

# NOVEMBER GRAPHIC SURVEY



## WHEN THE SMALL MAN BORROWS

The Spread of Credit Unions—*Edward A. Filene*  
Bootleg Lenders—*Leon Henderson*

**MASS CREDIT**

*By Evans Clark*

**NEW FALL BOOKS** *By Leon Whipple & Co.*

## Average Balance Sheet of 266 Bankrupt Families in Five Kentucky Cities

### LIABILITIES

### ASSETS

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Loan companies .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$130</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instalment accounts</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Furniture .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$82</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Clothing .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">28</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Jewelry .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Auto or accessories .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> <td style="text-align: right;">138</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank personal loans</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    At usual terms .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">44</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Repaid by instalments at higher interest rates .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">53</td> <td style="text-align: right;">97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Doctors, hospitals, undertaker .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">56</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous debts .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">540</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total .....</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>\$908</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Loan companies .....	\$130		Instalment accounts			Furniture .....	\$82		Clothing .....	28		Jewelry .....	8		Auto or accessories .....	20	138	Bank personal loans			At usual terms .....	44		Repaid by instalments at higher interest rates .....	53	97	Doctors, hospitals, undertaker .....	56		Miscellaneous debts .....	540		<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$908</b>		<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Assets beyond legal exemptions .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$17</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total .....</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>\$17</b></td> </tr> </table>	Assets beyond legal exemptions .....	\$17	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$17</b>
Loan companies .....	\$130																																								
Instalment accounts																																									
Furniture .....	\$82																																								
Clothing .....	28																																								
Jewelry .....	8																																								
Auto or accessories .....	20	138																																							
Bank personal loans																																									
At usual terms .....	44																																								
Repaid by instalments at higher interest rates .....	53	97																																							
Doctors, hospitals, undertaker .....	56																																								
Miscellaneous debts .....	540																																								
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$908</b>																																								
Assets beyond legal exemptions .....	\$17																																								
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$17</b>																																								

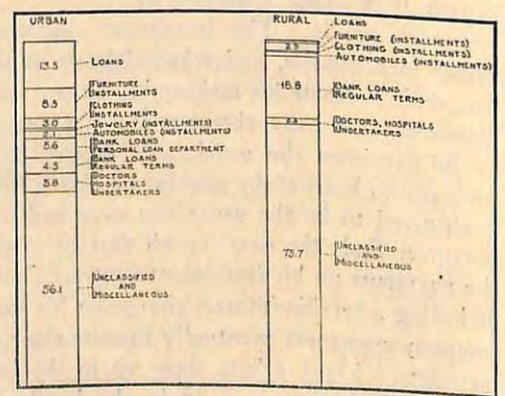
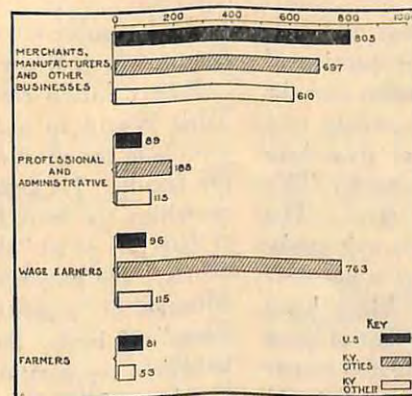
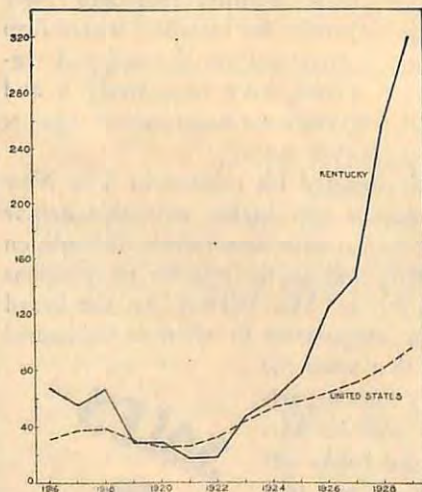
for two years. Mr. Littell's prophecy for the future is already an actuality in spirit if not in his exact terms. Many legitimate loan companies find it necessary in order to make it possible for the borrower to repay the amount they have loaned him to first review the borrower's budget and to insist on his cutting his rent, giving up his car or making other cuts in expenditures. There is going to be more of this. One business men's association in a Mid-Western city has already appointed a budget director for those families who, because of their extensive credit commitments, cannot meet the contracts to which they have obligated themselves. The family will more and more be treated by its creditors as a piece of economic machinery which must be readjusted if it fails to pay.

Business today is contracting its credit. This always occurs in business crises when ability to repay out of income appears to be in doubt. At times in the past, creditors have forced credit contraction because of money panics, but credit liquidation today is largely voluntary. In the general liquidation of credit, the Jones Family, Inc., is no exception.

It is saying with every one else, "Business is bad," and re-

fuses to make commitments against its future income until its outlook for the future is more certain. A prophet of business trends must in the future be a student of the status and psychology of the Jones Family of the extent of its credit commitments and cash reserves, and of how it thinks business is and is going to be. Business forecasters must give more attention to the condition of the twenty-five million or more family businesses on whose solvency the prosperity of large business is so dependent. In the voluntary liquidation and expansion of the Jones Family's credit lies a power to increase tremendously the swings of the business pendulum. The further the Jones Family's credit is expanded during times of prosperity, the more severe will be the effect on business of its decision to liquidate.

There is a current story of the wedding of Mrs. Murphy, a widowed mother of seven children, to Mr. O'Brien, a widower with six young O'Briens. The inevitable Pat of such stories is reputed to have remarked: "Hell! That's not a wedding, that's a merger!" If to the borrowing capacity of the family, its need of business accounting methods, and its resort to bankruptcy for relief from overwhelming debt, we add the right to merge, we have surely established the right of the Joneses to the title, The Jones Family, Inc.



### KENTUCKY FAMILIES WHICH HAVE FAILED

From these graphs taken from a study of wage-earner bankruptcies in Kentucky made by the Russell Sage Foundation, it is apparent that the financial mortality of Kentucky wage-earner families is tremendous. Chart 1 compares the number of bankrupts for each 100,000 wage earners (male—ten years and over) in Kentucky and in the United States. While wage-earner bankruptcies have tripled in the United States they have increased almost twenty times since 1922 in Kentucky.

Chart 2 shows that the number of bankruptcies for each 100,000 persons (male—ten years or over) according to occupations in the United States in Kentucky's five largest cities and in rural Kentucky. The rate of wage-earner bankruptcies is much

higher in the city than elsewhere in Kentucky and the hazard to solvency is greater for wage-earners than for businesses in cities.

