

Shirley Katherine Hunt



AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT
OF A PROJECT ON AGING, IN THE
GREATER LANSING AREA
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

During the past several years throughout the United States there has been a growing amount of activity concerned with what is sometimes called the "challenge of aging." In a very real sense this country has entered a new phase of social development. The rapidly increasing older population, together with the lengthening life expectancy of the individual, has brought about many complex problems which need attention, and eventual solution. Many of these problems are those of personal adjustment to a changing pattern of living. But others have a broader scope for it is only now that there is beginning to be full realization of the great potential that exists for the individual, community and nation in the longer life expectancy which has been achieved through medical science.

The core of the aging problem, it may be stated, derives from the fact that, having passed into this phase of social development, we have thus far failed to provide meaningful roles and opportunities for many of the millions who are living beyond the commonly accepted period of usefulness and into the new later years. We have embraced the idea of retirement, but we have not as yet got used to the fact One of our great objectives is to gain acceptance of the concept of these years as a period of productive and useful activity.¹

¹ U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Special Staff on Aging, Aging: A Community Responsibility and Opportunity, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 25, D. C., p. 2.

It is easy to trace in America's historical development some of the origins of attitudes which tended to see the older person as superfluous. The country began to shift to an industrial economy at a time when there were many young people and relatively few who lived into their 50's and 60's. Strength and physical endurance were required, therefore youth was glorified and maturity underemphasized. As the country became increasingly industrialized more goods were produced than the country, with a declining birth rate could absorb, so that when an excess of workers existed in the 1930's the old were the first to be considered expendable.

Thus "age" was thought of as synonymous with general organic, functional and psychological deterioration. People who fell in the older age groups were thought to be no longer useful but, due to their previous productivity, entitled to leisure in their later years. Retirement, then, was reached at a certain chronological age, but more often than not the pleasant dream of a fishing pole and a quiet brook turned into the harsh reality of feelings of uselessness, insecurity and loneliness. Also, the retired worker often found that he was financially dependent and perhaps eventually physically dependent upon others. Although the concept of "limited usefulness" has been accepted to some degree by older people, they have not been satisfied.¹

¹ Clark Tibbette and Henry D. Sheldon, "Introduction: A Philosophy of Aging," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 279, (January, 1952), pp. 5-7.

This view of aging, of course, was not based upon scientific investigation. As more research has been done some of the myths which governed the attitude towards aging are beginning to disappear. "Aging" in the current literature, is not limited to a particular age group but is said to begin with conception and end only with death. "Aging may be defined as the element of time in living. Aging is part of living. . . . We may retard aging or accelerate it, but we cannot arrest it while life goes on, because it is essentially an element of living."¹ It is known that the rate of aging change is by no means fixed. Individuals show the results of age to different degrees and, even within the individual, various organs and parts change at different rates. "Normal senescence is not all depreciation. Aging is not all downhill. Some capacities are improved as others diminish. As speed goes down, skill increases"² Most changes within the individual occur over a long period of time and at a progressively slower rate. As Tibbitts writes--

Here, then lies the challenge of aging both individually and socially. There are organic and mental changes characteristic of aging. They are gradual, however, and need constitute little or no serious impairment until much later than has commonly been supposed

Attainment of middle age may be viewed as bringing us to the threshold of a new phase of life--a phase that can represent a new stage of development, growth, maturity, and social contribution.³

¹ Clark Tibbitts (ed.), Living Through the Older Years (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1949), pp. 44-45.

² Ibid., p. 54.

³ Tibbitts and Sheldon, op. cit., pp. 8-9.

He goes on to say that though traditionally, families and employers have tried to assume direct responsibility for the older population, "the new concept, which makes functional citizens of the aging, places responsibility for the provision of the environment and services on the entire community."¹

A trend toward an increasingly larger proportion of older people in the society has existed for well over a century. Since 1900, the population of the United States has doubled, while the number 65 years and older has quadrupled. In 1952 there were 13 million men and women 65 years of age and over and the age group was increasing at the rate of about 400,000 persons a year.² In 1957 those 65 years of age and older, number about 14,800,000 persons. If one included the age period 45 years and over in 1957, it would account for about 50,000,000 men and women: almost 29 per cent of the total population, or about 44 per cent of the adult population.³ Around 1900 the median age for all adults was 36 years; today it is 42.⁴ The most striking rate of increase is among those 75 years and over who now account for about 4.7 million or a gain of about 75 per cent since 1940.

¹ Ibid., p. 10.

² Federal Security Agency, Committee on Aging Geriatrics, Fact Book on Aging, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., p. 1. (A revised version is now in preparation.)

³ Clark Tibbitts, "The Aging," The Social Work Yearbook, 1957 ed., Russell H. Kurtz, (New York: American Book-Stratford Press, Inc., 1957), p. 93.

⁴ Aging: A Community Responsibility and Opportunity, op. cit., p. 3.

The increase in the older population is due primarily to the natural increase in the total population before 1890. However, about one-third of the increase since 1900 can be attributed to improvements in medical science. "Average life expectancy is now between 69 and 70 years, representing an increase since 1900 equal to that over the entire preceding 1900 years."¹ The declining death rate has been brought about by advances in medical science and improved control of communicable diseases. Also important are higher living standards associated with better sanitation, better nutrition and widespread education regarding personal health.² The "aging challenge" is not one of population trends in the older age group alone. There have been changes caused by the improved technology of the country which have greatly affected the fundamental pattern of living. In 1900, half of the country's population lived on farms. Today only about 13 per cent of the population live on farms. Thus the great bulk of the population has moved to cities and towns. With the high degree of industrialization the nation is now made up primarily of wage earners. As the nation has become increasingly one of urban dwellers, the value of the older person has diminished. For while able to contribute to the family unit almost to the end of his years in a rural society, the older person with a limited income in an urban society becomes a burden if new meaningful roles are not found after the traditional roles have been outlived.

¹ Tibbitts, Social Work Yearbook 1957, op. cit., p. 94.

² Fact Book on Aging, op. cit., p. 36.

Another fundamental change has taken place due in large part to the fact of urbanization. The traditional three-generation family has given way to the "self-sufficient" two-generation family group. The old fashioned family homestead has become the small house or apartment with little or no room for the "old folks."

All this has served to accentuate the problem that confronts us in our care for the dependant aged. But it has also served to create a new situation for millions of parents and grandparents in their early 50's and upwards. These men and women have in truth, become a displaced segment in the family constellation. At a time when average life expectancy is being steadily lengthened their period of usefulness to the family and household is being proportionally shortened. And they are faced with the fact that they have reached a new phase of life in which they must develop new interests and a new manner of living largely independent of their children.¹

Housing then, is often a difficult problem for the older person due to low income, lack of room and facilities with relatives and individual physical disabilities that may come with years.

Also there are other factors to be taken into consideration. Employment is one of these factors for it is difficult for many men past 40 years of age and women past 35 to obtain a job due to hiring discriminations based on age. Furthermore, there is the problem of compulsory retirement which is based on chronological age alone. There is a trend toward greater flexibility in retirement criteria but compulsory retirement is still the policy of much of labor, business, government and voluntary agencies. Thus in 1955, only about 2 out of 5 men over 65-- 2.6 million--were in the labor force in any one month as compared with

¹ Aging, A Community Responsibility and Opportunity, op. cit., p. 5.

2 out of 3 in 1890. Less than one-half of all aged men and less than one-sixth of aged women worked at any time in 1955.¹

Reflecting the employment situation, income shows a marked decline for those who are in their middle 60's. In 1954 the median income of family units in which the head was 65 or older was about \$2,300 compared with about \$4,050 for the 55-64 age group. Government estimates of what it costs an elderly couple to maintain a "modest but adequate" level of living in an urban area in October 1950 ranged from \$1,602 to \$1,908 depending upon the city of residence. However, in 1950, 43 per cent of the families headed by a person 65 and over had a cash income of less than \$1,500; 30 per cent had under \$1,000 and 15 per cent had less than \$500. Thus for a vast number of workers approaching "old age" the financial outlook is often extremely hazardous.² Although the Social Security benefits have been increased and coverage broadened, there is still a gap between the present amount of pension income the average retired worker has at his disposal and the cost of maintaining "a modest but adequate standard of living," and this is even more true for those on public assistance whose pensions are below average.

The question of health maintenance in the face of growing disabilities is one that confronts many older people as the years progress. It has been estimated that one out of two men and women over age 65 has a chronic disease, though not necessarily disabling. The cost of

¹ Ibid.

² Fact Book on Aging, op. cit., p. 17.

medical care is often completely beyond their means. Also, only about a third of the population aged 65 and over has any form of health insurance and then it usually only applied to hospital and surgical expense. Even if the aged person would like to subscribe to a health insurance plan, many are beyond the age when they are acceptable as members of existing plans.¹

Finally, with advancing years and changing roles for the aged person, there often comes a feeling of being unwanted and unneeded. For many there is a feeling of being deprived of their very purpose for being, and as a result many feel lonely and frustrated--confused by the fact that the society no longer seems to need or want them. With lack of stimulation and group contacts many react by premature deterioration.²

These are the problems which a great share of the aging population have in common. For the most part they are problems which deal with the aging person's changing relationship with his family, social groups, employer and community. Some are interpersonal and reflect acquired attitudes and stereotypes which give the aging person his attitude toward himself. Other problems deal with the eventual decline and slowing down of mental and physical powers. The decline of mental performance is being subject to intensive inquiry and research to determine more clearly the part played by social relationships in this process.

¹ Lester Breslow, "Chronic Illness," The Social Work Yearbook, 1957, ed. Russel H. Kurtz, (New York: American Book-Stratford Press, Inc., 1957) pp. 157-164.

² Tibbitts, Social Work Yearbook, 1957, op. cit., p. 97.

Thus it would seem that the "challenge of aging" to the community can be divided into two general areas: (1) improving the social climate for the aging, and (2) protective services for those who are in need of them. These two are not exclusive of each other. Many services will meet both needs. It would seem---

. . . that the individual, if he is to be reasonably happy and secure in his later years, must himself find rational and practicable ways of meeting his needs. . . . But in modern America the community must carry the responsibility of creating conditions that make it possible for the great majority of older people to lead the independent and emotionally satisfying lives of which they are capable.¹

The local urban communities of this country have become more and more active in planning and coordination of services for aging.

The purpose of this study is to document the history of the development in the "Greater Lansing Area" which lead to the present Project On Aging under the auspices of the Community Services Council of Ingham County. It can be shown that there have been many different groups within the community which have demonstrated an interest for some time. The year 1950 will be taken as a starting point from which to consider this development although it is recognized that there was a committee in the Council and that other community forces were being mobilized before 1950.

The assumption made in this study is that there are resources which can meet the needs of the aging and that they were inadequate and unrelated at that time.

¹ Tibbitts and Sheldon, op. cit., p. 17.

In an analysis of the development of the project in aging, three central questions will be considered. First, why did interest occur in the needs of the aged population and a Council committee come into being in Lansing? Did this interest grow from the stated and demonstrated needs of the aged in the Greater Lansing Area or did it arise from the efforts of those who were aware of a growing concern on a national and state-wide basis, due to population trends? If both possibilities were active in the development of a committee in Lansing, which seemed to have the most bearing on the community's organization?

Second, to what extent is the history of the various committees a reflection of the community organization process? To what degree did the groups in the community which could be assumed to have an interest in the problems of aging participate and involve themselves?¹ What was the composition of the various committees in relation to their memberships? That is, were the members instructed or non-instructed representatives of the groups and organizations from which they came? Were the members concerned individuals in that they were in the aging group themselves, or perhaps political figures? Or were individuals members because they could provide expert opinion on a subject or expert opinion in regard to the general group they "represented."² What were the main purposes of

¹ If one accepts the organic theory that, "what affects one affects all," then it could be assumed that all groups which have a stated concern for "human welfare" should be represented.

² Chauncey Alexander and Charles McCann in the article "The Concept of Representativeness in C. O." Social Work Journal, Jan., 1956, pp. 48-52. Suggest that the concept of representativeness be limited to

the various committees? Were they set up to give direct service or to represent the community in formulating a program? Or did the committee act primarily as an advisory committee—that is, give advice and expert opinion to those seeking it? Was there another purpose or combination of purposes which guided the committees? What was the formal organization of the committees? What was their source of funds? Did they have a chairman, secretary, etc.?

Third, what influence did community power structure have on the history of the various committees? Floyd Hunter writes that power can be considered a necessary function of the community, for it involves decision-making and it also involves the function of executing determined policies or seeing to it that things get done which have been deemed necessary to be done. "The social rights and prerogatives implied in power function must be delegated to specific men to achieve social goals in any society. In our society, men of authority are called power and influence leaders . . . so the difference in the leaders and other men lies in the fact that social groupings have given definite social functions over to certain persons and not to others."¹ Thus, "Power is a word that will be used to describe the acts of men going about the business of moving other men to act in relation to themselves or in relation to organic or inorganic things."²

authorized functioning representatives, since no means of selecting "typical" persons have been developed. Statistical representation they feel should be confined to references in relation to sampling procedures and techniques. A person who typifies a class or group could be characterized as an advisory or expert member.

¹ Floyd Hunter, Community Power Structure: A Study of Decision Makers. (New York: Univ. of North Carolina's Press, 1953), p. 2.

² Ibid., p. 11.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The philosophy of "rugged" individualism governed the thinking of those who founded and settled this country. For generations it was felt that any individual who worked hard enough, could take care of his family and have enough saved for his old age. If he failed to have enough saved, the fault was his own and the family was considered completely responsible for the unfortunate. The almshouse and poor relief of the past were intended to pick up only the most destitute.

The evolution of public welfare as we know it today, is one aspect of the broadening base of social responsibility which has been characteristic of our age. . . .

The first area in which the needs of older people began to exceed the resources of the family, and hence became a social charge, was economic.¹

The first active step toward passage of a state law providing public pensions for aged citizens was taken long before passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, when in 1907, an investigative commission was appointed in Massachusetts. The actual passage of a law was not accomplished until 1915, when Alaska enacted legislation on the subject. By 1931, there were relief acts or old age pensions in 17 states and Alaska, although not all of these states had begun the payment of pensions.

¹ Elisabeth Wickenden, The Needs of Older People, (Chicago, Illinois 1953) pp. 9-10.

In eleven of the states the county, city or town was responsible for raising and administering the funds. In five there was some measure of state aid but the local governments retained the right of determining who should receive funds. In Delaware, where the entire cost was borne by the state, the program was administered by a state commission.¹

In 1931 in a review of the need for development of old age pension or relief measures, the following conclusion was reached by the National Industrial Conference Board--

. . . while there is much old age, there is comparatively little old age dependency of such a nature as to call for state action. It is probable that the majority of those who fall within any statistical definition of old age are able to support themselves by their own labor, or have resources that render such labor unnecessary.²

However, by the middle thirties the economic situation had changed markedly. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Security reported the following to Congress:

Eighteen million people, including aged people and children, were completely dependent on public relief for their subsistence. At least a third of all the aged were dependent on others for support. At least a million old people were on public relief. Only 180,000 old people were receiving state pensions. . . . Due to the depression the burden of the aged on their children, 'has become unbearable.'³

¹ United States Department of Labor, Public Old Age Pensions and Insurance in the United States and in Foreign Countries, No. 561 (U. S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington: 1932) pp. 1-2.

² National Industrial Conference Board Inc., The Support of the Aged, (New York, 1931) p. v.

³ Stephen Baushenbuch, Pensions in Our Economy, (The Public Affairs Institute, Washington, D. C., 1955) p. 12.

One reaction to this situation was the Townsend Plan, which was originated in 1934 by Dr. Francis Townsend of California. He felt that the two-hundred dollars a month he proposed be given to those citizens over sixty years of age would provide well for them and help the economy by the rapid turnover of money due to the stipulation that the two hundred dollars be spent within thirty days. Other proposals were advanced by California and Ohio as well as another nationwide program which was devised by the C.I.O.

However, a few months after Dr. Townsend launched his drive, a bill was introduced into Congress by Senator Wagner of New York which later became the Social Security Act. This Act as passed, provided for two separate provisions for the protection of the aged. First, a system of annuities for employed men and women whereby they receive old age and survivors protection in return for regular contributions from their wages--Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Second, a program of state pensions to which the Federal Government contributes for men and women over sixty-five who are in need --Old Age Assistance.¹

As a result of federal subsidy, all of the states have a pension system for the aged which operates within the specifications set up by the Federal Government. There is a great variation between the amount given to the Old Age Assistance recipient depending upon the state in which he is a resident. The average Old Age Assistant grant for 1953

¹ Maxwell Stewart, Pension After Sixty? (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 46, 1940) pp. 12-18.

was \$620 annually but nearer \$420 for the states with the lowest standards.¹

Thus the government attempted to meet the economic problems which resulted for a large share of the older population from the depression with a broadened assistance program, but perhaps far more important, with a pension plan which was based on the concept of the recipients right to the money rather than his need for it. Today--

About 69 million people are now insured.

About 9 out of 10 jobs are covered. About 36 per cent of the retired aged (May, 1954) receive OASI payments, and by 1980 about 75 per cent of them will be receiving pension benefits. . . .

The most significant fact, however, seems to be that the working people in the factories, on the farms and in most of the professions regard social security as a form of freedom. For them it is freedom from humiliating dependence on the Government for relief in their old age.²

However, the old age assistance programs have served to bring to the attention of those who administrated the program, the broad range of problems faced by older people other than their financial need. Because of their intimate association with the millions who received pensions, the public welfare workers have pioneered in developing specialized services to the aged such as friendly visitor programs that serve a need which is also felt by many not receiving state pensions.³

Since the latter half of the 1930's ever increasing interest has been demonstrated by professional groups and organisations in the aged and aging.

¹ Baushenbush, op. cit., p. 35.

² Ibid., p. 54.

³ Wickenden, op. cit., pp. 18-20.

The oldest conference group on problems of aging is that sponsored by the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, which is a group of scientists, representing a wide range of scientific disciplines that has met annually since 1938. In 1942 the American Geriatric Society was established for members of the medical profession. This society publishes the journal Geriatrics. In 1944, the Gerontological Society was founded. It was organized on an interdisciplinary basis and has published the Journal of Gerontology since 1945. In 1946, the American Psychological Association organized a Division on Maturity and Old Age.

In July 1950, the first International Congress of Gerontological Societies was held in Belgium and an International Association of Gerontological Societies was formed. Also in 1950, the National Social Welfare Assembly created a National Committee on Aging. This is not a complete listing of the organizations which are either entirely focused on the aged and aging or have a part of their organization devoted to this study, but it does indicate the growing interest and demonstrates somewhat the range of professions and organizations which have become actively concerned.

As well as the organization of National and International societies there was a growing interest in aging as reflected in programs presented on Radio and Television. Also a number of lay institutes or lecture series were begun in this period. In 1948 the University of Michigan held the first Institute on Aging under the leadership of Clark Tibbitts and Dr. Wilma Donahue. These institutes have been held annually and are addressed to both professional people and to the middle aged and older

person. Many other forums, conferences and institutes have been held since sponsored by Medical Societies, Universities, and other interested organisations.¹

In response to the growing interest and popular demand President Harry S. Truman requested the Federal Security Administrator to convene a National Conference on Aging which was held in August, 1950. "More than 800 Delegates from all parts of the country attended, including representatives of private organisations, professional societies, and state and local groups concerned with aging."² The 1950 conference served to further direct national attention to the need for meeting the, "... challenge of a rapidly increasing older population."³ In the two years following the conference there were at least 50 major conferences on aging and an increasing number of states established commissions or committees.

There was a widespread demand by 1952 for another national conference which would bring together concerned agencies of the State and Federal Government. As a result a conference was held in September of 1952 in Washington, D. C. under the auspices of the Committee on Aging and Geriatrics of the then Federal Security Agency.

¹ Nathan W. Shock, Trends in Gerontology, (Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1951), pp. 57-69.

² Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, Studies of Aged and Aging, Vol. 1, (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1956) p. III. (This pamphlet is the first in a series of 10 Vol. published by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on the subject of the aged and aging.)

³ Ibid., p. IV.

In the next two year period, the States' increased activity led to the adoption of a resolution by the 46th annual Governors' Conference in 1954 calling for a year long study by the Council of State Governments of the problems of older people. The results of the study were published by the Council of State Governments in 1955. The report includes a bill of objectives for older people and a program of action in the field of aging.¹

In April of 1956, President Eisenhower established the Federal Council on Aging which is an interdepartmental council.

In a letter to Senator Smith in which he announced his intention to create a Federal Council on Aging, President Eisenhower wrote,

and brought up
In considering the changed circumstances presented by the lengthening life span, we must recognize older persons as individuals--not a class--and their wide differences in needs, desires and capacities. The great majority of older persons are capable of continuing their self sufficiency and usefulness to the community if given the opportunity. Our task is to help in assuring that these opportunities are provided.

All of our people, I believe, share the same objectives in this regard: (1) to help make it possible for older persons who desire and are able to work to continue their productive lives through suitable gainful employment; (2) to remove the fear of destitution in the later years; (3) to stimulate the construction of housing and the provision of living arrangements suited to the needs and preferences of older people; (4) to improve health during the later years through research into the aging process and causes of chronic disease, and by making health services more readily available, and by better nutrition; and (5) to help encourage, within our communities, increased opportunities for participation by older persons in civic affairs, and voluntary services, and for sharing in the educational, recreational, social and spiritual life of the community.²

¹ Ibid., pp. 185-186.

² Ibid., p. 175.

2 pages

One of the first things the Federal Council did was to join with the Council of State Governments in calling another Federal-State Conference on Aging which was held in Washington, D. C. in June of 1956.¹

In the first conference of State Commissions on Aging and Federal agencies in 1952, Michigan participated through the Interdepartmental Committee on Problems of the Aging and the Governor's Commission to study problems of aging. In the spring of 1950, the first official State Committee was established by Governor Williams when he appointed the Interdepartmental Committee on Problems of Aging. The membership represented the state agencies concerned with Welfare and Public Health and the University of Michigan's Institute for Human Adjustment, Division of Gerontology. The main purpose of the Committee was to advise the Governor in regard to the aged and aging in Michigan and make recommendations. There was no specific appropriation for this committee. In September of 1950 the committee recommended that the Governor appoint a citizen's study commission on problems of aging to provide a basic information guide for the commission.

Thus in March of 1951, thirty-six members were appointed to study and make recommendations for programs and legislation in the form of a report. About one-half of this commission was made up of professional people, the other half of "informed citizens and civic leaders." The commission had a budget of \$5,000 which came from the Governor's fund for all Study Commissions.

¹ Ibid., pp. III-IV.

In May of 1952 the Commission in cooperation with the Interdepartmental Committee, sponsored a state-wide conference on Aging which was held in East Lansing, Michigan. The conference was set up to inform the public of the work of the Commission to see if they could obtain support for their recommendations. Beside the state-wide conference, the commission encouraged community committees; attended national and regional meetings. The report of the Commission entitled Report of the Governor's Commission to Study the Problems of Aging was published in January of 1953 at which time the Commission was dissolved.

The Interdepartmental Committee continued to meet quarterly after the Study Commission was dissolved. In 1955 the Committee felt that it was necessary to obtain financial appropriations to be effective. A bill was devised by the Committee to establish a statutory commission and brought before the legislature but did not pass. The bill was prepared for re-introduction but was not brought before the legislature because a bill providing for a Legislature Advisory Council on Problems of the Aging was introduced and passed. The Interdepartmental Committee remains to give consideration to the departmental proposals and programs on aging.

The Legislature Advisory Council is set up to study problems of the Aged and make recommendations to the legislature, refer inquiries of people and agencies, arrange and conduct hearings and meetings and distribute printed material. There are eight members on the Council; four appointed by the House of Representatives; four by the Senate. There is an executive secretary and clerical assistant assigned to the

Council. Twelve thousand dollars was appropriated for their 1956 budget.¹ The first annual report of the Council to Legislature was published in January, 1957.

