for the period. It is also worth noting that on Saturday the auxiliary branch here of the United States Coast Guard Reserve marked its second anniversary. This is the volunteer group which is helping in the strict patrol and control of the harbor.

But the current news about the port which, in the long forward view has the most importance, touches subjects outside the scope of the war. And here the news is also good. It started with the June announcement by the Bethlehem Steel Company of its plans for a large ore development in Venezuela and the construction of a number of carriers to ply between that development and Sparrows Point. These plans will not give the city a wholly new link with South America, because before the war the bulk of the ore used at Sparrows Point was brought here from the El Tofo mines in Chile. But the new Bethlehem plans will provide for a shorter haul, and that should strengthen the ties with the continent to the south.

Then, on July 22, it was revealed that the National Gypsum Company is planning to open a large gypsum processing plant in the Canton section. This means the appearance of a new concern on the Baltimore water front. And the city, through the Port Development Commission, is to aid in the plans by providing a new \$1,000,000 pier, the cost of which will be amortized by rentals paid by the processing company. This will be the second largest pier in the port.

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Finally, we had last Saturday the series of comments by local men on the outlook for post-war trade with Russia. The spokesmen here said they anticipated heavy shipping between Baltimore and Russian ports and were planning with this in mind. That the Soviet Union is a vast potential post-war market for the United States has been given considerable emphasis recently, particularly by Mr. Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. And trade through the Port of Baltimore to Russian piers would not be new.

Look at the record. In 1937 the valuation of export and import trade through our port was \$206,113,000, divided as follows: Exports, \$106,702,000; imports, \$99,411,000. Of the export total, 1.5 per cent. went to the Soviet Union. Of the import total, 3.2 per cent. came from there. These percentages may not seem large to the layman, but they show a substantial trade that should be nursed.

In any consideration of the post-war outlook for the Port of Baltimore, remember that in one respect our harbor facilities are almost unique. Virtually all of them were built and are owned and operated by private interests. That is not the case in many of the other ports, notably San Francisco and New Orleans, where State ownership dominates. The city, of course, participates in port activities, for instance, through the Port Development Commission, as noted above; through the Bureau of Harbors and by way of close cooperation with the Association of Commerce. But the port has grown great through private initiative and it has held a high position in the same way. The post-war period promises to bring a new test for the port, but on the basis of the news, we are moving to meet that test.

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Date 9-20-43

To: Malcolm Ross

Remarks: Dr. Alexander
asked me to return
this to you and
to express his
appreciation

Bessie Hene

From: _____

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

~~WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION~~

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Field Office:

424 Boulevard Building
Detroit 2, Michigan

REPORTS 9

September 28, 1943

TO: Mr. Malcolm Ross, Assistant to the Chairman

FROM: Lethia W. Clore, Examiner-in-Charge *L.W.C.*

SUBJECT: Mayor Jeffrie's Committee to Investigate Riot Factors

The following report represents the opinion of a cross section of Detroiters interested in race relations. Few of them wish to be quoted which perhaps accounts for their candid remarks.

The first person contacted was Mrs. Beulah Whitby, co-chairman of the Mayor's Committee, who presented an overall picture. The committee is composed of twelve members, six of whom are white and six Negro.

Mr. William Norton, chairman
Mrs. Beulah Whitby, co-chairman
Mr. Louis Martin
Mrs. Adele Starrett
Rev. George W. Baber
Mr. John Ballinger
Mr. Fred Butzel
Rev. Bush
Mr. J. T. Sheafor
Mr. Charles Mahoney
Mr. Walter Hardin
Rev. Charles Hill

During the month of August, the committee adjourned and its first meeting was held last week. There is one scheduled for September 29, 1943. A preliminary report was submitted to the Mayor on July 27, 1943, with recommendations divided into two classes, immediate and long range. Under the immediate action came a request for a grand jury. This was denied. A program for the reconstruction of goodwill was also recommended and it was suggested that the program be covered by the Council of



Malcolm Ross

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9-28-43

Social Agencies. Need for the study and outline of tension areas was felt and the committee has requested the Rosenwald Foundation to permit Dr. Charles Johnson to act as a director for this program. He is expected to arrive in Detroit during the month of October.

The establishment of a program of goodwill was also recommended. This is to be effected by means of the press and radio with such participants as Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Pearl Buck, etc. The radio program is to follow the pattern of the radio program "Town Hall" of the air.

Last among the immediate recommendations was the need for a recreation program for congested areas. This program operated with the aid of the Urban League.

