

Inquiry Design Model (IDM) Blueprint™

Compelling Question	To what extent did settlement houses support urban residents?		
TEKS Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 13(B) analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from immigration to the United States. ● 3(C) analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, and urbanization. ● 5(B) evaluate the impact of reform leaders such as Jane Addams on American society ● 28(A) analyze primary and secondary sources to acquire information to answer historical questions ● 28(B) analyze information by...identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing and contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations, making predictions, drawing inferences, and drawing conclusions 		
AP US History Standards	<p>6.2 The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A. As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they attracted immigrants from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrants within and out of the South. Many migrants moved to escape poverty, religious persecution, and limited opportunities for social mobility in their home countries or regions.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B. Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers.</p> <p>6.3 The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">II. Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B. Many women sought greater equality with men, often joining voluntary organizations, going to college, promoting social and political reform, and, like Jane Addams, working in settlement houses to help immigrants adapt to U.S. language and customs.</p>		
Staging the Question	Students explore Norwood Viviano’s art installation called “ Cities: Departure and Deviation ” using an I See, I Think, I Wonder protocol. Share with peers and/or the class.		
Supporting Question 1	Supporting Question 2	Supporting Question 3	

Why were immigrants and migrants coming to Houston in the 1880s-1920s?		What challenges were urban residents facing in the early 1900s?	What were settlement houses used for?
Formative Performance Task		Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task
Students use a synthesis table (see page 1) to analyze the featured sources then answer the supporting question at the bottom.		Students complete the first row of the modified ESP chart (see below) and then summarize the challenges. Then, in the second row, students propose solutions to improve or eliminate these challenges.	Students complete an Issues-Solution chart (see below) using the featured sources. They can also include issues they noted in their ESP chart.
Featured Sources		Featured Sources	Featured Sources
<p>Source 1 (online map) 1891 Houston, Texas (Looking South)</p> <p>Source 2 (see excerpt below) Constitutionalists In Full Retreat To Border, Houston Post, September 29, 1913</p> <p>Source 3 (online or excerpt below) Immigration and Relocation in U.S. History: Polish/Russian</p>		<p>Source 1 (online or below) An Open Letter To City Fathers, The Houston Informer, February 23, 1924</p> <p>Source 2 (excerpt below) The Austin Daily Statesman, January 30, 1913</p> <p>Source 3 (Online or text below) Tenements and Toil LOC</p>	<p>Source 1 (online) Heart of the Community, Houston Post, February 11, 1912</p> <p>Source 2 (excerpt below) Felix Fraga interview, August 6, 2011</p> <p>Source 3 (below) Social Service Bureau Puts On A Colored Drive, The Houston Informer, March 1921</p>
Summative Performance Task	Argument	Students address the compelling question using specific claims and relevant evidence within the form of an LEQ (Long Essay Question) or SAQ (Short Answer Question).	
	Extension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make a list of issues that you see in the community presently 2. Use the Understanding Houston website to explore one of these topics. 3. Complete the Issue Profile (see last page). 	
Taking Informed Action	Students can have a gallery walk showcasing their Issue Profiles . They can find an organization to volunteer with, especially if they need volunteer hours.		

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY

THE HOUSTON POST.

28TH YEAR HOUSTON, TEXAS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1913. PRICE 5 CENTS

CONSTITUTIONALISTS IN FULL RETREAT TO BORDER

IRISH LEADERS SPLIT ON HOME RULE QUESTION

Nationalists Ridiculed Ulster Army Declaring Their Cause Had Won.

CABINET'S HANDS TIED IN MATTER OF COMPROMISE

English of Both Parties in Conciliatory Mood but Carson Firm in Stand That Ireland Stay Under Imperial Parliament.

(Associated Press Report.)
LONDON, September 28.—While it is evident that the English leaders of both parties are in a conciliatory mood toward the home rule question, it is also evident that the Irish leaders are not. John E. Redmond, in two speeches at Chesham, County Kerry, Ireland, today gave a main but unimpassioned answer to the Edward Clarke's defiance.