Chart 3 shows the percentage of liabilities of wage-earner bankrupts owed to various creditor groups. The large unclassified and miscellaneous items include grocery bills, loans from friends, merchandise accounts which do not require instalment repayments, and similar items that cannot be readily recognized and classified. The loan item includes only loans from commercial loan companies. Undoubtedly the usurious rates of local companies operating in the cities has much to do with the enormous wage-earner bankruptcy rate. Apparently from this chart, consumers' credit is largely confined to urban wage-earners.

Largest Industrial Banking Institution in the United States

## THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital \$2,000,000



LENDS \$50 to \$5,000 AND 5% Investment Certificates



NEW YORK CITY  
STATEN ISLAND

BROOKLYN

WESTCHESTER  
LONG ISLAND

To Men and Women of

THREE TYPES OF LOANS ARE AVAILABLE

**CO-MAKER**—Based on Character and Earning Power; One Year or Less; Monthly Payment Plan.

**COLLATERAL**—On Marketable Securities and Savings Bank Accounts; Discount 6% per year; No Co-makers; No Service Fee.

**HOME EQUITY**—For One, Two or Three Years; To Persons Who Own and Occupy Their Homes.

MORRIS PLAN CERTIFICATES MAY BE PURCHASED—

**OUTRIGHT**—In Units of \$50 or More; These Pay 5% From Date of Purchase; Will be Accepted at Face Value for Collateral Loans; Are Cashed on Request.

**ON INSTALLMENTS**—Of One Dollar or More; Each Installment Earns 5% Interest.

**MAIN OFFICE: 33 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK**

11 Branch Offices

Greater New York and Westchester

Under Supervision New York State Banking Department

the first comprehensive popular account of the march of westward settlement. As a first view of that complex, seemingly unrelated series of migrations beginning with the first offshoots of the Jamestown settlement in the early seventeenth century, the interested reader glimpses something of the many changes that ended with the organized colonization schemes of the transcontinental railroads in the eighties and nineties of the last century. Chapters on Life and Labor in the Backwoods, The Independent State of Franklin, and Concord Coaches on Westward Trails, are gems of compression with detail which render them invaluable for the light they shed on pioneer conditions of living. In fact, all that is in this book is excellent—the only quarrel that can be made, is that there is too much.

Mr. Lyman, on the other hand, is either a more cunning sifter of material, or else the chronicle of a man is intrinsically more interesting than the history of a movement. Out of an experience on six frontiers, Mr. Lyman has drawn a picture of George Marsh that serves as a social history above which looms the mysterious, but powerful figure of his hero, a man who left the impress of his personality on every community in which he lived.

George Marsh, restless, adventurous graduate of Harvard University (Class of 1823), carried two things with him in all his wanderings on six frontiers—the aura of eastern culture and all that that signified to the pioneer communities in the west, and his Harvard diploma. In Minnesota he tutored the children of Colonel Snelling and became Indian agent among the Sioux. He is reputed to have been the cause of the Black Hawk War. Fleeing from the embarrassments of a family “born under the rose” and a warrant for his arrest, he eventually made his way to the sleepy pueblo of Los Angeles in 1836, where he applied for a license to practice medicine as the first white doctor in California. He was given this authority on the strength of his Harvard diploma, which neither the city council nor the Mission Fathers at San Gabriel were able to translate from the Latin. Business was brisk but pay came in the common article of barter in the village—cowhides—and

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

the young medico fled from his avalanche of riches and bought a fifty-thousand-acre ranch in the San Joaquin valley about forty miles from San Francisco. This was so far out in the wilderness at the time that the authorities would not venture even to confirm his title to the property.

Here “Doctor” Marsh again set up as a physician, but in order to stock his ranch he took his fees in cattle—on the hoof. Soon he became one of the cattle barons of California, and enormously wealthy from trade with the hordes of settlers who came overland in forty-nine and the early fifties. Marsh's Landing became the center of the trade to the mines, and his cattle found a ready market at fabulous prices. All of his private fortune (in gold) was buried somewhere about his ranch, and from the time of his murder in 1856 to the present day, the hiding place has never been discovered. OAK AMIDON  
Los Angeles, California

### MASS CREDIT (Continued from page 124)

the highest is 36 per cent. Axis average about 24 per cent. The small-loan laws of most states allow personal-finance companies to charge 42 per cent (3½ per cent per month) but some have set the maximum at 36 per cent (3 per cent per month) and a few at lower limits. The Household Finance Corporation has voluntarily reduced its rates to 30 per cent (2½ per cent per month) even in states which allow higher rates. Pawnbrokers are usually allowed to charge from 24 to 60 per cent and in one state, New Mexico, 120 per cent is permitted. The loan sharks run from the usual rates of 240 and 480 per cent up to 1000 per cent or more. No legislative restriction has been enforced on instalment credit rates. These, like small loan charges, vary widely both in method of calculation and amount. They probably run from 10 to 25 per cent a year—although no thorough study of them has yet been made.

When all the different rates are reduced in this way to a common denominator, the

(Continued on page 174)

## THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

welcomes the broadening public interest in all the problems of Mass Finance.

Thirty-six years ago the Society was founded under philanthropic auspices to make pledge loans at reasonable rates. By its example and competition, it has removed many abuses and much of the odium formerly attached to the pledge transaction.

It is now the largest remedial loan society in the world, having fifteen branch offices in New York City and making 500,000 loans a year, amounting to nearly \$45,000,000.

The philanthropic motive continues to actuate the trustees but the Society is now so well established that it attracts capital from investment as well as philanthropic sources.

To provide funds for further research and experimentation in the field of Mass Finance, constitutes an outstanding opportunity for present day philanthropy. The experience of this Society is available to all interested.

## THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

How long do business depressions last?  
What are the forces leading to Recovery and Prosperity?

Read the record of the past in

## BUSINESS CYCLES

The Problem and Its Setting

By Wesley C. Mitchell

Director of Research  
National Bureau of Economic  
Research



"Of great value to all interested in the problem of stabilizing employment."—American Labor Legislation Review.

"Used as the standard text for our course in business cycles."—University of Pennsylvania.

### BUSINESS CYCLES: The Problem and Its Setting

By Wesley C. Mitchell fills the popular demand for a comprehensive, yet compact and practical treatise on the forces that produce prosperity and depression.

This book supersedes the author's 1913 publication on Business Cycles which was the standard work of its time. The present volume brings up to date all the theories of business cycles; shows how our modern business economy was evolved and operates; elucidates the uses of statistics and business annals and combines the results into a single working concept to guide practical policies as well as scientific investigations. 512 pages, \$6.50.