Another important development on a state-wide basis was the founding of the Michigan Society of Gerontology. It was founded by one hundred and fifty lay people who met in East Lansing, on December 8, 1956. It is interesting to note that there are thirty-eight members of this society who live in Lansing or East Lansing of the one hundred and fifty original members.

In addition to the information covered concerning the development of interest in the aged and aging as reflected in the formation of committees, councils and societies, there has been countless talks given, widespread newspaper, radio and television coverage, and forums and meetings which have grown increasingly more numerous.

Thus, on both the National and State level, there has been a growing interest in the "Challenge of Aging." The interest in the aged and aging as an area of discussion, study and action seems to have its beginnings in the late nineteen thirties and the decade of the forties. However, the present intensive concern seems to have began about 1950 and continued with increasing momentum to the present time.

It would seem that in Lansing and Ingham County interest developed at much the same time in the aged. With the reorganization of the

¹ U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Committee on Aging, A Descriptive Survey of the Organization and Activities of the Official State Groups on Aging, (Washington, June, 1956) pp. 56-62.

public welfare structure in Michigan, which was necessary under provisions of the Social Security Act, the Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid was established.

Mrs. Molly Guiney wrote of the experience in Detroit in the early 1940's:

' . . . with a new staff, new regulations and restrictions, but with an old case load . . . 12,500 people old in years, old too and wise in the ways of getting relief. They had been around and they were used to being shifted and shunted--to the welfare, to the State Old Age, and now to the Bureau of Social Aid. With all their experience they were bewildered by us and we by them. . . . then there was the new clientele, 7,500 with applications pending, waiting on the threshold, full of high hopes for security in their old age. With case loads frozen, their only hope of getting on was the death of some one already on the rolls!'¹

Undoubtedly, the situation was much the same in Lansing on a somewhat smaller scale. However, during World War II there was little time or money to devote to the many problems that seem to become intensified with age. Certainly too, during the war years because of a shortage of labor more of those in the upper age brackets were hired and retained in jobs. At any rate, the problems of the late thirties and forties had not been resolved and it might be expected that the first interest that could be found in the minutes of the Ingham County Council of Social Welfare was in the economic situation of those receiving Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Old Age Assistance.² On May 24, 1945, Mr. Faure of the

¹ Betty Crandell, Betty McLean, "A Program for Old Age in Ingham County," (Unpublished paper, 1947), p. 11.

² It should be noted that there may have been earlier and/or other evidences of interest in the aged and aging as an area of concern. It would seem evident that on an individual and family basis many of the same concerns existed then as now and it is known that those in the middle and later years were eligible for services from the existing social agencies.

Michigan Department of Social Welfare spoke on the Social Security Law at an annual meeting of the Ingham County Council of Social Welfare.

He stated,

To date . . . accomplishments of this act are limited. Thus the act too is inadequate . . . Only covers one-half of the total labor group in 1940 . . . because of the low benefits set up under the act, we have reached a point on a national basis where public assistance programs are forging ahead of the insurance program.

In the fall term of 1947 at Michigan State College, two students wrote a paper entitled, A Program for Old Age In Ingham County. After reviewing the services offered in many areas to those 65 years of age and over, they concluded:

In the field of physical and mental health problems of the aged, Ingham County's resources are probably above average in the state. Care for the chronically ill is far superior to most counties with the establishment of the Ingham County Convalescent Hospital. . . .

Ingham County is like most places in the United States as far as self-support for the aged is concerned. Jobs are not available for the aged in relation to the number desiring employment. . . .

Regarding public support, in 1946, 28% of the people past sixty-five years of age in Ingham County were receiving public assistance. At the present time the maximum Old Age Assistance grant is \$45.00 per month. . . .

In the field of recreation and leisure time activities, there is a lack of organized planning and a lack of facilities where recreational programs can be held. . . .

It would appear that the Ingham County Council of Social Welfare should consider a committee to study the problems of the aged in the near future.¹

The next recorded indication of interest came the following spring when on April 15, 1948 Mrs. Molly K. Quiney, then the Assistant County

¹ Crandell and McLean, op. cit., p. 37.

Supervisor of Wayne County Bureau of Social Aid, spoke to a meeting of the Ingham County Council of Social Welfare on the topic, "Planning Services for the Aged in the Local Community."

In the chairman's report on the year's activity of the Council, 1948-1949, under the heading "current activities requiring further development" the following recommendation was made:

For many reasons the life expectancy of a mounting proportion of our population is increasing, community planning for an adequate recreational, Health and Welfare program designed to meet the needs of the aged had been inadequate. Careful consideration should be given to filling this gap in over-all program.¹

The following fall, the first council committee on aging was organized.

It is difficult to evaluate the effect that articles in the newspapers, programs on radio and television, and local and state activities have on various community programs. However, the first forum at Ann Arbor was considered the most important single factor in the establishment of two groups in the adult education department of the Lansing Public Schools for senior citizens in 1948. One of these groups has continued to the present time.² Two organizations which had been interested in the aged and aging "since the early 40's," were the Zonta Club and the Business and Professional Womens Organization which has sponsored speakers on aging to which the public has often been invited to attend.³

¹ Chairman's Annual Report of the Ingham County Council of Social Welfare, 1948-1949, p. 5.

² Interview with Mr. Loy LaSalle, April 23, 1957.

³ Interview with Mrs. Rozan, April 19, 1957.

This then, in very sketchy form, is a description of the different committees and activities which were evident in Lansing prior to 1950.

In other communities, action on the problems of aging was taking two primary forms, the first in the direction of conducting local surveys to define the wants and needs of the elderly people in the community and second, to find out what community resources there were to meet them. For example, the welfare council of metropolitan Chicago sponsored a community project for the aged which began in 1947. A comprehensive survey of services for the aged was completed and then programs involving volunteer services, recreation and informational activities were initiated. Dr. Shock wrote in 1951 that--

It is clearly recognized that planning for the aging must be integrated into total community planning. The single project approach is not enough. The participation of all of the community, both aged and young, must be attained. The problem is not only what the community can do for the aged, but also what the aged can do for the community.¹

One of the movements which has had particular emphasis in this country on a local level is the development of recreational programs for the aged. One of the first centers was the Hodson Center in New York City which opened in 1946. This approach has spread to almost all of the major cities in the country. Also, hobby shows were initiated as a means to show the community as a whole what older people can do.

This emphasis on recreation and need for facilities in which the older person can spend his "leisure" time has resulted in concern by

¹ Shock, op. cit., p. 71.

many that the recreational center not be considered a panacea, but only a part in the total community plan.

The individual projects and services provided for the aging are only techniques for attaining the objectives of community programs. . . . we note a tendency in some communities to think of the projects and services as objectives or goals.¹

It is emphasized that a basic philosophy should underly all community programs and that basic objectives should include,

- Providing equality for the aging.
- Restoring the status of the aging.
- Preventing indigency in later life.
- Assuring a proper allocation of the communities resources and funds to the aging.
- Promoting for the usefulness, creativity, participation of the aging.
- Breaking down stereotypes about the aged, prejudice which impede of the above objectives.²

Within the framework of certain basic objectives such as the above, each community should establish its own values and priorities which will include short and long range objectives.

As long as the planning committee represents all the interested groups and pressures within the community, we feel confident that the final ratings will represent the blending of thinking of medical, industrial, social work, official, labor, housing interests and other groups in the community and will receive their support.³

¹ Albert J. Abrams, "Community Programs for the Aging," Studies of the Aged and Aging, Vol. V, (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1957), p. 115.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., p. 121.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Data for the study were obtained primarily from the records of the Council and from interviews with persons who have been closely associated with the development which resulted in the present Project on Aging. Other sources of information were newspaper articles, the Junior League Project Committee records, and records of The Community Services Department of the Continuing Education Center at Michigan State University.

The records of the Board Meetings of the Ingham County Council of Social Welfare (now called the Community Services Council) from 1941 to 1949 were examined.¹ From the fall of 1949 when the first committee for older people was recommended by the Steering Committee of the Council, the minutes of the meetings of the Committee for Older People, the Older Peoples Evaluating Committee and the Mayor's Committee were carefully reviewed as were the records of their subcommittees. Further the correspondence and the reports of these committees which were filed with the council records were read. Any other Council committee records which seemed to pertain to this study were also reviewed. The total time period covered by the records was from 1941 to February of 1957.

¹ Hereafter in this paper the word Council will be used to designate both the Ingham County Council of Social Welfare and as it was later renamed the Community Services Council of Ingham County.

The records were complete in so far as the writer could determine. That is, there was a record of all the "official" meetings. Although the Mayor's Committee was not a committee of the Council, Mr. Peretz Katz, the executive secretary of the Council was the secretary for the Mayor's Committee and had kept a file on the Mayor's Committee which was made available.

The records were particularly helpful in obtaining factual material such as the names of the members of the committees, dates of meetings and stated purposes of the committees. However, it is clear that there are obvious limitations in the use of records. Much of the information obtained is in summary form so that one reads it as it has been interpreted by the recorder. Further, the records do not report the discussion of the members and the interaction which results in decisions and action. Much of the work, decisions and accomplishments of the committees was done between committee meetings on an informal and unrecorded basis. Perhaps this information could be obtained only through inference and through interviews with the people who were involved.

Thus a list of people who have been actively involved with either the council committees or the formation and activities of the Mayor's committee, or both, was compiled. During interviews with these people, other people were suggested and their names were added to the list. Two people who were felt to be important were not contacted, Miss Esther Anson, the first chairman of the Committee for Older People and Mr. Fred Freeman the third chairman of that committee. Both of them have moved

from this area and it was not possible to obtain their present addresses.

The writer attended one committee meeting of the Project on Aging. Thus the writer had at least one contact with thirteen of the people interviewed before making an appointment with them by phone.

Fourteen of the interviews were held in the office of the person interviewed, five were in the interviewee's home and two were luncheon appointments at the suggestion of the persons interviewed. An interview guide or schedule was not used. The interviews were only structured to the extent that the information covered concerned the aged and aging and the development in the Greater Lansing Area in relation to the person being interviewed. Brief notes were taken during the interviews.

It is recognized that there are limitations to the value of the interviews due to recall limitations. However, the focus of interviews was not on factual material alone but also on information which would give some indication of the interaction of the members and the dynamic quality of the movement toward a project on aging.

Following is the list of the people interviewed with a short description of their activities in relation to community action on aging, in the Lansing area. This list is not meant to be exhaustive but rather to indicate generally why they were interviewed. There was a total of twenty-one interviews.

1. Dr. Gordon Aldridge -- Associate Professor, Michigan State University. Member of the National Society of Gerontology, Secretary of the Michigan Society of Gerontology, a member of the Mayor's Committee on Aging and of the present Council Project On Aging.

2. Mrs. Virginia Baird -- A member of the Lansing Business and Professional Women's Organization. A member of the planning group that helped establish the Mayor's Committee. A member of the Mayor's Committee, the present Project on Aging, and she is Women's Editor of the Lansing State Journal.
3. Mayor Ralph Crego -- The Mayor of Lansing who established the Mayor's Committee.
4. Mr. Walter Dunnebacke -- Specialist for services to older workers in the Michigan Employment Security Commission. He was a member of the Mayor's Committee and is presently on the Project on Aging.
5. Mrs. John Hoagland -- One of the Junior League members on the temporary organizing committee which preceded the Project on Aging Committee. She also worked on the temporary personnel committee which selected the staff member to work with the Project on Aging. Currently, she is the League representative to the Project on Aging.
6. Mr. Perets Kats -- Executive Secretary of the Council. The advisor to the Council's Committee, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee and Ex-officio member of the present Project on Aging.
7. Mrs. Angela Kennedy -- Mrs. Kennedy works with the Senior Citizens group of the Adult Education Department of Lansing and is active in the Hobby Guild's annual Hobby Sale and was a former Board Member of the Fifty Plus Group of Lansing, which is no longer in existence.
8. Mr. Herbert Kipke -- Mr. Kipke is the Director of the Department of Recreation of Lansing. He was on the first Committee for Older People, and is a member of the present Project on Aging.
9. Mr. Loy LaSalle -- Head of the Adult Education Department in Lansing. He organized two groups of "Senior Citizens" in 1948, one of which has continued to the present time. He was a member of the first Council Committee for Older People, the Mayor's Committee and is now a member of the Project on Aging.
10. Mrs. Grace Leadley -- She has been active in community services work for twenty-eight years and smilingly calls herself a "promoter and agitator". She has been particularly interested in the establishment of a home for aged men in Lansing and was actively interested in the Fifty Plus Group. She was a member of the pre-planning group which resulted in the Mayor's Committee, of the Mayor's Committee and is a member of the present Project on Aging.

11. Mr. Victor G. Leyrer -- Director of the Lansing City Plan Commission.
12. Mr. Manfred Lilliefors -- State Department of Public Welfare. Chairman of the Committee for Older People for a short time in the fall of 1951. He was appointed Secretary of the Governor's Commission to study problems of aging in 1951. Mr. Lilliefors was chairman of the Council's Evaluation Committee and a member of the Mayor's Committee and is a member of the present Project on Aging.
13. Mrs. George Loomis -- Junior League Project Chairman who presented the Project on Aging and others to the Junior League members for their consideration.
14. Mr. Barrett Lyons -- Administrative Assistant in the State Department of Social Welfare. He is a member of Governor William's Interdepartmental Committee on Problems of Aging.
15. Mr. Stoyan Menton -- One of three men of the Community Services Department of Continuing Education Center at Michigan State University who initiated the movement which culminated in the Mayor's Committee. He is now with the Labor and Industrial Relations Department of Continuing Education at Michigan State University and has worked with the Congress of Industrial Organization on the Drop In Center. The Community Services Department was a co-sponsor of a forum series on Retirement at Michigan State University.
16. Mr. F. A. McCartney -- Chairman of the Mayor's Committee and the first chairman of the present Project on Aging. Past president of the Council and campaign chairman of the Community Chest. He has been recommended by Dr. Hannah, President of Michigan State University, for the Lane Bryant award to be presented in 1957 to the "outstanding service project and individual in community service in the United States."
17. Mr. William Nicholas -- The coordinator for the Project on Aging.
18. Mrs. Josef Rozan -- She was active in Community Services work and on early Council committees. She is also familiar with the interest shown by the Ingham County Medical Society in aging.
19. Mrs. Horace Sarvis -- Vice-chairman of the Mayor's Committee and Vice-chairman of the present Project on Aging. She is a sustaining member of the Junior League.

20. Dr. F. C. Swartz -- Dr. Swartz first became interested in Gerontology in 1947, when the Lansing Visiting Nurses Association asked him to speak on "Geriatrics." He was a member of the Council's first Committee for Older People and of the Mayor's Committee, as well as a member of the present Project on Aging. He also is a member of the Geriatrics Division of the American Medical Society, the National Gerontological Society and Michigan Gerontological Society. He was on the first Geriatrics Committee of the Ingham County Medical Society and worked on the development of the Ingham County Rehabilitation Center.
21. Mr. Oscar Wade -- Congress of Industrial Organization Labor Representative to the Community Chest. He is actively involved in the establishment and operation of the Congress of Industrial Organization Drop In Center which served as a sponsor of the forum on retirement in March of 1955 at Michigan State University.

The following people were contacted but referred the writer to another source for the information requested.

1. Mrs. Mahlon Sharp -- President of the Council. Sustaining member of the Junior League and ex-officio member of the Project on Aging.
2. Miss Teresa Farrell -- Associate Director of the Michigan Welfare League.
3. Mrs. Gladys Spaulding -- Director, Family Service Agency.
4. Mr. Richard Hicks -- Executive Secretary of United Community Chest of Ingham County.

A letter was sent to Dr. Claude Bosworth, now at Northwestern College at Marquette, Michigan. Dr. Bosworth conceived the idea of a Mayor's Committee and contacted Mayor Crego of Lansing requesting him to form a committee. A reply was received May 6, 1957.

The writer also reviewed the files of the Lansing State Journal library which are presently titled: Labor-C.I.O. Drop In Center

Aging--General; Lansing Aging; Michigan Events--Aged and Infirm;
Michigan Gerontological Society.

However, since the library was established in 1952, any article written before that time was not available.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF DATA

In order to better understand the development toward the present Project on Aging it will perhaps be helpful to discuss the "Greater Lansing Area" and to see where this community stands in relation to population trends and to describe insofar as possible what the situation was in Lansing and the surrounding area when the first Council committee met in 1950.

The "Greater Lansing Area," it would seem, is a relative geographic concept for which limits are defined by the subject which is under consideration. For example, for some it is the trading zone in which the Audit Bureau of Circulation now (1956) states that 323,213 people live.¹ For the Community Chest it varies somewhat with each campaign. For others who are planning for the area, the boundaries are often determined by the reality limitations of money and staff time.

In actuality, the "Greater Lansing Area" for the purposes of the various committees on aging has been limited to the city of Lansing and the immediate surrounding area for practical planning and coordination. This also is the area from which most of the committee members have been drawn. This area would most closely correspond to what is defined by

¹ Lansing State Journal, "Greater Lansing Enjoys Remarkable Growth in 1956," January 2, 1957.

the Bureau of the Census as an urbanized area.

The urbanized area can be characterized as the physical city as distinguished from both the legal city and the metropolitan community. In general, urbanized areas represent the thickly settled urban core of the standard metropolitan areas. . . . Standard metropolitan areas are determined by county lines and those of urbanized areas by the pattern of urban growth.¹

Generally the Lansing urbanized area includes Lansing and East Lansing.

The census figures for this area are affected by the fact that in the 1950 census, college students were enumerated as residents of the communities in which they live while attending college.² Therefore, since the Lansing urbanized area includes East Lansing, the statistics are not as reliable as might be desired.

Although the figures for the Lansing metropolitan area are affected less by the change in the definition of residence of college students than in the Lansing urbanized area, the territory to the north and west of Lansing which includes Grand Ledge and Bath is not included in the Lansing metropolitan area. Therefore, these figures are also of limited value because they do not include the area that Lansing is usually considered to serve.³

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1950 Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 22, Michigan, Bulletin, p. 22, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1952.

² Before 1950, college students were enumerated at their parental home. Thus the growth of Michigan State University would have a direct effect on the general over-all statistics of the Lansing metropolitan area. For example, the per cent increase in the city of Lansing between 1940 and 1950 was 17 per cent, while for East Lansing the per cent of increase was 248.1 per cent, and the per cent of the population 65 and over was only 2.8 per cent as compared with the 7.2 per cent for the state as a whole.

³ See Appendix I, which is a map of the Standard Metropolitan Area of Lansing with a breakdown according to sex of those 65 and over in the cities where this information was available for 1950.

The Lansing metropolitan area grew from 130,616 in 1940 to a population of 172,941 in 1950—an increase of 32.4%. It is now estimated that there are 202,400 in the population of the standard metropolitan area of Lansing, or a gain of 17 per cent since 1950.¹ If the 1950 level of 7 per cent of the population being sixty-five and over holds today, there would be at a minimum about 14,163 people over 65 in the Lansing metropolitan area.

In the period from 1940 to 1950 Lansing was the fastest growing city in Michigan. Of a total population of 92,129 in 1950, eight per cent or 7,399 people were 65 and over. Since 1950 the city of Lansing has grown at an estimated rate of 9.8 per cent and now has an estimated population of 102,300.² If the 1950 level of eight per cent of the population being 65 and over holds in 1957, it would mean that there are presently about 8,204 people in this age group in Lansing. If Lansing continues to grow at the same rate until 1960, the population then would be about 108,000 persons. If the predictions for the national population holds true for Lansing, 9.3 per cent or about 10,070 people would be sixty-five and over in 1960.³

¹ City Plan Commission of Lansing, Michigan, "Estimates of the Projected Population, May, 1957."

² Ibid. The majority of the 17.5% growth of Lansing between 1940 and 1950 can be attributed to annexation of land from Lansing Township according to information from Population Facts and Figures, printed by the City Plan Commission of Lansing, Michigan, p. 2.

³ T. Lynn Smith writes, "The relative importance of the aged seems certain to increase during the next few decades, probably to about 9.3 per cent in 1960 and 9.8 per cent in 1970." Studies of the Aged and Aging, Population Data and Trends, Selected Documents Vol. VIII, Committee on Labor in Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, December 1956, p. 25.

In a review of the detailed population statistics for 1950, it would seem that the population sixty-five and over in the Lansing area tends to follow the state average. On the state and local level the per cent of the males employed in the 65-69 year age group was about 61 per cent, in the 70-74 year age group, 40 per cent, and over 75 about 17 per cent were employed. It is interesting to note that the Michigan rural farm population has almost twice the number employed over 75 years (33.1%).¹

The median school years completed by those 65 and over in the Lansing metropolitan area was 8.7 as compared with the average for the population 25 and over of 11.7.²

In the age group of males 65 and over, more than half were married with their spouse present and maintaining their own households. However, this was not true for the females, for almost two-thirds who were married were widowed, according to 1950 Census data.³ This may partially account for the larger number of women (2,110) than men (735), who were living with their children in the Lansing metropolitan area.⁴

Figures for 1955, give Ingham County an average weekly wage of about \$107 in industries, which was then the highest average weekly wage in Michigan. Michigan in 1953 ranked above the annual per capita income

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Michigan, Table 66, p. 206.

² Ibid., Table 65, p. 204.

³ Ibid., Table 57, p. 184.

⁴ Ibid., Table 59, p. 186. All of these statistics are compiled on a 20 per cent sample of the population.

in the United States which was \$1,709, with an income of \$2,003.¹

It would seem safe to assume that the Lansing area as well as having high annual income, has a relatively high cost of living which would make it especially difficult for those whose income sources are Old Age Assistance, Social Security or limited pension plans to compete for goods and services. For example, in October of 1956 the average Old Age Assistance grant to the 1,626 recipients in Lansing was \$61.31 per month.²

It is interesting to note that the areas of heaviest population for male and female according to census tracts are located in the older residential sections of the city. The female population is noticeably larger, but the areas in which they live are about the same.³

The city was not census tracted for the 1950 Census. Census tract-
ing of the city was accomplished by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Michigan State College in 1953 and a special tabulation on the basis of these tracts was secured from the United States Bureau of the Census by the Lansing City Plan Commission. The data on which this map is based was taken from that material. It would seem that after the 1960 Census the census material will provide more reliable and complete information on a census tract basis for the city of Lansing.

¹ Michigan Statistical Abstracts, 1955. Bureau of Business Research, Michigan State University. Table IV, p. 47.

² Report of the Department of Social Welfare, State of Michigan, October, 1956.

³ See Appendices, II and III.

Lansing and the surrounding area is located in southern central Michigan. It is a center of business, industry, education and government. The state capitol is located here as is the Oldsmobile Division of the General Motors Corporation, Reo and subdivisions of other large automotive concerns. About one-third (33.8%) of the population is employed in industry in Lansing. Michigan State University in East Lansing is now the ninth largest university in the country and employs over 5,000 people.

The "Greater Lansing Area" then has the services and facilities of a major university as well as a large number of professionally-trained people who are employed with the university or the State Department. As the capitol, the population includes many who hold political power and office, and this community is also the home of many members of the management group of the powerful automotive industry which has influence on both a state and national level.

The relationship between management and labor has been relatively free of the strife and bitterness found in many other Michigan cities. Thus in terms of planning, for example, in the Community Chest and Council, differences of opinion in discussions and voting reflected the positions of individuals, rather than labor or management.¹

This then is a very brief discussion of the "Greater Lansing Area" and some of the facets which would concern the members of a committee on

¹ Duane W. Beck, "An Historical Study of Organized Labor's Participation in Community Chest and Council Activities in Lansing, Michigan," Unpublished, June 1955.

aging of the Community Services Council of Lansing whose primary function is to coordinate the services of the social agencies of the community and to provide leadership in the development of Lansing's social welfare services.