The Irish Nationalist leader rebuffed the Ulster provisional government and the Edward Clarke's offer and declared that the home rule issue had won.

Mr. Redmond has made an offer to Mr. Edward Clarke to discuss with him every provision of the home rule bill and to meet the needs and desires of Ulster if

FEDERALS DRIVING THEM NORTHWARD WITH CANNON

Heavy Loss of Life in Battle Reported and Federal Prisoners at Musquise Executed When News Arrived of Occupation of Barroteran—Defeated Army to Make Stand Today at Sabinas.—One Thousand Reinforcements Expected.

(Associated Press Report.)
PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, September 28.—Reports from Sabinas and Barroteran indicate that the Constitutional army has met defeat and is in full retreat toward the border with 1600 Federal men hanging on its flanks.

Americans who were last week ordered to leave the disturbed district arrived from the front today, and asserted that the great mining properties at Menor, Agujita Rosita, and possibly Esperanza, as well as the town of Barroteran, have been destroyed to prevent their capture by the invading Federals.

At least 300 refugees from the disturbed districts are reported fleeing toward Piedras Negras with the intention of crossing the border into Texas.

Heavy Loss of Life.

Heavy loss of life is reported in the two days' fighting, which began yesterday below Aura, when Constitutionalists massed for a desperate attempt to check the long expected Federal invasion of Coahuila, the Constitutionalists' stronghold, under

DEFEATED LONGWORTH FOR U. S. CONGRESS

DIAZ SAYS HE HAS RECEIVED NO MESSAGE

Former President at Barroteran Did Not Acknowledge Orders From Mexico.

BLANQUET CONFIRMED REPORT OF THE REQUEST

No Insistence Behind Plan Made by Hurta Government for His Return—Only Foreign Interventionist World Recall in Book Journal.

(Associated Press Report.)
MIAMI, Fla., September 28.—General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, declared today that he had received no communication from the Mexican War Department regarding his return service. He expressed the opinion that the report regarding his recall must have arisen through confusing him with General Felix Diaz.

The former President said he would remain here until the middle of October.

BLANQUET ASSERTS DIAZ

THE NATIONALIST LEADER RIDICULED CARSON PLAN.



John Redmond.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press Report.)
WASHINGTON, September 28.—General rain weather west of the Rockies, but only an occasional shower in the West. Wind and clouds

1000 FEDERALS AT SATEVO.

En Route to Parral, Where 800 Rebels Are Encamped.

(Houston Post Special.)
EL PASO, Texas, September 28.—Dispatches reaching Juarez today contained the information that General Manilla, with his Federal cavalry, reached Satevo en route to Parral. Constitutional forces in Parral are estimated at 800, while the Federal command advancing upon it is composed of 1000 men.

PROTEST BEING PREPARED BY FOREIGN RESIDENTS AGAINST INJURY TO THEIR INTERESTS.

VILLA AND CASTRO BATTLE.

Reported 1100 Federals Clashed With Rebels at Santa Rosalia.

(Associated Press Report.)
EL PASO, Texas, September 28.—An unconfirmed rumor reached Juarez tonight to the effect that General Francisco Castro with his Federal force of 1100 men from Chihuahua City had reached Santa Rosalia and that he and General Pancho Villa were engaged in battle. This is the second time that these two opponents have been reported as fighting but nothing official is given out. A clash between them is expected, however, as General Castro left Chihuahua City with the intention of driving General Villa and Colonel Rosalia Hernandez, the latter in command of the rebel forces holding Santa Rosalia, out of that city.

Excerpt:

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General Maas, The Federals moved north today, passing west of Aura along the line of the destroyed Mexican National railway, gradually forcing the Constitutionalists back under heavy artillery fire.

At Barroteran the Constitutionalists endeavored to make a stand, but General Pablo Gonzales decided it useless to risk his men until reinforcements arrived. All property which might have been used by the Federals was blown up or burned, much of it owned by foreigners.

Rebels to Make a Stand.

Musquise was abandoned by the Constitutionalists and a number of Federal prisoners executed when it was learned the Federals had occupied Barroteran.