### For Economic Factors Affecting Human Welfare read the following: THE BEHAVIOR OF PRICES

By Frederick C. Mills

A pioneer study of the interrelations of commodity prices, individually and by groups. A book that is being widely discussed. Contains many novel measures of special interest to teachers of statistics; marketing and purchasing executives; students of business cycles, and all who face problems in price analysis. 598 pages, \$7.00.

### THE NATIONAL INCOME AND ITS PURCHASING POWER

By Willford I. King

Gives in detail annual changes from 1909 to 1929. Classifies total estimated income of \$89,416,000,000 by salaries, wages, money and commodity income of entrepreneurs, and imputed income. Gives per capita incomes of employees, 1909-1927. Special sections on agriculture, manufacturing and mercantile income. 394 pages, 133 tables, 60 charts, \$5.00.

### PLANNING AND CONTROL OF PUBLIC WORKS

By Leo Wolman

Carrying forward the investigations made for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Department of Commerce completed (July, 1930) an investigation of the relation between expenditures for public works and prevailing economic conditions in the United States. Presents chapters on the expenditures of cities; on public work in New York City; public works of the government of New York State; Federal construction; road building; the financing of public construction; planning and procedure; the problem of control. 300 pages, \$3.

### MIGRATION AND BUSINESS CYCLES

By Harry Jerome

A statistical study of cycles in the supply of labor covering a century of American experience. 256 pages, \$3.50.

Detach coupon and forward with remittance

National Bureau of Economic Research,  
51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send postpaid the books checked for which I attach remittance:  
 Business Cycles \$6.50       Migration and Business Cycles \$3.50  
 Behavior of Prices \$7.00       Planning and Control of Public Works \$3.00  
 The National Income \$5.00

Name .....  
Address .....  
City and State .....

(Continued from page 172) borrower has a real chance to compare them. He learns that on instalment repayment loans the actual rates of the discount companies are more than twice as much as they seem to be, that when charges are levied by the month they must be multiplied by twelve, and that investigation fees must be added at a little more than double the percentage given. When rates are reduced to the same single standard, the borrower without bank collateral finds he must pay anywhere from twice to seven times as much for a loan as the man of property.

At first this seems almost an economic scandal. While the writer has no intention of implying that some of the rates for small loans could not be reduced without ruin to the companies that charge them, it is only fair to point out at least two mitigating circumstances. In the first place, retail prices are always higher than wholesale. In a sense the small-loan business is retail finance. Dispensing goods or services in small units is always more expensive than in large. The amount of overhead per piece varies inversely with the number of pieces sold at a time. This is as true of dollars as of doughnuts.

But an even more important factor in higher rates is the great differences in the cost of investigation and collection. This applies to all small-loan agencies in varying degree. The personal-finance company, for example, must not only check up very carefully on the borrower's character and earning power but must send a trained investigator to assess the value of his chattels. Then, too, because of the relatively low business reliability of its clientele, the cost of dunning delinquents is exceptionally high. In contrast, a commercial bank making a loan on gilt-edge collateral, has no investigation costs and only a broker's fee in selling the securities if the borrower fails to repay his loan.

OF the legitimate small-loan agencies, the personal-finance company costs the most to operate, the pawnshop and credit union the least. Because only members can borrow from a credit union, and these are usually well known to the loan committee, investigation costs are low. The pawnshop has none, but the market for pledges presents considerably more risks than that for the listed securities which a bank may find on its hands, and storage and insurance costs are high. The co-maker-note business requires a good deal of investigating, and collection costs are much greater than those in regular banking; but concerns in this field always insist on responsible guarantors and rely heavily on them both in dunning and recoveries.

Although the figures have never been accurately compared, it is probable that it costs about twice as much to run a credit union or a pawnshop as it does to run the collateral-loan service of a regular bank. The co-maker-note business probably costs about twice as much and the chattel-loan about four times as much as the credit-union to operate. No thorough study has ever been made of the running expenses of the various types of agency, however, and until this is done no final judgment can possibly be passed on rates. But enough is known about them to dull the edge of surprise over the large differences between them.

During the past three years attempts have been made in several states to lower the maximum of 3½ and 3 per cent a month which personal finance companies are allowed to charge. Within the year the New Jersey legal maximum was reduced from 3 to 1½ per cent. The chief argument used in advocating this change was to cut down the "42 per cent a year" which seems, on its face, extortionate. The companies replied that they could not make money on less than 3 per cent and would shut up shop if the rates were reduced. The loan sharks apparently agreed, for they joined with the well-meaning folk who were shocked by the "42 per cent" in lobbying for the reduction. But even stranger is the lack of popular outcry against the pawnshops. As a rule they charge as much, if not more, than the personal-finance companies, yet they cost only one-half to one-quarter as much to operate.

All of which is eloquent of the chaotic state of public policy toward mass finance. It is largely due to an abysmal ignorance of the facts—even the companies themselves often do not know their own operating costs. Here is an industry that intimately affects every man, woman, and (Continued on page 176)

Social Workers, Labor Leaders  
Lawyers, Public Officials, Economists

# LOOK AT PERSONAL FINANCE

YOUR OPPORTUNITY  
TO KNOW WHAT THEY FIND

The personal finance business operating under the Uniform Small Loan Law, sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation, has subjected itself to searching examination by analysts of business, social welfare, government, public relations, and law enforcement.

The annual convention of the American Association of Personal Finance Companies held at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington, September 23rd to 26th, 1930, was the occasion for these frank and comprehensive discussions.

The personal finance business is sincerely disposed to build on the foundation of economic facts socially rationalized. It frankly solicits the counsel and support of enlightened opinion among social workers. It submits facts as the basis for judgment.

The proceedings of this annual convention, containing these brilliant discussions of the value and the place of personal finance in consumer credit, will be available in the Year Book of the Association, to be published November first, 1930.

It may be ordered from the address below. The price is one dollar a copy, postpaid.