The recommendations for the long range planning include housing, health, employment which includes government, labor, management and education. The sub-committee working on the educational program has asked the Board of Education for an examination of their present curriculum and for the addition of inter-cultural subjects. The Board of Education has also been asked to inaugurate a program of tolerance in the public school system. The agenda for the meeting scheduled for September 29 includes reports of all sub-committees dealing with the recommended programs.

Mrs. Geraldine Bledsoe, acting chief, Minority Groups Service, War Manpower Commission, is of the opinion that the committee is a fact finding, sociological group and is fairly impotent because of the committee's having been appointed by the Mayor and she feels that any positive action taken by the committee would be unfavorable to the Mayor and, therefore, no positive action has or will be taken. She gives as an example, the committee's unwillingness to criticize properly the police department for fear of repercussions from county and city officials. In reference to the chairman, she stated that he is a fine social worker of the old school who feels that minority groups are entitled to community centers, relief funds, etc., and that the committee members are sufficiently divided so that any action on the part of the liberals would be counteracted by the conservatives. Mrs. Bledsoe recommends that the committee be given some official status with power to act, otherwise it shall remain a fact finding committee.

Rev. Horace White stated that the present approach of the committee is the only logical one, namely through welfare agencies through which problems of housing, health, employment, education, etc. may be dealt with. He has recommended to the Mayor that paid personnel be provided for the committee plus some official status.

9/28/43

Mr. Joseph Craigen, attorney stated that the committee has no official status and therefore cannot function.

Mr. Lloyd Loomis, attorney stated that he felt that the appointment of the committee was an attempt by the Mayor to get himself off the spot. He knew little of the functioning of the committee other than newspaper articles to the effect that two meetings of committee members have been held with the police commissioner.

Mr. Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle and a member of the committee stated that realistically the committee is of little consequence. Since this is election time, it is a political creation thereby making it less effective. He does feel, however, that the committee has made a good approach to the basic fields of inter-racial goodwill in an effort to determine the factors in the riot. In regard to the recommendations made by the committee to the Mayor, his opinion is that the request for grand jury caused so much protest from county and city officials that the other recommendations went unnoticed. This, he considered a great rebuff to the committee.

Mrs. Adele Starrett, a committee member was contacted and stated that at the last meeting, the committee attempted to evaluate itself and came to the conclusion that it should be a continuing committee. Their statistics prove that they have been a major part in stimulating inter-racial concern in the community and on various committees. She suggested that Miss Stackpole be contacted in an effort to obtain a copy of the recommendations made to the Mayor plus other facts as they relate to the working of the committee.

Miss Stackpole who has been loaned by the Department of Welfare to act as executive secretary to the committee supplied virtually the same information as that given by Mrs. Whitby, namely, the committee voted at its last meeting to remain in existence and become more active. The committee members are very critical of themselves and feel that much more is to be accomplished. In the committee's report to the Mayor on July 27, the program for neighborhood planning is to join together those people who have a common objective.

The sub-committee on health has recommended that the Negro doctor and nurse be provided with adequate training facilities and after the training period be given an opportunity to keep current on subjects relating to successful practice.

The sub-committee on recreation collaborated with the Urban

Malcolm Ross

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9-28-43

League and opened seven new playgrounds during the summer. The Committee on press and publicity has suggested a series of lectures to be given at Masonic Temple with such speakers as

Monsignor Fulton Sheen
Frank Murphy
Pearl Buck
Mrs. Roosevelt

This plan was attacked from the standpoint of the committee's not achieving much as the audience would be of a liberal composition and race education would not be needed. As an alternative, it was suggested that the Economic Club be asked to receive a liberal speaker and that an effort be made to reach some of the ready made audiences already seeped in bigotry, for example, the Jerald Smith group. Miss Stackpole further stated that the committee does not consider itself an operating agency but recommends using the existing facilities, hence the interest of the Urban League, Council of Social Agencies, etc.

Very much off the record as in the case of Mr. Martin, Miss Stackpole related that the one big handicap faced by the committee is the fact that it is called the Mayor's committee and Detroit is now in the midst of a political campaign thereby necessitating discreetness on the part of the committee. She felt that during the next few weeks or until after the campaign, little would be done other than the preparation of a future program.

This should give you enough material to form your own conclusions. In answer to your questions of this morning:

1. The committee is a working committee;
2. Recommendations have been made to the Mayor;
3. No public report has been made by the Mayor;
4. Apparently the committee is creating an awareness which has not existed in some sections of the city.

##

It might be pertinent to compare Jeffrie's action with that of La Guardia who was also aroused during the night and who acted with great dispatch, getting the police and the OCD volunteer auxiliary police on the scene, having the area blocked off, and going personally to the scene of the riot to talk to the rioters personally through a loud speaker in his car.