Tonight the retreating Constitutionalists halted at Sabinas, reorganizing for a determined assault on the Federals tomorrow, with the assistance of 1000 cavalry reported en route from Matamoros to join them.

Special trains bearing the Constitutionalists wounded are expected here tonight. The Constitutionalist advisory board assert they had contemplated the evacuation of the captured territory for some time as troops could be used to better advantage elsewhere. Tomorrow they are expected to report to the American consul here the intended destruction of property of alleged Huerta sympathizers, and a

protest is being prepared by foreign residents against injury to their interests.

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Source 3 Excerpt

A People at Risk

Just as ethnic Russians and Poles were finding their way to American shores, one of the most dramatic chapters in world history was underway—the mass migration of Eastern European Jews to the United States. In a few short decades, from 1880 to 1920, a vast number of the Jewish people living in the lands ruled by Russia—including Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Ukraine, as well as neighboring regions—moved en masse to the U.S. In so doing, they left a centuries-old legacy behind, and changed the culture of the United States profoundly.

Jewish communities had played a vital role in the culture of Eastern Europe for centuries, but in the 19th century they were in danger of annihilation. Of all the ethnic and national groups that lived under the rule of the Russian *czars*, the Eastern European Jews had long been the most isolated and endured the harshest treatment. Separated from other residents of the Empire by barriers of language and of faith, as well as by an array of brutally oppressive laws, most never considered themselves Russians. Eastern European Jews were socially and physically segregated, locked into urban ghettos or restricted to small villages called *shtetls*, barred from almost all means of making a living, and subject to random attacks by non-Jewish neighbors or imperial officials.

In the 1880s, however, the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe were overwhelmed by a wave of state-sponsored murder and destruction. When the *czar* was assassinated in 1881, the crime was blamed, falsely, on a Jewish conspiracy, and the government launched a wave of state-sponsored massacres known as *pogroms*. Hundreds of Jewish villages and neighborhoods were burned by rampaging mobs, and thousands of Jews were slaughtered by Russian soldiers and peasants. The pogroms caused an [international outcry](#), but they would continue to break out for decades to come.

For tens of thousands of the Empire's Jewish residents, who were already struggling to survive famines and land shortages, this represented the breaking point. The cry "To America!" spread across Eastern Europe and launched a massive human migration. Jewish immigrants came to the United States by any possible means, defying the czar's laws against emigration. Many fled by night, eluding Russian border guards and murderous highway gangs and bribing officials to allow them passage to Western Europe. From there, they endured a weeklong ocean voyage, generally crammed into stifling steerage compartments with little access to kosher food.

In the 1880s, more than 200,000 Eastern European Jews arrived in the U.S. In the next decade, the number was over 300,000, and between 1900 and 1914 it topped 1.5 million, most passing through the new immigrant processing center at Ellis Island. All in all, between 1880 and 1924, when the U.S. Congress cut immigration back severely, it is estimated that as many as 3 million Eastern European Jews came to the U.S.

On their arrival, they found themselves in the midst of a tremendous wave of new immigrants from all over Europe and Asia. The Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, however, were different in two crucial ways. First, they fled the old country at an astonishing rate; by 1920 more than one-third of the Jewish population of the Russian Empire had emigrated. Perhaps more important, their rate of return migration was close to zero—lower than any other major immigrant group. Many of the other immigrants of the turn of the 20th century came to the U.S. as sojourners, planning to stay for a while, earn a nest egg, and return to their ancestral homeland. The Jews of Eastern Europe had no such intentions; they had abandoned the Old World once and for all. The United States was to become their new homeland.



Jewish refugee children pass the Statue of Liberty, 1939



Editorial cartoon calling for the liberation of Jews in Russia, 1904



Arriving at Ellis Island

Question 2 Source 1

PRICE:
7 CENTS

THE HOUSTON INFORMER

"HOUSTON'S GOT 'EM"

FINAL
EDITION

NO. 40

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1924

VOL. V.