### PARTIAL CONTENTS

A THREE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

#### Personal Finance—Its Public Aspects

Hon. Charles R. Parker      Lena M. Phillips  
Dr. Frank Parker      A. F. Whitney

#### Personal Finance—Its Place and Its Course

Evans Clark      Dr. Willford I. King  
Reginald Heber Smith      W. Frank Persons

#### Personal Finance in Practice

Rolf Nugent      Arthur H. Ham  
Claude E. Clarke      Pearce H. E. Aul  
Dr. Frank J. Bruno      John Frey

#### The Cost Factors in Personal Finance

T. Coleman Andrews      George W. Rossetter  
William Young      Hon. Earl E. Davidson  
Dr. M. R. Neifeld      Dr. Louis N. Robinson

#### The Paths of Progress

Leon Henderson      Dr. John R. Commons

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PERSONAL FINANCE  
COMPANIES

712 Tower Building  
Washington, D. C.

W. FRANK PERSONS  
Executive Vice President

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

## Psychopathology and Politics

By HAROLD D. LASSWELL

In this book, "a contribution from the pen of a brilliant young political scientist, personality takes its place as a potent factor in the study of politics."—Harry Stack Sullivan \$3.00

## The Jack-Roller

By CLIFFORD R. SHAW

A story of redemption. "Stanley" writes his own version of eleven years—in and out of prison—in which he was truant, thief, vagrant, jack-roller, and, finally, respectable citizen. \$2.50

## Intelligent Philanthropy

By ELLSWORTH FARIS, FERRIS LAUNE, and ARTHUR J. TODD

"... rich in knowledge, thought, and suggestion for all who are interested in either the subject of philanthropy, to which it makes a very interesting and valuable contribution, or in any one of the special viewpoints developed by the twelve contributors."—*New York Times* \$4.50

## Public Welfare Administration in Louisiana

By ELIZABETH WISNER

A review of the complete situation in a state that annually appropriates its largest sum to public welfare purposes. \$3.00

## Pioneering on Social Frontiers

By GRAHAM TAYLOR

"Here is something like a bird's-eye view of the Labor-Capital struggle. . . . Here in especial is the history of Chicago during forty years . . . in all of it . . . Taylor on the fighting-line. . . ."—John Palmer Gavitt, *The Survey* \$4.00

## Civic Training in Switzerland

By ROBERT C. BROOKS

How traditions and institutions—in a state where democracy is more truly democratic than in any other country in the world—transform the average man into a good citizen. \$3.00

The University of Chicago Press

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

(Continued from page 174) child in the United States, except those of substantial wealth, and the wise operation of which is essential to our national prosperity; yet it has been almost completely ignored by economists, and legislators have failed to work out satisfactory principles of regulation.

But the day of recording, if not of reckoning, is at hand. The public opposition to "high" rates is forcing the companies themselves to seek publicity for their operating costs. A semi-public-utility status would seem inevitable for all mass-credit agencies. Full financial and operating reports from all of them and the right to inspection of their books should be given by law to state authorities. Whether or not maximum rates should be fixed by law is a more debatable point. But one thing is certain: any such legislation should be predicated on a scientific study of operating costs and net income. So far this has never been the case.

### RIDING THE CREDIT-UNION CIRCUIT

(Continued from page 141)

listened to them all.

We have—there can be no serious doubt about it—a chamber of commerce complex in the United States, and we were well into the mass production of luncheon clubs when Henry Ford was still tinkering with his first model out in the woodshed. Our national indoor sport is played in a paper hat as we sing praises to ourselves during the luncheon hour after the fruit-cup, the cold ham and its inseparable soul-mate, the potato salad, the cup of not particularly good coffee, and the somewhat melted ice cream, with the little cookie alongside—alongside the ice cream, of course, I mean.

But there is a vast value in this cooperative process—which the farmer has not yet come to appreciate. When the tired business man leaves his ledgers and climbs into his yellow and green zouave pants and laces up his bright yellow leggings and cocks his betasseled fez on the top of his new haircut and entrains for Atlantic City—the very fact that he knows he would never have had the courage to do it alone helps him to understand cooperation. He appreciates that he can get away even with the ridiculous if his comrades, each in yellow and green pants to match, will march shoulder to shoulder (or possibly stomach to stomach) with him. When the band begins to play and a fellow starts to strut a bit, if he is strutting in step with some other fellows, arrayed even as he, he senses that man was not created to strut alone.

The pleasantest part of this whole circuit-riding business is the realization that comes inevitably that human nature is, after all, so very human. In credit unions we are making some happy discoveries. We find everyday folks capable of handling appreciable financial business honestly and efficiently; we find that banking can be humanized; we learn that usury is not inevitable, but that by adequate diagnosis and proper remedies it may be permanently eliminated; we discover that there is something real in the parable of the Good Samaritan. Before we are through, we may make the astounding discovery that the Brotherhood of Man is good business.

### THE SPREAD OF CREDIT UNIONS

(Continued from page 135)

mitted their formation. An important step ahead was taken, however, in 1917, when a league was organized in the Dennison Manufacturing Company in Framingham. Henry S. Dennison, president of this company, a man of extraordinary social vision, later became director of service relations of the United States Postal Department, and organized the first credit union among postal employes at Brockton, Massachusetts. It proved a success from the start and others followed. The postal service, proverbially a fertile field for the loan sharks, proved to be the most favorable ground for credit unions. Five years later there were 170 such organizations in the service, with a membership of twenty-five (Continued on page 178)

## TEN THOUSAND SMALL LOANS

By LOUIS N. ROBINSON and MAUDE E. STEARNS

HERE are the facts about borrowers in 109 cities in 17 states—the first comprehensive survey of this phase of the Small Loan Business in the United States.

159 pages Price, \$2.00

## CREDIT UNION PRIMER

Everything about the Credit Union—basic principles—up-to-date statistics—model forms—credit union laws of each state.

149 pages Price, 50 cents

## RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

130 East 22d Street

New York

## THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH

By BROADUS MITCHELL  
(Johns Hopkins)

AND  
GEORGE SINCLAIR MITCHELL  
(Columbia University)

312 pages, \$2.75

The papers brought together in this volume deal specially with the human side of the Industrial Revolution in the South. As originally published over the period of a decade, they have had accusers and defenders. The discussions are non-technical, addressed to the average reader. The authors are Southerners by birth, education, and affection. They have drawn upon leaders in industry, labor unions, and the general community.

The papers deal with current aspects of the subject, but supply a background of industrial evolution. The authors have tried to give not only a straightforward account of happenings, but also a social interpretation of the South since the Civil War. This is in the belief that what the situation most needs now is acquaintance on the part of the South with the means of meeting similar problems elsewhere, and historical perspective. If the South, in its industrial development, is to hurdle dire mistakes of other regions and peoples, it must look at itself objectively.