There were many local developments in aging from January of 1950 to December 1956, seven years later. Briefly some of these are covered in a chronological listing which is not complete, but gives some idea of the community's other developments toward a "Project on Aging" during that period.

1950

- January, 1950 -- First meeting of Committee for Older People.
- March 23, 1950 -- Mrs. Breckenridge, Director of the Project for Aged in Chicago, spoke at Council meeting and to the Committee for Older People.
- May 18, 1950 -- Dr. Wilma Donahue spoke during a session devoted to aging at the annual meeting of the Council which was open to the public.
- July, 1950 -- Third Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor. These conferences were attended regularly by many residents of the Lansing area and were felt to have a definite influence on this community's development.
- December, 1950 -- First committee in the Ingham County Medical Society appointed by Dr. Roman called the "Committee for Geriatrics and Diabetic Detection."

1951

- April 24, 1951 -- Dr. Phillip M. Brown of the Nashville State Hospital spoke on "Emotional Problems After 50" at a public mental health lecture.
- July, 1951 -- Fourth Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor.

1952

- May 12, 13, 1952 -- Governors Conference on Aging--Michigan State College.
- July, 1952 -- Fifth Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor.

1953

- 1953 -- Michigan 50 Plus started operation. This was a center for older people which was used to provide "economic opportunity." It was chartered and subsequently incorporated by the Michigan Securities Commission of the State of Michigan.

50 Plus stock was sold by the company at \$25 a share with a limit of ten shares per person. Housing for the project was provided by the city in a former veterans' housing project on Saginaw St. However, when these buildings were sold they were unable to locate new quarters. Also, the originator of the idea, Mr. John Bates, moved from the city. Without leadership or housing 50 Plus Incorporated was forced to go out of business. In addition to Mr. John Bates, other board members were: Mr. George McSorley, Mr. Tracy Laubscher, Mrs. Angela Kennedy, Mrs. Grace Leadley and Dr. Harry M. Musselman.¹

- February, 1953 -- The Sunset Program. A national movement of the Volunteers of America which began locally in February of 1953. The local program developed out of a group receiving Old Age Assistance for whom the Volunteers of America had been supplying Christmas and Thanksgiving dinner. The average attendance of the one original group of forty-five to sixty-five persons in October of 1955 has grown to two groups with an average attendance in May 1957 of sixty at each meeting. There is presently a mailing list of about one hundred eighty people. The program consists of a dinner which is served either at St. Paul's Episcopal Church or at the Methodist Church located on East Grand River. Entertainment is also provided. This program is supported through the industrial program for the Volunteers of America and run by Major Newton Haney.

¹ From interviews with Mrs. Grace Leadley, April 22, 1957 and Mrs. Angela Kennedy, April 30, 1957.

- July, 1953 -- Sixth Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor.
- November 17, 1953 -- Dr. Wilma Donahue spoke at Lansing Business and Professional Womens' Meeting.

1954

- July 2, 1954 -- Seventh Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor.
- Summer, 1954 -- A series of articles in the Lansing State Journal on the 7th Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor.
- July, 1954 -- The Rehabilitation Center at the Ingham County Hospital opened. The idea for the rehabilitation center was proposed by the Geriatrics committee of the Ingham County Medical Society with the support and cooperation of the County Board of Social Welfare and departments of Michigan State College. It is one of two such centers in the United States which is financed by public funds. About 75 per cent of the patients in the rehabilitation center are sixty years of age and over at the present time (1957).
- August, 1954 -- First meeting of the Mayors' Committee on Aging.
- Fall, 1954 -- Medical forum on aging co-sponsored by the Ingham County Medical Society, the Council, the Lansing State Journal and the Adult Education Department of Lansing.

1955

- March, 1955 -- "How You can Plan for Retirement," a forum at Michigan State University sponsored by the Lansing Congress of Industrial Organization, Industrial Union Council Community Services Committee, the National Congress of Industrial Organization Community Services Committee in cooperation with the Council, Michigan State University and the Lansing Adult Education Center.
- Spring, 1955 -- Established in the local employment office a special unit to assist in placement of older workers.

March 23, 1955 -- Congress of Industrial Organization Drop-in Center. A national representative of the Labor Participation Department of the United Community Chests and Councils of America met with the sub-committee on Retirees of the local Congress of Industrial Organization Community Services Committee on October 19, 1954 to discuss plans for the establishment of a Drop-in Center, pre-retirement and retirement counseling programs and monthly meetings of retired workers.

The local Congress of Industrial Organization committee met with the Mayors' Committee to explain the proposed plan for retired workers on October 26, 1954. After this a series of meetings were held with other community representatives and with the local Congress of Industrial Organization Community Services Committee to promote community interest in the proposed plan for the Drop-in Center. The plans for the center were implemented by the Congress of Industrial Organization Community Services Committee and it opened on March 23, 1955.¹

July, 1955 -- Eighth Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor.

October 27, 1955 -- A "get together" in Lansing for all senior citizens from twelve Michigan cities, sponsored by the Michigan Recreation Association.

Fall, 1955 -- Second medical forum on aging co-sponsored by the Ingham County Medical Society, the Council, Lansing State Journal and the Adult Education Department of Lansing.

1956

February, 1956 -- Junior League agrees to finance a Project on Aging in Lansing.

February, 21, 23 and 24, 1956 -- Friendly Visitor Training Program sponsored by the Volunteer Bureau.

May, 1956 -- The Lansing story of the Project on Aging was presented at the Adult Education Conference at Michigan State University by Mr. McCartney and Mr. Kats.

¹ Mary T. Bacon, "A Study of the C.I.O. Drop-In Center, Lansing, Michigan," unpublished paper, 1956, pp. 14-15.

- Spring, 1956 -- First appropriation to the Lansing Recreation Department of \$500 for "aging."
- Spring, 1956 -- A ten week T.V. series moderated by Dr. Aldridge on WEAR T.V.
- July, 1956 -- Ninth Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor.
- Summer, 1956 -- First course on Gerontology at Michigan State University offered by the Graduate School, Dr. Aldridge instructing.
- Fall, 1956 -- Bi-Annual Hobby Guild Sale which emphasized hobbies for the aged.
- November, 1956 -- The Sigma Kappa Sorority at Michigan State University offered a week of volunteer work to a project in "gerontology."
- December 8, 1956 -- Meeting at Michigan State University at which 150 members formed the Michigan Society of Gerontology.
- January, 1957 -- First meeting of the Project on Aging committee.

The Committee for Older People
January 1950 to March 1953

On October 6, 1949, at a meeting of the steering committee of the Council, the "Committee for the Aged" was placed on the Council agenda for 1949-1950 under the topic heading of "new programs to be pushed." The decision to include a Committee for Older People, as it was to be called, was based partially on stated preferences of the board members and partially on "previous discussion." The committee was made directly responsible to the board.

At this time the Council board was considering an over-all services survey which may explain the following reference to the Committee for Older People in a Council time schedule:

(1) the main objective of this committee will be to conduct a survey of programs and services already provided to the aged to determine what the needs presently may be; (2) probably the first emphasis will be placed on recreational services and then expanded to include the other essential services.

Miss Esther Anson was appointed the chairman of the first Committee for Older People. She was an Associate Professor of Continuing Education in Research at Michigan State College. Following are the appointed members of the first committee.

Mrs. R. J. Baldwin	-- Interested individual
Mr. R. J. Baldwin	-- Retired faculty member of Michigan State College
Mr. Peter Baneroff	-- City Recreation Department
Miss Mildred Cardwell	-- Supervisor of Public Health Nurses, Ingham County Health Department
Dr. Duane Gibson	-- Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State College
Mr. W. Scott Hamlin	-- Field Manager, Social Security Administrator
Mrs. Marjorie Karker	-- Director of the Women's Division of Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan State College
Mr. Herbert Kipke	-- Director of Recreation, Lansing City Recreation Department
Mr. Loy LaSalle	-- Director of Adult Education Department, Lansing Public Schools
Miss Lee Lucas	-- City Recreation Department
Mr. Daryl Minnis	-- Director of the Ingham County Board of Social Welfare
Dr. J. W. Sexton	-- Superintendent of Lansing Public Schools
Dr. F. C. Swartz	-- Lansing Physician and Chairman of the Geriatrics Committee of the Ingham County Medical Society.

Miss Georgine Walker -- Social Work Administrator, Michigan
Department of Social Welfare

Mr. Donald Winegard -- Assistant Director of the Council.

Mr. Richard Hicks -- Executive Director, United Community Chest.

In a letter dated February 8, 1950, Miss Anson announced the date for the first meeting of the committee, and listed some of the problems she felt might be important to consider in the initial meeting.

(1) How should we go about discovering who are the older people of our community; where do they live; what do they consider to be their particular needs. (2) What is the best method for finding out the kind of program they want? (3) What can they do for themselves in developing a sound program? Can you suggest names of older people who have unique contributions to offer in developing a strong program? What other leadership resources do you suggest? (4) What committees do you feel are needed to get a worthwhile program under way? (5) Shall we plan to develop a program in Lansing or in the county as a whole? Shall we begin with a pilot program? (6) What organizations in the county might reasonably be expected to assist financially in the program for older people? (7) Are you acquainted with the successful programs for older people which have been developed in Michigan or elsewhere?

It would seem that the first committee was oriented from the beginning toward determining the needs of the older person and the development of a "program" to meet these needs.

At the first meeting of the committee on February 10, 1950 at the YWCA, the chairman told the group about the experiences of other communities in organizing programs for the aged. At that time communities in Michigan, such as Grand Rapids, and in other parts of the country were actively involved in surveys and in establishing recreation centers.

The committee decided at the first meeting that it was "basic" to determine, "(1) who the older people are; (2) where they live, and (3) what their particular needs might be," for they agreed that "older

people" should be the ones to determine the need for a program. The "older people" were also to be asked to assume leadership roles in the actual development of programs and in the study of the local situation. Lay and professional leadership was to be provided to give guidance and direction to them. The committee decided that the starting point should be a program for the constructive use of leisure time for older people. The matter of financing was considered and possible sources of funds such as "trust funds, local clubs and organizations, churches, and so forth," were listed. A survey sub-committee was appointed by the chairman.

On February 20, 1950 Miss Anson in a report of the activities of the Committee for Older People said, "The members have held one meeting to date to discuss the needs of older people and have decided to concentrate on the task of finding out who the older people are, where they live, what their needs are, how much they can do for themselves, and how much they are willing to contribute to a program."

There were two meetings of the survey sub-committee on March 1 and March 8, 1950. In the first meeting, discussion centered around developing a "... pilot type of program which should be initiated in the recreational field." The second general area of discussion was concerned with an over-all community study of attitudes and interests. This was not felt to be practical because of the cost and also because the committee felt that, "an overall survey . . . might develop interest beyond the ability of the group to meet the need." This feeling is perhaps understandable in light of the experience in Grand Rapids,

Michigan at that time. A great deal of interest was generated in the community in a proposed program through the media of television, radio, newspapers and a public meeting, which it was felt, resulted in a feeling of disillusionment when it was learned that no program actually existed to meet the defined needs.

In this same vein, the need for leadership for the groups which might be found to be necessary was discussed. Miss Anson stated that it might be possible for ". . . this group to start a leadership training program and that Wilma Donahue had offered her services to Ingham County to assist in any way that she can in helping them develop their program."

A community resources sub-committee was appointed by the chairman whose purpose was to explore the possibility of a "pilot program." It was thought that this program might be developed by using the Senior Citizens group in the Adult Education Department as the nucleus.

In the second survey sub-committee meeting on March 8, 1950 the following report from the committee on community resources was given. The Cedar Street Recreation Club was described as giving services to older ladies through the "Homemakers Club." "A Grandmother Club" was said to be functioning as an outgrowth of the Child Study Clubs of Lansing, and the Adult Education Department had a "senior citizens club" with 37 members at that time. The Townsend Clubs were described as primarily social in nature. It was pointed out that various organizations in the Womens' Inter-Club Council had expressed an interest in developing programs for senior citizens, once the need for such groups was determined. At the conclusion of the meeting, the chairman stated that, "The basic

need seemed to be for a survey of resources to determine what clubs existed that would like to do something for older people, and what groups were already in action." It was felt that the survey of resources should be as broad as possible and the committee was broken down into smaller units to discuss further the survey and development of a schedule. Mr. LaSalle was asked to continue studying the possibility of developing a pilot program based on a limited study of the needs and interests of the older group.

Mrs. Breckenridge, Director of the Project for Aged of Chicago, Illinois had been asked to speak at the March 23rd meeting of the Council. It was arranged that before the evening meeting Mrs. Breckenridge could meet with the committee and discuss with them some of the questions they had about the establishing of a community program for the aged. Thus the March 10th meeting of the committee was devoted primarily to a discussion of nineteen key questions the members wanted to discuss with Mrs. Breckenridge.

Also the committee had been asked to assume the responsibility for planning one of the institute sessions which was to be devoted to aging on May 18, 1950 at the annual meeting of the Council. Several names were mentioned for consideration as the main speaker for the institute. Among them Dr. Wilma Donahue and Mrs. Grace Leadley.

The next meeting of the committee was on March 23, 1950, when Mrs. Breckenridge was the guest consultant.¹ After Mrs. Breckenridge

¹ See Appendix V.

had finished her talk there was little time left for the members to ask the questions they had devised.

There is no record of other meetings of this committee. However, through the reports of committee that were given to the Executive Committee and through correspondence, one can probably infer part of what happened. On May 8, 1950 the following report was made to the executive committee.

Dr. Duane Gibson, Michigan State College, in charge of this survey, is out of town and Mr. Brookover is now in charge. It was reported that Miss Anson, chairman of the committee, has been visiting several conservation camps and has found a camp south-east of Jackson that will take older people as well as the children of older people. It is hoped that a group of older adults will be able to form a camp group and plan to attend this summer.

Apparently Mr. Brookover worked on the survey with the help of the sub-committee and prepared a detailed report during the Spring quarter.

On May 18, 1950 at the annual meeting of the council in an afternoon session devoted to the aging, Dr. Wilma Donahue spoke on "A Community's Older Persons." Miss Anson was the planning chairman for this section. The day-long program was open to the public.

On November 16, 1950 in a report to the executive committee, Miss Anson reported,

. . . last year we were concerned with the needs of older people in the Greater Lansing Area, and what resources might meet those needs. A student at Michigan State College worked on a survey with the help of the [research] sub-committee. It was hoped that he would go ahead this year on his doctorate, but he took a position elsewhere to work with older people. Perhaps another competent student will continue with this survey. As to resources available, the report is ready for mailing, but it is necessary to check over the organizations to which it will be mailed.

During the Council year 1950-1951 the committee gained three new members.

Mr. Paretz Katz — Executive Secretary of the Council.

Mr. Donald Boyd, Jr. — Graduate student in Institute of Counseling, Testing and Guidance at Michigan State College.

Mrs. Asse Sternfeldt — Graduate student in Social Service at Michigan State College.

From an annual report of the committee dated June, 1951, submitted by Miss Anson the following is learned.

The research sub-committee which consisted of Mrs. Karker, Mr. Kipke, Mr. LaSalle, Dr. Sexton, Mr. Boyd and Miss Anson, was headed by Dr. Gibson. The first work of this committee was to draw up a survey instrument to be used to discover the needs and interests of elderly people in Greater Lansing. Mr. Donald Boyd, Jr. worked with the committee. Copies of the schedule were prepared by the Council. Using this schedule, Mr. Boyd interviewed personally a representative sampling of older persons in the fourth ward of the city of Lansing.¹

In order to determine what resources were available and what interest existed in the social, educational and recreational needs of the older people, the research sub-committee developed a questionnaire to be sent to any organization and agencies of Ingham County. Mrs. Sternfeldt with the help of Mr. Katz and Miss Anson refined the questionnaire. The questionnaire was mailed to nearly 600 agencies, organizations and

¹ See Appendix VI.

institutions in Ingham County. The Continuing Education Service of Michigan State College prepared the copies of the questionnaire and paid for the cost of mailing. The letters were sent out by the local chapter of the College Women's Volunteer Services.¹

From the first study it was concluded,

It is obvious from the study that the needs and interests of these older people are ones which could be met constructively by individuals, agencies and organizations, and institutions interested in the social, educational and recreational needs of these people.

In the survey of the resources, it was found that interest was expressed by a large number of the organizations which returned the questionnaire in starting programs though few programs existed for the aged alone. The committee reported that,

The organizations which showed an interest in offering physical facilities, leadership and financial support have almost without exception also listed the names of members interested in helping to develop such programs. These people would form the initial body for planning programs for older people.

In a letter dated July 10, 1951, Miss Anson wrote the following to Mr. Peretz Katz:

The report of the Committee on Older Persons of the Ingham County Council of Social Welfare has been completed. . . . This report completes the work which our committee set out to do. I believe that on the basis of our findings really sound projects for older persons in Ingham County can be developed.

The next meeting of the Committee for Older People was the next fall on November 13, 1951 with Mr. Manfred Lilliefors as the acting chairman. Mr. Lilliefors had recently moved to Lansing to accept a

¹ See Appendix VII.

position with the State Department of Social Welfare in the Children's Division. He had previously directed studies concerning recreation and activities for older people for the Ohio Citizens Council. This was a joint meeting of the Committee on Older Persons, and representatives of the Governor's Commission to review the present status of work in this field and give impetus to the local Council committee.

Mrs. Belen, a local representative of the Governor's Commission, reported that the Governor's Commission was set up to "find out the facts" and that an educational program would probably result from their study. The commission was also interested in seeing local committees set up throughout the state to give a "grass roots" action behind the commission. It was "generally agreed" that the Council committee should serve as the local committee of the Governor's Commission to avoid any duplication of effort.

One of the problems which was of continued concern to the committee was the need for leadership training. One solution that was recommended was the use of people from the Senior Citizen group of the Adult Education Department. The question of how to utilize the interest expressed and the facilities offered during the resources survey was discussed.

The main concern of the group, however, appeared to be the need for a strong chairman to head the committee. Mr. Lilliefors, who had tentatively accepted the chairmanship of the committee, was now acting as secretary of the Governor's Commission, and felt he could not continue on as chairman.

In December of 1951, Mr. Fred Freeman was announced as the new chairman of the Committee for Older People. Following is a synopsis of his past experience: he had been executive secretary of the State of Michigan YMCA for twenty-five years; after retiring from that work, he became the public relations director for Hillsdale College for four years. The past two and one-half years he had been director of men's work at the Michigan Baptist Convention and was then still employed in that position.

The first meeting at which Mr. Freeman presided was on January 9, 1952. Present at that meeting were---

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Dr. F. C. Swartz | -- Local physician and chairman of the Geriatrics Committee of the Ingham County Medical Society. |
| Mr. M. Lilliefors | -- Children's Division, State Department of Social Welfare. |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Balen | - Member of Governor's Commission. |
| Mr. R. J. Baldwin | -- Retired faculty member of Michigan State College |
| Mrs. R. J. Baldwin | -- Interested individual. |
| Miss Esther Anson | -- Continuing Education at Michigan State College. |
| Mr. John Anas | -- Community Services Council. |
| Mr. Sheldon | -- Business manager of the Young Mens Christian Association. |
| Mr. Loy LaSalle | -- Director of Adult Education Department, Lansing Public School System. |
| Mr. Perets Kats | -- Executive secretary, Council of Social Welfare. |

This meeting was devoted to an exchange of ideas and viewpoints as to how to answer the question, "what shall the committee do next?" The ideas varied from emphasis on the need for social and emotional outlets for older people, stressing the need for recruitment and training of group leaders and direct service by the committee through a "pilot project" to emphasis of the concept that older people should be included in all activities rather than being isolated in separate groups.

No action was taken except to ask that the following reports be prepared for the next meeting from:

Miss Esther Anson -- "Following through on what has been done."

Dr. F. C. Swartz -- "The medical aspects of rehabilitation."

Mr. Loy LaSalle -- "Present community resources for the aged."

On January 23, 1952, the next meeting of the committee was held and the reports were given.

Mr. LaSalle reported on the group in the Adult Education program which had grown from forty to sixty members. It was felt that this group was ". . . not interested in philosophy as much as activity and personal needs." Meeting often and regularly was emphasized by Mr. LaSalle, who offered the services and facilities of the Adult Education Department in terms of a place to meet and funds for leadership to "get us started."

Dr. Swartz reported on the rehabilitation program which was then being developed by the geriatrics committee of the medical society. He discussed "preventive geriatrics" and stressed the need for an educational program.

The possibility of approaching the Young Mens Christian Association to sponsor an "old guard" group was considered by the committee.

The next meeting was on February 13, 1952. It was recommended that a report from the Townsend Club would be helpful, and Dr. Swarts suggested that some counseling service for older people about to retire might be developed. Along this same line, Mr. Sheldon was requested to contact various agencies to learn more about the existing social services.

At this meeting Mr. LaSalle presented his outline of steps to be taken in setting up a "pilot group" of older people. He stated that financial conditions could be secondary as leadership and facilities could be provided at the Technical High School. He felt that while the pilot group might be housed in the Adult Education Department it should ". . . definitely be sponsored by the Council committee."

At that time, then, the three main projects being considered by the committee were: (1) a pilot group of older persons; (2) an "old guard" group of men at the Young Mens Christian Association, and (3) a counseling program for elder people.

Before going ahead it was agreed that the chairman should report to the Council board.

Following is part of a statement of the "functions and objectives of this committee" which Mr. Freeman gave on March 5, 1952 to the Council Board of Directors.

The committee is a volunteer group without a budget and without an executive; therefore its program would have to be thus limited.

He reviewed the three projects which were being considered by the group but said that,

. . . we are not yet ready to present the outline of the plan because it is going to require consideration and investigation and it may involve certain points such as a possible executive and a central office and a number of other details.

. . .

The Board of Directors gave approval to sponsoring an experimental group of older persons in connection with the Adult Education Department.

The next meeting of the Committee for Older People was on March 6, 1952, at which time Mr. Sheldon gave his report concerning the work of various agencies with older people.¹ A report was given by Mrs. Spaulding of the Family Service Agency in which she said that forty-two out of one thousand persons receiving service at the agency could be identified as older people and that they usually were part of "family problems." Mr. George Woodson, state representative of the Townsend Clubs in Michigan, stated that at that time there were four clubs in Lansing with an average of twenty-five to seventy-five members in attendance at each meeting. "He said that he didn't feel that the Townsend Club program duplicated or interfered to any extent with the Older Persons Committee."

On March 20, 1952, the next meeting of the committee, a letter was read from Mr. LaSalle suggesting a delay in establishing a group on the basis that the Senior Citizens group of the Adult Education Department was putting on a drive to arouse interest among older people in this area with the view to a formation of a group or groups.

¹ See Appendix VIII.

Mr. Freeman reported on the idea of an "old guard" at the Young Mens Christian Association and stated that he had not been able to make "his contacts."

Mrs. Bartlett, a student at Michigan State College, reported briefly to the group on her study of the recreational interests of persons receiving Old-Age Assistance. She pointed out her surprise at finding out that, "older people aren't interested in groups." The committee suggested that perhaps older people had to be helped to use groups.

Dr. Swartz stated that he felt there was a need to work out a "philosophy for a program on aging and that an educational program should start with young people."

The committee met again on April 10, 1952. At this time Mr. Freeman reported that the Young Mens Christian Association wasn't "particularly interested in an "old guard group" because they were opposed to bringing back the "old checker-board type get-together."

Mrs. Balen reported on the activities of the Governor's Commission "that Lansing was ahead of most other communities in community organizations for aging."

A report was given by Dr. Swartz and Dr. Reynolds on the rehabilitation program, and the next meeting of the Committee for Older People on April 29, 1952 was spent in a trip to the Ingham County Hospital.