STANDARD LIFE IS MONUMENT TO PERRY AND RACE

These recently appeared an article in the Standard Life Insurance Company's publication of the country, concerning the Standard Life Insurance Company and allied interests of Atlanta, Ga., all of which are the outgrowth of the fertile brain of a former Standard Life Insurance stock-selling campaign to increase its capital stock to \$250,000, in order that the company may meet the requirements incident to doing business in several Eastern, Northern and Western States.

The article in Forbes calls the Standard "The Largest Negro Commercial Enterprise in the World." This is the caption of the story, while the article reads, "Amazons, that Booker Washington, founder of \$30,000,000 Standard Life Insurance Company."

Mr. Perry's cut also appears in this issue, under date of February 2, 1924, with the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga. Perry in the business, knoldest Negro in the South, Son of a Negro drayman in Texas, at 50 he earns \$75,000 annually, is insured for \$1,000,000, and is 3,500 people—all colored—on his payroll, and scores of them are college graduates.

The article is further illustrated with a partial view of the office force and equipment, as well as the company, the operating corporation of the Standard, and all allied companies and interests.

Here are some of the observations as seen by the Forbes correspondent. "I received the \$122,000 office building of the Standard Life I felt like one in a trance. I could not imagine Negroes owning or operating anything like it (the office equipment, desks and chairs, the very finest type, employed as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, statisticians, accountants, secretaries, and executives. In the reception lobby were these people are no longer of Atlanta. These people are no longer acts—fit to be cooks and butlers, the educated they must be helped; the

Mayor Holcombe, City Commissioners Halverson, Anderson, Houston, Texas.

Honorable Gentlemen:— While The Informer is fully cognizant of the onerous and manifold duties incumbent upon you as public office holders and servants of the people, this paper wishes to cite your attention to the shameful, shocking and deplorable conditions existing in the sections of the city occupied by the colored residents and taxpayers.

Though nominated on a partisan ticket, and virtually elected similarly, after your induction into office you became the servants of all the people and these people, regardless of racial connotation, political faith or civic station, have a right to expect you to serve ALL THE PEOPLE.

Our municipal government should be democratic, not from a partisan viewpoint, but from the standpoint of "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

For many years the colored citizens of Houston have been forced to cke out their existence in the most insanitary and unhealthy sections of the city, where good streets are rare, few and far between; where drainage is a huge joke; where modern and sanitary conveniences constitute the unknown quantity; where electric street lights are conspicuous by their absence; where cesspools, sloughs, miniature lakes, surface privies, filth and disease-producing incubators are ubiquitous; where police officers are never seen, unless they sally forth to apprehend some alleged violator of the law!

DEMOCRACY PRESUPPOSES A FAIR CHANCE FOR EVERY CITIZEN AND A SQUARE DEAL TO EVERY MAN. IT IS NOTHING MORE THAN REPRESENTATIVE, POPULAR GOVERNMENT, AND THE IDEA THAT IT IS A GOVERNMENT OF A PEOPLE, IS A FALLACY AND CALCULATED TO DEFEAT AND DESTROY THE VERY ENDS THAT IT IS SUPPOSED TO PROMOTE AND ADVANCE.

We can show you streets aplenty that have never been graded by the city street and bridge department since these sections have been within the corporate limits of Houston; communities where, if the street department were to go out there to work their streets and clean out their ditches, the inhabitants would die from heart failure, superinduced by the excitement and alarm created by such a strange, novel and unusual happening!

THERE ARE NOT SIX HARD SURFACED STREETS IN ALL THE COLORED RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS OF THE CITY COMBINED, AND THE USUAL ALLEYS (WHICH WE CALL STREETS FOR DECENT REASONS AND TO ASSUME A METROPOLITAN AIR) WOULD HARDLY DO CREDIT TO PODUNK CREEK OR FOSSUM HOLLOW!

Houston is making a determined fight for the Texas centennial and every red-blooded resident of this city would like to see the celebration held here; but who would favor bringing thousands and millions of visitors to this city under the existing civic and living conditions?

Before inviting company to their homes, good housekeepers not only clean up the house and arrange everything in order, but they also clean up and beautify the premises as much as possible—seeing to it that the place presents a spic and span appearance. This is both good policy and good sense!