This book holds interest for the worker, the employer, the informed citizen, the student. It is particularly adapted to the use of study groups, for it supplies a basis of fact and provokes discussion by opening up many controversial questions. The papers are grouped under the general headings of the emergence of industry in the South, recent labor unrest, welfare work, child labor, and comparisons of the Old South with the New South.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS, Baltimore, Maryland

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

## New authoritative books on Mass Credit!

### FINANCING THE CONSUMER

By EVANS CLARK

Director, the Twentieth Century Fund

An exhaustive study of how every type of small loan agency operates, charges interest, makes profits. Explains newest, most efficient methods of employing consumer credit. "A most remarkable and valuable collection of facts, interpreted with exceptional ability."—*B. Blackburn, Household Finance Corporation* \$3.50

### PROSPERITY AND CONSUMER CREDIT

By JULIAN GOLDMAN

President, Julian Goldman Stores

How to use the amazingly successful Goldman instalment selling plan—to increase sales, avoid depressions, and exploit new markets. A valuable tool for manufacturers and merchants who want new, tested, merchandising methods. \$3.00

At your bookstore, or direct from the publishers for FREE examination

HARPER & BROTHERS  
49 E. 33rd ST. NEW YORK

A Book of Vital Importance

## The WORLD'S ECONOMIC DILEMMA

By ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON

AN examination of the conflicting elements in the world's present economic structure, the effects of modern large scale production, the gold standard, the present day struggle for world markets, the tremendous growth of international corporate interests, upon the economic balance of the world.

Professor Patterson is Chairman of the Department of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania; he is the author of "Western Europe And The United States," "Europe In 1927—An Economic Survey" among others. He is also president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

With the world-wide Economic depression a subject of anxious discussion this book should be of outstanding interest to every thoughtful reader.

For Sale at  
All Bookstores  
\$3.50

WHITTLESEY  
HOUSE

A Division of McGraw-Hill Book Co. 370 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

## RESEARCH TOOLS FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER

### Sociological Theory and Social Research

By CHARLES HORTON COOLEY

This posthumous volume of essays contains discussions of such topics as Genius, Fame and the Comparison of Races; Personal Competition; The Use of Self-Words by a Child; The Roots of Social Knowledge; The Theory of Transportation; etc. They are written with the Emersonian wisdom and persuasive logic which have characterized Professor Cooley's best writing. \$3.00

### The Social Organization

By FREDERICK A. BUSHEE

Deals with contemporary social life rather than social origins or social progress. Every important phase of our every-day social activity is discussed simply and concretely. An excellent text for the general reader. \$2.80

### Introduction to Mental Hygiene

By ERNEST R. GROVES and PHYLLIS BLANCHARD

"It is an admirable work, very well documented and it certainly will be of enormous value in introducing the subject to students and general readers."—WILLIAM HEALY, Judge Baker Foundation. \$4.00

### The Negro in American Civilization

By CHARLES S. JOHNSON

"The book impresses me very favorably by its sincerity, by the enormous material put together, by carefulness of the analysis of this material and by the importance of the problems treated."—PITIRIM SOROKIN, Harvard University. \$4.00

### An Introduction to Social Research

By HOWARD W. ODUM and KATHARINE JOCHER

"This is a very timely volume. The Social Sciences are just beginning to find themselves as sciences, as evidenced by the really extraordinary activity manifested in social research. This volume has given a much needed integration of approaches, methods, and procedures."—WILLIAM F. OGBURN, University of Chicago. \$4.00

### Principles of Rural-Urban Sociology

By PITIRIM SOROKIN and CARLE C. ZIMMERMAN

"The unique characteristics of this book as a treatise in rural sociology are: first, its broad sweep; second, its elaborate documentation; third, its consistent comparison of urban and rural data; and fourth, its highly critical analysis and discussion."—CARL C. TAYLOR in *Social Forces*. \$4.50

### American Marriage and Family Relationships

By ERNEST R. GROVES and WILLIAM F. OGBURN

"Professors Groves and Ogburn have provided invaluable data which cannot be overlooked by any who seek to understand American family today."—*Federal Council Bulletin*. \$4.50

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY  
ONE PARK AVENUE NEW YORK

(Continued from page 176) thousand, doing a business of \$7,000,000.

The New England Telephone Company employes were also pioneers. Their first credit union was organized in Boston in 1917 with an initial capital of \$4.50. Today that one unit alone has assets close to a million dollars and a membership of over seven thousand. Other units have been formed in four other states with a total membership of fifteen thousand and assets of over a million and a half. The railroad workers have, similarly, forged ahead. On the Rock Island System alone, twenty-nine credit unions have been organized. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks have set up seventy or more in their lodges.

On the whole, credit unions have flourished best in homogeneous groups like workers in a single factory or government department. Approximately 40 per cent of existing unions are in industrial groups, and 30 per cent in government agencies and public utilities. Communities form the basis for 20 per cent and labor unions 5 per cent. There are a few rural credit unions and some among social organizations. Six posts of the American Legion, for example, have adopted the idea. Credit unions are also being established among Roman Catholic parishes which promise to be excellent groups for cooperative savings and loans.

In states in which fifty units are in operation credit union leagues are organized for the purpose of furthering their mutual interests. Leagues already exist in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, and New York and several more will probably be formed within the next few months. When the total reaches fifteen, a national federation will be formed to forward the movement on a nation-wide scale.

CREDIT unions operate on the best security in the world, but a form of security which has hitherto been almost neglected. The credit union is acquainted with the people to whom it lends money as no ordinary financial institution could possibly be. Others may investigate thoroughly, but a lot of truths may slip through the meshes of the most painstaking investigations on the part of outsiders, while the credit union is an insider from the start. The credit union knows the people it is dealing with because the credit union is those very people. It knows not only their economic standing and their personal reliability but it knows exactly how it feels to be in their position; for the credit union is composed of folks, all of whom are very much in the same position.

The elder Morgan discovered many years ago that "character is the best basis for credit." Character is a relative term, and a good man in many social relations may be a very bad man in many others. A politician may be true to his wife and still untrue to his public trust. A gangster may be true to his gang while his word to the rest of us may be utterly unreliable. What Morgan meant by character was doubtless an acceptance of the responsibility involved in current financial practices, and this acceptance was based upon a clear conception of the financial mechanism and of the human relationships accompanying it. Morgan himself would probably not have loaned much money to an unknown applicant who came to him with no better security than a certificate of character from, say, his mother, his Sunday school teacher, and his pastor. Morgan was a good churchman, too, and might easily have been impressed by such testimonials, but not as security for a loan.

Character in relation to a loan requires another kind of testimonial; and when it comes to small loans covering the average person's little financial emergencies, the large institution is not in a good position to discover what the obscure little fellow's financial character really is. His personal friends, his associates, particularly those who are engaged in much the same line of work under much the same conditions and for much the same pay, are in the best possible position to size him up. Even they might "recommend" him for employment elsewhere, or even for a loan which they themselves would not be called upon to pay; but if they are his banker, they are about the safest and most efficient banker he can have. They can trust him where the great banks could not, for ignorant as he may be concerning the money system as a

(Continued on page 180)

## A STUDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN PROSPEROUS TIMES

# SOME FOLKS WON'T WORK

Clinch Calkins

"Unemployment of those able and willing to work is perhaps the gravest indictment of the social order, and never have individual cases been presented with more validity than in this volume by Clinch Calkins."—JANE ADDAMS.