The next committee meeting was postponed until after the Governor's Conference on Aging which was held at Michigan State College May 12-13, 1952. Mr. Katz attended this meeting as a member of the economics section of the conference.

The last meeting of the Spring was on June 12, 1952. This was devoted largely to further discussion and reports of existing agencies and possible activities of the committee. Such things as a proposed group for older people at Mayflower Congregational Church, the need for definite programming in the field of recreation through the City Recreation and Adult Education Departments were discussed. The possibility that the committee might serve as a clearing house for information and of the committee sponsoring a general Council dinner were proposed.

The discussion was summed up by the statement of one of the members that, ". . . the committee served to encourage and cooperate with anything in the community for the interest of older persons."

The first meeting in the fall was on September 23, 1952. At this meeting for the first time, "It was recognized that one of the main functions of the committee might be that of co-ordinating groups in view of the many aspects of the problem and the different kinds of programs that were springing up in the community."

One such project, the Fifty-Plus group, was outlined for the group by Mrs. Angela Kennedy.

The next meeting of the Committee for Older People, on October 9, 1952 included a report by Mr. Harold Good, the director of salaried personnel at Oldsmobile. He stated that at the present time pre-retirement counseling at Oldsmobile consisted of interviews with salary and hourly employees a year before retirement. He stated that the experience so far indicated that those who retired voluntarily are prepared for the move, but compulsory retirement usually finds the employee blocked in his thinking and not ready to take this step.

In a letter sent out prior to the March 26, 1953 meeting,
Mr. Freeman wrote,

The future action of this committee depends on your decision. Come prepared to discuss the following questions: What are the objectives of the older persons' committee? Are the objectives being achieved? If so, what should be our future action? If not, how should we go about achieving these objectives? . . . Please give considerable thought to the role of this committee between now and the time of the meeting. We must either devise a definite plan for the further committee. . . . or ask that the committee be dissolved.

At the meeting then, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the function of the committee was "indirect" and that the committee could act as a clearing house for the various interests that develop. It was felt that the committee itself represented several interests and it served as a source of interesting others in the "problem of older persons." The things which the committee felt it had accomplished were: (1) a study of some of the services which then existed for older people, and (2) the committee had supported activities requiring public support such as the Ingham County Rehabilitation Center.

There were no further meetings of this committee. However, in the 1952-1953 annual report of the Council Mr. Freeman reported:

As a committee we have been somewhat frustrated in our thinking as to what our objective and real task is. We are a volunteer group without executive help and there are so many interesting angles to the situation that we haven't been quite sure what to gear in . . . Perhaps our job as a committee is to set ourselves up as a group searching the horizon to see what is going on.

Older Persons Evaluating Committee
January 1954 to March 1954

On January 6, 1954 a sub-committee of the board was appointed called "The Older People's Evaluating Committee." Mr. Manfred Lilliefors was the chairman of this committee.

Dr. E. A. Cheney, Dr. David Kahn, Mrs. Walter Schaefer, all members of the Council Board, and Mr. Katz formed the rest of the committee. Mrs. John Seaman was an ex-officio member.

The purpose of this committee was to evaluate the Council's role in the field of older persons' problems and to make recommendations to the Council Board of Directors for future action.

At the first meeting of the committee on January 20, 1954, it was agreed that while there were many developments in the community such as the 50 Plus group and the Ingham County Rehabilitation Center, there was a "big need for coordinating the efforts in meeting some of the other matters such as preparing for retirement, a home for elder men, etc."

The committee generally agreed that in order to develop a community approach to the problem, they would need further help.

Along these lines the group recommended that a general Council meeting be held on the subject of older persons co-sponsored by all three divisions of the Council hopefully in March of 1954. The purpose of the inter-divisional meeting would be to develop further interest and provide an opportunity for the total membership to express themselves as to the needs and areas of concern.

Before this meeting was held, however, the committee recommended that several smaller meetings be held with representatives of such groups as the ministry, labor and industry, in an attempt to develop "top leadership in this movement." It was felt that the best plan would be to invite the representatives of each group to an informal evening at someone's home. Mrs. Schaefer and Mrs. Seaman were to make the arrangements.

At the next meeting of the committee on February 12, 1954, Mr. Lilliofers reported that he had received the "go ahead" from the Council Board of Directors for their plan for several small meetings and an "over all" meeting in March.

He stated that the purpose of the meetings was to be threefold: (1) obtain people's thinking on older persons' problems; (2) develop interest in these problems, and (3) discover potential leadership for the future operating committee.

These meetings were to be the first of a three step plan. The second step would then be a meeting of representatives from the various small group meetings who had shown a real interest in the area of older persons' problems. This group would have the responsibility for planning and developing the over-all Council meeting which was to be open to the public. From stimulating general interest in this way it was hoped to

establish a strong committee with "top leadership" which could carry out any recommendations that might develop. This was to be the last meeting of the Older Persons' Evaluating Committee.

Department of Community Services' Committee for
Aging at Michigan State College
January 1954 to March 1954

Dr. Claude Bosworth, head of the Community Organization Division, of the Department of Community Services of the Continuing Education Services at Michigan State College, had given a good deal of thought to the subject of the aged and aging. He, Mr. Russell Kleiss and Mr. Stoyan Kenton, also of Continuing Education Services, discussed the subject informally and decided to ask other interested persons in the community to an informal luncheon meeting to see if they could try to ". . . pull together various interests they sensed existed in the community." Dr. Bosworth felt it would be important to get "official" support for any program. The first meeting was held at the Continuing Education Center to which the Mayor of Lansing, Ralph Crego, was invited. Present at the luncheon meeting held on January 27, 1954, were:

Mayor Ralph Crego	-- Mayor of Lansing
Mr. John Bates	-- Fifty-Plus Group of Lansing
Dr. Claude Bosworth	-- Continuing Education Services of Michigan State College
Mrs. Elsie Chamberlin	-- Business and Professional Women's Club
Dr. F. Mansel Dunn	-- Lansing physician
Mr. Thomas Fagen	-- Motor Wheel Corporation

Dr. Howard Fink	-- Psychology Department at Michigan State College. Psychologist at the Ingham County Rehabilitation Center
Mr. Harold Good	-- Oldsmobile Division of the General Motors Corporation
Mr. Jack Holt	-- Congress of Industrial Organization
Mr. Russell Kleiss	-- Continuing Education Services
Mr. Loy LaSalle	-- Adult Education Department of the Lansing Public School System
Mr. Tracy Laubscher	-- Fifty-Plus Group
Mrs. Grace Leadley	-- Fifty-Plus Group
Dr. William Mann	-- Basic College, Michigan State College
Mr. Edward Ryan	-- Michigan Federation of Labor
Mr. Charles Tiernan	-- Reo Motors Incorporated
Mr. Gerald Byrne	-- Reo Motors Incorporated

The meeting was very informal and the group broke up into "buzz sessions" to discuss their ideas on the subject.

Mr. Gerald Byrne offered to make arrangements for the next meeting which was held on February 12, 1954 in the Reo cafeteria. Present at this meeting in addition to those at the previously held meeting were:

Mrs. Virginia Baird	-- Business and Professional Women's Club
Mrs. John Dudley	-- Junior League
Miss Teresa Farrell	-- Associate Director of the Michigan Welfare League
Mr. John Gambrotto	-- State Department of Social Welfare
Mr. F. A. McCartney	-- United Health and Welfare Fund
Dr. Harry Musselman	-- Professor Emeritus, Retirees' Club, Michigan State College
Mr. A. W. Zimmer	-- Reo Motors Incorporated

This meeting of the Continuing Education Services Committee and the last meeting of the Council Evaluating Committee for Older Persons were held on the same day. Thus the Council Committee became aware of the college committee for some of the members of the Council Committee were asked to the meeting at the Rex Motors cafeteria.

Mr. Katz contacted Dr. Bosworth and together they met with Mr. Lilliefors at his office. They recommended a joint meeting of the two committees and as a result a meeting of the two committees was held in Mayor Crego's office. Present at this meeting on February 24, 1954 were:

Major Newton Hancy	-- Volunteers of America
Mr. Peretz Katz	-- Ingham County Council of Social Welfare
Dr. David Kahn	-- Older People's Evaluating Committee
Mr. Joseph Lavey	-- Older People's Evaluating Committee
Mr. Lilliefors	-- Older People's Evaluating Committee
Mr. S. B. Marton	-- Michigan State College
Mr. John Murray	-- Interested individual
Dr. F. C. Swartz	-- Chairman Committee on Geriatrics of Ingham County Medical Association

The following people who had been to the two previous meetings were present: Mrs. Virginia Baird, Mrs. John Dudley, Mrs. Teresa Farrell, Mr. John Gambrotto, Dr. Harry Musselman, Mr. A. W. Zimmer, Mr. John Bates, Dr. Claude Bosworth, Mayor Ralph Crego, Dr. Howard Fink, Mr. Harold Good, Mr. Jack Holt, Mr. Russell Kleiss, Mrs. Grace Leadley, Dr. William Mann and Mr. Edward Ryan.

The two groups discussed the fact that they were mutually interested in the aging in the Lansing community, and decided to coordinate their efforts to avoid possible duplication. It was suggested to Mayor Crego that the "problems of aging" were a responsibility of the whole community and that a committee should be appointed which would serve as a "clearing house and coordinator of community programs." Mayor Crego appointed an interim committee, of which Mr. Katz was asked to be secretary and Mr. Lilliefors and Dr. Bosworth were also asked to serve. "Thus a kind of 'marriage' of the two groups took place which was agreeable to both committees."¹

Mr. Lilliefors reported the preceding sequence of events to the Council Board on March 18, 1954, and recommended that as long as the "Mayor's Committee on Aging was active, the Council committee could be disbanded."

The Mayors' Committee on Aging
August 1954 --

Mr. Katz, Dr. Bosworth and Mayor Crego chose the members of the Mayors' Committee on Aging. They were as follows:

Mrs. Virginia Baird	-- Business and Professional Women
Dr. Claude A. Bosworth	-- Continuing Education Service, Michigan State College

¹ The information concerning this committee was obtained from interviews with (1) Mr. Pareta Katz, November 9, 1956; (2) Mr. Manfred Lilliefors, March 27, 1957, and from files of the Community Service Department of Continuing Education Service, Michigan State College.

Dr. Frederick C. Swartz	-- Chairman of the Geriatrics Committee of the Ingham County Medical Society
Mr. Thomas J. Fagen	-- Motor Wheel Corporation
Dr. Howard Fink	-- Psychology Department, Michigan State College and Psychologist at the Ingham County Rehabilitation Center
Mr. Harold C. Good	-- Oldsmobile Division of General Motors Corporation
Mr. Jack Holt	-- Congress of Industrial Organization
Mr. Loy LaSalle	-- Adult Education Center, Technical High School
Mrs. Grace Leadley	-- Fifty-Plus of Lansing
Mr. F. A. McCartney	-- United Health and Welfare
Mr. Edward R. Ryan	-- Michigan Federation of Labor
Mr. A. W. Zimmer	-- Reo Motors Incorporated
Rev. George R. Selway	-- St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Mr. Fred Wohler Jr.	-- Lansing Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Manfred Lilliefors	-- State Department of Social Welfare
Mrs. Richard Lyman	-- Junior League
Mr. Roscoe Walters	-- State Employment Security Commission
Mr. Peretz Katz	-- Ingham County Council of Social Welfare
Mr. H. Lee Bancroft	-- Superintendent, Lansing City Park Department

The first official meeting of the Mayors' interim committee was held in the Lansing City Hall Council Chambers on August 11, 1954. The purpose of this committee was to "determine ways and means for defining, coordinating and meeting the needs of the senior citizens of the community."

Mayor Crego was the acting chairman. Mr. John Steel and Mr. Frank France of the hospital survey team spoke on the experience of other communities and their success with special centers, clubs, councils of senior citizens, and central referral service.

Mr. McCartney emphasized the need to inform the community of the intensity of the problem which was further refined to include two educational programs, one for the general community and the other for pre-retirement. It was decided that the committee should be set up on a permanent rather than an interim basis and those present were asked to present additional names for membership on the committee.

The next meeting was on October 26, 1954 when the following new members were present:

Mr. Warren Atkins	-- Labor Representative, American Federation of Labor
Mr. Rollo Thomas	-- Congress of Industrial Organization
Mr. Leslie Flowers	-- State Department of Social Welfare
Mr. Russell Daubert	-- Assistant Professor, Michigan State College
Miss Ethel Mull	-- Director of Visiting Nurses
Mrs. Joseph Atwood	-- North School Coordinating Council
Miss Helen Poindexter	-- County Department of Social Welfare
Miss Bessie Shaw	-- Bureau of Social Aid
Mr. W. Scott Hamlin	-- Social Security Administration
Dr. Gordon Aldridge	-- School of Social Work, Michigan State College
Mr. Charles M. Tiernan	-- Reo Motors Incorporated
Mr. Oscar Wade	-- Labor Staff, United Community Chest of Ingham County

Reports were given by Dr. Swartz on the International Conference on Aging in London; by Dr. Aldridge and Dr. Fink on the Seventh Annual Conference on Aging at Ann Arbor, and by Mr. Lilliafors on the Governor's Commission on Aging. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Wade, representatives of the local Congress of Industrial Organization community services council, reported on the proposed ". . . project for retired workers in the community." They requested a meeting with the committee which was to be arranged.

There was a good deal of discussion about the role of the Mayor's Committee and its area of operation. As a result a motion was made and carried that a small committee be appointed to prepare a "statement of purpose, function and responsibility and to suggest possible next steps to be prepared for the next meeting."

The next meeting was held in the Red Feather building on December 17, 1954 with the sub-committee of the Congress of Industrial Organization to discuss their proposed plan for retired workers. Mr. Jack Pierce, Mr. Charles Bowers, Mr. March Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Culpepper, Mr. Rollo Thomas and Mr. Oscar Wade were the Congress of Industrial Organization representatives. The program was explained by Mr. Pierce. Approval of the Congress of Industrial Organization plan was officially voted on and a sub-committee was to be appointed to work with the Congress of Industrial Organization group.

Mayor Crego raised the question of a permanent chairman for the committee and requested that Mr. McCartney, then first vice-chairman of the Council, accept the position. It was the "consensus" of the

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group that Mr. McCartney be appointed chairman, and he accepted the position effective January 1, 1955.

Actually Mr. McCartney had been approached two or more times by the Mayor to accept the chairmanship of the committee, but previous commitments as director of the United Community Fund made it impossible for him to accept the position until January of 1955.¹

Although there was not another meeting until March of 1955, a good deal was accomplished prior to the meeting. Mr. McCartney asked Mr. Katz, Dr. Swartz and Mr. Lilliefors to work on an outline for the community. This group had several meetings and developed an outline which was the composite of the four different plans.

During this same period growing community interest was indicated for Dr. Aldridge and Dr. Swartz were asked to give several talks on the subject of the aged and aging, although not specifically as members of the Mayor's Committee.

On March 31, 1955 the "master plan" was presented to the members for their consideration.² There was a good deal of discussion of the plan and the means of financing the program. "Mr. McCartney stated that he felt that it was ultimately a matter of Community Chest financing. He felt it would take approximately \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year to support such a program and hoped for interim financing from other sources."³

¹ Interview with Mr. Katz, November 9, 1956.

² See Appendix IX.

³ As Mr. McCartney said in an interview on April 25, 1957, "I realized from past experience that unless you have professional staff and financing, volunteer efforts are going to go by the wayside."

The committee voted approval of the plan as a "springboard for action" and authorized the chairman to carry through on this plan.

Also in this meeting, it was agreed that the jurisdiction of the committee on aging be extended to cover the "Greater Lansing Area" rather than be limited to Lansing and East Lansing. The name of the committee was changed to the Mayors' Committee on Aging to include the mayors of both Lansing and East Lansing. It was urged that additional members be appointed to enlarge the committee as plans progressed.

Between this meeting and the next meeting on July 27, 1955, an application was made to the Community Chest for funds primarily to obtain staff service and the committee was invited to appear before the Junior League in regard to financial support for the program.

In January of 1954 the "new project-finding committee" of the Junior League was organized. One of the first steps taken by the committee was to meet with Mr. Katz and Mr. Hicks and with board members of the League to see what important projects in the community needed a sponsor.

An original list of twelve projects including "geriatrics" was drawn up for consideration. The members of the project board went to meetings, investigated resources and gradually eliminated one project after another for various reasons.

In January of 1955 at a regional conference, Mrs. Loomis, project committee chairman, talked with the League's national consultant on welfare services, Mrs. Robbie Hunt Burton, who encouraged the group to work in the area of geriatrics but was very definite about the fact that

any committee on aging sponsored by the League should be under the auspices of a community council. This was also learned by Mrs. Sarvis when she spoke to Mrs. Burton in New York somewhat earlier. Mrs. Sarvis was the advisor to the project committee as a sustaining member.

On April 11, 1955 Mr. McCartney sent the League a letter asking for support for the committee's program.¹ As Mrs. Loomis said, "The Mayors' Committee indicated a definite community interest in an overall planning and coordinating movement, as opposed to the establishment of a single service for the aged."²

About a year and a half earlier, at the July 27, 1955 meeting of the Mayors' Committee, Mrs. Sarvis was appointed vice-chairman of the committee by Mr. McCartney, then Community Services Council chairman. He reported to the committee on the application to the Community Chest for funds which had been denied, "because of the many requests being received by the Community Chest at this time, the anticipated high campaign goal and the need for a more defined program on the part of the Mayors' Committee." The chairman also stated that he had been asked to appear before the Junior League in October to tell them of the committee and perhaps gain support for the program. Mr. Lilliefors made a motion to authorize the chairman to appoint a finance committee for the purpose of obtaining funds to implement the work of the committee which was carried and other financing possibilities were discussed.

¹ See Appendix X.

² Interview with Mrs. George Loomis, April 24, 1957.

Primarily the committee seemed concerned about employing a staff person. It was pointed out that at the recent Ann Arbor conference on aging, as well as from experience in other communities, staff service is best developed through the local council of social agencies. This was confirmed in a report given by Mrs. Virginia Baird of the Ann Arbor conference held in June of 1955. She emphasized that it was recommended that local committee organizations on aging should be a regular part of a community services council. Reports were also given by Major Nancy of the Sunset Program of the Volunteers of America, by Mr. Oscar Wade on the Congress of Industrial Organization Drop-in Center, and by Dr. Swartz on the research seminar at the Ann Arbor conference. He stated that he did not agree altogether with some points which were brought out and said, "There are no such things as problems on aging, but problems of living and problems of people."

A letter was to be sent to Mr. Paul A. Martin, publisher of the Lansing State Journal, to thank him for the "excellent cooperation and coverage of the Ann Arbor conference."

The next meeting was on August 23, 1955 with Mr. McCartney, Mrs. Sarvis and Mr. Katz present. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce Mrs. Sarvis into the planning of the committee and to discuss future plans. The main emphasis was around financing of the local program.

It was agreed that the major task at this point is one of planning and coordinating, and therefore rightfully fits into the central services of the Council. The aim of the committee is to obtain funds for a demonstration project involving additional staff to learn of the needs of the community and to

develop resources to meet these needs. It was felt that approximately \$20,000 would be needed over a three year period to accomplish this task.¹

The next consideration was a finance committee and a tentative schedule was set up:

- September 1 -- Obtain finance committee chairman.
- September 15 -- Appointment of finance committee and first meeting of this committee.
- October 1 -- Mayors' Committee meeting to review plans.
- October 18 -- Presentation of plans for the proposed demonstration project on senior citizens of Lansing, Michigan to the Junior League for possible financial help.

Apparently it was not possible to follow the schedule exactly, for the next meeting of the committee was not held until October 26th, after the presentation had been made to the Junior League.

The main consideration in this meeting was a discussion of the presentation to the League which was made at a mock conference sponsored by the Lansing group for all of the Junior League groups in this area. Dr. Swartz presented the report on the need for services for aging in Lansing.² Mr. Stahl Butler presented the case for the Better Hearing Society which had been presented for consideration to the League in the summer of 1955.³

¹ See Appendix XI.

² See Appendix XII.

³ Interview with Mrs. George Loomis, April 24, 1957.

The Mayors' Committee was concerned about how the presentation could be effectively followed up. Mr. McCartney urged members to follow up with personal contacts wherever possible. Mr. Lilliefors moved that the proposed plan of the Junior League be endorsed by the committee "and followed up." As a result of this motion an article entitled "Efforts to Assist Seniors Lauded" appeared in the October 27, 1955 issue of the Lansing State Journal. It read in part as follows:

The Mayors' Committee on Aging on Wednesday commended the national and local Junior League for its interest in problems of aging and endorsed the committee chairman's invitation to the League to underwrite the local program. Mr. McCartney, the Mayors' Committee chairman, and Dr. F. C. Swarts, on October 18 invited the League to implement a local demonstration program for the aging by underwriting a professional person and a clerical assistant in the Red Feather offices here.

Also a meeting in the near future was suggested, at which time Mrs. Molly K. Guiney from Detroit might speak on the Detroit program for senior citizens, and one of the committee was asked to learn from the Junior League if this might help them in making a decision.

Also discussed at this meeting was the consideration the City Recreation Department was giving to the use of the "Old Vets' Memorial Building" for elder people, as well as young if the city council approved maintenance of the building until May 1, 1955. Thus, as directed, Mr. Katz sent a letter dated December 5, 1955 to the Lansing City Council, which read in part:

. . . the city council be urged to reconsider selling the old veterans' memorial building at this time in lieu of valuable use of this property by the city recreation department in providing a center for our senior citizens. . . . A special

committee should be appointed to study the matter further and report back to the group. Such a committee would be available to assist you in whatever way possible to bring about a sound planned program.

At the January 12th meeting, it was reported that the council had decided to have the building razed. Mayor Crego stated that the building was in poor shape and mentioned that the Prudden Auditorium might be used. He suggested that a sub-committee might meet with the Council Building and Properties Committee. It was decided that this would be done.

On November 2, 1955 at the Council Board of Directors meeting, the president, Mr. McCartney, gave a report of the Mayors' Committee on Aging to the Council.

There were arrangements made for Mrs. Guiney to speak at a committee meeting on December 1, 1955. Twenty-two people were present, including seven guest members of the Lansing Junior League. Unfortunately, due to bad weather, Mrs. Guiney missed her train. Mrs. Lyman related some of the comments Mrs. Guiney made over the phone. She stressed the need for full or part time staff, as complete representation as possible on the over-all policy-making committee, and extensive use of volunteers in all aspects of the program. Questions were directed to the committee by the Junior League representatives.

On December 5, 1955 in the Council Executive Meeting, there was discussion of the Mayors' Committee on Aging and its proposed project to the Junior League, which implied the addition of a staff person of the council. The matter was referred to the Council Development Committee for careful consideration.

On January 4, 1956, Mrs. Sarvis, vice-chairman of the Mayors' Committee, discussed the Junior League's proposal with the Council Board.

After a brief question and answer period, the following motion was presented to the group by Mr. Lilliefors, supported by Mrs. Seaman and carried.

The Community Services Council has long been interested in developing a project for the senior citizens of the Lansing area. It welcomes the interest of the Junior League in this work. Assuming satisfactory arrangements can be made between the Junior League, the Mayors' Committee and the council, it will be pleased to accept a staff worker initially employed with Junior League funds as a member of its staff, and will work toward sound development and future financing of the program.¹

Another meeting was arranged at which Mrs. Guiney was to speak on January 12, 1956. The Mayors' Committee invited all members of the Junior League and the Council to attend. Thirty-one people were present at this meeting, ten of them Junior League members.

At this meeting a request was received from the Ingham County Division of Approved Nursing Homes for a representative from the committee to a newly formed advisory council. "The group felt this was an excellent step forward and the committee should provide such a service."