BUT, SIRS, AS LONG AS THOUSANDS OF YOUR CITIZENS ARE COMPELLED TO LIVE IN HOG WOLLOWS, ON MUD ALLEYS, WITH LITTLE, OR NO, POLICE NOR FIRE PROTECTION; WITH SHACKS JAMMED TOGETHER LIKE SARDINES IN A CAN; WITH NO PARK FACILITIES AND PLAYGROUND ACTIVITIES; WITH STAGNANT, FOUL AND POLLUTED WATER BREEDING AND GIVING SUSTENANCE TO DISEASE-PRODUCING AND HEALTH-DESTROYING PESTS AND INSECTS, THE HEALTH WELL-BEING, SAFETY AND PERTINITY OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY AND COMBINED CITIZENRY ARE JEOPARDIZED, MENACED AND IN CONSTANT PERIL.

SUCH NEGLIGENCE WILL ULTIMATELY LEAD TO EITHER AN EPIDEMIC. PESTILENCE, CONFLAGRATION OR SOME OTHER DRETFUL AND APPALLING CATASTROPHE, AND THEN THERE WILL BE THOSE WHO WILL ARISE AND PROCEED TO READ THE COLORED RACE OUT OF THE WHOLE ECONOMY OF CIVILIZATION.

The incessant rains of the winter make it imperative that these sections be considered and these conditions remedied and rectified before the warm weather arrives, when mosquitoes and other germ carriers will make Houston and environs their dwelling place.

IF SUFFICIENT FUNDS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR REPAIRING AND PUTTING THESE STREETS IN ORDER AND THEREBY IMPROVING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE MAJORITY OF THE RESIDENTS OF OUR COMMON CITY, WHY NOT PROPOSE AND SUBMIT A SPECIAL BOND ISSUE FOR THIS PURPOSE, IF SUCH CAN BE DONE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY CHARTER?

HOUSTON POSSESSES WONDERFUL POSSIBILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, BUT NO CITY CAN MAKE PERMANENT AND LASTING PROGRESS AND GROWTH THAT FAILS TO SECURE AND PROTECT ITS INHABITANTS WITH SANITARY AND HEALTHFUL ENVIRONMENTS AND SURROUNDINGS.

The Informer could cite street after street, any number of which are located within a stone's throw of Main Street, that are impassable and un navigable almost the entire year. There are several thousand homes here that have no fire protection, as the fire fighting apparatus can not penetrate these sections in case of a fire.

Delivery is practically a physical impossibility in many local residential sections, and numerous neighborhoods, well within the corporate confines, can not even get their mail delivered to their homes because of the deplorable and bad shape of the streets.

Paraphrasing Dr. Emil Coue, celebrated French psycho-analyst, "day by day, in every way, these streets are getting worse and worse."

We admit that there are many weighty and momentous matters demanding your attention and consideration, but there is none more vital and far-reaching than the living conditions of the citizens of this municipality.

YOU ARE THE CUSTODIANS OF THE HEALTH, WELL-BEING AND SAFETY OF THESE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE AND THEY HAVE NO OTHER RECOURSE NOR ALTERNATIVE THAN TO APPEAL TO AND LOOK TO YOU FOR RELIEF FROM THESE DELETERIOUS CONDITIONS.

Realizing that you are grappling with many problems; that your time is valuable and that you have not the time to inspect and investigate all these streets, we are addressing this open letter to you, prompted by no selfish reasons other than a desire to see our great city made as safe and sanitary as possible for all the people.

EVERY CITIZEN SHOULD EXPECT THIS MUCH AND SHOULD RECEIVE NO LESS, AND WE HEREBY URGE YOU TO GIVE THESE PEOPLE SOME IMMEDIATE AND TANGIBLE RELIEF FROM THESE SHOCKING AND SHAMEFUL CONDITIONS.

Finally, sirs, it rests largely upon your shoulders whether Houston is to be a real city or a mere over-grown country town! Let's all do our bit to make Houston "Heavenly" both in name, deed and truth! Selah!