"From 30 cities, from 100 occupations, the settlement workers of the country have gathered this testimony on unemployment. And Clinch Calkins has made a moving epic of it—with the arresting interest of fiction."—PAUL KELLOGG.

Just published, \$1.50

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY  
383 Madison Avenue, New York

## A Second Book of Bible Dramas

by WILLIAM FORD MANLEY



Author of "Bible Dramas," etc.

Dr. Fred Eastman says: "Dr. Manley has done us all a real service in making these dramas so compact and easy to produce . . . lifts them far above the usual Bible dramatization." \$2.00

## How Came Our Constitution?

by MARY CLARK BARNES

Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery says: "It ought to have a wide use in summer schools, forums, discussion groups, summer assemblies, women's club programs and adult Bible classes." \$1.00

## Forty Years on the Labrador

by ERNEST HAYES

This life-story of Sir Wilfred Grenfell told in brief compass, and arranged so as to show its steady development down to the present time. \$1.25

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers  
158 Fifth Ave., New York 851 Cass St., Chicago

## FOR YOUR FRIENDS

Send copies of this Special Number of Survey Graphic to your friends.

1	copy @	30c	each
4	copies	25c	"
10	"	20c	"
100	"	18c	"
500	"	15c	"

**SURVEY GRAPHIC**  
112 E. 19th STREET  
NEW YORK CITY



## No Need to Grope for the Right Word

What a handicap it is to lack the right words for expressing your ideas—to hesitate, and stammer, when clear, accurate expression of your thoughts means success in business or social life. You need not be under this disadvantage with Webster's Collegiate Dictionary at hand.

### Here's the Ready Guide

you constantly need to clear up all difficulties in the use of words—to build up your vocabulary—to protect you from errors—

# WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE

106,000 entries; a dictionary of Biography; a Gazetteer; rules of punctuation; use of capitals, abbreviations, etc.; a dictionary of foreign phrases. 1,256 pages; 1,700 illustrations.

The Best Abridged Dictionary because it is based upon the "Supreme Authority"—Webster's New International Dictionary.

The Thin-Paper Edition is handsome and convenient. Special Merriam Cloth, \$5.00; Fabrikoid, \$6.00; Leather, \$7.50.

Purchase of your bookseller; or send order and remittance direct to us; or write for information. Free specimen pages if you mention this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

## DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

NEW YORK 38TH EDITION 1930-1931

Classified Consolidated

FAMILY WELFARE 519 agencies in 13 sub-divisions

CHILD WELFARE 557 agencies in 6 sub-divisions

HEALTH 660 agencies in 47 sub-divisions

RECREATION, EDUCATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD ACTIVITIES  
651 agencies in 13 sub-divisions

NATIONAL LIST 249 agencies

PERSONNEL INDEX 6268 names

Other special lists

Information Services Federation and Common Services

Directories of Use to Social Workers and Social Agencies

Available Publications of Laws Relating to Social Work

800 pages, cloth, \$3.00 a copy Limited edition

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

105 East 22nd St.

New York

Dr. William J. Robinson's  
**AMERICA'S SEX,  
MARRIAGE and DIVORCE  
PROBLEMS**

OVER 200 CASES  
*taken from actual experience*

The problems of Sex, Marriage and Divorce concern every living human being. They are discussed in Dr. Robinson's well known simple, frank and forceful manner, in his latest book, "America's Sex, Marriage and Divorce Problems." No smart-alecky exhibitionism, no abstruse discussions, but facts, facts, facts from life; hundreds of actual cases from practice giving the causes of the breaking up of homes (and the breaking of hearts), of separation and divorce—and how to avoid them.

One chapter in this book of 475 pages (finely printed and cloth-bound) may be worth to you one hundred times the price of the book. Order today.

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I—DIVORCE, SEPARATION AND BROKEN HOMES. Causes of Divorce and Separation. Cases 1 to 110. Principal Causes of Divorce and Separation.	The Shame of Mothers of Fourteen. If You Were the Judge, What Would be Your Sentence? Mother, Daughter and Doctor.
Part II—WHY THEY DO NOT MARRY. Celibacy in Men—Why They Do Not Marry. Cases 1 to 41. Why Women Remain Single. Cases 1 to 28. Are There Any Happy Homes? Ideal Marriages and Perfect Homes. The Future of Marriage—What is it Going to Be?	Part IV—BIRTH CONTROL AND ABORTION. Birth Control or Prevention. East or West, Pity the Poor Children. War and Our Duty to Preach Birth Control to Backward Nations. Diminished Birth Rate Not Due to Diminished Fertility. Birth Control Pioneers. Two Young Men, or Why the Race Degenerates. Criminal Knowledge Which Everyone Wants for Himself. Abortion. The Doctors and the Girl—Who Was More Moral? A Physician of 79 and an Abortion. Attempts at Abortion When No Pregnancy Exists.
Part III—LOVE AND THE SEX INSTINCT: THEIR VAGARIES AND AGONIES. The Havoc Wrought by Love and the Sex Instinct. Cases 1 to 24. Vagaries of Love and Sex. Advice to Intellectuals Who Fall in Love. Women of Seventy and Love. Love and Two Types of Women. Seventy-nine versus Twenty. Twenty and Fifty-three. Love and Jealousy. The Element of Fear in Love and Jealousy. Crimes of Love and Jealousy. Love and Murder. Deliberately Disfiguring Her Own Face. Agonies and Tragedies of Sex. A Painful Situation for a Physician.	Part V—MEDICO-SEXUAL TOPICS. Part VI—BLACKMAIL, SADMISM AND ACCUSATIONS OF RAPE. Part VII—PROSTITUTION IN ITS MODERN ASPECTS. Part VIII—HOMOSEXUALITY, HERMAPHRODITISM AND TRANSVESTISM. Part IX—MISCELLANEOUS SEXUAL TOPICS Part X—NOVELS AND SEX BOOKS.

**SPECIAL ORDER COUPON**

CRITIC & GUIDE CO.,  
319 West 48th Street, New York

I enclose my remittance for \$3.15 for which please send me (express prepaid) a copy of Dr. William J. Robinson's "America's Sex and Marriage Problems," in which he gives details of more than 200 cases taken out of his medical practice.

Write legibly.

Name .....  
Street Address .....  
City and State .....