It was also reported that the Council Board of Directors approved the proposal of the Mayors' Committee to the Junior League.

Mrs. Molly Guiney in her speech emphasized that in citizens' movements, there is a need for an over-all approach and that penance,

¹ See Appendix XIII.

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The group felt this was an excellent

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All Board of Directors approved

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which are mere stop-gaps, are to be avoided.¹

Late in 1955, support of the Better Hearing Society was taken over by the Community Chest. In February of 1956 the Junior League voted to support the proposed project on aging with a total of \$21,000; \$10,000 the first year, \$7,000 the second and \$4,000 the third. The money was allocated this way partly to insure financial support of the project when League support is withdrawn in three years. Part of the appeal of this project to the Junior League is in the possibilities that it presents for research, which is of special interest to this group.²

The next official document in the Mayors' Committee file is a letter from Mrs. George Loomis, chairman of the Junior League project-finding committee to Mr. McCartney, dated February 17, 1956 stating that the Junior League had decided to sponsor the project.³

Three Junior League members were guests at the next meeting of the Mayors' Committee on March 5, 1956, when Mr. McCartney read the letter from the Junior League, announcing its acceptance of the demonstration project and requesting a joint committee of the League, the Mayors' Committee and the Community Services Council, to begin working out details.

¹ The committee members seemed very pleased by Mrs. Guiney's talk and felt that she did a great deal toward "selling" the program. As Dr. Aldridge said in an interview on April 29, 1957, "First of all, Molly Guiney 'sold' herself, for she is a very dynamic person; secondly, she sold the idea that there is a need; and third, she sold the idea that something can be done about meeting the need."

² Interview with Mrs. George Loomis, April 24, 1957.

³ See Appendix XIV.

It was felt that the Mayors' Committee had fulfilled its purpose in helping to bring about the project, and that further planning should be taken over by a Community Services Council advisory committee of about 25-30 persons from the three interested groups.

It was recommended that the Mayors' Committee send a letter to the Community Services Council from Mayor Crego and Mayor Strother, requesting the Council to name an advisory committee for this purpose, and indicating that the Mayors' Committee would continue on a "stand-by" basis. Also the committee sent a letter to the League congratulating them on their decision.

A joint announcement was issued from the Mayors' Committee which appeared in the Lansing State Journal of March 6, 1956.

OFFER GIFT TO RETIREES

JUNIOR LEAGUES MARK \$21,000 TO START PLAN FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Lansing will have a coordinated program for the aging within a year. The Junior League of Lansing has volunteered \$21,000 towards supporting a demonstration project for senior citizens during the next three years. Announcement was made in a joint meeting of the Lansing-East Lansing Mayors' Committee on Aging and representatives of the Junior League in the Red Feather building on Monday night. The Junior League in a letter to the Mayors' Committee has agreed to advance the Community Services Council \$10,000 for the first year of such a program, \$7,000 for the second year, and \$4,000 for the third year. The League conditioned its partial support for the second and third years upon adequate additional funds for the continuing of the project from other sources. The funds for the first year will provide for a Community Services Council staff member to coordinate an aging program. The Mayors' Committee Monday night voted to ask the Community Services Council to set up on a permanent basis an advisory committee for the program within its organization.

On March 7, 1956 at a Council Board meeting, there was a report that the Junior League had decided to sponsor the project. "The Mayors' Committee on Aging suggested that the Mayors request the Council to set up a new advisory committee with representation from the Mayors' Committee, Junior League and the Community Services Council. The Mayors' Committee will continue on a stand by basis until the new group can get established and working." Mayor Crego officially sanctioned this plan. A Temporary Organising Committee was formed of nine members, three from each of the following: Council, Mayors' Committee and the Junior League. The members were: from the Council development committee—Mrs. Mahlon Sharp, Mr. Flewelling, and Mr. Ross; from the Junior League—Mrs. John Hoagland, Mrs. S. Sprigg Jacob and Mrs. R. M. Gibson, Jr; and from the Mayors' Committee—Dr. Aldridge, Mrs. H. B. Sarvis and Mr. McCartney. Technically then, the Mayors' Committee still exists.¹ The Advisory Committee of the Project on Aging was set up to locate a staff person for the Council whose main responsibility would be to coordinate the Project on Aging. Actually no money could be allocated from the Junior League until this person was hired. Other responsibilities of this committee were to determine the beginning operating procedures for the Project on Aging and to continue to function as a Committee on Aging for the Council.

¹ Conversation with Mr. Nicholas, May 9, 1957.

The Temporary Advisory Committee to the Project on Aging
March 1956--December 1956

On March 12, 1956 a meeting was called of the Temporary Advisory Committee. At that time the members of the Council Advisory Committee were suggested. A sub-committee was established to draft opening procedures which were subject to the review of the advisory committee. Dr. Aldridge, Mrs. Hoagland, Mr. Ross and Mr. Katz were on this committee.

On April 30, 1956, the Advisory Committee met for the first time with the following members:

Junior League

Mrs. George Loomis
Mrs. John Hoagland
Mrs. S. Sprigg Jacob
Mrs. Louis Brand
Mrs. Marvin Cotes
Mrs. Richard Pomeroy
Mrs. Richard Lyman
Mrs. Horace Sarvis
Mrs. R. N. Gibson, Jr.
Mrs. J. Woodward Roe
Mrs. Charles Chambers

Mayors' Committee

Dr. Gordon Aldridge	-- Associate Professor of Social Work, Michigan State University
Mrs. Virginia Baird	-- Business and Professional Women's Club.

Dr. Claude Bosworth -- Continuing Education Service, Michigan State University

Mr. Walter Durnebacke -- Specialist for Services to Older Workers, Employment Security Commission

Mrs. Teresa Farrell -- Associate Director of the Michigan Welfare League

Mr. Thomas Fagan -- Motor Wheel Corporation

Mr. W. Scott Hamlin -- Field Manager, Social Security Administration

Mr. Loy LaSalle -- Director Adult Education Department, Lansing Public Schools

Mrs. Marge Jeffers -- Congress of Industrial Organization

Mrs. Grace Leadley -- Interested Individual

Dr. F. C. Swartz -- Lansing physician

Community Services Council

Mr. Bernard Ross -- Assistant Professor of Social Work, Michigan State University

Mr. John Flewelling -- Tranter Manufacturing Company

Mr. Manfred Lilliefors - State Department of Social Welfare

Mrs. Mahlon Sharp -- Vice-president of the Community Services Council

Mr. Carl Card -- Oldsmobile Division of General Motors Corporation

Mr. John Howall -- Director, Lansing Council of Churches

Mr. Calvin Anderson -- Interested Individual

Mr. Darryl Minnis -- Director, Ingham County Bureau of Social Welfare

Mr. Frank King -- Central Labor Council

Mr. F. A. McCartney -- President of the Community Services Council

Mr. Peretz Katz -- Executive Secretary of the Community Services Council

The committee accepted the recommendations of the Temporary Organizing Committee¹ and a Personnel Committee was appointed, of which Mrs. Horace Sarvis was chairman. The purpose of this committee was to locate a staff person for the Project on Aging.

The agreement between the Junior League of Lansing and the Community Services Council was signed on May 15, 1956 by Mr. McCartney, President of the Council, and Mrs. Robert Gibson Jr., President of the Junior League.²

The Personnel Committee reported that it was reviewing applications for the position of "coordinator."

Mr. F. A. McCartney was nominated for chairman, Mrs. Horace Sarvis for vice-chairman and the following people were nominated and approved for steering committee membership: Dr. Aldridge, Mrs. Hoagland, and Dr. Swarts. The chairman and vice-chairman nominees were presented to the Council president for official appointment.

In August of 1956, the Personnel Committee of the Advisory Committee for the Project of Aging recommended a coordinator and submitted his name for the approval of the Council Board.

¹ See Appendix IV.

² See Appendix XVI.

At the September 25, 1956 meeting of the Family Child Welfare Division which was open to the public, Dr. Aldridge discussed the social aspects of aging and retirement, and the Advisory Committee on Aging presented "The Room Upstairs" a playlet which demonstrates many of the problems of older citizens. Also at this time, a brief description was given of the Project on Aging and the new "coordinator," Mr. Nicholas, was introduced.

At that time Mr. Nicholas was working with the United Community Chest of Ingham County. However, arrangements were worked out with the Chest so that Mr. Nicholas could give part of his time to the Project on Aging until in January, 1957 when the annual fund drive was completed. Mr. Nicholas then could work full time with the Project on Aging. At first it was felt that some Junior League funds would have to be used to support this plan, but the decision was made by the Community Chest to carry the expense of the work of the "part-time coordinator" until January of 1957.

As Mrs. Hogland explained, this was a difficult time for the committee, for it was often hard to remember just what Mr. Nicholas' position was.

Another meeting was held on October 15, 1956 of the Advisory Committee, at which time it was decided to co-sponsor the Bi-Annual Hobby Guild Sale whose emphasis was on hobbies for the aging.

At the December 3, 1956 meeting of the committee, the chairman introduced a plan for reorganizing the internal structure of the

committee so that there would be smaller groups which could devote time to various aspects of the "total problem of aging."

The following committees were to be established: (1) housing; (2) recreation; (3) employment; (4) health; (5) personal service, and (6) public information. "The functions of these committees would be to investigate and develop resources in their respective areas." The Steering Committee was given the authority to make committee appointments.¹

The Steering Committee met on December 13, 1956. The function of the Project on Aging was discussed with four main conclusions reached.

1. The major role of the committee was coordination and planning on an over-all community level and that no direct service projects would be undertaken.
2. The committee's planning and coordinating efforts should be intimately linked with the structure of the Community Services Council.
3. The present planning for internally organizing the Project Committee into functional sub-committees does not preclude the inherent responsibility of the Project Committee to the Community Services Council.
4. The most urgent need of the Project Committee is an adequate evaluation of existing community resources.

The relationship of the coordinator to the Community Services Council was reviewed and summarized as follows:

1. The coordinator is a staff member of the Community Services Council.
2. The coordinator is responsible to and receives supervision from the Executive Secretary of the Council.

¹ See Appendix XVII.

3. All personnel policies applicable to Council professional staff apply to the coordinator.
4. Responsibilities of the coordinator are primarily but not exclusively in the general area of aging.
5. A separate budget for the Project on Aging is to be maintained by the coordinator.

This was the last meeting before the Project on Aging became effective in January of 1957 with a full time Council staff member as coordinator.

It is interesting to note that although there were seventeen Junior League groups that had projects in "gerontology," in 1954, no other Junior League group is supporting an "across the board project on aging" as is the Lansing Junior League.

A Discussion of the Movement Toward the Development of a Project on Aging

In a discussion of the factors which contributed to the development of a project on aging in Lansing, perhaps it will be well to consider why the committees came into being, what the purposes of the committees were, what the composition of the membership was, and what forces had a bearing on the committees' activities insofar as can be determined from the records and the interviews.

It is difficult to determine in any final sense "why" the first committee was appointed in the Fall of 1949. However, some generalizations may be made and perhaps further inference drawn from them.

First, as was discussed earlier, there was a good deal of interest shown in the problems of aging before 1950 by various interested

individuals and professional groups on both a state and national level. On a local level there was interest shown by the choice of program speakers for organizations, the establishment of two groups for senior citizens by the Adult Education Department, and by a study done by two students at Michigan State College. Then too, there was an ever increasing percentage of the population that was growing into the later years of life, which was reflected in the statistics on a national, state and local level so that "anyone who moves about in the community becomes aware of the problems of older people and the problems of younger people in relation to them."¹

Thus, it would seem that these developments and trends, plus the personal experiences of those on the Council at that time were at least part of the reasons for the establishment of the first committee. It would not be possible without further information to determine if any one of these influences was more important than any other.

Looking at the membership of the committee, one finds the following: The decision as to which category a member was to be listed in was made on the basis of his job title as recorded in the Council minutes. For example, Mr. Daryl Minnis listed as Director of the Ingham County Board of Social Welfare, was placed under the category "Welfare." The members who were on the staff at Michigan State College were placed under the category "Education," although it is recognized that this may not be their main or only area of concern as is true of those members listed

¹ Interview with Mr. McCartney, April 25, 1957.

TABLE I
MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE FOR OLDER PEOPLE BY
AREA OF REPRESENTATION
(January 1950)

Areas of Representation	Number of Members
Total	16
Health and Medical Services	3
Education	4
Social Welfare	3
Recreation	3
Interested Individuals and Representatives ..	2
Council	1

in other categories. Interested individuals and representatives of groups and organisations were placed in one category because it was not specified whether a member served as a "representative" of a group as earlier defined or served as an "interested individual." Union representatives were listed in a separate category.

Almost all of the members of this committee could be considered "experts" in their respective fields. Perhaps one can infer from this that in Lansing, as in many other communities at this time, the local "leaders" in terms of interest in the aged and aging were professional people who were acquainted with the "problems of aging" through their work and whose thinking was stimulated by their affiliations with professional organisations on a local, state and national level.

The Committee for Older People was a committee of the Council, and as such, the members were appointed and its chairman designated. The committee had no funds. Eventual need for financial resources was considered in passing by the committee.

Its first main stated purpose was to, ". . . conduct a survey of programs and services already provided to the aged to determine what the needs presently may be . . . the first emphasis will be placed on recreational services and then expanded to include the other essential services."¹

Thus it would seem the need for recreation for the aged was considered paramount by this committee. The survey was to determine what specific recreational facilities were needed in the community to meet the assumed needs.

Perhaps the focus on recreation can be partially explained by the fact that in many communities at that time the emphasis was on either surveys of recreational facilities or the establishment of "direct service" centers or both. The customary pattern in New York state communities, for example, was to establish a Golden age club either as part of a community plan or on a project to project basis.² For many, it would seem, the "problems of aging" and Golden age clubs had become synonymous.

¹ Minutes of the September 12, 1949 Executive Committee meeting of the Council.

² Albert J. Abrams, "Community Programs for the Aging," Studies of the Aged and Aging Vol. V, United States Government Printing Office, November, 1956, p. 121.

At this time there was a strong emphasis on the need for an over-all "services survey" by the Council Board. However, it was decided that such a survey would be too expensive an undertaking for the Council and it was recommended that it be done through the committees insofar as possible.

The program the committee proposed included the establishment of a "pilot program" in the recreational area through the Adult Education Department and the organization of a leadership training program. However, as the committee records indicate, the emphasis was on a "broad survey of resources." A sub-committee on Research was appointed and for all practical purposes this became the Committee for Older People. In cooperation with two Michigan State College students, one survey was done on the "Interests and needs of Elderly People in Greater Lansing." Another survey was made of agencies and organizations interested in the ". . . social, educational and recreational needs of these people."

After the two surveys were completed, a summary of the findings was compiled and it was concluded that "this report completes the work which our committee set out to do. I believe that on the basis of our findings really sound projects for older persons in Ingham County can be developed."¹

The Committee for Older People continued with a new chairman in 1952. Essentially the committee was still composed of experts; but was

¹ From a letter dated July 10, 1951, sent to Mr. Katz by Miss Anson.

somewhat smaller for there were now ten members, while on the first committee there were seventeen members.

The purpose for this committee, it would seem, was "inherited" from the earlier committee. The main emphasis seemed to be on "action" in getting a "pilot" group started, as well as to encourage other agencies to start groups for older people. The committee seemed to feel that giving direct service through the establishment of groups was part of its purpose. Developing a philosophy to guide the committee's activities, the need for an educational program and pre-retirement counseling were mentioned, but the idea that the committee could function in only one area at a time seemed to predominate.

A large part of the committee meetings was spent in learning about the services offered "older people" through guest speakers. Also the committee supported the Ingham County Rehabilitation Center which was being established at that time.

By the last meeting of this committee, the purpose seemed to have changed, for "the consensus of opinion was that . . . the function of the committee is indirect and . . . this committee could act as a clearing house for the various interests that develop."¹

It would seem, however, that in essence this committee was a committee on recreation for older people that saw as part of its purpose providing direct service to older people although it was never able to accomplish this.

¹ Minutes of the Committee for Older People, March 26, 1953.

Because of the lack of a clearly defined purpose for the Committee for Older People that fit within the stated function of the Council, a Council Board Sub-Committee was appointed to ". . . evaluate the Council's role in the field of older persons' problems and to make recommendations to the Council Board of Directors for future action."¹

The five members of this committee were on the Council board. The main recommendations of this committee was to "obtain top leadership" for the Committee for Older People as well as to determine what people were interested in the problems of aging and to stimulate interest in others. This seems to indicate that this committee understood the need to identify with the "power sources" in the community.

An indication of the growing community interest in "problems of aging" seems to be reflected in the fact that at the same time the Council Evaluating Committee was laying plans for the establishment of a representative committee with "top leadership," the same program was being planned independently at Michigan State College.

To coordinate the efforts of the two committees and resolve any problem of "leadership," a joint committee was formed which was associated with the prestige and power of the local political government.

The Mayors' Committee of twenty-seven members was appointed by the mayor. There were no funds available. However, the Council contributed the use of secretarial facilities. The president of the Council also served as the chairman of the Mayors' Committee, while Mr. Katz, executive secretary of the Council, was the secretary of the committee.

¹ Minutes of the Older Persons' Evaluating Committee, January 20, 1954.

Following is a breakdown of the areas "represented" by the members of the committee.

TABLE II
MEMBERSHIP OF THE MAYORS' COMMITTEE ON AGING
BY AREAS OF REPRESENTATION
(December 1955)*

Areas of Representation	Number of Members
Total.....	27
Health and Medical Services	2
Education	4
Social Welfare	5
Recreation	1
Interested Individuals and Representatives ...	6
Employment Services	1
Industry	3
Unions	2
Political**	2
Council	1

*See Appendix XVIII.

**Ex-officio members, Mayor Crego and Mayor Strother.

In comparing the composition of the Mayors' Committee with that of the Committee for Older People (January, 1950) the following trends seem apparent. There were six times as many members who were in the categories Unions, Interested Individuals and Representatives of Groups and

Organizations, Industry and Political, than was true for the first committee (January, 1950). Considering those in the categories Medical Services, Education, Social Welfare, Recreation, Employment Services and Council as "experts," about one-half of the Mayors' Committee can be considered "experts" as compared with about nine-tenths of the members on the Committee for Older People. Further, there were four additional areas "represented" on the Mayors' Committee than on the Committee for Older People.¹ The size of the group too had grown from sixteen to twenty-seven members.

The purpose of the Mayors' Committee was originally to "... determine ways and means for defining, coordinating and meeting the needs of the senior citizens of the community."² Although a "master plan" was devised for Lansing, many areas concerning aging were discussed and the committee seemed to be generally recognized as "The Coordinating Committee on Aging." The actual work of the committee centered around fund raising.³

The purpose of the committee was restated to include this when,

It was agreed that the major task at this point is one of planning and coordinating and therefore rightfully fits into the central services of the Community Service Council. The aim of

¹ However, it does not follow that the committee is therefore 40% more representative than was the Committee for Older People, for as yet there has not been a tool devised to measure the concept of "representativeness."

² Minutes from the meeting of the Mayors' Committee, August 11, 1954.

³ It is interesting to note that the chairman of the committee had previously helped establish the United Fund Campaign in Michigan and been general chairman for the Community Chest fund drive as well as Council Vice-Chairman and Chairman. It can be assumed that he was well aware of the need for financial backing and staff time to insure the success of a community program.

the committee is to obtain funds for a demonstration project involving additional staff to learn the needs of the community and to develop resources to meet these needs.¹

As stated the main reason for obtaining funds was to obtain the services of a staff person who would work with the committee.

It was the chairman who made the initial contact with the Junior League of Lansing in an effort to obtain the necessary financial backing. The Mayors' Committee followed up this contact with a newspaper release, personal contacts, and presentation of the "problem of aging" to the Junior League members by local and outside authority.

The main achievement of this committee then was to obtain the Junior League's endorsement of a three year "pilot" program and financial support.

Thus, it would seem that essentially the Mayors' Committee was a fund-raising committee.²

One further impression that the writer obtained primarily from the interviews with members of the Junior League and the Mayors' Committee was that very often members of the Mayors' Committee, particularly the "leaders," were involved in several different capacities in relation to the purposes of the committee. Also it seemed that with the establishment of the Mayors' Committee that "problems of aging" became associated with "power structure" in the community.

The Advisory Committee to the Project on Aging was composed of "representatives" from the three groups involved. This committee almost

¹ Minutes of a meeting of the Mayors' Committee for Older People on August 23, 1955.

² Classified according to the major effort and achievement of the committee.

in total came to be the first Committee on the Project on Aging in Lansing. Therefore, it will be interesting to note the composition of the membership in relation to the previously established categories.

Table III, on the following page, is a breakdown of the areas "represented" by the thirty-three members, including the ex-officio members of the Advisory Committee on the Project on Aging and the preceding committees.

In the combined categories listed under "Community Representatives" there were almost twice as many members in these same categories as in the Mayors' Committee. Considering those in the categories Medical Services, Education, Social Welfare, Recreation, Employment Services, and the Council as "experts," as was done before in the study, it was found that one-third of the Advisory Committee could be considered "expert" as compared with over one-half of the Mayors' Committee. One additional category was added to the Advisory Committee, that of Churches, but it was found that there was no one listed in the category of Recreation.

It would seem that in the seven year period, the size of the committees has grown considerably. Also the composition of the committees has changed, for in the first committee nine out of ten members were "experts" whereas but one in three of the Advisory Committee could be classified as expert. Stated in another way, it can be said that the number of members listed as "Community Representatives" has increased from two members on the first Council Committee to twenty-two members, or two-thirds of the Advisory Committee seven years later.

TABLE III

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE PROJECT ON AGING AND
FACILITATING COMMITTEES BY AREAS OF REPRESENTATION

Areas of Representation	Committee for Older People (January, 1950)	Mayors' Committee on Aging (December, 1955)	Advisory Committee on the Project on Aging (April, 1955)
Total	16	27	33
<u>Community Representatives</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>
Interested Individuals and Representatives	2	6	15
Industry	0	3	3
Union	0	2	2
Churches	0	0	1
Political	0	2	0
<u>Experts</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>
Health and Medical Service	3	2	1
Education	4	4	4
Social Welfare	3	5	4
Recreation	3	1	0
Employment Service	0	1	1
Council	1	1	1

The purpose of the Temporary Organizing Committee and the Advisory Committee to the Project on Aging was to select and recommend the membership and officers for the Committee on Aging, select a staff person to act as coordinator for the Project on Aging and establish a workable organization and develop a statement of purposes for the Project on Aging in relation to the function of the Council of which the Project on Aging was to be a permanent committee. Also it was to function as an interim Council Committee on Aging. This committee generally accomplished its purposes.

In comparing organizational structure of the committees which preceded the Project on Aging, the trend toward a more formal organization with more clearly defined procedures for decision making and reporting can be noted. Also there is a trend toward increased use of established sub-committees as the working units of the committee.

In summary, it is interesting to speculate on the names of the various committees as indicative of the attitudes and purposes of the committees.

The Committee for Older People was what the name implies---a committee set up to plan for a specific age group. The concept of age and aging as a specific period in life for which certain plans must be made, particularly for the use of leisure time, underlies this approach. The Evaluating Committee is also a descriptive name, for this committee was set up to evaluate this approach to aging and the Council's relationship to the "problems of aging." The Mayors' Committee on Aging indicates the tie-in with power structure in the community and the increasing

emphasis on aging rather than the aged only. The Advisory Committee to the Project on Aging is a functional title which gives some indication of its interim position and its relation to the Project of Aging. The name given the Council Committee--the Project on Aging--would seem to imply recognition of all the various aspects of the "Challenge of Aging" as well as the specific problems of the aged.

