# A Sociological Analysis of the Communiunity Immediately Surrounding Our Savior Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Missouri 

Kenneth Haupt<br>Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, kenlinhaupt@verizon.net

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OUR SAVIOR IUTHERAN CHURCE, ST. IOUIS, MTSSOURI
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## SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

> arch Paper Presented to the Faculty Concordia Seminary, St. Iouis, in partial Pulfillment of the requirements for elective P-I99

by<br>Kenneth Merner Haupt

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## CHAPTER I

## TMTRODUCTION

## The Historical Background of the Study

The study which here presents a sociological analysis of the immediate community surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church is an outgrowth of the September 30, 1969 meeting of the Theolosical Education Research Committeel of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri. At this meeting it was moved and passed "to support Ken Haupt's offer to drop the writing of his research paper (already in progress this quarter), to request that a group of IV year students be allowed to write a joint paner in the form of a concrete curriculum with theological justification, and that this paper he allowed to be used to meet the requirement of their senior research elective . . . ."2

Dr. John S. Damm, Executive Director of Research for TERC, arranged a dinner meeting on November 25, 1969 in which this writer discussed with interester faculty members of Concordia Seminary various areas of interest common to TERC and to himself. Present at the meeting, besides Dr. Damm and the writer himself, were Professor Arthur Vincent, Director of Continuing Education and Associate Professor of Homiletics at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri; Professor Paul Goetting, Assistant Professor of Practical Theology at Concordia Seminary; and Mr. James Cross, Secretary for Church and Community of the Iutheran Church--Missouri Synod.

Two conclusions were engendered by the meeting of November 25. The first was Professor Goetting's offer to encourage his research-elective advisees to participate with this writer in a joint-research project aimed toward an action-reflection approach to theological education. The second conclusion of this meeting was the writer's decision to research ways and means with which Concordia Seminary and Our Savior Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Missouri, might develop a cooperative ministry within the immediate neighborhood of the congregation.

The Objectives of the Study

Two basic objectives underlie the proposal of this cooperative ministry.

The first objective, from Our Savior Lutheran Church's point of view, is to develop a stronger witness of the Christian Gospel through a ministry of involvement in the total needs of its surrounding community. In a discussion with this writer on November 29, 1969 regarding the above proposal, Dr. Ralph Klein, Assistant Professor of Old Testament Exegesis at Concordia Seminary and Interim Pastor of Our Savior Iutheran Church, suggested that without some sort of cooperative effort the congregation (consisting mostly of white, elderly, suburban commuting members) may be forced soon to disseminate. He expressed optimism, on the other hand, that a cooperative effort between Concordia Seminary and Our Savior Church might encourage the development of a community congregation and of a ministry
concerned with the needs of the community.
The second objective of such a proposed cooperative ministry, from the viewpoint of Concordia Seminary, is to provide the opoortunity for students and/or faculty members to encounter the theological enterprise within the context of a specific congregation"s urban ministry. In an interview with this writer on January 20, 1970 Dr. John Tietjen, President of Concordia Seminary, expressed general agreement with this objective. He suggested, however, that Concordia Seminary's objeciive, as he sees it, need not be limited to a specific congregation but might be accomplished just as well in a cooperative effort between Concordia and several Iutheran congregations of a given community. In this regard he suggested also the possibility that a "core staff" might be developed to perform the pastoral duties of the congregations. Dr. Tietjen was clear to point out that he offered these suggestions not as a superior alternative, but rather as clarification of the general nature of Concordia Seminary's objective as he saw it. He expressed his appreciation that the "Our Savior Proposal" was being researched, and he expressed also his interest in the results of the study.

> The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study must include three parts. Firstly, a careful analysis of the community surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church must be made. Such an analysis ought to delineate
the geographical information as well as the needs and the resources of the community. Secondly, an analysis of Our Savior Congregation is important, dealing mainly with the congregation's understanding of, its willingness to, and its ability for ministry in this community. Thirdly, a study of theological education is necessary in order to ascertain curricular models which are capable of fulfilling functions commensurate to the objectives of Concordia Seminary as well as to those of Our Savior Iutheran Church.

Regarding the study as a whole, this writer has limited himself to the first part, namely the analysis of the community surrounding Our Savior Intheran Church. The necessity of this limitation became evident when none of Professor Goetting's advisees chose to take part in a joint study of this type. It is the hope of this writer that the results of the study here presented will serve, nevertheless, a necessary, albeit preliminary, step toward completing the larger project.

## The Methodology and Sources

Two basic methods of research were used. The first was personal inquiry, involving discussions and interviews with community leaders and residents as well as with certain city employees. The second method of research employed was the study of acquired documents dealing with the various categories of community statistics.

As to the sources used in this analysis, it is necessary to point out that many of the sources consulted varied both in the categories used and in the areas covered. This often made for great difficulty in correlating and interpreting various statistics. The writer has correlated the information as much as possible, giving the greatest amount of consideration to those statistics dealing with the immediate community surrounding Our Savior Church.

## The Organization of the Material

The materials presented in this sociological analysis of the community surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church, St. Iouis, Missouri, are organized into four chapters. Immediately following this Introduction, Chapter II provides the physical characteristics of the community, giving particular emphasis to its housing statistics. Chapter III presents all data pertaining to population statistics. Chapter IV provides some of the major problems and needs of the community, while Chapter $V$ classifies the resources of the community.

## CHAPTER II

## THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERTSTTCS OF THE COMMUNITY

## The Geography of the Community

Our Savior Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Missouri, is located on the southeast corner of St. Louis Avenue and Abner Place, one block west of Union Boulevard.

For purposes of research the community surrounding Our Savior Church must be divided into several areas differing both in shape and in size. Since these areas intersect, it is not possible, for purposes of statistics, to determine any one geographical area which can serve as the basis for statistical comparisons. It is important, therefore, that we delineate carefully those areas pertaining to the community surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church.

The most immediate area germane to our study is "Paulyblock 7-06," ${ }^{3}$ covering the area from Union on the east to Belt on the west to Wabada on the south to St. Louis Avenue on the north. This area covers seven large square blocks. If "Paulyblock 7-11" is added, the expanded area covers eighteen square blocks, extending from Union to Belt and from Wabada to Natural Bridge. For reasons which will be explicated throughout this study, the latter area provides natural geographical boundaries of the community immediately surrounding Our Savior Church (See Appendjx A).

The next larger geographical area, for which the greatest number of statistics exist, is Census Tract 6-D. This area extends from Kingshighway on the east to Belt on the west, and from Natural Bridge on the north to Maffit (east of Arlington) and to Wabada (west of Arlington) on the south (See Appendix A). As this study will show later, Census Tract 6-D is a useful geographical area particularly when compared with other census tracts or to the city as a whole. When one focuses on Census Tract 6-D as a unit, it becomes clear that the area east of Union Boulevard and the area west of Union Boulevard differ in significant ways, foremost of which is housing. This will be carefully demonstrated.

The third geogranhical area surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church with which this study deals is the Wells--Goodfellow District of the Human Development Corporation. This area "is hounded by Natural Bridge, Union Boulevard, the Mark Twain Expressway, Kingshighway Boulevard, Easton Avenue, Union Boulevard, Page Avenue, and the city limits"4 (See Appendix A).

The fourth and largest geographical area to be considered, short of the City of St. Louis itself, is District Seven of the St. Louis Police Department. District seven extends from Forest Park to Natural Bridge, from Kingshighway to the city limits (See Appendix $A^{*}$ ).

The Housing of the Community

Since the greatest amount of housing information is obtainable through only the 1960 Census, 5 many of the statistics here presented will cover $2 l l$ of Census Tract 6-D. Wherever possible the statistics have been broken down so as to indicate the totals and percentages for the areas east and west of Union Boulevard. In some instances the area west of Union Boulevard is divided into two sections, one north of St. Louis Ayenue and one south of St. Iouis Avenue.

In 1960 there were 2,316 housing units in Census Tract 6-D. 6 Of these 2,316, 56 percent $(1,296)$ were located west and 44 percent $(1,020)$ were east of Union Boulevard. Within the area of Census Tract, 6-D that is west of Union 825 housing units (35.6 percent of Census Tract total) were north of St. Louis Avenue, while 471 (20.4 percent) were located south of St. Louis Avenue. 7

The number of occupied housing units in Census Tract 6-D was 2,217, 95.7 percent of the total. These fell into two major categories: owner-occupied and renter-occupied. Those housing units which were owner-occupied comprised 44.5 percent (986) of the total. Renter-occupied housing units made up 55.5 percent (1,231) of the total. ${ }^{8}$

There are very few large apartment buildings in Census Tract 6-D. According to the 1960 Census 91.1 percent of the 2,316 total housing units were located in structures comprising no more than four units each. It also shows that 43.9 percent
( 1,015 ) of all units were in one-unit structures, while 26.6 percent (616) were located in two-unit structures. A total of 70.5 percent ( 1,631 ) of all housing units in Census Tract $6-D$ were in one-unit or two-unit structures. 9

It does not appear that these statistics pertaining to the number of units per housing structure have changed much in the past ten years. In the Neighborhood Handbook for Human Development Corooration Wells-Goodfellow District, printed in 1968, the district is described as containing "a good percentage of owner occupied single family homes. There are also a number of four family flats and apartment houses... . ."l0 Also, the "Zoning Map" of the City of St. Louis in the offices of the Ci.ty Planning Commission reflects the same coding and building regulations for Census Tract 6-D as existed a decade ago. ${ }^{11}$

In 1960 Census Tract 6-D had 328 ( 14.1 percent) housing units with an overcrowded condition of more than one verson per room. Of these 328 the area west of Union Boulevard contained 62 percent (204): 29.5 percent south and 32.5 percent north of St. Louis Avenue. Per tot al housing units, therefore, the part of Census Tract 6-D west of Union Boulevard is more crowder than its eastern counterpart. Within the western part, that area south of St . Louis Avenue has the greater percentage of overcrowdedness per total number of housing units (compare with total housing unit figures on page 8 above). ${ }^{12}$

The tynes of construction for all housing structures in Census Tract 6-D fall into two major categories. The larger of these is that of brick construction, which includes all. housing structures east of, and a majority of those west of, Union Boulevard. The other type is frame construction, which includes a significant percentage of those housing structures west of Union Boidlevard. 13

Regarding the value of the housing units in Census Tract 6-7, one is dependent almost entirely on the statistics of the 1960 Census. In 1960 the average value of the 986 owner-occupied housing units in Census Tract 6-D was \$9,500. West of Union Boulevard the average was somewhat lower at $\$ 8,321$ per housing unit. Within the nart of Census Tract 6-D west of Union Boulevard, the area north of St. Louis Avenue had an average of $\$ 9,500$ per housing unit, while the area south of St. Ioluis Avenue averaged ${ }^{4} 7,850$ per housing unit. 14 Hence, the area of Census Tract 6-D west of Union Boulevard and south of St. Louis Avenue had the lowest value per housing unit. of those areas considered, significantly below the average for the census tract.

Also, the average contracted rent in 1960 was lower for that part of Census Tract 6-D west of Union Boulevard. While the average rent for the census tract was $\$ 59$ per month per housing unit, the average for all renter-occupied housing units west of Union Boulevard was $\$ 54.80$ per month per housing unit. West of Union Boulevard, that area south of $S t$. Louis Avenue,
with an average of $\$ 54.25$, was just slightly below the $\$ 55.55$ average of its northern counterpart. 15

What the value statistics of Census Tract 6-D are at present would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain. The most significant reason for this is the construction of several new single-family housing units within the census tract during the past ten years. A significant number of these comprise a moderm housing development of one-family, ranch-level and split-level homes, valued significantly higher than the average for Census Tract 6-D. The location of this development is east of Union Boulevard and north of St. Louis Avenue.