Question 2
Source 2

Welfare Conference Favors Law Giving Women Same Property Rights as Their Husbands

The Social Welfare Conference of the State organizations of Charities and Corrections closed its session yesterday afternoon with the adoption of resolutions on a number of subjects of paramount importance to the association. In the resolutions to be submitted to the current session of the Legislature specific mention is given to: Welfare of children, public health, welfare of women, a State home for the feeble-minded, civil service, property rights of married women, suspended sentence measure and the indeterminate sentence with parole.

All of these matters will be presented to the Legislature, after having been thoroughly threshed out in the conference before its adjournment today. The resolutions adopted were:

We, your committee on resolutions, respectfully submit the following as matters of the greatest importance and we urge their favorable consideration in the present session of the Legislature:

Central Board of Control.

1. We favor the creating of a State central board of administration and control for the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, other than the penitentiary system; and we especially urge that either in connection with this board or by means that provision be made for this board to act in an advisory capacity in connection with local public and private institutions of similar character.

Welfare of Children.

2. We favor the enactment of a compulsory school attendance law providing for attendance of children under 14 years of age for 120 days in each scholastic year.

(b) We favor the enactment of an effective child labor law embodying the principles of the uniform child labor

law as far as may be applicable to the conditions in Texas.

(c) We urge that the Juvenile Court law be so strengthened as to make the Juvenile Court an effective agency by providing for appointment of probation officers and enabling counties to appropriate funds for this purpose.

(d) We reaffirm the resolution adopted at the Waco meeting, urging that a State industrial school for delinquent girls be established and that the present school for delinquent boys at Gatesville be adequately equipped and provided with expert teachers of manual training and vocational subjects so as to enable these boys to earn an honest living after their release. We furthermore recommend that the cottage plan be used in all further additions to the school.

Public Health.

(a) We approve the plan to authorize and empower counties to establish county hospitals and dispensaries with visiting nurses where necessary.

(b) We urge that provision be made for medical and physical examination of school children to the end that our schools may cease to be centers for the scattering of contagious and infectious diseases. In this connection we favor the requirement of the erection of sanitary school buildings.

Welfare of Women.

(a) We favor an adequate law defining and punishing the family desertion and non-support. We believe such a law should provide that the fines should go not to the State, but to the family.

State Home for Feeble-Minded.

5. We urge that an institution for the care and training of the feeble-minded be established, so as to make proper provision for the care of these helpless wards of the State, render them as nearly self-supporting as possible, and

prevent the future increase of this burden upon society.

Civil Service.

6. We urge that future appointments to positions of public office should be upon the grounds of merit and efficiency only, to the end that our public institutions shall render the highest possible service to the State. We, therefore, urge the creation of a civil service commission.

Property Rights of Married Women.

7. We favor amending the law of the State so as to give married women the same control of their separate property as that exercised by men, and an equal voice in the control of community property.

Question 2
Source 3

Tenements and Toil

Urban life was often filled with hazards for the new immigrant, and housing could be one of the greatest dangers. At the turn of the century more than half the population of New York City, and most immigrants, lived in tenement houses, narrow, low-rise apartment buildings that were usually grossly overcrowded by their landlords. Cramped, poorly lit, under ventilated, and usually without indoor plumbing, the tenements were hotbeds of vermin and disease, and were frequently swept by cholera, typhus, and tuberculosis. The investigative journalist Jacob Riis, himself a Danish immigrant, launched a public campaign to expose and eradicate the exploitative housing new immigrants were forced to endure.

For additional information about the work of Jacob Riis see the online exhibition: [Jacob Riis: Revealing "How the Other Half Lives"](#).

For Italians, this way of living came as an enormous shock. In Italy, many rural families had slept in small, cramped houses; however, they spent most of their waking hours out of the house, working, socializing, and taking their meals in the outdoors. In New York, they found themselves confined to a claustrophobic indoor existence, using the same small room for eating, sleeping, and even working. A substantial percentage of immigrant families worked at home performing *piecework*—that is, doing work that paid them by the piece, such as stitching together garments or hand-assembling machinery. In a situation like this, an immigrant woman or child might go days without seeing sunlight.