CHAPTER V

GENERALIZATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Looking back on the development toward a Project on Aging in Lansing, it would seem that essentially it has been a dynamic process of "problem finding and problem solving." Each Committee has determined its own list of priorities in this area in relation to such things as financial considerations, available staff and committee time, the effects of developing programs on a state and national level, survey findings and the needs and experiences of the Committee members. This has been a dynamic process of interaction among the committee members, the committee and other groups and organizations in the community, and the committee and the real and assumed needs of the community.

In a sense this is a growth process--a process of aging--for the first committee started with its purpose limited to a specific facet of the "problems of aging." The purposes changed and developed over a period of time so that the purposes of the Project on Aging can be considered broad and inclusive. Further, the Committee has been divided into several working sub-committees which represent either major areas of concern or techniques for meeting the "challenge of aging." This seems to be a clear recognition of the multiplicity of the problem and the realization that probably each committee member has a particular facet of the problem which he would emphasize over all others.

If the trends continue that have been noted, the Committee will become increasingly one of interested individuals and representatives of groups and organizations, and may continue to move toward the inclusion of all community groups and interests concerned with aging. Hopefully there will be increased emphasis on the to-from communication between the representatives of the groups and organizations. It is important to note that although a committee in philosophy may adhere to the idea that the community, through a representative committee, make its own plans and determine its own goals,

Indiscriminant use of . . . approaches and methods may lead to a program that is inherently inconsistent and self-defeating. . . . It is easy, for example . . . to be so caught up in the desire for action that one organizes a power committee to get the job done regardless of the feelings of the community's sub-groups.¹

It would seem too that the Committee will continue to grow in size and have a relatively smaller proportion of "experts" as time goes on. Also the power structure it would seem will receive increasing attention in the future.

There is a need to make provisions for continuous review and evaluation of plans and programs so that the dynamic process of change is best guided toward the established aims and goals of the Committee, in relation to the total function, structure and program of the Council of which it is an organic part.

¹ Murray G. Ross, "Conceptual Problems in Community Organization," The Social Service Review, Vol. XXX, June, 1956, p. 179.

Certainly this area is complex, for all the broad range of the "problems of living" are included in the "Challenge of Aging." The focus of the Committee, it would seem, is three dimensional for it is concerned with the immediate needs of the community, long range planning for what is conceived to be the community's future, and concern about integration of the program with the over-all planning of the community.

Lansing at present is leading the way for cities of its size with the type of comprehensive planning program that came into existence with the establishment of the present Project on Aging. At this time the committee would seem to be in an investigative phase where the general emphasis is on the determination, insofar as possible, of the interests, pressures and resources of the community so that they may be mobilized to meet the existing needs as they are determined for this community.

It is not possible to look into the future and know what direction the Project on Aging may take. However, within a "planning orientation" several different types of committee are often utilized. The composition of the various committees is seen to be related to their basic purposes.

When the purpose of the committee is strongly oriented toward a technically adequate plan a committee of experts which is composed primarily of those who have a special knowledge of the problem will probably be formed. If the main emphasis is on the implementation of a plan, a power committee will usually be organized which can implement any plan upon which the committee decides. A committee made up largely of interested persons does much to insure the acceptance of a plan by those

who are interested in the problem. If the goal is a community plan, the major groups in the community, ". . . interested in the problem or likely to be affected by the decisions made," should be represented.

This kind of committee is usually called an inter-group committee and,

. . . The groups most concerned are asked to send representatives to the committee. The Community Committee varies from the others in that it seeks to bring together not only the persons or groups interested in and concerned about the problem, but representatives of the groups most important to the people in the community.¹

It is felt that when a community committee which has the full support of the community agrees on a plan, "Action will inevitably follow."²

It would seem that the purposes of the Project on Aging may determine in part the composition of the membership of the committee and the committee may utilize a combination of members from the various groups mentioned rather than follow any one pattern. It would undoubtedly be beneficial to the community to have a representative number of expert members, representatives from the power structure and interested individuals with a broad base of representatives of groups and organizations on the Project on Aging.

The main strength of the committee it would seem is in its representation upon which sound planning and the community's follow through depends. Essentially, perhaps, this committee will continue to be a

¹ Ibid., p. 178.

² Ibid., p. 179.

problem finding, problem solving group for it would seem that, "As one problem is solved another is created."¹ If through this process there can develop, ". . . by the end of the third year a group of people sufficiently educated in local community problems and needs to give guidance to a sound community program, there will be in the community the necessary strengths to meet the problems whatever they may be."²

¹ Interview with Mr. F. A. McCartney, April 25, 1957.

² Ibid.

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Mr. Peretz Katz, November 9, 1956

Mrs. Angela Kennedy, April 30, 1957

Mr. Herbert Kipke, May 2, 1957

Mr. Loy LaSalle, April 23, 1957

Mrs. Grace Leadley, April 22, 1957

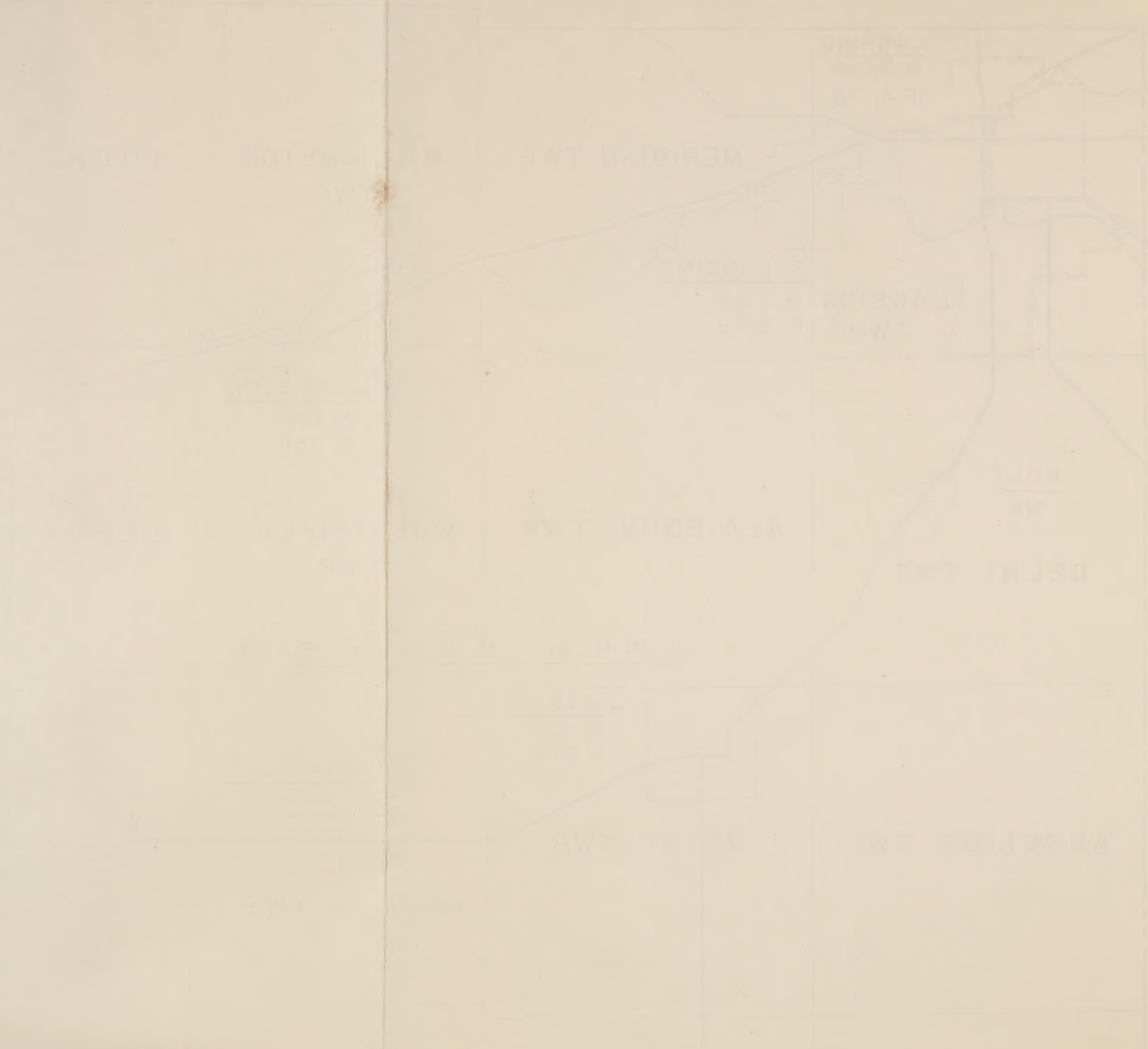
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Mr. Manfred Lilliefors, March 27, 1957

Mrs. George Loomis, April 24, 1957
Mr. Barrett Lyons, February 21, 1957
Mr. Stoyan Henton, April 18, 1957
Mr. F. A. McCartney, April 25, 1957
Mr. William Nicholas, May 3, 1956
Mrs. Josef Rosan, April 19, 1957
Mrs. Horace Sarvis, April 29, 1957
Dr. F. C. Swartz, April 24, 1957
Mr. Oscar Wade, May 3, 1957

APPENDICES

LANSING STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA



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LEWIS TWP

LEWIS TWP

LEWIS TWP

LEWIS TWP

LEWIS TWP

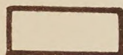
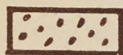



LEWIS TWP

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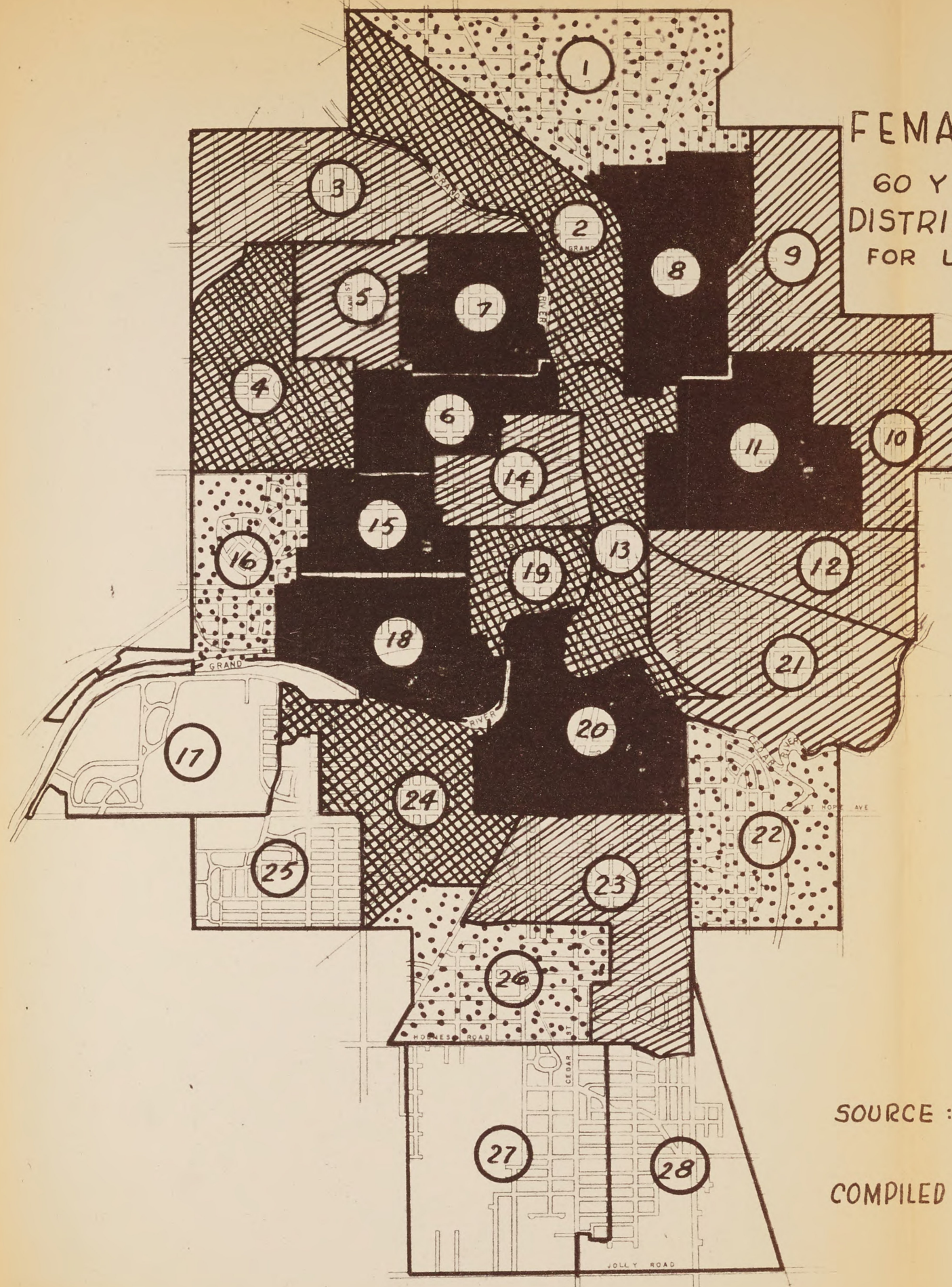
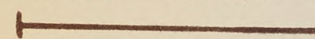
FEMALE POPULATION 60 YEARS OF AGE & OLDER DISTRIBUTION BY CENSUS TRACTS FOR LANSING, MICHIGAN

LEGEND

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	75 - 149
	150 - 224
	225 - 299
	300 & OVER



ONE MILE



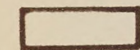
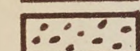



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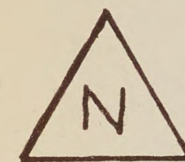


MALE POPULATION

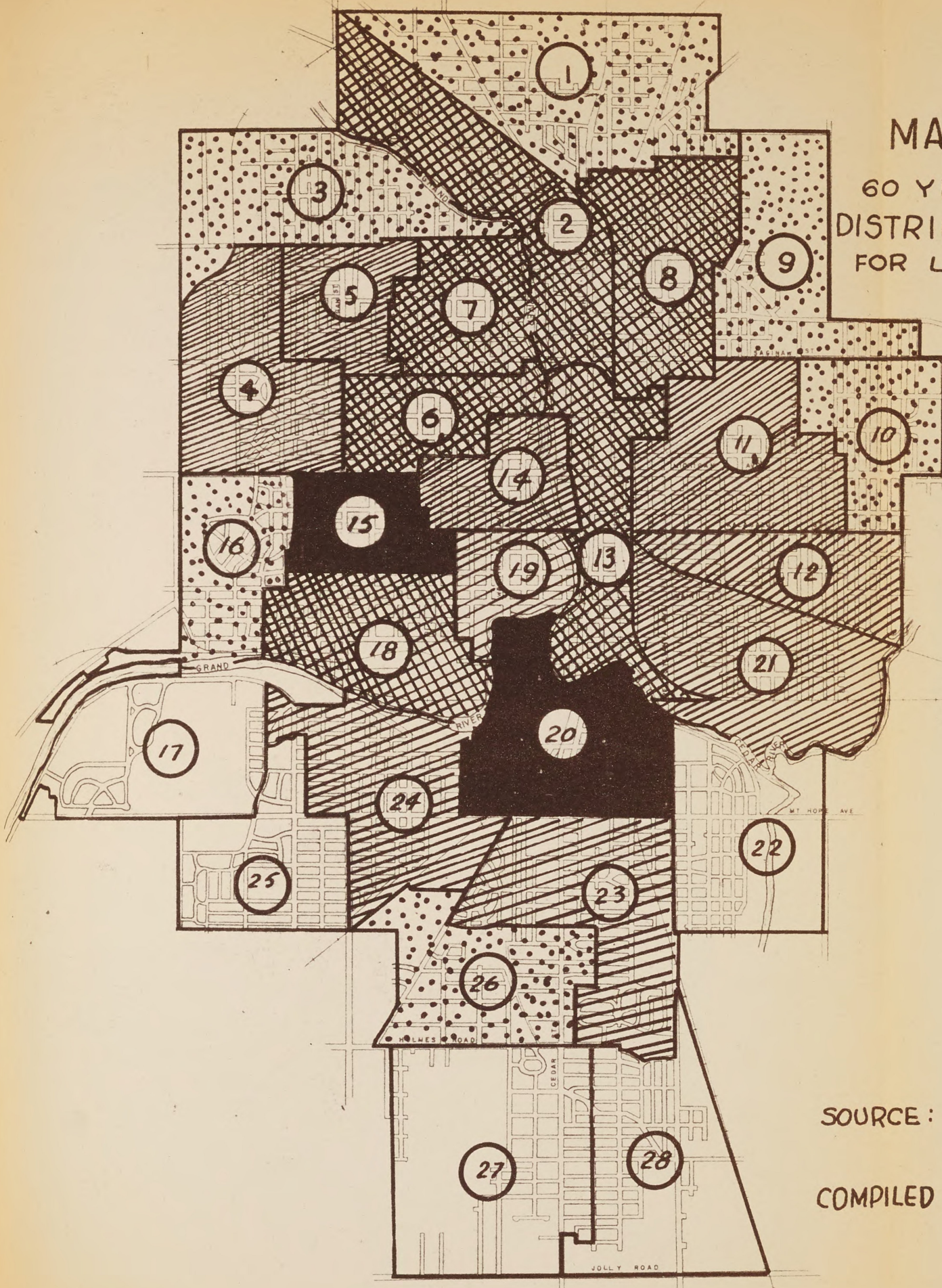
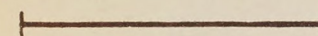
60 YEARS OF AGE & OLDER
DISTRIBUTION BY CENSUS TRACTS
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LEGEND

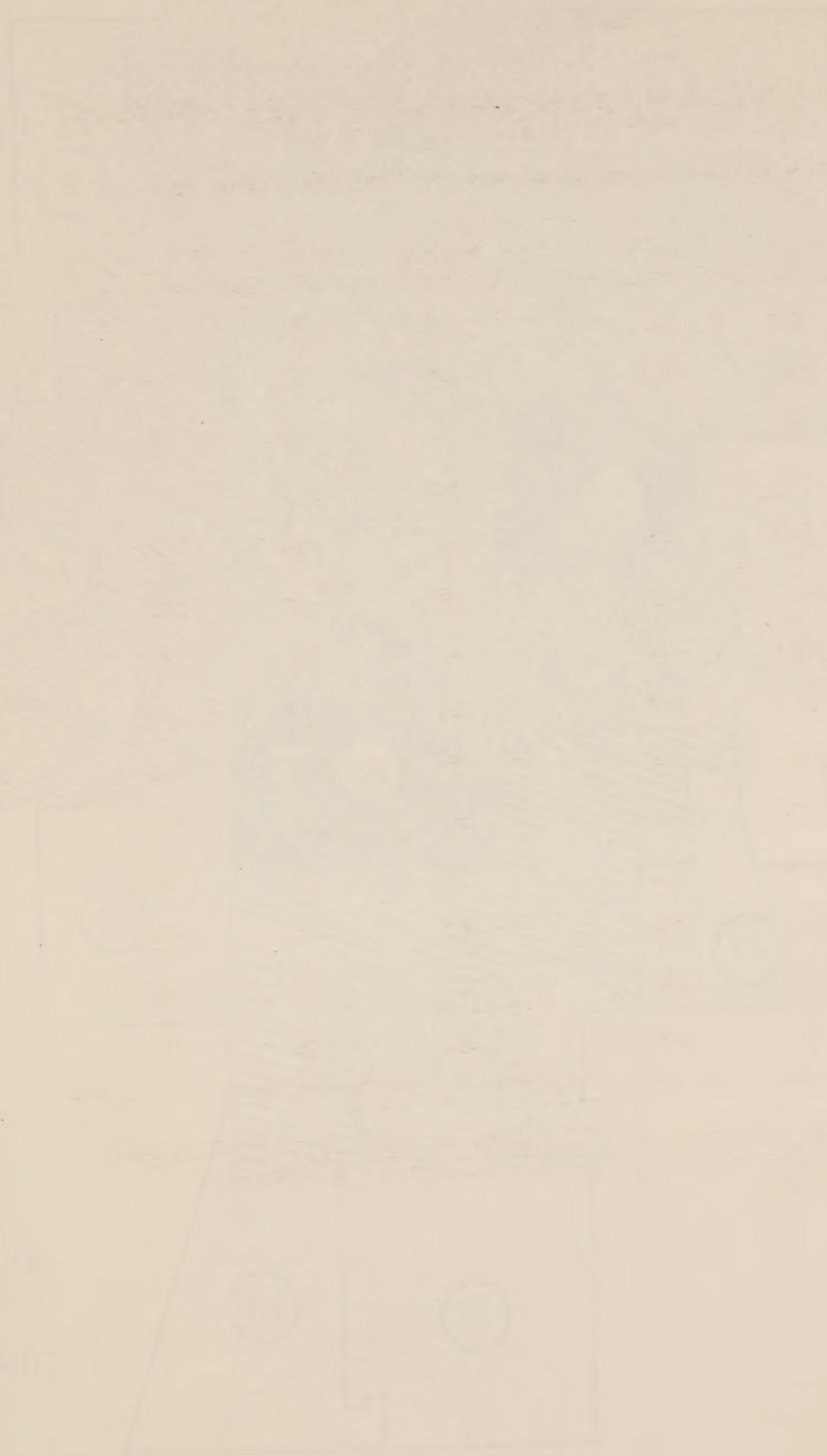
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	300 & OVER



ONE MILE



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF
POPULATION 1950
COMPILED FROM 20% BLOCK SAMPLES



APPENDIX IV

CENSUS TRACT FIGURES FOR 1950 SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES
AGED 60 AND OVER IN LANSING, MICHIGAN*

Tract Number	Male	Female	Tract Number	Male	Female
1	138	139	15	319	526
2	231	230	16	82	93
3	114	158	17	18	27
4	214	264	18	241	305
5	155	202	19	188	251
6	291	417	20	450	376
7	298	482	21	173	168
8	261	303	22	65	95
9	133	150	23	169	209
10	126	164	24	199	255
11	218	483	25	40	43
12	172	204	26	86	92
13	242	227	27	65	60
14	172	156	28	36	31

*The source of these figures is a special tabulation on a census tract basis of certain population characteristics for the City Plan Commission.

APPENDIX V

REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE FOR OLDER PEOPLE ON,
"THE CHICAGO PLAN"

(At a Committee Meeting on March 23, 1950)

Mrs. Breckinridge stated that in March of 1947 the Wieboldt Foundation in Chicago indicated their willingness to finance a continuing project in some specific area of concern. As a result of this offer, Dr. Burgess of the University of Chicago proposed a research program to determine the needs, facilities, etc., of older people. For the purpose of this project, the Wieboldt Foundation set aside \$68,000 to cover a three-year program. At its inception, the Council of Social Agencies and Dr. Burgess worked together in formulating an over-all plan for the project and the staff service of three persons was secured. Later a fourth person was added to the staff.

As a result of the research project conducted by this project, first of all, it was found that there were 420,000 persons in Cook County 60 years of age or older. Over one-half of these persons were receiving public assistance in one form or another. 13,000 of these persons could be classed as physically disabled, yet the private family agencies had active continuing case services on only 300 of these individual older persons. It was also found that there were 6700 beds for institutional care; that one-third of the total older age groups were in mental institutions.

Mrs. Breckinridge stated that one of the things the project for older people did not do, by design, was to develop any specific set of standards regarding services for older people. It was the project's feeling that it would be better to work with any group interested or working with older people as a starting point, and then as the program developed, standards could more easily be worked through.