As to the condition of the housing units in Census Tract 6-D, "Table H-I" of the 1960 Census is very informative. It shows that of the 2,316 housing units in the census tract, 2,090, or 90.4 percent, were classified "sound" as compared with 226 "deteriorating" or "lilapidated" units. Of those 226 unsound units 193 ( 8.3 nercent) were classified as "deteriorating,": while 33 ( 1.3 ) percent were listed as "dilapidated."16

The location of these unsound units is significant. All but six of the 193 "deteriorating!": and all 33 "dilapidated" housing units were west of Union Boulevard. In addition, 22 ( 66.7 percent) of the 33 "dilapidated;" and 164 ( 84.9 percent) of the 193 "deteriorating" units were west of Union and north of St. Iouis Avenue. 17

The 1960 Census provides detailed information regarding the housing units of specifically non-white occupants. Table Two
indicates that 1,239 , or 55.6 percent, of the housing units in Census Tract 6-D were occupied by non-whites. Of all units (1,020) east of Union Boulevard 74.2 percent (757) had non-white occupants, while only 41 percent (532) of the 1,296 housing units west of Union were non-white occupied. Of those units located west of Union Boulevard only 27 percent (223 of 825) of those north of St. Louis Avenue had non-white occupants as compared with 65.6 percent ( 309 of 471 ) located south of $S t$. Louis Avenue. 18

An analysis of the percentages of non-white occupied units by area reveals a similar development as do the immediately preceding statistics. Such an analysis reveals that 58.5 percent (757) of the tot al 1,289 non-white occupied housing units were located east of Union Boulevard. while 41.5 percent (532) were west of Union. Of those west of Union Boulevard 17.2 percent (223) of the 1,289 were north of $S t$. Louis Avenue; 24.3 percent (309) were located south of the same. 19

These statistics show that in 1960 the part of Census Tract 6-1 that is east of Union Boulevard contained a majority of the housing units occupied by non-whites. It also indicates that the housing units occupied by non-whites comprised a majority of the total housing units east of Union. In both cases, on the other hand, the part of Census Tract 6-D west of Union claimed only a minority. Within the part west of Union Boulevard, the area south of St. Louis Avenue claimed the majority in both cases.

The percentages of non-white occupancy for owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units closely approximated the total for the entire census tract. The total housing units occupied by non-whites wies 1,289 . Of these 44.8 percent (577) were owneroccupied, while 55.2 percent (712) were renter-occupied. The corresponding figures for the census tract were 44.5 percent and 55.5 percent respectively. 20

According to the 1960 Census the non-white occupied units compriseत a higher percentage of "sound" housing than the average for Census Tract 6-D. The number of non-white housing units in the census tract considered to be "sound" by the Census Bureau comprised 93.7 percent $(1,207)$ of the 1,289 total. This compared with a percentage for the entire census tract of 90.4 percent. A comparison of the "unsound" housing units shows the census tract's percentage of "deteriorating" units at 8.3 percent while that of units occupied by non-whites was at 5.0 percent. The percentage of "dilapidated" housing was the same for both groups at 1.3 percent. 21

The "Zoning District Map" of the City of St. Louis, dated April, 1969, indicates that all housing units of Census Tract 6-D located east of Union Poulevard are classified in District "B," including both single-family and two-family dwellings. The part of Census Tract 6-D that is west of Union is included in three districts. The largest area of this part is located in District "A," which allows only one-family dwellings. The area extending from Union to Arlington, from St. Jouis to the southern
border of Gensus Tract 6-D is classified in District "B." The area of Belt between Ashland and Natural Bridge is included in District "C." This district includes multiple-family dwellings. 22

The Business and Industry of the Community

The information in this section will, of necessity, be somewhat more general than that of the previous section. This should detract in no way from the importance of the community's economic character. but, to the best of this writer's knowledge, no specific information in this area exists. Nevertheless, the information provided here will help one develop an understanding of the business and economic character of the community. Unless otherwise indicated the information was acquired through the personal observation of the writer.

The business community in the vicinity of Our Savior Lutheran Church is represented mainly by independent businesses. The Chevrolet plant on Natural Bridge between Union and Belt is the only major industry in Census Tract 6-D. The Eroger Super Market on Union between Labadie and Greer is the only "chain" establishment represented in the community.

The remaining establishments are small, independently owned businesses. Most of then are located in the "business district" of the community, along Union Avenue; the remaining few being sacttered along St. Louis Avenue and along Wabada Street.

Mr. James 0. Gordon, Director of Client Services for the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity of Greater St. Louis, estimated that 50 percent to 60 percent of these independent business are black-owned. ${ }^{23}$ He further indicated that the types of businesses represented most in the community are beauty salons, barber shops, and taverns. 24 Other types include drug stores, food stores, a furniture outlet, a roller rink, a house of Negro history, and many others.

Other aspects of the husiness character of the community will be dealt with in Chapter IV under the treatment of the problems and needs of the community.

The Churches of the Community

The churches in the community are listed here in three groups. The first group contains those churches within Census Tract 6-D and east of Union Boulevard. The second group is made up of those churches in Census Tract 6-D which are west of Union (this is the community most immediately surrounding Our Savior Church). The third group consists of the churches outside of the part of Census Tract 6-D west of Union, but whose surrounding community intersects it. The churches within each group are lister in alphabetical order. All information in this section is the result of the personal inquiry of the writer.

TABLE 1
churches of and near census tract 6-D
Group I Churches of Census Tract 6-D east of Union

1. All Saints Episcopal Church

Kingshighway at Terry (southwest corner)
2. Friendly Baptist Chruch

5164 Lexington (southeast corner of Geraldine)
3. Mount Nebo Church

Union near Greer
Group II Churches of Census Tract 6-D west of Union

1. Church of God in Christ

Belt and St. Louis Avenue
2. Clayton Missionary Baptist Church

2801 Union (northwest corner of Maffitt)
Reverend W. L. Rhodes, Pastor
3. Christ Pilgrim Temple

Wabada and Grover (northeast corner)
0.W. Carter, Pastor
4. Christ Temple (Church of God in Christ) 25

2908 Arlington
C. Brown, Minister
5. Christ Unity Temple

Union at Lexington
6. Fahame American Ethiopian Temple of Islam and Culture Incorporated (Negro Culture College) Union, just north of St. Louis Avenue
7. Faith Missionary Baptist Church

2365 Semple (back of store on southwest corner of St. Louis Avenue)
Reverend P. I. Washington, Pastor
8. Fundamental Bible Church

5473 St. Louis Avenue
H. Jeffries and U. Northern, ministers
9. Guiding Light Missionary Paptist Church 2500 Semple (northeast corner of Wabada)
Reverend H. W. Simmons, Pastor

## TABLE 1 (continued)

Group II Churches of Census Tract 6-D west of Union (continued)
10. Mount Erat Missionary Baptist Church 5429 St. Louis (between Semple and Arlington)
11. New North Side Baptist Church 3033 Semple (south of Ashland) W. Ellis Jr., Pastor
12. Our Savior Iutheran Church

St. Louis and Abner Place Dr. Ra¥ph Klein, Interim Pastor
13. Saint Mary's House of Prayer c/o J。Fields Upholstery St. Louis and Semple (northwest cormer) Sister E. Bobo, Secretary
14. Zion Spring Missionary Baptist Church 3044 Ashland (southeast corner of Arlington) Reverend L. Ward

Group III Churches near Census Tract 6-D west of Union

1. Greater New Macedonia Baptist Church 5474 Habada (near Belt) Reverend A. Anderson, Minister
2. First Free Will Baptist Chureh (with educational center)
Clara and Labadie (northeast corner)
3. Saint Edwards Roman Catholic Church Clara and Maffitt
4. Third Presbyterian Church Union and Northland (southeast corner)

The Schools of the Community

The educational facilities pertaining to the community surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church consist of five schools: four elementary schools and one high school. The elementary schools are Gunalach School on Arlington between St. Louis Avenue and Ashland, Lexington School on Lexington and Norwood, Langston School on Wabada and Belt, and Ford School on Clara and Pinerva. The high school is Beaumont School on Vandeventer and Natural Bridge。

All of Census Tract $8-D$ is located within the districts of two elementary schools. The part of the census tract west of Union Boulevard, with the exception of the area east of Abner Place and north of St. Louis Avenue, is located in the Gundlach School District. 26 The remainder of Census Tract 6-D is in the Iexington School jistrict.

Two other elementary schools are connected with the community to a somewhat lesser degree. Langston School is located on the southwest border of Census Tract $6-D$ and includes the surrounding area within its district. Ford School serves the area of Census Tract 6-D for the "Community School Program" of the St. Louis Board of Education. This program provides courses in various phases of social development for community residents of all ages. In the April, 1969, issue of the Board of Education's "School and Home" statistics for the Community School Program at Ford included a total of 44 classes, a course total of 23 , and a weekly attendance of 1,100 persons. 28

There is no high school in the vicinity of Our Savior Lutheran Church. All high school students who are residents of Census Tract 6-D are to attend Beaumont School on Vandeventer and Natural Bridge. 29

The Parks and Playgrounds of the Community
There are no parks within Census Tract 6-D. Only two parks are located in the entire Wells-Goodfellow District of the Human Development Corporation. They are Barrett Park, located at Goodfellow and St. Louis Avenue, and Sherman Park, located at Kingshighway and Easton. Barrett Park has an acreage of 13.16 while that of Sherman Park is 22.04 .30

Statistics from the Department of Recreation, Parks and Forestry indicate that in 1967 Barrett Park, with a staff of four persons, had a total summer attendance of 5,820. Sherman Park, also with a staff of four, had a total summer attendance of 1,051.31

Staff personnel was provided also for certain school playgrounds during the summer of 1967. None of these schools were located within Census Tract 6-D. Within the Wells-Goodfellow District of the Human Development Corporation four school playgrounds were used. Arlington School (1617 Burd) had a staff of two and a total attendance of 199. Ford School, with a staff of four, had an attendance of 164. Hempstead School (5872 Minerva) had a staff of four fersons but no attendance. Langston School (closest to Our Savior Iutheran Church) had
an attendance of 8,545 , supervised by four staff personnel. Of the 15,779 total attendance for the parks and playgrounds within the Wells-Goodfellow District, therefore, the Langston School playground had 54 percent of the attendance, while the remaining five locations together had a total of 46 percent of the attendance. 32

In a meeting on January 19, 1970 Mir. Harry Williams, Director of the Wells-Goodfellow District of the Human Development Corporation, stated that during the summer of 1970 finances for local summer progrems will be available through the Human Development Corporation and the Mayor's Commission on Youth Opportunities. He was able to offer no more specifics at that time, but suggested a valuable resource person in this matter, Mrs. Robert Paine, 7334 Westmoreland, (721-0258). 33

## Summary

The physical characteristics are extremely important since they develop the necessary context within which the people of the community live and function. The housing statistics were dealt with in the most detail for two reasons. The first is to facilitate a future comparison wit the 1970 statistics. The second reason for such great detail in the housing section is to present a report that will provide a basis for the best possible understanding of the population statistics of the community. These population statistics are the subject of Chapter III.