Alice

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Malcolm Ross
Deputy Chairman

FROM: Alice Kahn

SUBJECT: Mayor Jeffries and the Detroit Riot

DATE: 9/28/43

According to a number of reports dealing with the recent riot in Detroit, there were two things which could have been done by Mayor Jeffries to ward off violence. Thurgood Marshall points to the guilt of the police force which he claims was anti-Negro in its attitude. Had the Mayor appointed more Negro members to the police force, and had he been firm about the policy which that force was to adopt in case of difficulty, the Negroes would have felt more secure about their position and the riot would have been handled more fairly.

Lack of community facilities is universally mentioned as an important factor in creating the tension which led to the riot. Jeffries should have appointed some kind of a planning commission long ago to work on the problems of recreation and housing.

During the riot, Jeffries was partly responsible for what has been termed the "slipshod handling by federal officials." The Mayor was called out of bed at 2 A.M. Monday, but did not have the districts, where rioting was in process, roped off. Traffic went through the section continually and whites and Negroes went through the district on their way to work, adding to the confusion and increasing the magnitude of the riot.

It is said that Jeffries could have prevented many deaths had he called in the Federal troops earlier. He had been advised to do so by a Negro committee and had replied that he did not want anyone telling him "how to run Detroit." He opposed calling on OCD auxiliary police.

The Mayor claims that the riot continued because it took 24 hours to get the troops instead of the 47 minutes promised by the Army. It is true that Jeffries could not get hold of the Governor, who was out of town when Jeffries tried to reach him. The procedure for calling Federal troops is complex and unwieldy, and there is some justification to Jeffries' claim. However, Jeffries should have called for them sooner as he had been advised to do.



Memo to Mr. Ross (cont.)

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September 28, 1943

Before the troops arrived late Monday evening, Detroit police kept the two mobs from contacting fairly well, although they increased resentment by firing on the Negro group and using nothing more than tear gas to handle the white crowd.

Most reports agree that the Mayor is not actually anti-Negro, but that his vacillating policy is induced by political considerations. He is said to aspire to the governorship of the state. He is accused by the middle class whites of coddling the Negroes in order to get ~~the~~ vote, and by the Negroes of letting the police work out on them. His ambitions for the governorship made him anxious to please all sides and probably caused him to follow his policy of inaction.



TENSION FILE

From report for July 15, Swan to McKnight

Rumors are again prevalent in Detroit and deal with alleged "bumpers" and "pushers" clubs as well as with the setting of dates for the next race riot. It is Examiner Swan's opinion that these rumors circulate more in the white than in the Negro community, and that "...so far as the masses of Negroes were concerned, they knew nothing at all about 'bumpers' clubs or 'pushers' clubs, and have not even heard the rumors." As in other cities, these reports apparently are being spread by an upper-middle class white group and are picked up by Negroes who come in contact with them. Swan states that, although this is the general pattern, there has been evidence that "in certain plants, circulation of these rumors gained momentum about D-Day."

Washington Post - July 6, 1944

America At War

By Selden Menefee

Danger In Detroit

Detroit is still dynamite. There is more danger of a race riot there this summer than anywhere in the Nation, unless steps are quickly taken by Federal and local authorities to prevent it.

The Detroit riot of June, 1943, cost 34 dead—25 of them Negroes—and 1,250,000 man-hours of work lost in the city's war industries. It was a great victory for the Axis; Berlin radio remarked smugly, "Washington observes with great anxiety the consequences of riots in war production."

That riot was predicted by OWI investigators. It was also foreshadowed by a National Opinion Research Center poll as early as March, 1943.

The NORC survey compared racial attitudes in Detroit and other cities, and found friction was most rife in the auto center. In Detroit 39 per cent of the white workers were opposed to working alongside Negroes in the factories, compared with only 27 per cent in Chicago. Only 43 per cent of the whites in Detroit thought that Negroes were doing all they could in the war effort, while 64 per cent of the Chicago whites thought they were doing so.

In Detroit, where many Southerners have come in to work in the automobile industry, 58 per cent of the whites favored segregation of Negroes on the buses and streetcars, compared with 40 per cent in Chicago. Detroit Negroes, for their part, were much more dissatisfied with their conditions than Chicago Negroes.

Danger Signals Unheeded

But these danger signals went unheeded in Detroit. Even after the bloody 1943 riot, little was done to prevent another outbreak. A special prosecutor was appointed by Mayor Edward Jeffries, but after solving all but 10 of the killings, he proceeded to blame the riot on the Negroes (who were the main victims). The mayor himself made a strong appeal to race prejudice in order to beat the CIO-backed candidate in last November's municipal election.

