July 5, 1921

Miss Jane Seymour Klink,
2006 Lyon Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Miss Klink:

Indeed I am glad to write you the note you ask, concerning your industrial work. It is quite unnecessary for me to repeat to you how highly I value it.

I am much interested to know that you are thinking of going back to teaching. I hope you will find just what you want to do. Let me hear now and then how you are getting on.

I have in hand now a series of industrial studies, probably to be called, "The New Place of Woman in Industry." They have been held back temporarily, I think, by the business depression, but I am collecting material. I want to say something about the educational and social value of such work as I saw you doing at the Pilgrim Steam Laundry, and I should like to use you as an "example" - Do you mind?

I have always thought you were the truest sort of an educater over there. It was a kind of intensive gardening that you did, and I want to make a point of it in my book. I wish sometime, when you feel like it, you would set down how you felt about it yourself, how you attacked it at first, how it developed as you went on - something that would seem to you useful for other women going into such positions to know.

I hope this is not an imposition to ask you to do this. Perhaps you have done it somewhere and I have not seen it. If so, will you not let me know where I can find it.

With all good wishes, believe me

Very sincerely yours,

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It was my privilege a few years ago to study in some detail the work done for thirteen years in the Pilgrim Steam Laundry of Brooklyn by Miss Jane Seymour Klink. She had there under her direction from six to eight hundred young women operatives, many of whom had little education and a very limited experience of life.

Miss Klink's relation to them was fundamentally that of an educator. The object of which she never lost sight was to arouse the best instincts of these young women. She not only sought to make interested, faithful and ambitious workers of them but to develop their social instincts, their desire for orderly, pleasant conditions of life; to awaken them to the possibilities of self-improvement and to service at home, in the factory, and in all their relations.

Miss Klink was one of the pioneers in the development of that service work which is no a recognized function of progressive scientific industrial management. The sound educational principles that she applied in the Pilgrim Steam Laundry are, in my judgment, the best of recommendations a teacher could have.

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