## CHAPTER IIT

## THE POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY

Most of the population statistics here presented are derived from the 1960 Census and are limited to the area included within Census Tract 6-D. Some of the information, particularly in the section on the general characteristics of age, sex, and race, includes figures from the 1965 estimate for the WellsGoodfellow District of the Human Development Corporation. The population statistics contained in this chapter are presented in four parts. The first is the general character of the population: age, sex, and race. The second section is the familial characteristics of the population. The third section deals with employment characteristics, while the fourth analyzes the educational statistics of the community's population.

## The General Character of the Population: Race, Sex, Age

A general population trend may be indicated by statistics gathered by the Human Development Corporation for its WellsGoodfellow District in April of 1968. According to these statistics the estimated population of the Wells-Goodfellow District in 1965 was 44,574 persons as compared to 42,854 in 1960. This is an increase of 1,720 persons or an increase of 4 percent. of the total. 34 During the same period the total population for the city of St. Louis declined from 750,000 in 1960 to an estimated 702,000 in 1965, a decrease of 48,000 , or 6.4 percent. 35

Also during this period the population of non-whites within the Wells-Goodfellow District increased from 72.9 percent in 1960 to 81 percent in 1965, an increase of 8.1 percent. 36 Over the same five-year period the non-white population in the City of St. Louis changed from 215,000 to 252,000 for an increase of 2,159 or 16.8 percent. 37

All population statistics for Census Tract 6-D presented here are taken from the 1960 Census. According to this census the total population in that year for Census Tract 6-D was 6,551 . Of the total population 56.7 percent $(3,711)$ lived west of Union Boulevard. Of those living west of Union 24.9 percent (1,629) of the total population lived south of $S t$. Louis Avenue and 31.8 percent $(2,082)$ were north of the same. 38

An analysis of the racial composition of Census Tract 6-D indicated that 65.4 percent $(4,285)$ of the population were nonwhite, 34.4 percent (2258) were white, and 0.2 percent (8) were classified as "other."39

An analysis of the census tract by sex reveals the total male population in 1960 to have been 3,107 as compared with a total female population of 3,444. Of the male population 65.4 percent $(2,034)$ were non-white and 65.6 percent $(2,259)$ of the female population were non-white. 40

An analysis by age shows for the census tract a median age of 32.4 years. 41 The age median by race and sex in 1960 was 40.7 for white males, 27.5 for non-white males, 46.3 for white females,
and 291. for non-white females. The median age for all males in Census Tract 6-D was 31.3, while for all females it was 33.142

## The Familial Characteristics of the Population

In 1960 the population of Census Tract 6-D averaged 2.95 persons per household. Of the total population (6,551) 33.8 percent $(2,217)$ were classified as the head of the household. Of this total 20.8 percent $(1,367)$ were the wives of the household head. Juveniles (under 18 years of age) comprised 27.8 percent (1,819) of the population. Classified as "other relatives" were 15.8 percent (1,037), while 1.9 percent (111) were "non-relatives" of the household head. 43

A classification of the marital status of all persons 14 years and over in Census Tract 6-D follows. 44

TABLE 2
MARITAL STATUS OF ALL PERGONS 14 YEARS AIND OVER BY AGE AND SEX-CENSUS TRACT 6-D

Male
White : Kon-white

| Total | 2,157 | 1,310 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Single | 444 | 245 |
| Married | 1,508 | 976 |
| Separated | 59 | 48 |
| Divorced | 73 | 36 |

2,157
1,508
73

1,310
245
976
43
36

Female
White Non-white
2,598
1,568
103
146

1,594
273
1,036
84
93

The total number of married couples in 1960 living within Census Tract 6-D was 1,465. Of these couples 97 percent (1,421) comprised their own household. Also, 49.3 percent (722) of
these couples had children under 13 years of age, and 35.4 percent (515) had children under six years old. In the case of 55.5 percent ( 811 ) of these married couples the husband was under 45 years of age. 45

An accurate reflection of the mobility rate for Census Tract 6-D must consider both mobility of time and mobility of place。

The statistics pertaining to the mobility of time indicate that in 1969 the occupants of 40 percent (890) of the census tract's 2,217 housing units had lived in their present unit less than two years. The occupants of 33 percent (738) of the housing units had lived in the present units less than six years, while 9 percent (237) of the housing units had been occupied by their present residents for more than 20 years. 46

The mobility of place for Census Tract 6-D is based upon statistics from Table P-1 of the 1960 Census. 47 The total of persons in Census Tract 6-D in 1960 who were five jears old or older was 5,724. Of these 37 percent (2,120) were Iiving in the same house as in 1955 , and 57.4 percent $(3,285)$ had lived in a different house in the United States in 1955. Of these 3,285 who had changed residence 85.7 percent $(2,816)$ had moved from the central city of the same S.M.S.A. 48

Table P-4 of the 1960 Census provides the non-white family characteristics for Census Tract 6-D. 49 of the 4,293 total non-white population in the census tract 30.3 percent $(1,289)$ were classified as the head of the household. Wives of the
head comprised 20.4 percent ( 878 ), while juveniles (under 18 years of age) comprised 31.6 percent $(1,355)$ of the total nonwhite population.

Table P-4 provided non-white statistics of mobility only for that of place. The total of those non-whites who were five years old or older in 1960 was 3,664. Of these 29.8 percent $(1,097)$ lived in the same housing unit as they had in 1955, and 63.9 percent $(2,343)$ lived in a different unit. Of the 2,343 who had changed residence between 1955 and 196088.3 percent $(2,066)$ moved from the central city of the same S.M.S.A. 50

## The Employment Statistics of the Population

In 1960 the community around Our Savior Iutheran Church contained a significant number of low-Income families. The report of the Human Development Corporation indicated that in 196024 percent of the population of its Wells-Goodfellow District had en annual family income of less than $\$ 3,000$. A total of 69.4 percent of the families in that district had an annual income of less than $\$ 6,000.51$ The 1960 Census indicates that 65.9 percent ( 1,197 ) of the 1,818 families had an annual income of less than $\$ 6,000$. The median annual income for Census Tract 6-D was \$5,000. 52

The 1960 Census released figures also for the income of nonwhite Pamilies in Census Tract 6-D. 53 of the 1, 150 non-white families 64.6 percent (743) had an annual income of less than $\$ 6,000$.

This percentage is 1.3 percent lower than the corresponding figure for the census tract as a whole. The median annual income for the non-white families of Census Tract 6-D was $\$ 5,102$.

In 1960 the total labor force of Census Pract 6-D was 2,943 persons. Of these 94.6 percent (2,733) were employed, making the unemployment rate 5.4 percent. 54

Census Tract 6-D had a total of 2,157 males who were 14 years or older in 1960. The civilian labor force was comprised of 80.2 percent ( 1,730 ) of these. Those employed totaled 1,639 ; 87 (5 percent) were unemployed. 55

The total number of females in the census tract 14 years and over was 2,598. Of these 1,213 (46.7 percent) comprised the labor force, l, 144 of whom were employed and 69 of whom ( 5.7 percent) were unemployed. The number of females who were not in the labor force was 1,385 , or 53.3 percent. 56

An analysis of the employment positions held by residents of Census Tract 6-D indicates that of the 2,783 person labor force, 10 percent (279) were employed in professional and technical positions. Of these positions 210 ( 75 percent) were filled by females, while males held 69 ( 25 percent) of the same. 57

The non-white members comprised 78.5 percent $(1,824)$ of the total labor force for Census Iract 6-D. Non-whites also occupied 249 ( 82.7 percent) of the 279 professional and technical positions. Of these non-white females comprised 190 (77.3 percent) as compared with 59 ( 23.7 percent) for non-white males. 58 An analysis of employment positions by sex and race is found in Appendix E.

## The Educational Statistics of the Population

The educational statistics for the community surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church are classified into two groups. The first is the number of students between the ages of 5 years and 34 years who are enrolled in the various levels of formal education. The second group of statistics will deal with the percentages of all persons over 25 years of age by the highest level of education attained. All statistics are from the 1960 Census, some dealing with the Wells-Goodfellow District of the Human Development Corporation and some dealing with Census Tract 6-D.

The first group of statistics deals with the educational enrollment levels of those persons between the ages of 5 and 34 years.

In the 1968 statistical report of the Human Development Corporation it was written that in 1960 the Wells-Goodfellow District had a total of 9,744 persons between the ages of 5 and 34 years. Of these 510 were enrolled in college, 1,803 were attending high school, 6,836 were in elementary school, and 595 attended kindergarten. 59

Within Census Tract 6-D the total persons between 5 and 34 years of age in 1960 was 1,288. Of these 81 were enrolled in college, 470 in high school, 1,594 in elementary school and 156 in kindergarten. 60

The second group of statistics deals with the highest educational level of all persons who were 25 years of age and over in 1960 。

The total number of persons in this category in the WellsGoodfellow District in the year 1960 was 23,049. Of these 2,364 had completed college; 9,208 had finished high school; 1l,059 were elementary school graduates, and a total of 418 had attended no school at all. 61

In Census Tract 6-D the total number of persons 25 years and older in 1960 was 3,395. Of these the highest level of education completed was college for 616, high school for 691, elementary school for 1,731, and no school at for 57.62

A comparison of the non-white population with the total population of Census Tract 6-D reflects for non-white persons a median education of 11.0 years completed, while the census tract as a whole had a median of 9.6 years. The census tract as a whole had a college-graduate total of 7.7 percent, while the non-white population averaged 12.1 percent college graduates. Likewise, the educational level of 45.9 percent of the total census tract population did not exceed the eighth grade as compared to 34.5 percent of the census tract's non-white population. 63

## Summary

The physical characteristics of the community and the population statistics of the community, as presented in chapters

## 29

two and three, provide an analytical description of those elements comprising the community itself. Neither chapter has dealt specifically with any of the problems or needs of the community. Such a treatment is necessary, however, in order properly to understand the community surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church. This will be the subject of Chapter IV.

## CHAPTER IV

## THE PROBLENS AND NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY

Any treatment of the problems and needs of a community will demand a given amount of interpretation. Not all of those involved in the living and functioning of a community will agree as to the type and gravity of the community's major problems.

This chapter will deal with some of the major problems and needs of the community surrounding Our Savior Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Missouri, as seen by some of the community leaders. The writer has attempted to relate his findings here as objectively as possible.

The chapter is divided into three parts: crime, economic development and miscellaneous problems and needs. The organization of these materials implies no degree of importance or urgency for any given problem or need. Rather the organization of the materials is strictly logistical, providing separate categories for the problems and needs which require the most clarification.

## The Problem of Crime in the Community

Before the crime statistics of the community are presented, two introductory comments are necessary. Firstly, almost all of the statistics provided by the St. Louis Police Department are dated 1968, while the population statistics to which they
are compared are from the 1960 Census. Secondly, the crime statistics provided by the police department vary as to the area represented. The writer has compiled that information which he believes to be the most representative and the most helpful for an understanding of the crime situation in the community.

Our Savior Iutheran Church is located in the northern part of the St. Louis Police Department's District Seven. 64 The area covered by District Seven is bounded by Natural Bridge on the north, Kingsinighway on the east, Lindell on the south and the city limits on the west. It is one of nine police districts in the City of st. Iouis. 65

Patrolman Cooper, Crime Analyst for District Seven, pointed out that although District Seven has the highest crime rate of any district in the city, the northern part (within which Our Savior Church is located) has the lowest crime rate of the entire district. 66

District Seven does have the highest crime rate in the city. According to the 1960 Census, the 98,165 persons living within District Seven comprised 13.1 percent of the $S t$. Louis population. According to the "Statistical Supplement of 1968," printed by the St. Louis Police Department, District Seven had the highest percentage of total crimes at 13.2 percent. The rate of crime per 100 persons was significantly higher for District Seven than for the city as a whole. For the City of St. Louis in 1968
the rate of crime per 100 persons was 5.28 , while the same figure for District Seven was 7.27.

