

Unsettled nation needs Hope.

During World War II, Hope Atlanta partnered with the United Service Organizations (USO), operating Troops-in-Transit Lounges at Terminal Railroad Station to support soldiers. Americans were on the move. World War II emerged as an economic engine that put America to work. Individuals and families needed to adapt to breadwinners being in service to the government. Society changed.



America's most vulnerable are the clients Hope Atlanta helps.



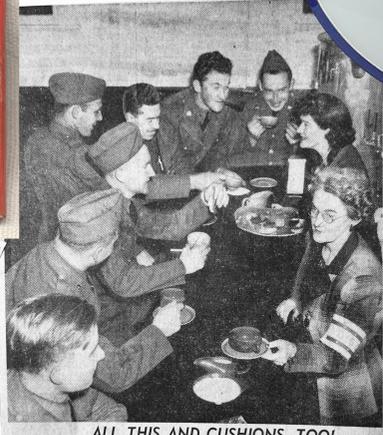
Greyhound Bus Station



Travelers Aid Does Bit By Passing Khaki Parade
Helps Unravel Soldiers' Travel Trouble: "Thanks for Listening," Say Grateful Letters
By TOM HAM



1940



ALL THIS AND CUSHIONS, TOO!
Atlanta's answer to traveling soldiers' prayers—the brand-new USO Service Lounge—opened for hospitality at Terminal Station Wednesday, christened with tons of coffee and heaps of cake to go with it. Built and equipped by contributions from Atlanta firms and individuals, staffed by Atlanta volunteer hostesses, the center—one section for whites and one for Negroes in khaki—was hailed as a boon, instead of the main waiting room's old creaky benches, between trains on the ing day. Story and other pictures on Page Five—Journal Photo.



Miss Dorothy Butler, staff worker for the Travelers Aid Society, is here shown aiding travelers at the Atlanta Terminal Station. This is only one phase of the work being done by this organization which is supported by the Atlanta Community Fund. Negro citizens who give to the Fund can be assured that they get returns on the investment through this agency.



Master in Social Work

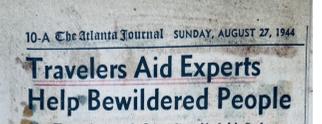
Hope Atlanta hires its first caseworker with a Master of Social Work degree in 1940, a forward-looking practice that will lead to social work interns from Clark Atlanta, Georgia State, Spelman, the University of Georgia, Kennesaw State, West Georgia, and Clayton State and the realization that unsheltered people benefit from counseling. During the war years, on the "Homefront," American families were disrupted, too. Women increasingly entered the workforce in the absence of men fighting in Europe and the Pacific. Housing became a national issue.



Where Am I At?
Mrs. L. G. Gordon, at the Travelers' Aid desk in the Terminal Station, talks with two transients.



2—A roaming girl, unacquainted with the ways of the world, can find help from the Travelers Aid Society. Louise confides that she wants a room—a bath—and a job.



104—Terminal Station and Plaza, Atlanta, Ga.



HUBER BRATT and MRS. ALTA K. RODDERS
Civil Reporter, Plaza Hotel, Mrs. Distressed Traveler.

"HAVES" POLICIES

In 1937, under an act of Congress, the Federal Housing Administration was established to provide American families with a unique opportunity to become homeowners. Formerly, a homebuyer's options were only limited to short term loans ranging from 1 to 5 years in term. Previously borrowers had to put as much as 40 to 50 percent down on the property and pay off the entire loan balance by the end of the term. FHA revolutionized the mortgage industry at the time by offering the 30-year mortgage and made the possibility of home ownership available to Americans nationwide.

"HAVE-NOTS" POLICIES

World War II emerged as an economic engine that put America to work. Over the next three decades, homelessness continued to be disproportionately white and male but became increasingly older than 50 years old, disabled, dependent on welfare or social security, and persons who resided in cheap hotels, flophouses, and in single room occupancy hotels located in the poorest neighborhoods.