A Detroiter told me at the time of that campaign, "Feeling is higher than it was before the riot. The only thing in our favor is that history shows race riots never strike the same community twice in the same year."

On the credit side, an interracial committee was set up by Mayor Jeffries just after last year's riot. Race relations institutes were held, and the public library put out a pamphlet on racial tolerance. But these efforts reached only a few thousand people.

The unions have pressed for action to muzzle the instigators of race-hatred rumors and to better conditions for Detroit's 200,000 Negroes.

Predictions and Rumors

Yet Detroit labor men go so far as to predict a race riot this summer, when hot weather throws the two races together under trying circumstances on the city's streetcars and in places of amusement. Some of them say that the outbreak will occur before the end of the Democratic convention late this month, which would be well calculated to embarrass the Administration and help anti-Negro elements to gain the upper hand at the convention.

There is no evidence of such a political plot. But there are indications that a systematic rumor campaign is under way. Several times in recent weeks dates have been set for an outbreak. Taxi drivers and others have helped to spread the rumors. When they turn out to be wrong, a new date is set. With tension constantly increasing, it would take only a minor incident to touch off a riot.

This year there has been no Sojourner Truth riot against the opening of Negro housing. Nor have there been strikes against the upgrading of Negro workers in war industry in Detroit, as there were last year. But in spite of this, interracial arguments and fights have been as numerous as they were just before the 1943 riot.

Preventive Steps

All this evidence points to the danger of a new outbreak unless immediate action is taken to forestall it. Specifically:

1. Rumors of coming riots should be tracked down by the FBI and other Government agencies and their originators dealt with as public enemies.

2. Obvious causes of friction should be removed. Detroit's already overcrowded transportation system is a focal point of trouble; for example, streetcars and buses which have been taken off the streets for lack of manpower to run them should somehow be put back in use.

3. Negro leaders should redouble their efforts to prevent resentment among their people from taking the form of rudeness or a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude which can only breed trouble.

4. Finally, new effort should be made by all parties to end unfair discrimination against Negroes, especially in the allocation of housing and other facilities. In the last year nearly 30,000 Negro families have applied for war housing in Detroit, but at last reports less than a fifth of these applications had even been processed.

If these things are not done, in Detroit and in other cities facing similar problems, race riots may again sabotage war production this summer.

The
Washington Post

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

7/11/44

Labor Vote In Michigan

DETROIT.—Almost everyone I've talked with during my brief stay here believes that Governor Dewey will carry Michigan, his birth State, in November.

Even some of those who are working hardest through the CIO Political Action Committee to prevent this from happening concede that, as of today, Dewey has the edge

over President Roosevelt in this State. Wayne County, with the big industrial area of Detroit and environs, will go Democratic but the strong probability is that the middle-class and farm vote in the rest of the State will overcome the industrial vote.

THE CIO, from top to bottom, is out to register the thousands of new voters who have come here for war jobs. The zeal of the local unit of the Political Action Committee, under the direction of Gustave Scholle, sometimes leads to disputes with the slightly moribund Democratic organization.

Sometimes, too, it leads to differences with management in the big motor plants that are converted to war production. Not long ago Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the United Automobile Workers, asked permission to set up voting registration booths in General Motors plants. Harry W. Anderson, vice president of GM, in charge of labor relations, said no.

Reuther argued that neither the company nor the union could tell a man how to vote; that it was merely aiding the process of democracy to make it easier for a citizen to get his name on the registration books. But Anderson, insisting it would interfere with production, repeated his no. Union members of voting age are now being registered in union halls, schools and even churches.

TALKING WITH union leaders here, you get an idea of why they feel it is so important to reelect President Roosevelt. They see management stiffening against union organization in the

belief that an inevitable swing toward Republicanism is on the way. They seem convinced that neither Dewey nor any other Republican President could resist the powerful demands of big industry to weaken the Wagner Act and other safeguards to union organization written into the law under the New Deal.

Their hope is that, with another four years, industrial unionism will be finally accepted beyond any hope of overthrow. Moreover, they profess to believe that Roosevelt, in what would be his final term, could tighten up New Deal reforms.

The stakes are big. The UAW claims a dues-paying membership in Michigan of between 550,000 and 600,000, with 400,000 in the metropolitan area of Detroit.

In the face of the attitude of some of his most ardent followers, Dewey will find it hard to get even a small share of the labor vote. Asked how AFL members would be likely to vote in the fall, William Green, president of the AFL, made a private prediction during the course of the Republican convention in Chicago that 80 to 85 per cent would go for Roosevelt and that nothing could prevent it.