Although District Seven has the highest crime rate in the City of St. Louis, the crime rate for Census Tract 6-D is approximately the same as that for the entire city. According to unprinted figures compiled for this writer by Sergeant Brown, Crime Analyst at St. Louis Police Headquarters, in 1960 Census Tract 6-D had . 87 percent of the total St. Louis population and I.2 percent of the city's crime. These figures also indicated that of the $39,054 \mathrm{St}$. Louis crimes committed in 1968, 19 percent (7,440) were directed against property. The corresponding percentages for the 1968 total of the 451 crimes in Census Tract 6-D were 20 percent (90) against persons, and 30 percent (361) against property. 68

The figures for juvenile delinquency show a slightly lower average for Census Tract 6-D than for the city as a whole. According to the population estimate of 1965, Census Tract 6-D had 1.04 percent $(1,198)$ of the total $S t$. Louis youth between the ages of 7 and 16 ( 114,530 ). In 1968.85 percent (53) of those juveniles apprehended were from Census Tract 6-D. 69

Patrolman Cooper is convinced that crime remains a serious problem for the citizens of District Seven. 70

The Need for Economic Development in the Commuinity

This need, stated rather broadly, includes two specific economic problems of the community: the amount of public
assistance, and the lack of business stability.
Mr. Harry Williams, Director of the Wells-Goodfellow District of the Human Development Corporation, stated that the number of persons within the Hells-Goodfellow District requiring public assistance constitutes a significant economic problem for this geographical area. 71

In the Human Development Corporation's report of 1968 it is indicated that the Wells-Goodfellow District constituted 5.7 percent of the total St. Louis population. In comparison, the monthly average of the Aid to Dependent Children cases was 986, or 10.5 percent of the 9,460 monthly average for the city of st. Louis. 72

In addition to this, Mr. Williams indicated that there are many families in the district who, in his estimation, should be receiving public assistance, but who, for various reasons, are not. 73

The second problem lending to the community's need for economic development is the lack of business stability.

Mr. James Gorion, Director of Client Services for the "Interracial Council for Business Opportunity of Greater St. Louis," stated this as one of the major problems facing the community in which Our Savior Lutheran Church is located. He suggested that two factors are lending to the economic instability of the business community in that area. 74

The first factor lending to this economic instability is the high mortality rate of the community"s many minority-owned
businesses. Mr. Gordon estimated that minority-owned businesses constitute between 50 and 60 percent of the neighborhood's business establishments, all of which he described as "small, marginal, retail outlets." Mr. Gordon estimated further that the mortality rate of these business is approximately 75 percent. 75

The second factor lending to the community's economic instability, as he saw it, is the increasing exodus of white businessmen from the area. He suggested that the prime reasons for this exodus were the threat of burglary and the difficulty of maintaining insurance coverage.

What Mr . Gordon said is in part documented by the "Report on the Survey of Inner City Jewish Businessmen." Printed in June, 1969, it renorts that the four greatest problems involved in running an inner-city business are, in this order: insurance coverage, adequate police protection, shop lifting, and burglary. 77

Mr . Gordon suggested that four things are necessary if the community is to gain economic stability. The first is the need to encourage and inspire minority persons to enter businesses. The seconc need is to work toward stopping the exodus of white businessmen. The third is the need to raise the capital with which to lend and to support those minority persons beginning in business. The fourth need is to find qualified and capable individuals who are willing to volunteer their services as consultants in areas of legality, finances, and business administration. 78

The Miscellaneous Problems and Needs of the Community

The following are problems and needs which have been suggested by community leaders without extensive clarification or elaboration. There is no particular significance to the order or to the amount of space given to any one item. They are listed here primarily to develop one's total understanding of the problems and needs of the community as well as to provide possible directions for further study in this area.

Firstly, the community is in need of a day-care center. Mr. Harry Williams stated that although there is a total of 15 day-care centers throughout the Human Development Corporation's various districts, none of these are located within the WellsGoodfellow District. He expressed hope that Our Savior Iutheran Church might consider sponsoring this muchly needed program for its community. 79

Seconaly, the community is in need of a community organization. Miss Claridy, Director of the United Methodist Metro Ministry, mentioned that in various communities an individual community organization has been developed to serve as a resource and as a catalyst for solving community problems. Often these organizations have been begun by churches. The northwest section of St. Louis has no such organization. 80

Thirdly, a summer program may be needed in this community. The Mayor's Commission on Youth Opportunities works in conjunction with community organizations in order to provide summer
jobs and recreation for the youth of the city. Such a program may be needed this summer for the community in which Our Savior Lutheran Church is located. 81

## Summary

Describing the community, analyzing the statistics of its population, and presenting some of its major problems is not yet the entirety of this community analysis. There remains to be presented the means and the resources available in and for the community. These will be dealt with in Chapter V.

## CHAPTER V

## THE RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY

In addition to the churches, schools, and playgrounds treated in Chapter II there are various groups and organizations which serve as resource agencies for the community surrounding Our Savior Iutheran Church. Some of these organizations are located within Census Tract 6-D, although the great majority of them lie within the surrounding areas. There is also a "Metropolitan Federation of Churches," including fifteen churches from the Wells-Goodfellow District.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a concise compilation of community resources. The material will be divided into three parts. The first two parts will be represented by the two sections entitled: "Community Organizations within Census Tract 6-D" and "Metropolitan Federation of Churches." The third part of this compilation is a list of community organizations serving the Wells-Goodfellow District reprinted from pages 9-18 of the Neighborhood Handoook for Human Development Corporation Wells-Goodfellow District. These pages comprise Appendix of this study. 82

Community Organizations within Census Tract 6-D

The following groups and organizations are located within Census Tract 6-D. 83

1. Interracial Council for Business Opportunity 2841 Union Boulevard
2. Mound City Medical Center 2715 Union Boulevard
3. Organized iien for Community Betterment St. Louis Avenue and Arlington Street
4. St. Louis Public Library Sherman Park Branch Union and St. Louis Avenue
5. Twentieth Ward Democratic Organization 2914 Union
6. Uhuru News and Black Topographic Center ${ }^{84}$ 3081 Union Boulevard

Metropolitan Federation of Churches

The following are the members of the Metropolitan Federation of Churches located in the Wells-Goodfellow District. 85

1. Saint Barbara Catholic Church Hamilton at Minerva
2. Saint Edward's Roman Catholic Church Clara at Maffitt
3. Saint Ingelbert Catholic Church Carter at Shreve
4. Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church 5596 Ridge
5. Northside Daptist Churèh 3033 Semple
6. Mount Bethel Baptist Church 1524-1526 Belt
7. New Canaan Baptist Church 5715 Easton
8. The Revelation Baptist Church 5715 Minerva
9. Zion Traveler Baptis $\stackrel{\perp}{\dot{\circ}}$ Church1444 Goodfellow
10. Good Hope Baptist Church1914 Union Boulevard
11. Hill Chapel Baptist Church5538 Wabada
12. Mount Hareb Baptist Church 5740 Minerva
13. Mount Herman Baptist Church 5588 Easton
14. Mount Nebo Baptist Church 3408 Union Boulevard
15. Trinity Methodist Church2500 Hodiamont

## Summary

The study here presented is the first part of what the writer hopes will be a three-part project aimed toward discovering the feasibility of developing a co-operative ministry between Concordia Seminary and Our Savior Iutheran Church. In analyzing the community surrounding Our Savior Church on the basis of its physical characteristics, its population statistics, its problems, and its resources, this report is intenced to serve two basic ends. The first end for which this study is intended is that it serve as a basis for the second and third parts of the research project as outlined in the Introduction of this study. The second end is that, regardless of the feasibility of the co-operative ministry, Our Savior Iutheran Church will find this study helpful in developing a more-active ministry within its surrounding community。

## FOOTNOTES

## 1: Hereafter referred to as TERC:

2: The Theological Education Research Committee of Concordia Seminary, Unpublished "Minutes:" Edgar Krentza: Secretary. September 30, 1969, p. 2.
3. The paulyblock system is a development of the St. Louis Metropolital Police Department in which the City of St. Louis is divided into nine sections (these sections do: not coincide with the nine police districts) : each of which is divided into numerous paulyblocks of approximately equal size. The paulyblock is the smallest area for which crime statistics are kept. These statistics are not published but are available upon request from the Crime Analysis Department of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Headquarters.
4. The Research Department of the Human Development Corporation of Metropolitan St. Louis, Neighborhood Handbook for Human Development Corporation Wells-Goodfellow District (iUnpublished: December 1968) Research and Planning Document Number 15: po lo Hereafter referred to as WGD.
5. Although these statistics are ten years old and in some respects obsolete, the author justifies their inclusion in this report for two reasons. Firstly these statistics are valuable on the basis of the total situation and of the interrelationship of the individual statistics, even if the specific figures may no longer apply. Secondly ${ }_{p}$, these statistics have been included in order that, when the 1970 Census statistics have been released, a comparison might be made for the purpose of detecting trends which have developed during the last decade.

6: For a comparison of a similar analysis pertaining to population statistics see below page

7: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, United States Census: 1960 (Washington:: United States Government Printing Office, 1960). Table 2\% pp. 14-15. Hereafter referred to as USC。

8：Ibidog po 14\％
9！Ibid：
10．WGDios po lo
11．This information was acquired by means of the personal inquiry of the author on December 22．1969。

12．USC．0，Table 2．po 14．
13．This information was compiled by means of the ob－ servation of the writer，since no statistics of this kind， to the best of his knowledge，are available．

14．USC．，Table 2，pp．14－15
15\％Ibid：
16．Ibid．，Table H－1g p：143。
17\％Ibidí Table 2\％po 14。
18．Ibid．
19：Ibid：
20．Ibid． ，Table H－3．po 185
21．Ibid：
22：Infra：Appendix A，p． 45.
23．This information was acquired by means of a personal interview on February 50：1970：

24：Ibid：
25：It is not clear to this writer whether this location is still in use．It appears to be deserted．

26．This information was acquired by means of an inter－ view with Mr．Cockerhams：Priciple of Gundlach Schooly on Frebruary 13，1970。

27．This information was acquired by means of an interview with Mrso．Aston，Director of Personnel for the City of S．t． Louis：Board of Educations：on December 22．1969．Hereafter referred to as AST：

28．＂Community Schools－－a Family Affairp＂School and Home（St．Louis：Board of Education，April，1969）ppo 4－5\％

29．AST：
30！WGD．，Po 7：
31．Ibid．
32．Ibid．
33．This information was acquired in a meeting on January 19，1970，at which were present with this writer Wr．Harry Williams，Director of the Human Delvelopment Corporation Wells－Goodfellow District，Mrso Claridy， Diretor of the United Methodist Metro Ministry，and Dro． Ralph Klein，Interim Pastor of Our Savior Lutheran Churcho Hereafter referred to as WCK．

34．WGD．：po 10
35．Robert Gladstone and Associates ：Economic Consultants． Basic Economic Indicators：（Washington：Robert Gladstone and： Associates，Economic Consultants；December 1968），ppo i－iió Hereafter referred to as REI．

36．Infra：Appendix $D$, p． 56.
37. BEI。，p．ii．

38．USCक：Table 2\％po 14
39．Ibido，Table P－1．po 19。
40\％Ibid．Table P－2，po 52．
41．Ibid．
4i：Ibid．
43．Ibido，Table Pol．po 19！
44．Ibide：Table P－2，po 52．
45．Ibide，Table $\mathrm{Pol}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{p}$ ．19．
46！I．bido，Table Hid2；po 170。
47．Ibido，Table Pols po 19。
48．The areas included in thic S．MoSoAo are St．Louis City，Jefferson County，St．Charles，Gounty Madison County， Illinois，and Sto Clair County，Illinois．

49。 USC．，Table P－4，po 133．

50：Supra：Footnote \＃48：

52．USC．：Table $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{I}_{0}$ po 19。
53．Tbid：Table P－4，p．133．
54．Ibido．Table P－3．p．106．
550 Ibid．
56：Ibid！
57．Ibid。
58．Ibid． ．Table P－4，p． 133.
59：WGD． $\mathrm{p}_{0} 1$.
60．USC．，Table P－1．p．190
61．WGD．${ }^{\circ}$ p． 40
62．USC： ，Table P－1，pe 19！：
63．Ibid．Table P－4．p．133．
64．Supra：Footnote \＃3
65．St．Louis Metropolitan Police Department，Statis－ tical Supplement 1968 ．Unpublished，but available at Sta． Louis Metropolitan Police Department Headquarters 9 ，p． 24.