Mrs. Breckinridge stated that one of the errors they made in Chicago was in being too elaborate and concerned about research. Many proposals were made as to how to best approach the gathering of the necessary facts to develop programs for older people. There was some consideration given to a polling of opinion of agency executives, and some consideration was given to setting up a bureau for older persons, but both of these methods were discarded as being too limited to give an accurate accounting of older persons' needs. For example: What happens to the older person who is not known to an agency or could not be contacted through a bureau? The problem resolved itself through the development of a research committee, chaired by Dr. Burgess of the University, and the method of approach was through a sampling of case records of agencies giving services to older people in Cook County. Mrs. Breckinridge stated that it would have been better to use a personal interview, but staff

limitations made such an approach an impossibility. In addition to the case records, a sampling was made of the community-at-large, and this program was carried out through cooperation with the Sociology Department of the University of Chicago. This survey was to determine numbers, age distributions, geographical locations, etc. Census material was used to supplement the other fact-finding undertaken by the Research Committee.

The use of case material as a means for discovering needs of older persons served an additional purpose of making agencies aware of things they might be doing for older persons. Also, it gave an opportunity for some realistic development of referral procedures which proved to be very valuable as the program developed. Mrs. Breckinridge stated that she felt that a community need not be too concerned about an exhaustive research program because services for older people are so far below the need for those services that until such a time as we have at least somewhat adequate services, there isn't too much point in determining how big the gap is at the present time.

Mrs. Breckinridge touched briefly on the friendly visitor program of the Chicago project. She stated that there were 200 friendly visitors in Cook County. 40 of these are working directly with the public assistance program for older persons. Those visitors are offered an extensive training course. These courses are held two or three times a year and are available to anyone wishing to do friendly visiting with older people.

It is interesting to note in passing, that an appreciable number of men have registered for these training courses and are actively engaged in friendly visiting. The course material consists of five lectures and is organized in this general pattern: First of all, there is a general orientation meeting to discuss the broader aspects of working with older people. Secondly, the resources of the community are discussed to familiarize potential visitors with community resources, in order that they might make intelligent referrals where indicated. The third phase of the course is a discussion of the role of the volunteer friendly visitors. The fourth part of the course is a discussion of the mental and physical complications of older age, and finally, there is a discussion of the techniques of visiting with older persons.

Mrs. Breckinridge stated that the project in Chicago organized a recreational committee through the City Recreation Commission. At its inception, the committee had a nucleus of 33 active older people's clubs to work with. The program has grown to the point where there are now 93 active groups. Some of the programs of the recreational committee are built around special interest groups; others are more typically community center types of operation, consisting of arts, crafts, drama, etc. Experience has shown that it is more difficult to keep and develop

active groups developed around special interest. (It is interesting to note that the Hyde Park Branch YM has taken an active part in developing program for older persons as part of their program.)

Mrs. Breckinridge commented on the hobby show which has been a yearly program of the Chicago project. She stated that the hobby show is possibly the best type of program to present to the public what older people can do in the way of arts and crafts, and also as a demonstration of the fact that older people still enjoy participating in community activities. She stated that several things should be considered in organizing a hobby show. First of all, there should be adequate space, plenty of chairs, and there should be few restrictions regarding the type of exhibits which could be introduced at the show. An integral part of a hobby show is a floor show in which the older persons themselves participate. The show in Chicago has never cost over \$350.00. She stated that an information booth is a helpful way of interpreting community resources to interested persons and should be included as part of such a program. The Chicago project has not awarded prizes but rather has used certificates which are presented to every participant. The first year these certificates were awarded publicly, and Mrs. Breckinridge feels that even though Chicago no longer does this, it is a very excellent technique and helps considerably to give recognition to older people.

Mrs. Breckinridge pointed out that the project has developed, through its recreation committee, sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission, a conference on recreation. This conference is designed primarily for older persons themselves and is designed to demonstrate what types of things older persons can do. It gives the older persons a chance to participate in a discussion of what they see as the recreational needs of older persons. This program has been an outstanding success and has resulted in broadening the recreational program in the community. Presently the recreational programs are being transferred back to individual organizations and agencies as rapidly as possible. This is also true of the volunteer program which will be almost exclusively handled through the volunteer bureau.

Mrs. Breckinridge stated that it was very important for any community planning a program for older persons to set up a statement of referral procedures touching on such things as: Where do you refer persons interested in religious groups; where do you answer inquiries; what community agencies are giving services to specific types of problems; etc. This helps to coordinate and facilitate the best possible total program for older people.

In regard to housing Mrs. Breckinridge felt that any local planning body such as the City Planning Commission or building commission could take the initiative in seeing that adequate housing is made available to older persons in the community. There are several specific needs in

this regard: There is a need for more supervised boarding homes; there is a need for cooperative living arrangements; there is a need for additional institutional care for older persons; in other words, there have to be sufficient homes of various types to meet the varied needs of these older persons. She cautioned there should not be too much emphasis placed on standards at the beginning of developing a well-rounded housing program.

She placed much of the blame for our failure to develop programs for older persons on the professional schools of social work. These schools have not provided specialized training in regard to group work, case work, etc., as they relate to older persons. Progress has been made in Chicago, however, as courses in institutional care, group work, and case work have been organized as parts of the regular social work curriculum in several universities in Chicago.

Mrs. Breckinridge stated she felt the basic underlying problem in the total picture of older persons is in the area of employment practices. Chicago has organized an employment committee made up of 20 of the top business executives of Chicago. This group will be studying such things as selective retirement, retirement counselling, and working with organized labor to work out downgraded scales of remuneration for older persons who cannot perhaps perform with as high a degree of efficiency as they formerly did. It is fallacious to think, in view of the increasing numbers of older people, that retirement plans will be able to absorb and provide adequately for persons in their older years. It is therefore imperative that something be done to lengthen the productive span of our employees beyond the present rather arbitrary retirement age of 60 or 65.

APPENDIX VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF THE INTERESTS AND ATTITUDES OF A
SELECT GROUP OF OLDER PEOPLE IN LANSING, MICHIGAN, 1951

by
Donald Boyd, Junior

- * 1. Persons in the surveyed group have a great deal of free time and little to do.
2. While some felt that they had nothing to do; others did a variety of activities depending largely upon their physical capacity.
3. There was no person that did not have access to either newspapers, magazines, or the radio.
4. Although a few actively participated in organizational activities, more did not belong to any type of organization.
5. There was a very noticeable decrease in the number of persons holding offices now than ten years earlier.
6. A preference was shown for mixed groups of all ages.
7. Transportation is a problem of most of this group since walking is difficult for some and public transportation is often expensive.
8. The majority of the persons considered their health fair or better, and none felt that their health was "very poor."
9. No particular physical problem seemed to predominate.
10. Only a few persons were confined to bed during any part of last year, and none were confined all the time.
11. Only a few did not see a doctor at all about their health; a few saw the doctor when sick; and the largest proportion saw a doctor at regular intervals.
12. Most are not now gainfully employed.
13. Professional people tended to be better satisfied with their life's work and themselves than those of the semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.
14. More than half the group performed a different type of work in the later adult years - age 50 to age 65 - than they did in the preceding periods of their lives.

15. Marriage tended to make the majority of the women retire from what is considered gainful employment to housework.
16. Fifty percent of the group had quit working full-time either because they could not find work, could not work because of age or health, or because they were retired by their employer.
17. When asked if they would choose the same kind of work if they had their lives to live over, most replied that they probably would do exactly the same under the same conditions.
18. A summary of the financial status shows a variety of sources of income and various feelings about their financial position. In a group of men in a boarding home with equal incomes, the income was felt by some to be "enough to get along on" while two stated that they "couldn't make ends meet."
19. Although most did not have a written budget, they felt that they were conservative and spent money wisely.
20. Attendance at religious services was infrequent by most due to difficulty in walking and lack of transportation. Infrequent attendance at religious services tended to be caused much more by the previously mentioned reasons than by a decline in interest.
21. Most said that companionship of friends had decreased with increasing age, and that there is a real need for companionship.
22. Many of this group knew of no others of the same age and with similar interests to their own. They would welcome community programs to meet their needs, interests, and backgrounds.

APPENDIX VII

A SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF AGENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES FOR OLDER PEOPLE IN LANSING, MICHIGAN, 1951

By
Mrs. Sternfeldt

Replies were received from 169 agencies, organizations, and institutions of Ingham County. Of those, 15 sponsored groups made up primarily of older persons. However, such groups were Sunday School classes or other religious groups. Ten replies indicated that consideration had been given at some time to organizing or sponsoring a group of older persons to participate in group discussions, tours and trips, arts and crafts, and other activities. Definite program interest at present has been mostly limited to preparing birthday or Christmas packages for persons in some of the old people's homes, or an occasional party for older people. In organizations of mixed age groups older people participate largely by coming to meetings, by serving on a few committees, and by attending programs as spectators.

Fifty of the replies indicated that individual (not group) services on a limited scale were already being provided such as home visiting by the churches and counselling by social agencies.

Community education seems to be of primary importance in initiating any program to serve older people. Organizations point out that they have not been too aware of their older members and their special problems have been of little concern. Organizations indicate that at the present time they do not have adequate programs for older people. There is a genuine interest in the problem but the organizations, for the most part, do not know how to go about developing such programs. Many organizations indicate that they would be interested in knowing more about the problem and how to render the services needed.

Interest in the problem of older people seems to be more outstanding in the smaller organizations with memberships of under two hundred persons than in the larger organizations where the internal relationships seem to be less personal. Several replies suggested that it might be feasible to start smaller groups or units concurrently in many different organizations which have indicated an interest in the problem or which have a large number of older members. Others suggested that joint programs be sponsored by various organizations.

Forty-two agencies, organizations, and institutions have resources which they could easily make available for group activities of older people. Thirty-six have physical facilities for a meeting place, twenty-eight can provide leadership, and thirteen can give financial support. In general, the only restrictions upon such help were the need

for approval by the governing board. Many replies specified that the activities be of a community nature.

In the 169 replies, forty-six listed the names of members within their own organisations who would be interested in securing more information concerning problems and services for older people. The organisations which showed an interest in offering physical facilities, leadership, and financial support have almost without exception also listed the names of members interested in helping to develop such programs. These persons could form the initial body for planning programs for older people.

APPENDIX VIII

Report by Mr. Sheldon:

COUNSELLING SERVICES

What some agencies and industries are doing for older persons:

Family Service Agency: Miss Spaulding reports that 10% of the 1,000 cases helped last year were above 65 years of age. Other old people were directly connected with cases. Their records show over 42 received help directly or indirectly through their agency. This number is growing faster each year. Typical problems: adjustment, economical, minor legal, marital, social, etc. Often it was a problem involving younger people living in the same home.

Catholic Social Service: Father Slowsky has had only 3 or 4 women about to retire come for help. It is a "growing problem" and he finds most cases in which old people figure involve problems of financial resources and congenial homes.

Volunteers of America: Mr. Hansy reported his work is mainly with transients. To his agency are referred people not having legal residence in this area. His service with older people is of general nature: helping with financial, employment, adjustment, personal, and social problems. He states Lansing needs a "home" for transient and resident old men where they will find not only a bed, but also social and rehabilitatory activities as well.

Bureau of Social Aid: Mr. Bates stated that 25% of all persons over 65 come to Old Age Assistance for information and advice. Help given is usually confined to financial assistance: Budgets, etc. Reviews of cases by workers sometimes include assistance with personal problems. Cases felt to require intensive casework are usually referred to Family Service.

Mich. State Employment Security Commission: Mrs. Bealy states that employment counselling only is given: regarding placement in and adjustment to jobs. Their classification is "45 and over" and the number of job applications varies with employment conditions. (Women over 45 ask for work if husband is laid-off, making two applicants for jobs instead of one when one man is laid-off or retired.) There were in February 166 women and 409 men over 45 registering for jobs.

Fisher Body Division: Mr. Hinchey, Industrial Relations Div., stated their retirement plan is a little over one year old. There are interviews

with men a few months before they are to retire. These are mainly to get them to thinking about what they will do after retirement. He has found that few of the 18 or 20 men retired lately have made plans ahead. They don't have hobbies or other interests to take up. Most of them are financially able to retire.

Reo Motors Inc.: Mike Rilay in the Personnel Division said the Reo retirement plan was too new to give an idea of what to expect.

J. W. Knapp Co.: Mrs. Johnson said that very few have retired from the store and there is no pressure used to get anyone who is over 65 to retire.

National Office Management Association: Victor Bilinski of the Farm Bureau, as President of the Association said that no discussions have arisen among personnel managers in their meetings concerning retirement counselling.

Salvation Army: Captain Turner is out of the city.

Summary:

Private agencies are doing counselling in their respective fields regardless of age.

Some types of counselling are given by government agencies but are restricted to that agency's specific activity.

Industrial counselling of old people is very new. It is the result of recently initiated retirement plans in larger shops and plants.

APPENDIX IX



APPENDIX IX

APPENDIX X

CITY OF LANSING

State of Michigan

Ralph W. Crego
Mayor

April 11, 1955

Mrs. George W. Loomis, Chairman
Project Finding Committee
Lansing Junior League
1420 Hess
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Loomis:

The Greater Lansing Mayor's Committee for Problems of the Aging solicits the support of your organization. We would like this participation to be both personal and financial. The committee, which was formed last year, has been developing an organization plan. At the last meeting, on March 31, they approved an outline covering the organization of the committees, the areas to be considered and current existing community groups through which they hope to work. Several copies of this outline are available for examination by your members.

We believe it will require a minimum of 2½ years to build up community interest and support. Perhaps, this time might, of necessity, be extended to 4 or 5 years, but we are of the opinion that it will be possible after 2½ years to determine rather clearly the degree of community support available and the direction that should then be taken.

The chart indicates the large number of sub-committees which must be established and gives further indication of the number of people whose assistance will be required. Therefore, your membership should feel assured that their active participation will be needed in many areas.

We do not as yet have a financial committee, hence the following outline is purely suggestive. However, we can set certain definite minimums that must be attained, if real progress is to be made. We must have a part time co-ordinator. That person should have competent and eventually full time stenographic help, office space, telephone and other incidental necessities. Hence, for the remainder of 1955, \$3,000; for 1956, \$5,000; for 1957, \$6,000. This, totaling \$14,000 until January 1, 1958 is obviously inadequate for even a minimum program along the lines projected, but we hope for other financial support and believe that when the program is proven it can

Mrs. George W. Loomis

April 11, 1955

- 2 -

be obtained in sufficient degree. It should be understood that, even though other groups are willing to give support they all have projects of their own. Therefore, financial assistance from them at the start must be largely of a token nature.

There are several general points which I hope your group will consider. This is a project which affects everyone in the Lansing area. Much study has been given and many surveys have been made, but very few action projects have been undertaken anywhere. We definitely are concerned with action. At the same time we can move only as rapidly as the community will accept, and we must take whatever direction future development warrants. In joining with us your group would have the satisfaction of; first, doing something for themselves; second, doing something for the community and finally, if successful, doing something of greater value for an even much larger area.

I would be happy to enlarge on this request or to meet with your committee or your board.

Very sincerely,

F. A. McCartney, Chairman
Mayor's Committee

APPENDIX XI

October, 1955

Demonstration Project on Senior Citizens

Lansing, Michigan

PROPOSED BUDGET
(3-year Program)

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>
Professional Staff Person -	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$6,000
Clerical Assistant -	1,200	1,500	3,000
Incidentals (supplies, etc.)-	<u>600</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total -	\$4,300	\$5,700	\$10,000

Three-year Total - \$20,000

Note: The above proposal contemplates half-time staff service for the first year and gradually increasing to full-time activities by the start of the third year.

The proposal also contemplates the use of existing facilities and services of the Community Services Council, thereby eliminating such expenses as rent and many other incidentals.

APPENDIX XII

THE HAYERS' COMMITTEE ON AGING*

By Frederick C. Swartz, M. D.

Since World War II, practically everyone has become interested in the problems of our older citizens. This interest primarily stems from their increasing number and because there is hardly a family which is not face to face with some facets of the problem. In addition to the realism of this family contact, everyone too is faced with the possibility of becoming a part of this problem before they die.

Due to the effects of the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions, to the urbanization of the population, and to the great advances of medicine and allied sciences, man's life span has increased from about 25 years, 2,000 years ago to almost 70 years in 1955. It is estimated that 7.7 per cent of the population of the United States at this time is 65 years or older as compared with 2.6 per cent of the population 100 years ago. This means that about 12,200,000 people in these United States have reached or passed our now-accepted age of retirement. A hundred years ago, this total group only represented about 600,000 people.

From the standpoint of size alone it is evident that practically every family, practically every governmental agency, practically every industry, educational institution and State and National Government is faced with many problems concerning the care of the older individuals and the utilization of their advanced experience and know-how in an environment where speed and production seems at the moment to occupy the center of the stage.

Numerically, what is the size of the problem in the City of Lansing? Lansing had a population of 92,129 in the 1950 Census. Of this group there were: 3,235 males and 4,164 females for a total of 7,399 individuals in the 65 and older age group.

<u>Age Group</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
85 years and over	-	153	226	379
75 thru 84 years	-	829	1,204	2,033
70 thru 74 years	-	890	1,103	1,998
65 thru 69 years	-	1,363	1,626	2,989
Total (65 and over)	-	3,235	4,164	7,399

*

Report given at Junior League Meeting, October 18, 1955, in Lansing Michigan

This exceeds by about 300 the number of individuals expected when the national average percentage is multiplied by our population figure. It also seems to indicate rather definitely, that for the City of Lansing, at least 25 per cent more women reach the advanced years than men.

We have no specific information on the projected population of the City of Lansing, but nationally we have a few figures which indicate that by 1980 the older group will represent better than 15 per cent of the population. This means that by 1980 somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 million people in the United States will be 65 years or older. This also means that, if the population of Lansing does not increase, the oldsters will number approximately 15,000 by 1980. About one in 12 citizens of Lansing are now 65 years or over; by 1980, about one in 7 will be 65 years or older.

This study of the aging presents many facets. One has to do with the older individual himself, what are all the problems he must face? What are things that cause anguish and heartaches in an individual who is trying to bolster his ego, to work out his problems, earn a living in the face of the threat of losing face in his own family, in his own shop, in his own community?

What are the problems concerning the individual in his right to work? What are the problems of the organization that has to hire him, the task of providing safe non-degrading labor for all who wish to work, the distribution of his labor force in a plant that is geared for high production, the responsibility of selling and preparing the workers, either for down-grading in their field or retirement. Can industry long stand this wanton waste of human resources squandered every year without effort at salvage.

What is the community's responsibility in this ever-growing problem? Whose job is it to see that people are housed and fed? To be entertained and educated? To be utilized in some way so that they will feel wanted and compensated for their previous years of effort?

What can religious organizations do? What have they done? Some, it is true have started old-folks homes and go all out in their efforts. This is commendable indeed, but what about the oldster in the church itself. How much effort is made to see that he has an opportunity even to get to services?

Fraternal organizations and labor groups are becoming more and more interested as the size of the problem increases. Many of them are establishing Drop-in Centers, clinics for group-type medical attention, retirement communities and many other types of clubs and sub-groups to try to answer the needs of this segment of our population.

All the medical societies in the land have sub-committees for the study of aging. A national medical group was organized in 1946 for the study of Geriatrics, and an international and national group exists for the study of Gerontology in general.

This brief survey is mentioned primarily to give you some idea of the size of the problem and why we in the Lansing area under the direction of the Mayors, have become interested in this work.

There has been in the past five years, a number of committees sponsored by different groups, who have met and considered various facets of the problems of aging. To say that nothing much was accomplished is probably not too truthful a statement. First, the committee meetings provided areas where ideas were offered and studied, so that the members of the committee got a clear concept of the meaning of their work. Most of them, too, were able by their subsequent contacts to evangelize in the cause of the aging. None of these committees had any financial support and therefore could undertake no very definite programs. They turned out to be largely advisory and the only people benefiting from their meetings were the people attending the meetings.

To give you some idea of what might possibly come from the work of the Mayors' committee, allow me for a moment to point out the accomplishments of the Committee on Aging of the Ingham County Medical Society. In 1950, this committee met to study the problems of Geriatrics for the Ingham County Area. It was decided then that the goal of the committee would be the establishment of an Ingham County Rehabilitation Center for the rehabilitation of the handicapped, the disabled, and the aged. This venture with the help of many other individuals and including a large part of the staff of the Michigan State University has progressed rather nicely. What is lacked in the way of size in this venture is made up for in the spirit and ideas of the group. While the major objective was being accomplished, allied interests such as a home for aged males and a sheltered workshop were studied. As a result of this interest, a sheltered workshop will be started here this fall.

The Mayors' Committee on Aging has had a number of meetings now, and under the guidance of its Chairman, Mr. McCartney, has actually come of age. A committee that first met to consider the problems of some 7,000 of Lansing's citizens, has commenced to realize that the problems of the 7,000 are really the problems of all, and the Mayors' Committee truly represents the whole area.

Any age group that represents approximately 8 per cent of the population, has members in practically every family in the community, and has problems that will be shared by practically everyone who lives to the age of 65, certainly becomes an important segment for consideration in any efforts at community planning. In fact, we believe that all community agencies must, in the course of their daily work, have at least 8 or more per

cent of their time or money taken up for the needs of the aging. The committee, after many meetings, decided that its reason for being ought to interest everyone in the community and should be everybody's job and responsibility. First, primarily because the 7,400 people in the community who are now 65 and over have a contact probably with every family in town. Their problems of retirement, illness, chronic disease, disablement, housing, financing and domiciliary care represents a challenge that needs a solution now. As indicated above, the number of individuals in the 65 and older group will be doubled by 1980, and so will our problems unless studies made by the Mayors' Committee suggest better answers for the problems of aging than we have today.

As you well know, to get this far along and become acquainted with the problem is quite simple, because there is a fair amount of literature and experience and arm chair philology offered from many sources. Nothing however is offered as a realistic answer for a number of questions that are posed in the Lansing area.

The committee has now reached a crossroad. Is it going to be like all other committees that have existed in the last five years, and be merely advisory? For the want of nurture and interest is it going to wither on the vine? Or is it going to get some meaningful support from some organization in the community (and we hope subsequently the Red Feather), so that a foundation can be put under the work so far performed; and by the utilisation of those organizations that already exist, extend the framework into a structure which will provide for Lansing area citizens, whether they be young or old, the knowledge and the instruments for solving the problems. The committee would like to establish a staff which would be under its direction and would do some fundamental research to determine the needs of this community's aged. After the needs are once determined, the objectives could be easily outlined on the basis of what needs were already filled by existing agencies and what agencies would need to be set up.

The committee realizes full well that this proposal is vague and lacks the appeal of a concrete well-planned program which can click off objectives as readily as towns can be clicked off in the course of a well-planned holiday journey. One must realize though that this is a totally new field--this is one of our last great frontiers--we must first send out some explorers to determine the lay of the land and the climate we will encounter. Then the specific objectives will be more definitely spelled out. If more Drop-in Centers--more 'do it yourself' equipment--more square dancing is the answer, then we will move in that direction. On the other hand, if we learn from the oldster what could have been changed for him in his younger days so as to have prevented the present situation, we certainly can put the road signs up. The very width and vagueness of the proposal should command the interest of a greater number of League members as there will be food for all. A greater need for volunteers--not for mechanical duties, but for original thought and guidance in areas where there are no maps.

One of the basic problems to be answered by this organization would be, how much of a real problem is there? We have just shown you what the size was numerically from the latest census, but many of these individuals may not constitute a problem in the sense of our aging study. How much of a problem is there from the standpoint of the community planners of industry, of labor, of religion, of health, and others?

In this community, which is made up largely of industrial, governmental, and university workers, what does the aging group themselves say? So far the concept of most of the problems of the aged have been those offered by the younger group. What do the oldsters want? What would they like to have changed? How would they have liked to live their life over again?