(Continued from page 178) whole, he thoroughly understands his responsibility to the little group with which he is cooperating, and people are not likely to default upon relations which they thoroughly understand.

Because it does not have to employ a large staff to investigate the borrower and check up on his capacity to repay his loan, because its officers serve without pay or at low salaries, because expensive office space and advertising is not necessary, and because it does not have to pay high rates for its working capital, the credit union can operate at less cost than any other small loan agency. Because in turn costs are low, rates also can be—and are—low. The usual maximum charges on credit union loans are 1 per cent per month on unpaid balances—12 per cent per year, actual interest rates. But, it must always be remembered, the credit union borrower makes a profit on his own loan through dividends paid by the organization—in effect a sort of rebate which reduces the actual cost of his loan. In 1929, the average dividend rate of Massachusetts credit unions was 6.8 per cent.

ALREADY in many credit unions the problem has ceased to be one of how to provide the membership with small loans needed in the ordinary emergencies of life, and has become one of how to invest the surplus which is piled up. There are still only 300,000 credit union members in the United States, and the use of this surplus is not at present one of the great factors in American finance. All signs indicate that it will soon become such. For the credit union movement at last has won its fight.

It has now demonstrated its possibilities in the small-loan field, and opposition which so long blocked its path has almost disappeared. Four fifths of the states have already passed the necessary enabling legislation, as a result of strenuous work by the Credit Union National Extension Bureau since its organization ten years ago. This was the first and main objective of the Bureau. The second objective, of course, was the actual organization of unions in these states. Now it is assisting in the organization of the state leagues leading up to the national association which will thereafter have permanent charge.

Since I was the organizer of the National Extension Bureau, I find myself sometimes glowingly eulogized as "the man who organized a thousand successful banks and never received a cent from any of them"; but gratified as I am for the part that I have been able to play, I feel that the eulogy is quite undeserved. It is Roy F. Bergengren, executive secretary of the National Credit Union Extension Bureau, who should be eulogized. It was his talent, his tact and, above all, his untiring religious devotion which made this work possible; and if I read the signs of the times aright, the structure built upon this devotion will stand. But mass financing had to come and it has come.

AS to how the credit unions shall employ the great financial power which is coming to them, I find myself a most eager observer. I believe that they will use this power in line with the development of mass production and mass distribution, and that will develop thrift among their members by the encouragement of processes which would have seemed anything but thrifty twenty-five years ago. I believe, for instance, that they will encourage wise spending; that they will not develop competitive cooperatives after the manner of the old-time European organizations but will help to finance consumption of all sorts of comforts and even luxuries, such as automobiles, radio sets, electric refrigerators and household appliances, even domestic and foreign travel, wherever the production of these things is carried on according to the most scientific mass production principles and therefore at the lowest possible prices. They will encourage their members to borrow, I believe, not merely to tide themselves over emergencies but to maintain a reasonably high standard of living. For consumption must be financed if there is to be general prosperity. The union which enables a member to finance the purchase of a radio or refrigerator will be giving employment to radio and refrigerator workers;

and these, through being employed and therefore retaining their buying power, will be giving employment to others.

This process is still a mystery to the ancient type of financier; it is difficult for him to see that mass production demands not merely an extension of buying power, but that this buying power shall be extended to the masses generally. But there is no other answer. There is no other economy. It is the economy of high wages instead of low, the economy of low prices instead of high, the economy of steady work with more and more leisure to use the ever-increasing volume of better things which we are cooperatively manufacturing. It is the reverse of the practice of frequent shut-downs and long periods not of leisure but of desperate futility.

There can be no human society without some sort of financial and credit system but how to democratize it has been one of the baffling problems of political history. Attempts merely to curb the ever-present "money-power" did not pan out, for they usually ended in curbing the credit upon which the social structure was erected. Democracy said that one man was as good as another and decreed therefore that one man's opinion should be as good as another's; but social evolution would not accept the dictum and reacted to the facts instead. We are beginning to understand in these days that one man's cooperation is as necessary as another's, and to look for our democracy not among the opinions of those who do not know, but in the constructive participation by everybody in a society built for all.

**BOOTLEG LENDERS**

(Continued from page 129)

from Atlanta and Louisville were operating in the state. Opposition to the amendment was headed by an ex-district attorney, a national committeeman, and others. The Ohio State Journal on February 28, 1929, said in a feature story, "The measure has been opposed by what is regarded as the most vicious lobby of the present session, operating from rather notorious headquarters in one of the down-town hotels." Every effort was made to delay or kill the bill. Legislators were swamped with anonymous mail. Counter-legislation was introduced and legislators were "approached." The bill passed only because every better business bureau in the state actively campaigned for it.

The combine owns and operates a printing press, from which issues vicious propaganda. The combine employs lobbyists and pseudo-labor leaders to incite local labor groups against regulatory legislation. In Oklahoma charges were presented to the grand jury in 1929 that the loan sharks had attempted to bribe certain legislators. The loan sharks have boasted, too, of their influence in having a governor of a Mississippi Valley state veto a loan bill before him for signature, and of a \$100,000 pot for use in Ohio. Loan sharks in the United States have probably two million customers. No wonder they fight for territory.

At present licensed and regulated companies are making loans in twenty-four states to three million families, with a minimum of distress for this type of loan. Fully 20 per cent of these loans are being made at rates less than the maximum by companies that have found means of cutting costs. Other reductions will come, mainly from competition which is cutting a wide swath in the field.

But again I wonder. Here are five million people, mainly heads of families, finding it necessary to borrow money, to re-borrow it, and refinance. Where are our thrift institutions? What better argument for a savings account than the five million borrowers from licensed loan companies and loan sharks? Five Kentucky cities have 71,095 persons borrowing from loan sharks, a "thrift" account of \$100 each would do away with the necessity. What savings institution in Minneapolis couldn't use twenty thousand new accounts that are now paying blood money to usurers in the city?

The Old Lady at the Woman's Club couldn't understand it. Neither, also, I.