66．This information was acquired by means of an interview with Patrolman Cooper，Crime Analyst for Police District Seven，on February 13，1970：Hereafter referred to as PC．

67：St．Louis Metropolitan Police Department，Statis－ tical Supplement 1968；p． 40

68．Infra：Appendix F，p．58．
69：Ibid．
70\％PC：
71．This informationwas acquired by means of an inter－ view with Mr。Harry Williams on Jamuary 12，1970＇Here－ after referred to as HW．
72. WGD., pp. 90-91.

## 730. HW:

74. This information was acquired by means of an interview with Mr. James Gordon on February 5, 1970: Hereafter referred to as JG:
$75 \%$ Ibid.
76: Hbid
75. The American Jewish Committee St. Louis Chapter, Report on the Survey of Inner City Jewish Businessmen (Unpublished; Sto. Louis: June 1969) po. 6!
76. JG:
77. HW:
78. WCK.
79. Ibid:
80. WGD: ppo 9-18。
81. This information was acquired by means of the personal observation of the writer.
82. This organization is not yet in operation, but a sign on the front window reads "coming soono"

$$
85^{\circ} \text { WGD. , po 190 }
$$

## APPENDIX A

THE GEOGRAPHICAT AREAS SURROUNDING OUR SAVIOK

IUPHERAN CHURCH

Police District 7 Paulyblocks 7.06 \& 7.11

APPENDIX B


Table 2.-CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS, BY BLOCKS: 1960 - Con
["Total population" contains no persons in group quarters unless preceded by asterisk: one asterisk (*) denotes less than 10 percent.
two asterisks (*). 10 percent or more]


St. Louis, Mo.
Table 2.-CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS, BY BLOCKS: 1960-Con.
1 Total population" contains no persons in group quartere unless procoded by asteriak: one asterisk ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) denotes less than 10 percent:
iwo atterisks ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ). 10 percent or morel


Table P-1.-GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1960-Con.



Table P-2.-AGE, COLOR, AND MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, BY CENSUS TRACCTS: 1960-Con.
[Aledian not shown where hase is lese than 50]


Table P-3.-LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1960-Con.
[Bused on 25-percent sample. Percent not ahown where base in leen thas 200 ]


Table P-4.-CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION, FOR CENSUS TRACTS WITH 400 OR MORE SUCH PERSONS: 1960-Con.
[.tsterisk ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) denotea statistics based on 25 -percent sample. Population per bousebold not shown where less than 50 persons in households. Median and percent not shown where keve is less than 200)

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20 \& -01 \& ¢ip \& -••* \& 17 \& $\bullet \cdot$ \& 32 \& 16 \& 75 <br>
\hline  \& 4000 \& 3.80 \& 3.33 \& 3.70 \& 3.59 \& 3.58 \& 3.39 \& 3.48 \& 3.56 \& 3.35 \& 3.68 \& 2.89 <br>
\hline Masaled couples* \& 761 \& 1015 \& 923 \& 1345 \& 1159 \& 1503 \& 585 \& 1165 \& 275 \& 432 \& 663 \& 943 <br>
\hline Qith own householo : . . \& 739 \& 983 \& 896 \& 1305 \& 1073 \& 1467 \& 567 \& 1120 \& 256 \& \& 639 \& <br>
\hline IITH OWN CHILOREN UNDER 6: \& 364 \& 453 \& 371 \& 436 \& 276 \& 404 \& 202 \& 344 \& 80 \& 723 \& 166 \& 489 <br>
\hline IITH OUN CHILDREN UNDER 18. \& 499 \& 622 \& 505 \& 725 \& 502

560 \& 714 \& | 322 |
| :--- |
| 370 | \& 579

586 \& 135 \& 784 \& 333 \& 797 <br>
\hline -ITH MUSBAND UNOER 45 YEARS. \& 528
428 \& 707
516 \& 582
401 \& 1819
552 \& 360 \& 520 \& 268 \& 428 \& 96 \& 543 \& 260 \& 510 <br>
\hline IITH OMN CHILOREN UNDER 16 \& 428
124 \& 516
184 \& 212 \& 372 \& 543 \& 621 \& 268
61 \& 323 \& 28 \& 420 \& 250 \& 1839 <br>
\hline PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLO*. \& 1911 \& 2065 \& 543 \& 2599 \& 2331 \& 2563. \& 823 \& 2051 \& 318 \& 2567 \& 1213 \& 3963 <br>
\hline LIVING \#ITH BOTH PARENTS*. \& 1259 \& 1466 \& 1180 \& 1841 \& 1302. \& $1.744^{\circ}$ \& 663 \& 1447 \& 299 \& \& \& <br>
\hline - yEARS OF SCMOOL COMPLETED PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER. . \& 1858 \& 2324 \& 2355 \& 3421 \& 3607 \& - 345 \& 1406 \& 2995 \& 624 \& - 3916 \& 1952
74 \& 747

151 <br>
\hline No SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED. . - \& 14
163 \& 35
126 \& 35
168 \& 251 \& 437 \& 345 \& 72 \& 273 \& 47 \& 4.44 \& 258 \& 1030 <br>
\hline  \& 163
407 \& 126 \& 106
258 \& 251
703 \& 738 \& 728 \& 194 \& 518 \& 94 \& 675 \& 376 \& 1668 <br>
\hline a Years ... \& 253 \& 403 \& 354 \& 530 \& 710 \& 773 \& 132 \& 491 \& 77 \& 627 \& 274 \& 1296 <br>
\hline High School: 1 TO 3 YEARS. \& 424 \& 571 \& 554 \& 827 \& 661 \& 879 \& 261
340 \& 671
580 \& 132
94 \& 909 \& 384 \& <br>
\hline YEARS \& 418 \& 512 \& 420
284 \& 6284 \& 177 \& 496 \& 192 \& 262 \& 61 \& 358 \& 80 \& 401 <br>
\hline COLLEGE: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ TO 3 YeARS. \& 100 \& 222
142 \& 284 \& 225
171 \& 84 \& 352 \& 200 \& 135 \& 119 \& 180 \& 44 \& 352 <br>
\hline MEDIAN SCHOOL " YEARS COMPLETED. \& 9.7 \& 10.5 \& 11.0 \& 9.6 \& 8.8 \& 9.9 \& 12.1 \& 9.7 \& 11.1 \& 9.5 \& 9.0 \& 8.6 <br>

\hline | *RESIDENCE IN $195 S$ |
| :--- |
| PERSONS 5 YRS. OLD \& OVER, 1960. | \& 3362 \& 3930 \& 3664 \& 5659 \& 5727 \& 6649 \& 2080 \& 4804 \& 864 \& 6049 \& 3023 \& 0614 <br>

\hline SAME HOUSE AS IN 1960......... \& 39 \& 237 \& 1097 \& 1302 \& 2173 \& 3512 \& 23 \& 1794 \& 79 \& 2641 \& 841
086 \& <br>
\hline different house in u.s.. . . .'. \& 3073 \& 3418 \& 2343 \& 3912
3 \& 13249 \& 2812
2859 \& 2019 \& 2863
285 \& 794 \& 3263
2904 \& 2086
1826 \& 5834 <br>
\hline CENTRAL CITY OF THIS SMSA. \& 2765 \& 3006

212 \& 2066
138 \& $\begin{array}{r}391 \\ \hline 220 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& +3008 \& 235

123 \& 1.141 \& 158 \& 9 \& 113 \& 41 \& 131 <br>
\hline OTHER PART OF THIS SMSA. \& 117 \& 212 \& 139 \& 366 \& 162 \& 330 \& 58 \& 192 \& 50 \& 246 \& 219 \& 43 <br>
\hline OUTSIDE THIS SHSA. \& 192 \& \& 28 \& 11 \& 12 \& \& - ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ \& a \& \& 12 \& 4 \& <br>
\hline  \& 227 \& 283 \& 196 \& 434 \& 293 \& 325 \& 38 \& 143 \& 31 \& 133 \& 92 \& <br>
\hline *FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 ALL FAMILIES . \& 976 \& 1165 \& 1150 \& 1593 \& 1 521 \& 1853 \& 664 \& 1360 \& 279 \& 1830 \& ${ }^{804}$ \& 2885 <br>
\hline UNDER 11.000. \& 44 \& 72 \& 52 \& 81 \& 56 \& 103 \& 23 \& 60 \& is \& ${ }^{68}$ \& 33 \& 360 <br>
\hline \$1.000 70 \$1.999 \& 89 \& 47 \& 63 \& 145 \& 172 \& 198 \& 24 \& ${ }^{93}$ \& 22 \& 153 \& 80 \& 430 <br>
\hline \$2,000 T0 \$2,999 \& 130 \& 85 \& 136 \& 152
233 \& 202 \& 197
247 \& 15
45 \& 175 \& 28 \& 212 \& 55 \& 48 <br>
\hline $33+000$ T0 33,999 \& 126 \& 208 \& 120 \& 233
268 \& 211
325 \& 247 \& 97 \& 193 \& 19 \& 301 \& 103 \& 376 <br>
\hline \$4,000 T0 \$4,999 \& 173 \& 176
227 \& 185
187 \& 268
233 \& 161
162 \& 249 \& 91 \& 228 \& 57 \& 302 \& 190 \& 272 <br>
\hline 85,000 TO 85,999
86,000 T0 86,999 \& 148
92 \& 227
107 \& 187
110 \& 233
124 \& 161
117 \& 178 \& 67 \& 147 \& 32 \& 180 \& 94 \& 192 <br>
\hline \$7,000 T0 \$7,999 \& 52 \& 75 \& 103 \& 89 \& 70 \& 95 \& 51 \& 101 \& 24 \& 113 \& 69 \& S <br>
\hline 38,000 T0 80,999. \& 55 \& 41 \& 52 \& 65 \& 68 \& 123 \& 58 \& 70 \& 19 \& ${ }_{48}$ \& 25 \& <br>
\hline $391000{ }^{\text {TO }} 391999$. \& 26 \& 51 \& 56 \& 36
167 \& 47
92 \& +84 \& 75
118 \& ${ }_{88} 82$ \& 18 \& 115 \& 28 \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}41 \\ 44 \\ \hline 42\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 969\end{array}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{r}167 \\ \hline 892\end{array}$ \& 84 $\begin{array}{r}92 \\ 368\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{54} 880$ \& 36 118 \& 35070 \& 35781 \& 34728 \& 35268 \& 53512 <br>
\hline  \& 34572
84384 \& 64969
84883 \& $\begin{array}{ll}85 & 102 \\ 80 & 813\end{array}$ \& 84892
84286 \& 843868
83793 \& 54880