By sampling and research, this staff ought to be able to get some idea as to the value of the present ideas of solving the problems of the aging. Are all these groups, such as Sunset Clubs, old age clubs, and so forth, worthwhile? Is entertainment of the oldster the prime object of these golden years? What difference is there between retirement and no retirement, and retirement and this milk-toast type of diet that is being offered to the oldster now? Can anyone fish 365 days a year? Is Bingo an adequate objective for a senior citizen? After this type of information is forthcoming, one can see how much help is going to be obtained from existing agencies and what new agencies will be necessary to handle the situation. We might learn that some of the existing agencies need to get the geriatric viewpoint. They may get more support and do a better job when they realize their work must emphasize more and more good physical, mental and emotional adjustment so as to preserve the human machine in all its aspects for a longer life.

In conclusion, there are about 7,400 individuals 65 years or older in the Lansing population of 72,129 (1950 Census). This means that approximately one in every 12 individuals in the city is over 65. This group certainly touches every family in town. Their care is a most pressing need, not only for the individuals who are aged, but so that we may learn what pathways we may pursue to smooth the way for the oncoming thousands who will soon crowd the ranks of the aging. The Mayors' Committee on Aging would certainly welcome any large or small number of League representatives to help study the problem, mold its course and develop its standards. As I have mentioned many times before, this is truly everybody's problem and as is often said, "It can be done, but not alone." We need volunteers for physical, mental and emotional support. This may well be the biggest package ever bought for so small an amount of money.

APPENDIX XIII

January 6, 1956.

Mrs. Robert N. Gibson, Jr.
1521 Cambridge Rd.
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Polly,

This is to advise you officially of the action taken by the Community Services Council Board of Directors at its meeting last Wednesday on the matter of the proposed project for Senior Citizens.

Betty Sarvis presented the situation to the Board members and a good discussion of the plan followed. The following motion was then presented to the group and unanimously carried:

The Community Services Council has long been interested in developing a project for the Senior Citizens of the Lansing area. It welcomes the interest of the Junior League in their work.

Assuming satisfactory arrangements can be made between the Junior League, the Mayors' Committee and the Council, it will be pleased to accept the staff worker initially employed with Junior League funds as a member of its staff and will work towards the sound development and future financing of the program.

We are all anxious that the best plans possible are worked out and if we can be of any further help to you on this, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Very sincerely yours,

Peretz A. Katz
Executive Secretary

FH

cc. Mrs. George Loomis
Mrs. Horace Sarvis

APPENDIX XIV

February 17, 1956

Mr. Floyd McCartney, Chairman
Mayor's Committee on Problems of the Aging
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. McCartney:

Confirming our telephone conversation yesterday afternoon, I am very happy to state that the Junior League of Lansing has voted to support for a three-year period the Demonstration Project for Senior Citizens.

Briefly, it has been agreed to advance complete support not to exceed the sum of \$10,000 for the first year of the Project, approximately \$7,000 partial support for the second year and approximately \$4,000 partial support for the third year. The partial support for the second and third years is conditioned upon the obtaining of adequate additional funds for the continued support of the Project from other sources.

The Junior League will select a new committee of its members to work with the Mayor's Committee and the Community Services Council in the development of details of the Project, the terms and conditions of the League's financial assistance, working procedures, responsibilities and other matters.

We are enthusiastic about the opportunities for service in the program and we greatly appreciate the cooperation extended in presenting the facts which afforded the basis for our affirmative decision. Also, many thanks to you personally for your patience and helpfulness.

Cordially yours,

Miriam S. Loomis, Chairman
Project Finding Committee

Co: Miss R. H. Barton
Mrs. Robert Massman
Mrs. R. N. Gibson, Jr.
Mrs. Mahlon Sharp
Mr. Richard C. Hicks
Mr. Peretz Katz

APPENDIX IV**COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL****PROJECT ON AGING****OPERATING PROCEDURES****NAME**

THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THIS SERVICE SHALL BE THE PROJECT ON AGING.
IT SHALL OPERATE AS A DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL.

PURPOSES

TO COORDINATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES IN THE LANSING,
MICHIGAN AREA RELATED TO AGING, SO THAT

1. THE COMMUNITY MAY BE INFORMED OF THE NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES
IN THIS FIELD AND THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE;
2. AN OVERALL OBJECTIVE PLAN AIMED AT ALL FACETS OF THE PROBLEM
RATHER THAN A PIECEMEAL OR PANACEA APPROACH CAN BE FACILITATED;
3. UNMET NEEDS MAY BE IDENTIFIED AND CONCERTED EFFORTS MADE TO
FILL THESE NEEDS;
4. ALL CITIZENS MAY HAVE FULL OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE.

FUNCTIONS

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PROJECT ARE:

1. TO INTERPRET AGING AS A CONTINUOUS PROCESS OF CONCERN TO ALL;
2. TO SERVE AS A CENTRAL OFFICE FOR INFORMATION AND ACTIVITY IN
THIS FIELD;
3. TO STUDY AND EVALUATE EXISTING SERVICES;
4. TO IDENTIFY UNMET NEEDS IN THIS FIELD;
5. TO STIMULATE COMMUNITY ACTION TO CREATE NEW SERVICES
WHERE THERE IS A NEED DISCOVERED;
6. TO COOPERATE WITH ALL OTHER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN
MEETING NEEDS IN THIS FIELD;
7. TO MAINTAIN SUCH FILES AND RECORDS AS ARE NECESSARY;
8. TO MAKE NECESSARY PERIODICAL REPORTS OF ITS ACTIVITIES;
9. TO CARRY OUT ANY OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES ASSIGNED TO THE
PROJECT BY THE COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

1. THERE SHALL BE AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF NOT MORE THAN THIRTY-SIX MEMBERS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNITY. IN ADDITION, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL AND STAFF COORDINATOR, PLUS OTHERS WHO MAY BE DESIGNATED BY THIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHALL SERVE IN AN EX-OFFICIO CAPACITY WITHOUT POWER OF VOTE.
2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS SHALL SERVE FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS ON A ROTATING BASIS. IN JUNE OF EACH YEAR ONE-THIRD OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S NOMINATING COMMITTEE. NO MEMBER SHALL SERVE MORE THAN TWO CONSECUTIVE THREE YEAR TERMS.
3. THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHALL MEET AT LEAST FIVE TIMES A YEAR. SPECIAL MEETINGS MAY BE CALLED AT ANY TIME BY THE CHAIRMAN OR UPON THE WRITTEN REQUEST OF FIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, PROVIDING AT LEAST THREE DAYS NOTICE IS GIVEN TO ALL MEMBERS.
4. VACANCIES SHALL BE FILLED BY APPOINTMENT BY THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S NOMINATING COMMITTEE. THE PLACE OF ANY MEMBER MAY BE DECLARED VACANT BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AFTER THREE CONSECUTIVE UNEXCUSED ABSENCES FROM REGULAR MEETINGS.
5. TEN MEMBERS SHALL CONSTITUTE A QUORUM.
6. THE DUTIES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHALL BE TO HELP THE COUNCIL FORMULATE POLICY, MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS, PLAN THE PROGRAM AND INTERPRET THE PROJECT TO THE COMMUNITY.

STEERING
COMMITTEE

1. THE STEERING COMMITTEE SHALL CONSIST OF THE OFFICERS PLUS THREE MEMBERS-AT-LARGE ELECTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FROM ITS MEMBERSHIP.
2. THE STEERING COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS

1. THE OFFICERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHALL BE A CHAIRMAN AND A VICE-CHAIRMAN.
2. THE COORDINATOR OF THE PROJECT SHALL SERVE AS SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
3. THE OFFICERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S NOMINATING COMMITTEE, AND SHALL HOLD OFFICE FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS HAVE BEEN DULY APPOINTED. OFFICERS SHALL NOT SERVE IN THE SAME OFFICE FOR MORE THAN TWO CONSECUTIVE TERMS.

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4. THE CHAIRMAN SHALL PRESIDE AT MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND STEERING COMMITTEE. THE CHAIRMAN SHALL APPOINT ALL SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS AND SHALL BE AN EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF SUCH COMMITTEES.
5. THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHALL PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THE CHAIRMAN IN HIS ABSENCE.
6. THE SECRETARY SHALL GIVE NOTICE OF MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND KEEP MINUTES OF SUCH MEETINGS.

COMMITTEES

1. THE FOLLOWING STANDING COMMITTEES SHALL BE APPOINTED;
(A) NOMINATING; (B) PUBLIC RELATIONS; (C) OFFICE PROCEDURES;
(D) FINANCE.
2. SUCH OTHER COMMITTEES AS REQUIRED MAY BE APPOINTED BY THE CHAIRMAN. MEMBERS OF SUCH COMMITTEES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE CHAIRMAN, NEED NOT BE ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

OFFICIAL
YEAR

THE OFFICIAL YEAR SHALL BE THE SAME AS THE COUNCIL YEAR.

AMENDMENTS

THESE OPERATING PROCEDURES MAY BE AMENDED BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENT, PROVIDED THAT THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT SHALL HAVE BEEN READ AT A PREVIOUS MEETING OR SUBMITTED IN WRITING TO EACH MEMBER AT LEAST TWO WEEKS BEFORE ACTION IS TAKEN.

4/5/56

APPENDIX XVI

A G R E E M E N T

This agreement made and entered into this 15 day of May 1956 between the Junior League of Lansing and the Community Services Council.

It is hereby agreed that a Project on Aging will be established jointly by the Junior League of Lansing and the Community Services Council. The Project shall operate under such joint auspices on a demonstration basis up to a three-year period, effective from the official date of employment of a full-time paid coordinator.

It is hereby agreed that the activities of the Project shall be reviewed annually by representatives of both the Junior League and the Council as to details of, and continuance under, this Agreement. The Junior League may in its sole discretion elect, on the annual review, to discontinue participation in the Project, provided at least ninety (90) days notice is given before such dissolution.

Administration

The Project on Aging shall function as a departmental service of the Community Services Council. There shall be an Advisory Committee or not more than thirty-six (36) persons appointed initially to represent proportionately the Junior League, Mayors' Committee on Aging, and Community Services Council. Throughout the period of Junior League financing of the Project, the League shall have at least one-third representation on the Advisory Committee. Ex-officio members of the Advisory Committee shall include the President of the Junior League, President of the Council, Executive Secretary of the Council and the Project Coordinator.

The Advisory Committee shall adopt such rules, regulations, and policies, and make such commitments as may be necessary for the proper administration of the Project.

Budget

The Junior League agrees to supply the funds necessary to initiate and operate said Project; but not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the first year, seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) for the second year, and four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for the third year, unless participation by the League shall be cancelled and withdrawn as herein above provided. Additional funds necessary to operate the project during this three-year period shall be jointly obtained through other mutually-satisfactory sources. All funds shall be paid to the Community Services Council and disbursed by it as authorized by the Advisory Committee.

If this Project proves successful and is accepted by the public as a needed community service, it is hoped that the United Community Chest

Agings will be established jointly
the Community Services Council.
Joint meetings on a demonstration
ative from the official date of
renew.

as of the project shall be reviewed
the Junior League and the Council
on this agreement. The Junior
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provided at least ninety (90) days
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appointed initially to represent
Joint Council on Aging and
at the period of Junior League
shall have at least one-third
of the members of the
President of the Junior League,
Secretary of the Council and the

of rules, regulations, and policies
necessary for the proper adminis-

a funds necessary to initiate and
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dollars (\$7,000) for the
a (\$1,000) for the three years, unless
cancelled and withdrawn as herein
every to operate the project during
ly obtained through other sources
I be paid to the Community Services
led by the Advisory Committee.

is accepted by the public as a
that the United Community Council

will continue this service on a permanent financing basis after the demonstration period.

Change in Agreement

It is hereby agreed that the terms of this Agreement may be altered, amended, or changed at any time by the mutual agreement of the parties thereto.

Signed herewith for the:

Junior League of Lansing

Community Services Council

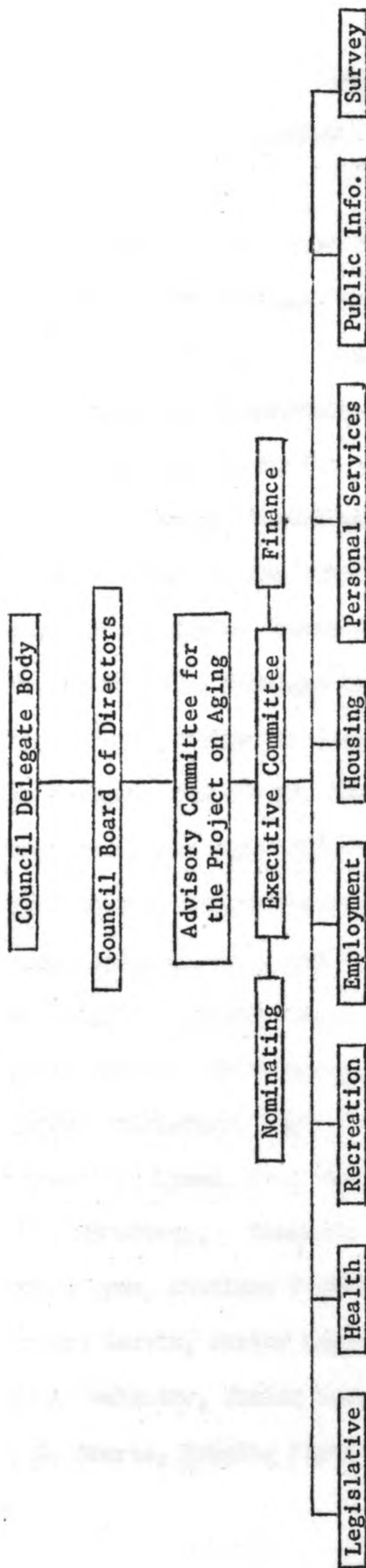
Mrs. Robert Gibson, Jr.
President

Mr. F. A. McCartney
President

APPENDIX XVII

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE PROJECT ON AGING



STANDING COMMITTEES:

Advisory Committee for Project on Aging

Executive	"	"	"	"
Nominating	"	"	"	"
Finance	"	"	"	"

Other committees are established on a temporary basis. They may be expanded at any time by the respective chairmen to include other persons in the Community. (These persons do not become members of the Advisory Committee.)

March 29, 1957

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APPENDIX XVIII

MAYORS' COMMITTEE ON AGING
December, 1955

Mr. Gordon Aldridge, Soc. Work School, M. S. U., East Lansing
Mrs. Virginia Baird, Business and Professional Womens Clubs
Mr. H. Lee Bancroft, Supt., Lansing City Park Dept.
Dr. Claude Bosworth, Continuing Education, M. S. U., East Lansing
Mr. Russell Dambert, M. S. U., East Lansing
Mr. Walter Dunnebacke, Employment Secur. Comm.
Mr. Herman Everhardus, Rac Motors
Dr. Howard Fink, Ingham County Rehabilitation Center, Okemos
Miss Teresa Farrell, Michigan Welfare League
Mr. Thomas Fagan, Motor Wheel Corp.
Mr. Les Flowers, State Dept. Soc. Welfare
Mr. Harold C. Good, Oldsmobile Div. of General Motors Corporation
Mr. Scott Hamlin, Social Security Admin.
Mrs. Marge Jeffers, CIO Local 652
Mr. Loy LaSalle, Lansing Public Schools.
Mrs. Grace Leadley, Interested Individual
Mr. Manfred Lilliefors, Dept. Social Welfare.
Mrs. Richard P. Lyman, Jr., Junior League
Mr. F. A. McCartney, Chairman
Mr. Robert Ryan, American Federation of Labor
Mrs. Horace Sarvis, Junior League
Mrs. W. A. Schaefer, Junior League
Dr. F. C. Swarts, Lansing Physician

Miss Marjorie D. Smith, Children's Center

Ex-Officio

Mayor Ralph W. Crego, Mayor of Lansing

Max Strother, Mayor of East Lansing

Peratz A. Katz, Community Services Council

APPENDIX XIX

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE INDIVIDUALS
WHO WERE INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY

- Aldridge, Dr. Gordon J., Associate Professor of Social Work, Michigan State University
- Anas, Mr. John, Community Services Council, Lansing School Board, Community Chest
- Anderson, Mr. Calvin, Interested Individual
- Anson, Miss Esther, Associate Professor of Continuing Education in Research at Michigan State College
- Atkins, Mr. Warren, American Federation of Labor
- Atwood, Mrs. Joseph, North School Coordinating Council
- Baird, Mrs. Virginia, Business and Professional Womens Club
- Baldwin R. J. , Retired faculty member of Michigan State College
- Mrs. R. J. Baldwin, Interested Individual
- Bancroft, Mr. H. Lee, Superintendent, Lansing City Park Department
- Bartlett, Mrs. Phyllis Cary, Student at Michigan State College who wrote a study on the recreational interests of Old Age assistance clients in Lansing
- Bates, Mr. John, Fifty Plus Group of Lansing
- Belen, Mrs. Elizabeth, Local representatives of the Governor's Commission
- Bosworth, Dr. Claude A., Continuing Education Service, Michigan State College
- Bowers, Mr. Charles, Congress of Industrial Organization on the Committee for the Drop-in Center
- Boyd, Mr. Donald Jr., Graduate Student in the Institute of Counseling, Testing and Guidance, at Michigan State College
- Brand, Mrs. Louis, Junior League

Breckenridge, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Director of the Project for the Aged
of Chicago, Illinois.

Brookover, Dr. Wilbur B., Professor, Michigan State University

Byrne, Mr. Gerald, Reo Motors

Card, Mr. Carl, Oldsmobile Division of the General Motors Corporation.

Cardwell, Miss Mildred, Supervisor of Public Health Nurses, Ingham County
Health Department

Chamberlin, Mrs. Elsie, Business and Professional Women's Club

Chambers, Mrs. Charles., Junior League

Cheney, Dr. E. A., A member of the Council Board on the Older Persons
Evaluating Committee.

Cotes, Mrs. Marvin, Junior League

Crego, Mayor Ralph, Mayor of Lansing

Culpepper, Mr. Leon, Congress of Industrial Organization on the
committee for the Drop-In Center

Culpepper, Mrs. Leon, Congress of Industrial Organization on the
committee for the Drop-In Center

Daubert, Prof. Russell, Assistant professor Recreation Board, Michigan
State College

Donahue, Dr. Wilma, Chairman Division of Gerontology, Institute Human
Relations, University of Michigan

Dudley, Mrs. John, Junior League

Dunn, Dr. F. Marsel, Lansing Physician

Dunnebacke, Mr. Walter S., Specialist for Service to Older Workers
Employment Security Commission

Everhardus, Mr. Herman, Reo Motors Incorporated

Fagan, Mr. Thomas J., Motor Wheel Corporation

Farrell, Mrs. Teresa, Associate Director of the Michigan Welfare
League

Fink, Dr. Howard, Psychology Department Michigan State College and
Psychologist with the Rehabilitation Center, at the Ingham County
Hospital

Flewelling, Mr. John, tranter Manufacturing Company

Flowers, Mr. Leslie, State Department of Social Welfare

France, Mr. Frank, on the Lansing Hospital survey team

Fresman, Mr. Fred, third chairmn of the Committee for Older People

Gambrotto, Mr. John, Department of Social Welfare

Gibson, Dr. Duane, Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology,
Michigan State College

Gibson, Mrs. R. N., Jr., Junior League

Mr. Harold C. Good, Director of Salaried personnel Oldsmobile Division
of General Motors Corporation

Guiney, Mrs. Molly K., Director Committee on Aging, United Community
Services, Detroit, Michigan

Haas, Mr. March, Congress of Industrial Organization on the Committee
for the Drop-In Center

Hamlin, Mr. W. Scott, Field Manager, Social Security Administration

Haney, Major Newton, Director Volunteers of America

Hicks, Mr. Richard, Executive Secretary of the United Community Chest
of Ingham County

Hoagland, Mrs. John, Junior League

Holt, Mr. Jack, Congress of Industrial Organization

Howell, Rev. John, Director, Lansing Council of Churches

Jacob, Mrs. S. Sprigg, Junior League

Jeffers, Mrs. Marge, Congress of Industrial Organization

Kahn, Dr. David, Council Board member on the Evaluating Committee

Karker, Mrs. Marjorie, Director of the Women's Division of Michigan
Farm Bureau, Michigan State College

Katz, Mr. Peretz, Executive Secretary, Community Services Council

King, Mr. Frank, Central Labor Council

Kipke, Mr. Herbert, Director of Recreation, Lansing City Recreation Department

Kleiss, Mr. Russell, Continuing Education Services at Michigan State College

LaSalle, Mr. Loy, Director Adult Education Department of the Lansing Public Schools

Laubscher, Mr. Tracy, Fifty-Plus Group of Lansing

Lavey, Mr. Joseph, Council Board member on the Evaluating Committee

Leadley, Mrs. Grace, Fifty-Plus Group and the Mayors' Committee

Lilliefors, Mr. Manfred, Children's Division State Department of Social Welfare

Loomis, Mrs. George, Junior League

Lucas, Miss Lee, City Recreation Department

Lyman, Mrs. Richard, Junior League

McCartney, Mr. F. A. Chairman of Mayors' Committee. Chairman of the Project on Aging, 1955; Council President in 1956.

Mann, Professor William A., Associate Professor, Michigan State College

Martin, Mr. Paul A., Publisher and Editor of the Lansing State Journal

McSorley, Mr. George, former executive of the Oldsmobile Division of General Motors Corporation. Board member of the Fifty-Plus group.

Merton, Mr. S. B., Michigan State College

Minnis, Mr. Daryl, Director of the Ingham County Bureau of Social Welfare

Mull, Miss Ethel, Director of Visiting Nurses

Murray, Mr. John, Interested individual

Musselman, Dr. Harry H., Professor Emeritus, Retirees Club, Michigan State College, on the Board of Directors of the Fifty-Plus Group.

Nicholas, Mr. William, Council Staff Member who is the Coordinator
for the Project on Aging

Pierce, Mr. Jack, Congress of Industrial Organization on the Committee
for the Drop-In Center

Poindexter, Miss Helen, County Department of Social Welfare

Pomeroy, Mrs. Richard, Junior League

Rail, Mrs. Leonard, Local representative of the Governor's Commission

Roe, Mrs. J. Woodward, Junior League

Ross, Professor Barnard, Assistant Professor of Social Work, Michigan
State University

Ryan, Mr. Edward R., Michigan American Federation of Labor

Sarvis, Mrs. Horace, Junior League

Schaefer, Mrs. Walter, Member of the Council Board on the Evaluating
Committee

Seaman, Mrs. John, Junior League

Selway, Rev. George R., St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Sexton, Dr. J. W., Superintendent of Lansing Public Schools

Sharp, Mrs. Mahlon, Present President of the Community Services
Council, Junior League

Shaw, Miss Bessie, Bureau of Social Welfare

Sheldon, Mr. Harry, Business Manager, Young Men's Christian Association

Smith, Miss Marjorie D., Children's Center

Spaulding, Mrs. Gladys, Director, Family Service Agency

Steel, Mr. John, on the Lansing Hospital Survey team

Sternfeldt, Mrs. Asse, Graduate student in Social Service at Michigan
State College

Strother, Mayor Max, Mayor of East Lansing

Swartz, Dr. Frederick, Lansing physician, former chairman of the
Geriatrics Committee of the Ingham County Medical Society

Thomas, Mr. Rollo, Congress of Industrial Organization, on the
Committee for the Drop-In Center

Tiernan, Mr. Charles, Reo Motors Incorporated

Wade, Mr. Oscar, Labor Staff United Community Chest of Ingham
County: Coordinator of Congress of Industrial Organization
Drop-In Center

Walker, Miss Georgine, Social Work Administrator, State Department of
Social Welfare

Walters, Mr. Roscoe, State Employment Security Commission

Winegard, Mr. Donald, Assistant Director, Ingham County Council of
Social Welfare

Wohlart, Mr. Fred Jr., Lansing Chamber of Commerce

Zimmer, Mr. A. W., Reo Motors Incorporated

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