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

**New MACMILLAN Books**

**ENCYCLOPAEDIA  
of the  
SOCIAL SCIENCES**

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Editor-in-Chief  
Volume II of this great reference work in the broad field of the social sciences has just been published, and the third volume will follow very soon. Enter your order now for the complete work of fifteen volumes. You will find the Encyclopaedia of constantly increasing usefulness in your work. Each Vol. \$7.50

**CHARLES A. BEARD'S New Book  
THE AMERICAN  
LEVIATHAN  
The Republic in the Machine Age  
By CHARLES A. BEARD and  
WILLIAM BEARD**

How the Republic operates in the Machine Age is lucidly and entertainingly set forth in this new book, probably the most important critical survey since Lord Bryce's *The American Commonwealth*. November 11 \$5.00

**CRIME AND CRIMINAL LAW  
IN THE UNITED STATES  
By HARRY BEST**

The author of *The Deaf: Their Position in Society and the Provisions for their Education in the United States* and *The Blind: Their Condition and the Work Being Done for Them in the United States* has written a very timely and authoritative survey of crime and criminal law in the United States. Both his approach to the subject and his copious use of statistical material make the work very valuable for all social workers, and those interested in the general problem. \$6.00

**JANE ADDAMS' New Book  
THE SECOND TWENTY YEARS  
AT HULL HOUSE**

Every *Survey* reader will want this story of Hull House during the twenty years since Miss Addams wrote *Twenty Years at Hull House*. Experiences of the settlement centering about the eighteenth amendment, immigration, the efforts to humanize justice and socialize education are highly interesting and illuminative. November 18 \$4.00

**RATIONALIZATION AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT  
By J. A. HOBSON**

"This analysis by a veteran economist of the principal malady of our economic system—read, perhaps, in connection with Stalin's speech to the recent Communist party congress—is highly enlightening as to the more important things that are happening today."—Harold Calender in the *New York Times*. \$1.75

**REALISM IN ROMANTIC JAPAN  
By MIRIAM BEARD**

A vivid and sympathetic portrayal of Japanese culture in transition—the electric dynamo versus the lotus dreamers. \$5.00

Prices Subject to Change on Publication

**THE MACMILLAN COMPANY**  
60 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

## THE BRICK ROW BOOK SHOP, INC.

42 East 50th St., New York

Appeals to the Book-lover, carrying as it does a large stock of second-hand books in all departments of literature. It is always happy to quote, and will endeavour to secure for its customers "out-of-print books".

In the past year it has furnished books to The Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New York Public Library, as well as to a number of others.

It will send its Catalogue No. 35, and its occasional "List of Recommended Books" upon request.

Telephone Wickersham 8060

## UNIQUE SOCIAL WORK

Articles by experts on mental effects of deafness, consanguineous marriages, occupational deafness, the effects of noise, modern welfare work for the hard of hearing.

THE OCTOBER AUDITORY OUTLOOK, 160 pages, \$1.00  
The American Federation of Organizations for the  
Hard of Hearing, Inc.

1537 35th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF SURVEY GRAPHIC, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1930.

State of New York, } ss.  
County of New York, }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John D. Kenderdine, who, having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the SURVEY GRAPHIC and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Editor, Paul U. Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Managing Editor, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Business Manager, John D. Kenderdine, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 St., New York City, a non-commercial corporation under the laws of the State of New York with over 1,900 members. It has no stocks or bonds. President, Robert W. deForest, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Vice-President, Julian W. Mack, 1224 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.; Secretary, John Palmer Gavit, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

[Signed] JOHN D. KENDERDINE, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1930.

[Seal] MARTHA HOHMANN,  
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York,  
New York County Clerk's No. 146, New  
York County Register's No. 48-H-2,  
Commission Expires March 30, 1932.

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

## WHEN OSBORNE CAME TO SING SING

(Continued from page 158)

return for the privileges granted he asked that the men show better discipline, better marching, greater cleanliness, less noise in the cell block at night, better work and longer hours on Saturday afternoon in view of the fact that the moving pictures were now to be shown on Sunday afternoons instead. He further appealed to the men for cooperation with the elected prisoner officials and the regular prison guards. The meeting broke up quietly and in good humor, and, as already indicated, no infractions of the rules were reported on that day, and no serious violation in the month succeeding. They were mainly little things, these requests of the prisoners; but within a prison, as perhaps nowhere else, it is little things that count. Life is so cramped and drab that they determine the character and the quality of the existence of prison inmates.

As if by a magic touch, the atmosphere at Sing Sing was transformed. Old fears were gradually broken down and a sort of mutual good-will between the prison officials and the prisoners began to manifest itself. When Christmas approached these new influences found expression and Sing Sing for the first time in its history enjoyed its Christmas.

IN the first place, outside friends of Warden Osborne raised a Christmas fund and each of the 1600 prisoners was given some little gift. A man in prison almost never tastes sweets and there is an almost incredible hunger for them. The warden's household betook itself to distribute the gifts at night and

there was a human touch in everything. The warden, though himself not a smoker, sent a box of cigarettes to every prisoner. They were labeled "Tom Brown," the name under which Mr. Osborne spent a week in a cell at Auburn. "Have one," said a prisoner to the warden's guest who had handed him the box. "It makes me feel like a regular warden myself to be able to offer a man a good smoke."

The old cell house had seen some unusual sights, and one was added to the list when three friends of the warden on Christmas eve came upon a pair of coarse prison socks hung outside a grated door cell. Inside, a gray-haired man lay asleep. Next morning he found an orange, a few nuts, and a couple of cigars, and he shared his amazement with a guard to whom he said that he didn't know that he had a friend left "outside."

<sup>1</sup> On the day previous the representatives of the prison inmates had prepared a statement embodying the suggestion of a prisoners' court, in the following letter:

December 5, 1914.

In accordance with your suggestion the Executive Board of the Golden Rule Brotherhood has formulated the following system for the trying of inmates on all charges. . . .

The Court shall consist of the Executive Board of the Golden Rule Brotherhood which shall choose its chairman at each meeting.

The Court shall sit daily in the chapel from 3 to 4 P. M. If further time is required the Court shall sit from 2 to 4 P. M.

The inmate against whom the report is made, may take charge of his own case, or may be represented by a friend selected by himself, and may have such witnesses called as he may desire, who shall be produced in court by the sergeant-at-arms. The institution shall be represented by an officer, designated by the warden, who shall be a spectator only, and take no part in the proceedings, and whose sole duty shall be to appeal the case to the warden if in said officer's judgment justice so required. The inmate may also appeal the case to the warden if dissatisfied with the decision of the court.

All questions shall be decided by a concurrence of at least three members of the court—no court shall be held with less than four members present.

The Executive Board shall keep such records of its proceedings as may be necessary.

The Court may warn and caution the inmate, or may suspend him for a stated time from any or all privileges of the Brotherhood, and while so suspended he shall cease to enjoy his grade privileges, and shall wear on his arm a "bull's eye" the color of his grade disc.

If you will grant us the privilege of putting this system in operation, the Golden Rule Brotherhood will assume the responsibility for its results, and we believe this will relieve you of a great amount of detail work, while at the same time, it will give the inmates an insight into the principles of and of genuine participation in real self-government. We are prepared to put this system in effect at once if this meets with your approval.