8480 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 86552 \\
& 86380
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 34 326 \& 85823 \& 84267 \& 84825 \& 32416 <br>

\hline EEMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION HALE, 14 YEARS OLO AND OVER. . \& 1101 \& 1412 \& 1328 \& 1998 \& \& \& 727 \& 1723
1
1 \& \& 2213
1759 \& \& 395
2961 <br>
\hline  \& 934 \& 1.181 \& 1098
82.7 \& 1610
80.6 \& 1490
72.8 \& ${ }^{1} 9903$ \& 647
89.0 \& ${ }_{1}^{1405} 8$ \& 285
80.3 \& 1759
79.5 \& 7837 \& 290.1 <br>
\hline Civilian lant of total \& 64.8
934 \& 83.6
1181 \& 82.7
1094 \& 60.6
1610 \& 1486 \& 1935 \& 647 \& 1405 \& 285 \& 1755 \& 837 \& 2760 <br>
\hline EKPLOYEO. . . \& 037 \& -1120 \& 1031 \& 1515 \& 1396 \& 1 6:2 \& 626 \& 1328 \& 285 \& 1653 \& 769 \& 240 <br>
\hline UNEMPLOYED . . . \& 97 \& 69 \& 63 \& 95 \& 90 \& 123 \& 21 \& 57 \& $\cdots$ \& 102 \& ${ }^{68}$ \& 35: <br>
\hline PERCENT OF CIV. LABOR FORCE. \& $10.4{ }^{\prime}$ \& 5.8 \& 5.8 \& 5.9 \& $60:$
558 \& 6.4
518 \& 3.2
80 \& 5.5
318 \& 70 \& 5.8
454 \& 801
235 \& <br>
\hline not in labok force . . . . . . . \& 167 \& 231 \& 230 \& 388 \& 558 \& 518 \& 80 \& 316 \& 70 \& 454 \& \& <br>
\hline female, 14 years olo and over. \& 1394 \& 1610 \& 1813 \& 2390 \& 2303 \& 2880 \& 916 \& 2022 \& 365 \& 2637
1
1 \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 82 \\ 2 & 13\end{array}$ <br>
\hline LABOR FORCE. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 609 \& 801 \& ${ }^{833}$ \& 1267 \& 1093
43.7 \& ${ }^{1} 403$ \& 540
39.0 \& 4881 \& 190
52.1 \& 1231.
46.7 \& 652
49.9 \& 24. <br>
\hline PERCENT OF TOTAL ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ - \& 43.7 \& 49.8 \& 51.6 \& 53.0 \& 43.7 \& ${ }^{40.6}$ \& 39.0 \& 48.5
545 \& 130
130 \& 691 \& 287 \& 85 <br>
\hline MARRIED LOMEN IN LIF. ${ }^{\text {L }}$ HUSBAND PRES. \& 343 \& 486
185 \& \& 646
157 \& \& 715
170 \& 361
108 \& 545
148 \& 19 \& 181 \& 82 \& 18 <br>
\hline IIt \& 93 \& 185 \& 165 \& 157 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline MALE, EMPLOYED - . . . . . . . . \& 037 \& 1112 \& 1031 \& 1515 \& 1396 \& 1812 \& 626 \& 1328 \& 285 \& 1653 \& 769 \& 240 <br>
\hline PRCFESS'L., TECHNLI \& KINDRED WORKERS. \& 35 \& -128 \& 59 \& 47 \& 31 \& 125 \& 40 \& 37 \& 62 \& 74 \& 15 \& 14 <br>
\hline RSRS. OFF'S.' A PROPR'S. INCL. FARM. \& 4 \& 12 \& 21 \& 43 \& 28 \& 36 \& 21 \& 23 \& - 14 \& +468 \& 24 \& <br>
\hline CLERICAL AND KINDRED Workers . . . . \& 82 \& 123 \& 117 \& 133 \& 1 145 \& 213 \& 143 \& 212 \& - 37 \& 198 \& 18 \& <br>
\hline SALES HORKERS. . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 19 \& 19 \& 13 \& 10 \& 19 \& 31 \& 16 \& 13 \& - 24 \& 120 \& 84 \& 14 <br>
\hline CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN. \& KINORED MORKERS. \& 53 \& 85 \& 106 \& 105 \& 102 \& 14. \& 77 \& 120 \& 25
27 \& 384 \& 223 \& <br>
\hline CPERAIIVES AND KINORED WORKERS . . - \& 244 \& 289 \& 174 \& 384 \& 318 \& 307 \& 137 \& 283 \& 27 \& 384
12 \& 3 \& <br>
\hline Paivate householo morkers. - . - \& 4 \& 172 \& 4 \& 273 \& 258 \& 384 \& 90 \& 294 \& 46 \& 286 \& 122 \& 54 <br>
\hline SERVICE WKRS. ${ }^{\text {exC. PRIVY HOUSEHOLO. }}$ \& 123 \& 172 \& 173 \& 271 \& 285 \& 364
266 \& 77 \& 259 \& 55 \& 277 \& 162 \& 49 <br>
\hline lagorers, EXCEPT MINE. . . . \& 176 \& 197 \& 158 \& 258 \& 285 \& 266 \& 17 \& 137 \& \& 238 \& 46 \& <br>
\hline OCCUPATION NOT REPORTEO. . . . . . \& 97 \& 187 \& 206 \& 251 \& 201 \& 293 \& 19 \& 137 \& \& 238 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 533 \& 739 \& 793 \& 1152 \& 1063 \& 1 315 \& 517 \& 081 \& 182 \& \& 501
36 \& <br>
\hline PQOFESS'L. TECHNPLO\& KINDRED MORKERS. \& 48 \& 117 \& 190 \& 118 \& 102 \& 245 \& 147 \& 91 \& 51 \& 143 \& 36 \& <br>
\hline YJRS. OFF'S. 8 PROPR'S, INCL. FARM. \& $\cdots$ \& -7. \& 13 \& 12 \& 12 \& 165 \& 11 \& 109 \& ${ }^{38}$ \& 115 \& 83 \& <br>
\hline CLERICAL AND KINDREO WORKERS - - \& 39 \& 76 \& 101 \& 121 \& ${ }^{105}$ \& 155 \& 98 \& 109 \& 58
5 \& 19 \& 4 \& <br>
\hline SALES TORKERS. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. $\cdot$ - - . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 10 \& 17 \& 9 \& 24 \& 36 \& 15 \& 17 \& 3 \& 5 \& 4 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 24 \& 73 \& 80 \& 21
96 \& 153 \& 126 \& 8
88 \& 142 \& 5 \& 132 \& 111 \& 24 <br>
\hline CPERATIVES AND KINORED WORKERS : : \& 71
100 \& $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ \hline 81\end{array}$ \& 117 \& 193 \& \& 126
212 \& 34 \& 160 \& 26 \& 268 \& 124 \& <br>
\hline  \& 100 \& 81
209 \& 117 \& 193 \& 261
269 \& 212
360 \& 117 \& 219 \& 30 \& 264 \& 184 \& <br>
\hline SERVICE TKRS.' EXC. PRIV. HOUSEHOLO. - \& 105 \& \& 156
8 \& 302
20 \& 269
7 \& 360
26 \& 117 \& 8 \& -0. \& 30 \& 9 \& <br>
\hline  \& 73 \& 153 \& 119 \& 245 \& 119 \& 162 \& 20 \& 110 \& 19 \& 134 \& 39 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table H-1.-OCCUPANCY AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1960-Con. (Some data hased on sample; see text. Median not shown whero bave is lese than 50;


Table H-2.-YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT, AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE, AND VALUE OR RENT OF OCCUPIED
HOUSING UNITS, BY CENSUS TRACTS: $1960-$ Con.
[Some data based on sample; median not shown where base is insufficient; seo text. Plua ( + ) or minus ( - ) after number indicates median alove or below that number]


Table H-3.-CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH NONWHITE HOUSEHOLD HEADS, FOR CENSUS TRACTS WITH 100 OR MORE SUCH UNITS: 1960 -Con.

Wsterisk (*) denotes items restricted to tracte containing 400 or more such housing units. Modian not abown where base in insufficient; see text. Minus ( - ) after number indicates median below that number]