AN IMPORTANT political factor in Detroit is the Negro vote. Calm of a kind has prevailed since the riot of a year ago and there have been real efforts to ease the tensions arising out of the whole complex war situation in this jam-packed beehive. Courses in racial tolerance have been introduced into the schools. Other cities could learn from Detroit in this respect.

Housing remains the critical need. A large proportion of Detroit's more than 225,000 Negroes are crowded into Paradise alley. One Federal housing project in the valley stands out like an oasis in an area where three and four families live in a single flat. That housing project is a political fact which weighs more than words.

Michigan has 19 electoral votes. Wendell Willkie captured them in 1940, but by a margin of less than 7000 votes. In a close election those 19 electoral votes might be all important, which is why labor is working so hard to overcome the lead that Dewey has today.



CHILDS

TENSION FILE

From report for July 15, Swan to McKnight

Rumors are again prevalent in Detroit and deal with alleged "bumpers" and "pushers" clubs as well as with the setting of dates for the next race riot. It is Examiner Swan's opinion that these rumors circulate more in the white than in the Negro community, and that "...so far as the masses of Negroes were concerned, they knew nothing at all about 'bumpers' clubs or 'pushers' clubs, and have not even heard the rumors." As in other cities, these reports apparently are being spread by an upper-middle class white group and are picked up by Negroes who come in contact with them. Swan states that, although this is the general pattern, there has been evidence that "in certain plants, circulation of these rumors gained momentum about D-Day."

Taken from a letter signed by Mr. David J. Saposs, Acting Chief Economic Advisor, Office of Labor Production, in answer to a letter from Monsignor Francis J. Haas dated June 29, 1943, requesting information on losses to war production resulting from recent racial disturbances.

Detroit: In Detroit manufacturing plants, 160,000 man-days (1,280,000 man-hours, on basis of eight hour day) were lost, according to the War Manpower Commission. This was distributed as follows: 40,000 on Monday, June 21; 75,000 on Tuesday, June 22; and 45,000 on Wednesday, June 23. The impossibility of the performance of full, productive shifts of work by many of those workers who did report because of the interdependence of workers in Detroit mass-production industries increased considerably the total loss of man-hours. In addition, thousands more man-days were lost in the trades. No estimates of this loss have been made.

A total of about 17,000,000 man-hours of work would have been done in Detroit manufacturing industry in a three-day period.

Press reports indicate that absenteeism among 60,000 Negro war workers in Detroit ranged from 50 percent to 90 percent during the disturbance period. General Motors Corporation spokesmen said that a production decrease of from 15 percent to 50 percent had occurred in its plants, and that the absenteeism rate among its Negro employees was practically 100 percent and that its overall absenteeism rate was 50 percent.

On the basis of the War Manpower Commission estimate of time lost to war production from absenteeism in manufacturing plants alone, the cost was the equivalent of 8 four-engine bombers and 115 one-engine fighters, complete with frames, engines and propellers.

Detroit, Michigan

From Weekly Report - Region V - June 24, 1944

On June 20 a meeting called by the Detroit NAACP introduced Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers of New York City to a group of persons interested in minority group problems. Present were representatives of the NAACP, the Pittsburgh-Courier, the UAW, CIO, the Detroit Council of Churches, the St. Cyprian Episcopal Church, the Michigan Chronicle, the Citizens Housing and Planning Committee, the Police Department, the YMCA, the Central Methodist Church, the Detroit Metropolitan Council on Fair Employment Practice, the Detroit Citizens' Committee and FEPC.

Off-the-record remarks by several persons at the meeting placed responsibilities for anti-Negro feeling in Detroit squarely upon Mayor Jeffries. Resentment against all public housing in Detroit - not merely against that for minority group members - was mentioned. Those present agreed that certain labor unions had done much to bring about better race relations, but labor and church representatives mentioned the gap between leaders of these institutions and their rank and file members. It was generally acknowledged that the Mayor's Interracial Committee was doing nothing constructive.

Most important was the discussion which dealt with the possibility of another riot in Detroit. Although "every possible measure is being taken to prevent another riot" in the city, rumors spread widely during May. Housing and labor problems in Detroit provide a basis of future disturbances, but most of the group felt that another outbreak was not highly probable. One encouraging factor was the approval by those present ~~of the Police Commissioner's policies.~~ of the Police Commissioner's policies. Swan says: "I believe it was the concensus of all that should any racial trouble break out in Detroit, Mr. Ballenger would have the full support of the entire City, and with the control measures now being studied by the law-enforcing agencies, another riot would be of very short duration.."