Immigrants' work places could be as unhealthy as their homes. A substantial number of southern Italian immigrants had only worked as farmers, and were thus qualified only for unskilled, and more dangerous, urban labor. Many Italians went to work on the growing city's municipal works projects, digging canals, laying paving and gas lines, building bridges, and tunneling out the New York subway system. In 1890, nearly 90 percent of the laborers in New York's Department of Public Works were Italian immigrants.

By no means was all Italian immigrants' work grim and hazardous. Italians found work throughout the city, in many of the improvised trades that have long been a haven for immigrants, such as shoemaking, masonry, bartending, and barbering. For a time, some observers felt that Italians operated every fruit-vendor's cart in the city. For many immigrants, though, and especially women and children, work could only be found in sweatshops, the dark, unsafe factories that sprang up around New York. When a fire broke out at the Triangle Shirtwaist factory in 1911, killing 146 workers, nearly half of the victims were young Italian women.

Question 2
Modified ESP Chart ([Original](#))

Think about how your primary sources tie into economic issues (e.g., impacts wages, trade, standard of living, etc.), social issues (e.g., impacts class, race, gender, etc.), and political issues (e.g., impacts lawmaking, public policy, voting, etc.). Fill in your observations & reflections in the first row.

Economic	Social	Political

Summarize:

Question 3
Source 2

"I was born on October 30, 1929, the day after the stock market crash - Black Tuesday...One time we lived in a tenement house. It was jokingly called Rice Hotel because Rice Hotel was THE prime hotel back then in those days. And that [tenement] didn't have indoor plumbing. We had water for the sink, but no indoor restrooms.

...I started going to Rusk Settlement when I was three or four and I never stopped. They recruited us for a preschool program before we went to kindergarten. I tell people that if you are going to be born poor, try to be born as close as you can to a settlement house. It was the center of life in the community...

When I went to daycare, I remember that when it was cold they would give us a sweater to put on, but at the end of the day they'd take it back. They knew if we took them home, we'd never bring them back because we were all from big families and we were so poor...

During the Depression, the best meal of the day for us kids was always at Rusk. Sometimes it was the only meal of the day..."

- Felix Fraga interview, August 6, 2011

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU PUTS ON A COLORED DRIVE

The Social Service Bureau contributes to the needs of our social life as no other organization does under the direct supervision of our municipality. It approaches the lives of needy colored people from more angles than any organization in our humanitarian network.

The spirit of brotherhood in caring for the colored unit is manifested in every phase of the work.

We are calling your attention to the fact that the Social Service Bureau gives immediate relief to those who have become incapacitated, administers to them, and often pays the rent; especially if the sufferer is the breadwinner.

The bureau maintains the Bethlehem Settlement with its kindergarten and pays part of the salary of the nurses who visit our schools, examine our children, thereby safeguarding their health.

It has become our duty to assist in fostering causes which have for their end the relief of the unfortunate.

Mr. Julius White will have charge of the street drive and a hearty response is asked for this humanitarian and worthy appeal.

Let us contribute to our own, where it will be appreciated.

W. E. GREEN,
Campaign Director.

Question 3
Issue Program/Solution Chart

Issue

Settlement House Program

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CONTEMPORARY ISSUE PROFILE FOR HOUSTON, TEXAS

ISSUE INTRODUCTION

Describe the issue and why it matters to you.

POPULATION

Describe the characteristics of the population most affected by this issue. Consider their geography, race, income, education, gender, and other relevant factors.

CHALLENGES & RISK FACTORS

Describe what makes the issue an even greater problem for these populations.

GOAL

What is the desired outcome of dealing with this issue?

ORGANIZATIONS & PROGRAMS

Look for a local organization that is tackling this issue. Explore their website and programs. Summarize your findings here by stating the organization, its mission, relevant programs, and any other factors relevant to how they are trying to tackle this issue.

HOW TO HELP

Provide information to those who are interested in supporting the organization with these programs. What do they need? Consider these questions as well: How do you sign up to help? What do you do as a volunteer? Do they need frequent or event volunteers? What skills are helpful?