| SUZJECT | ST. LOUIS CITY-GCON. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0006-8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0006=C \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0006-D \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ \text { OOOB-E } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0006-f \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0008 \sim 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0007-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0010-A \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0010=B \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ 0010-C \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TAAET } \\ & 0010=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRACT } \\ \text { OSAL-A } \end{gathered}$ |
| ALL OCCUPIEO UNITS . . . . . . . | 1046 | 1280 | 1289 | 1760 | 1807 | 2092 | 699 | 1573 | 276 | 2084 | 924 | 0174 |
| tenure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OUNER OCCUPIED . . . . . . . . . . . <br> RENTER OCCUPIED. . . . . . . . . . . . | 341 705 | 570 710 | 377 712 | $\begin{aligned} & 795 \\ & 971 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 617 \\ 1 \quad 190 \end{array}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 128 \\ & 904\end{aligned}$ | 532 107 | 827 740 | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 809 \\ 1275 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381 \\ & 503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 898 \\ 5276 \end{array}$ |
| condition ano plumbing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 654 | 1166 | 1207 | 1584 | 1293 | 1842 | 686 | 1453 | 232 | [1993 | 712 635 | 1 1 1 072 |
| With all plunging facilities: : | 621 33 | 1154 1 12 | 1 1 176 31 | 1535 | 1038 155 + | 1756 80 | 677 | 1306 147 | 227 5 | 1617 +276 | 635 77 | 1306 |
| LICACKING SOME OR ALL FACILITIES : | 33 370 | - 12 | 31 65 | 49 179 | 155 535 | 86 209 | 13 | 147 101 | 43 | 276 169 | 77 89 | 2031 |
| - ith all plumeing facilities : | 357 | 71 | 60 | 164 | 486 | 165 | 11 | 71 | 43 | 105 | 237 | 944 |
| - LACKING SOME OR aLl facilities | 13 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 49 | 44 | 2 | 30 | - | 64 | 38 17 | 1087 |
| dilapidated............. | 22 | 31 | 17 | 3 | 79 | 41 | . $\cdot 6$ | 19 | 1 | 22 | 17 |  |
| R00ms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 ROOM . . . . . . . | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 57 | 23 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 30 | - 0 | 20 | 22 | 499 |
| 2 RoOMS. . . . - | 22 | 12 | 231 | 39 364 | 127 333 | - 80 | $3{ }^{5}$ | 63 395 | 3 | 176 625 | 147 | $\begin{array}{r}739 \\ \hline 053\end{array}$ |
| 3 ROOMS. ${ }_{4}$ ROOMS. | 221 368 | 278 474 | 231 490 | 364 532 | 333 489 | 344 | 95 | 394 | ${ }_{68}$ | 578 | 206 | -832 |
| 5 Rоомs. | 321. | 387 | 379 | 500 | 408 | 566 | 340 | 420 | 112 | 447 | 324 | 472 |
| 6 Rooms. | ${ }_{68} 6$ | 98 | 123 | 194 | 170 | 261 | 154 | 162 | 37 | 167 | 138 | 204 |
| 7 ROOMS. | 33 | 23 | 28 | 97 | 75 | 162 | 58 | 74 | 21 | 49 | 20 | 119 |
| O ROOMS OR MORE. . : | 13 | 4 | 10 | 35 | 148 | 132 | 17. | 35 | 3 | 22 | 24 | 196 |
| median . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.3 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 PERSON . . . | 57 | 117 | 194 | 152 | 289 | 223 | 33 | 171 | 21 | 208 | 90 | 1 1 1 1 2293 |
| 2 PERSONS ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . | 243 | 317 293 | 386 | 300 | 458 | 590 | 219 | 468 294 | 79 | 659 | 230 | 1203 +.592 |
| 3 PERSONS. . . . . . |  |  | 241 | 323 | 207 | 410 | 180 | 294 | 62 | 371 | 198 | '392 |
| 4 PERSONS. . . . . | 201 | 194 | 172 | 270 | 264 | 319 | 116 | 257 | ${ }_{41}$ | 311 | 142 | $\begin{array}{r}360 \\ \hline 294\end{array}$ |
| 5 PERSONS. ${ }^{\text {P }}$. | 123 | 253 | 115 181 | 224 297 | 176 334 | 220 330 | 84 67 | 157 226 | 41 32 | 200 275 | 158 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| MEDIAN . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| PERSONS PER ROOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.50 OR LESS . - | 218 | 362 | 504 | 557 | 599 | 759 | 300 | 505 | 97 | 651 | 284 | 1538 |
| 0.51 T0 0.75 . . . | 246 | 268 | 295 290 | 395 380 | 375 | 499 | 183 | 360 360 | 74 | 502 472 | 219 236 |  |
| $0.76{ }^{10} 1.00$. | 275 | 276 | 250 | 380 434 | 426 | 442 | 148 68 | 360 340 | 43 | 472 459 | 236 105 |  |
| 1.01 OR MORE . . . . . . | 307 | 374 | 240 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - year moveo into unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958 TO MARCH 1960 . . . | 869 | 838 | 643 |  |  |  |  |  | -•• | 693 890 |  |  |
| 1954 TO 1957 . . . | 169 | 389 | 487 | 678 | 665 | 542 | 101 | 494 | -•• | 830 | 435 | 910 |
| 1933 OR EARLIER. . | 0 | 33 | 159 | 270 | 431 | 944 | 8 | 476 | ** | 541 | 148 |  |
| - lnits in structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | 391 | 620 | 551 | 619 | 793 | 1298 | 403 | 791 | -•• | 697 | 37 | 2006 |
| 2. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 245 | 334 | 359 | - 668 | 638 | -448 | 243 | 459 | $\because$ | 601 | 611 | 1181 |
| 3 AND 4. . . . . | 406 | 316 | 328 | 390 | 278 | 229 | 53 | 313 | -•• | 569 | 286 | ${ }^{613}$ |
| 5 OR MORE. | 4 | 10 | 51 | 89 | 98 | 117 | - $\cdot$ | 10 | -•• | 217 | 10 | 353 |
| Fiyeár structure built | -' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950 TO MARCH 1960 | 42 | 52 | $a$ | 4 | 10 | 12 | 44 | 51 | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 |  |  |
| 1940 TO 1939 OR,EARLIER | 32 972 | 74 $1 \quad 154$ | 48 1233 | 1745 | $1 \begin{array}{r}29 \\ 173\end{array}$ |  | 599 |  | : $\because \cdot$ |  | 920 |  |
| * value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OWNER OCCUPIED - | 259 | 500 | 363 | 531 | 455 | 945 | 389 | 617 | - $\cdot$ | 590 | 08 | 436 |
| Less than $55.000 \ldots . . . . .$. | -* | 33 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 15 | - 1 | ${ }^{8}$ | -•• | 48 | - ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | 34 159 |
| \$5,000 T0 89,900. | 36 | 219 | 143 | 295 | 117 | 286 | 47 | 221 | -•• | 211 | 10 | 159 |
| \$10.000 70 \$ 14.900 ....... | 182 | 197 | 162 | 196 | 302 | 449 | 187 | 329 | -•' | 246 | 28 | 199 |
| \$15,000 70 \$191900. | 32 | 32 | 28 | 32 | 25 | 172 | 144 | 59 |  | 73 12 |  | - 39 |
|  | 8 | S | - | - ${ }_{4}$ | 7 | 11 | .11 | $\ldots$ | $\because \cdot$ | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ \hline .0\end{array}$ | ... | - 5 |
| 325,000 OR MORE. . . . . . . . . . | -. ${ }^{\circ}$ | 14 | $\bullet \cdot \square$ | 4 | -•• | 12 | - $\cdot$ | -•• | -•• | -•• | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | 5 |
| median. . . . . . . . . dollars . . | 11900 | 10000 | 10400 | - 600 | 11900 | 11300 | 14200 | 11000 | -•• | 10700 | -• | 10400 |
| *GROSS RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RENTER OCCUPIEO. | 705 | 710 | 712 | 971 | 1190 | 964 | 167 | 746 | -* | 1275 | 543 | 3272 |
| LESS Than $820 . . .$. | -. | 4 | - | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | - ${ }^{0}$ | -•* | - 0 | - 23 | $\because \cdot$ | 124 | -16 | 9 517 |
| 320 TO 839 .... | 4 | -* | 9 | ${ }^{8}$ | 51 | 20 | - $\cdot$ | 23 | $\because$ | 124 261 | 16 74 | 517 1308 |
| 340 T0 859 . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20 | 28 | 29 | 60 | 248 | 184 | 8 15 | 151 | -•• | 261 | 78 178 |  |
| 860 880 To To 390 899 | 218 342 | 290 337 | 310 309 | 383 410 | $\cdots \begin{aligned} & 491 \\ & 325\end{aligned}$ | 383 287 | 15 90 | 346 168 | $\cdots$ | 477 352 | 178 105 | 930 |
|  | 121 | 357 51 | 42 | 106 | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ | ${ }_{65}$ | 49 | 38 | -•• | 53 | 65 | 116 |
| No Cash rent . . . . . . . . | ... | . $\cdot 0$ | 13 | ${ }_{4}$ | 16 | 25 | 5 | 20. | - | O | 15 | 37 |
| MEDIAN. . . . . . . . . .dollars . . | - 85 | 81 | 80 | 81 | 72 | - 74 | $\bullet \cdot \bullet$ | 70 | $\bullet \cdot \bullet$ | 72 | 80 | 57 |

## APPENDIX D

A COMPARISON OF THE 1960 AND THE 1965; POPULATION: FOR THE WELLS-GOODFELLOW DISTRICT: BY RACE AND SEX

Statistics from the 1960 ©ensus:

|  | Motal | Male | Eemale |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Motal | 42.854 | 19.980 | 228.874 |
| White | 11,625 | 58.431 | $6 \% 194$ |
| Non-white | 319.229 | 148,549 | 16,680 |

Statistics from the 1965 Estimate:

|  | motali | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 448.574 | 20:81:6 | 230,758 |
| White | 8,648 | 48040 | 496.08 |
| Non-white | 35.926 | 16.776 | 19.150 |

This information was taken from the Neighborhood Handbook for Human Development Corporation Wells-Goodfellow District, ppo 2-3!

| APPENDIX E |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMPLOYNENT POSITIONS BY <br> Employment Position | X AND | RACE: FOR <br> White: | CENSUS | CT 6-D |
|  |  |  | Non | hite |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Eemale |
| Professional, Technical, | c. 10 | 20 | 59 | 190 |
| Managerial, Propriatal, et | 20 | -- | 21 | 13 |
| Qlerical. | 73 | 97 | 117 | IOII |
| Sales Workers. | 24 | 35 | 13 | 9. |
| Craftsman, Foreman, etc. | 116 | 4 | 106 | - |
| Operative。 | 363 | 71 | 174 | 80 |
| Private Household Worker. | -- | 9 | 4 | 117 |
| Service Workerso | 57 | 44 | 173 | 156 |
| Laborers. | 33 | $\bigcirc 3$ | 158, | 8 |
| Occupation not reported | 89 | 68 | 206 | 119 |
| Total. | 608 | 405 | 1,031 | 739 |

This information was compiled from Table P-3. p. 106, and Table P-4, p. 133. of the United States Census: 1960.

# DELINQUENCY RATE VS JUVENILE POPULATION <br> 1965 est of population <br> 1968 delinquency statistics 

CENSUS TRACT
CITY FIGURES
6－D

Total Youth Population
No．Youth Apprehended
53


Rate／ 100
4.42
5.42

Percent Male White
－

91 （48）
66 （4084）

Percent Female White
Percent Female Nonwhite

Percent Age 7－10

Percent Age 11 － 13
Percent Age 14 － 16
－
04 （267）

9 （5）
11 （681）

6 （3）
04 （240）
26 （14）
27 （1669）
68 （36）
08 （4249）

Percent Over 16
1 （52）
crime in Census Tract 6－D

TOTAL CITY
AGAINST PERSON Cf，TY
AGAINST PROPERTY
ぐテ
1966
378
401
1968 $451 \quad 39,054$

64
82


314
319
$361\left(\begin{array}{l}80 \% \\ \text { of val } \\ \text { Tomas Trad } \\ \text { Tinct }\end{array}\right) 31,614(81 \%)$

BLIND GIRLS'HOME, INC.
5235 Page FO 7-2154
St. Louis, Mo.
Matron: Mrs. Leota Breit
Serves indigent, blind white women resident in Missouri.

A home for blind women who can care for themselves. There is no age limit. The women must give up state pensions. All care is given including hospitalization and burial.

## DE PAUL HOSPITAL

2415 N. Kingshighway
FO 7-2800
St. Louis, Mo.
Administrator: Sister Elise, D.C.
Serves all patients except mental, contagious, tubercular, or chronic. Owned and operated by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

## FAITH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

3300 N. Kingshighway
EV 2-7979
St. Louis, Mo.

Accepts all patients except those with contagious or mental illnesses. Capacity: 125 beds.

## JUNIOR KINDERGARTEN

5555 Page FO 7-4646
St. Louis, Mo.
A pre-kindergarten for those who will enter a kindergarten in the Enright School district the following year. The purpose is to enrich children in order to take advantage of their later school years. Serves about 100 .

Hours: 9:30-11:30 a.m. \& 1:00-3:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

## MASONIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

611 Olive Rm. 2066
CH 1-9445
St. Louis, Mo.

Manager: Chester W. Cook

A free employment service for master Masons and their dependents, and recommended non-affiliates.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

MOUND CITY DFNTAL SOCIETY
3105 Union
EV 3-0455
St. Louis, Mo.
President: Calvin C. Lee, D.D.S.
An association on dentists licensed to practice in Missouri. Promotes high ethical standards, the advancement of the dental profession, and dental health. Protects the public from unlicensed practitioners and gives service to those unable to pay.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. Mon. - Sat.

## ST. ANNE'S HOME

```
5 3 5 1 ~ P a g e ~ F O ~ 1 - 2 8 2 8
St. Louis, Mo.
Administrator: Sister L.ydia Hoffman, MS, F.A.C.H.A.
```

A professional nursing home for chronically ill women, conducted by the Daughters of Charity.- Serves women 65 and over of all denominations.

Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Mon. - Fri. and by appointment

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

| Sherman Park | 2902 Union | EV $3-3021$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wellston | 5886 Easton | EV $5-4042$ |

St. Louis, Mo.
Lends books and provides reference service to residents of $S t$. Louis and to those paying taxes in the city. Films, slides, records are available.

Hours: Sherman Park
Mon. \& Wed. 1:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Wellston Mon. - Fri. 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S E.PISCOPAL-PRF:SBYTERIAN HOSPITAL
5535 Delmar FO 7-1680
St. Louis, Mo.

Administrator: Harry M. Piper
Serves all patients except mental and contagious, especially those with short-term, acute illnesses. Capacity: 350 beds.

UNITED ORTHODOX JEWISH COMMUNITY
VAAD HOEIR OF ST. LOUIS
6128 Delmar
PA 7-0380
St. Louis, Mo.
Executive Secretary: Hyman Flaks
Serves religious and cultural needs of all Jewish Orthodox congregations, their affiliated members, and individuals of the Jewish faith. Is a clearing agency for fund raising functions. Rabbinical Court concerning divorce, interfaith marriage, conversion procedures and other matters of Jewish jurisprudence.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri. (excepi Jewish and legal holidays.)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS
Page Park Branch
5555 Page
FO 7-4646
St. Louis, Mo.
Swimming pool, gymnasium, locker rooms. Operates Camp Rivercliff fo: boys and girls at Bourbon, Mo. Administration building has office, board and meeting rooms.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Mon. - Sat.

Urban league of St. Louis, Inc.
4401 Fair
(15)
F.V. 0-0040

Mr. William E. Douthit, Executive Director
Area A and B Council
Block Units
Junior Block Units
Provides help to residents living on both sides of the street within a single city block that wishes to organize for neighborhood improvements.

## Its Objectives Are:

To improve neighborhoods - block by block - through better home, yard, street and alley up-keep

To educate residents on their responsibilities as citizens.
To develop the "neighbor with neighbor" spirit and teamwork in overcoming problems in adjusting to urban life.

To enable citizens to make full use of common resources in the community.

To seek out and develop neighborhood and area leadership to further the objectives or the block movenent.

To enhance cooperation between citizens and governmental and voluntary bureaus and institutions.

It stresses... cooperative self-help projects for home and neighborhood improvements

Block Unit concerns include: Maintenance and Prevention of Block Decay, Upgrading City Services, Leadership Development, Family Life and Civic Education, Cooperation with City-wide Development Efforts, Human Relations Programming, Organization, Officers, Committees, etc. Meetings are held regularly each month. Dues are voluntary and are voted by action of the Block Unit. Member of the St. Louis Federation of Block Units.

Office Hours: Main Office. 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Mon. Fri.

Society of St. Vincent De Paul
4140 Lindell
(08)

FR. 1-4980
Fxecutive Secretary: Thomas J. O'Donnell
St. Vincent De Paul Society
2709 Clara

Reverend Father William Krammer

VOLUNTEER SERVICES: Operates a volunteer program of friendly visiting through 112 parish conferences in St. Louis City and County. The volunteer units provide, on an individual basis, some measure of financial assistance; particularly in emergencies and in situations not covered by the public assistance program. Applications for service may be made directly to the neighborhood parish conference at the parish rectory address. Further information regarding the program may be obtained from the program coordinator.

BRENNAN CENTER FOR THE BLIND: Provides professional orientation and mobility training for blind persons residing in Missouri. Fees are charged. Applications are received by the Social Worker.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.
Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis and St. Louis County
Page Park Branch

5555 Page
FO. 7-4646
Executive Secretary: Henry H. Lenoir
Swimming pool, gylinasium, locker rooms. Administration building has office, board and meeting rooms. Operates Camp Rivercliff for boys and girls at Bourbon, Missouri. Also operates the Sarah-Page Extension at 4100 Page Blvd. Serves city high school districts of Sumner, Soldan, and Vashon.

Supervises and coordinates, through Metropolitan Departments and Branches, a program of group activities and individual services promoting the mental, physical and spiritual welfare of boys and girls, men and women of all races and creeds. Dues: minimum, $\$ 10.00$ for Family-Sustaining Membership entitling family members to participate in programs on payment of activities fees. Some activities require Family-Sustaining Membership.

## METROPOLITAN DFPPARTMINTS

1528 Locust
GE. 6-4100

Camps Department: Operates boys and girls resident Gamp Lakewood, and family-conference Camp Trout Lodge on Sunnen Lake near Potosi. Gives guidance to day camp operations of the branches and Camp Rivercliff (operated by the Page Park Branch). Capacity: Lakewood, 232; Trout Lodge, 500.

Innercity Youth Outreach: Responsible for a special streetwurk group program in selected depressed areas.

## BRANCHES

The YMCA operates 12 branches, one division, and as listed below. These conduct varied programs, leadership training, "youth and government," clubs, classes, athletic activities, etc. Classes include swimming, skin and scuba diving, tumbling, wrestling, ballroom and square dancing, arts and crafts, bridge, slim gym, etc.

Glubs include Y-Indian Guide Tribes (lower elementary school age boys and their fathers), Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y Clubs (boys and girls in junisr high and high school); also clubs for young marricd and umarried adults. Other clubs based on special interests such as bricige, chess, rifle, Little Theatre, etc. Athletic leagues in baseball, volieyb: ! , softball, etc. "Teen-towns," lectures, travel and adventure series, discussion groups, and other formal and informal educational progra $\therefore$. In addition to their own facilities described below, the brarehes $\because$. communty facilities. Branch programs and activitirs vary: for an . cific details call the branch.

Hours: 8.30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Mon. - Sat.
Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry
5600 Clayton
JT. . 5-4 111
Director: Louis W. Buckowitz
Department of Parks and Recreation
Wohl Community Center
Kingshighway and Easton
FO. 7-2292
Ron Burell, Director
The Department maintains the following: 47 park playgrounds; 57 public school playgrounds; 16 swimming pools ( 8 municipal, 8 public school); 73 tennis courts ( 18 Board of Fducation); 74 parks ( 2,609 acres); one

9- and one 18-hole golf course; 99 softball, 40 soccer, 39 baseball, 7 football fields; one cricket and one rugby field; 8 handball courts; archery range, boat rental, banked cycle track, fly and bait casting docks, picnic areas, and other recreational and park facilities. Jewel Box Floral Conservatory. (See also Mark C. Steinberg Memorial Skating Rink and McDonnell Planetarium below.)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Hours: } & 8: 00 \text { a.m. }-5: 00 \text { p.m. Mon. - Fri. } \\ & 9: 00 \text { a.m. }-12: 00 \text { noon Sat. }\end{array}$
Tuberculosis and Health Society of St. Louis
X-Ray Mobile Unit
911 Locust (01)

CH. 1-554
Executive Secretary: Miss Ellen L. Boyce
Serves residents of St. Louis and St. Louis County. Purpose is the eradication and prevention of tuberculosis through health education, case finding, rehabilitation and research. Finances by the Christmas Seal campaign, and donations. Fees: none.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:45 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

## Public Library

Legal name: The Board of Directors of the Public Library of the City of St. Louis

## 1301 Olive

(03)

CH. 1-2288
Librarian: Louis M. Nourse
Cabanne Branch
1106 North Union
FO. 7-4684
Lends books and provides reference service to residents of the city of St. Louis, and persons paying taxes in the city. Central Library, 22 branches and 3 bookmobiles. Book reviews, film showing, story hours for children, exhibitions, Great Books Groups, etc., open to the public without charge. Films ( 16 mm sound) available to organized adult groups for showing within the city provided no admi:sion is charged. Slides on art, travel, architecture, available for home use. Also phonograph records. Television and radio programs sponsored. Reference Department, and General Information Service, provide aids in
book selection, outlines for organization programs, pamphlets on current topics, and answers to questions on general information.

Wolfner Memorial Lingary for the Blind provides books and magazines in Braille and "talking book" records. Books are available to the blind of Missouri as well as to local residents providing they are able to furnish a medical statement as to the extent of their blindness. Books may be kept a month and mailing is free.

Municipal Reference Branch has a special collection of materials dealing with municipal and state government. Fees: free to city residents or tax payers, other $\$ 5.00$ per year; children, $\$ 2.00$ per year.

Serves the following services:
Sherman Park Branch
FV. 3-3021
2902 Union
Wellston Branch
5886 Easton
EV. 5-4042
Hours: Main Library: 9:00 a.n. - 9:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri. 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Sat. 2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Sun. (reading and study October - May).

Branches: Hours vary.
Boys Scouts of America
St. Louls Area Council
812 Olive
(01)

CH. 1-7856
Scout Executive: Russell J. Hart
417 North 10th Street
Serves boys 8-17 in St. Louis, St. Louis County, and St. Charles, Jefferson, Warren, Lincoln, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Washington, Dent, Iron, Reynolds, Crawford, and Franklin Counties.

Offers a program for character development, citizenship training, and physical fitness conducted through units sponsored by various community groups such as churches, schools, clubs, settlements, etc. Activities include camping, hiking, weekly meetings with educational and
recreational programs. Provides formal and informal training for volunteer unit leaders, unit committeemen, parents, District and Council personnel. (For information on camps, see St. Louis Camp Directory available through the Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan St. Louis.) Fees: no local fees. Annual national registration fee of $\$ .50$ for boys and $\$ 1.00$ for adults, collected locally and sent to National office.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

## Girl Scout Council of Greater St. Louis

417 North 10th Street (01) GA. 1-0939
Executive Director: Mrs. Five C. Hyde
Serves girls 7-17 (including the handicapped), resident in St. Louis and St. Louis County; Crawford, Franklin, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve and Washington counties, Mo.

Offers an'informal education program for the development of character and sound citizenship. Trains adults for volunteer group leadership. Operates one resident camp at Pevely, Mo. One established troop camp at Gray Summit, Mo. Also 30 day camps. (See St. Louis Camp Directory available through the Health and i:lifare Council.) Membership Fees: $\$ 1.00$ annual national dues; $\$ .05-\$ .10$ per week troop dues. Camp fees: $\$ 50.00$ for two weeks resident camp. $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 20.00$ troop camp; $\$ 3.00$ for day camp.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.
Health and Welfare Council of
Metropolitan St. Louis
417 North 10th
(01)

GA. 1-2600
Fxecutive Director: Dan MacDonald
A voluntary, central planning organization bringing together over 200 health, welfare, and recreation agencies for purposes of: developing an adequate network of services; coordinating work of all agencies in solving commuity social and health problems; eliminating or modifying services not meeting current needs; and assisting in development of community policies in regard to health and welfare of citizens.

The Souncil is concerned with the more than $\$ 182,000,1000$ spent annu-
ally through tax dollars or voluntary giving in health, welfare, and recreation in the metropolitan area.

CHRISTMAS BUREAU
Provides a clearing and consultation service to individuals, groups, and agencies on charitable Christmas giving.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SFRVICE

Provides a gèneral iurirmation service on health, welfare, recreation and informal education resources, and refers applicants for service to appropriate agencies.

## VOLINTPER SFRVICE BUPFAU

Provides for organization and coordination of community volunteer services through consultation, central recruiting, referral of volunteers, and by assisting in developing training opportunities. Serves member agencies of the Council, and other agencies and organizations.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.
C.O.R.E

1500 North Union
Solomon Rooks, Chairman
St. Louis Metropolitan Yolice Department
Seventh District - 1304 North Union
James F. Reddick, Captain
Seventh District Police Community Relations 5884 Easton
Sergeant llerman Saunders

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