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The Playground



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The Playground

Published monthly at Cooperstown, New York
for the
Playground and Recreation Association of
America
1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Membership

Any person contributing five dollars or more shall be a member
of the Association for the ensuing year

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Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office at Cooperstown, New York,
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The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 1

APRIL, 1922

The World at Play

Former Field Secretary in New Position.—Rowland Haynes, one of the first field secretaries of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, who assisted in the development of recreation programs in Milwaukee, Detroit and a number of the leading cities in the United States, who during the war was in charge of War Camp Community Service recreation work for soldiers in New York City and later served as director of the Cleveland Recreation Council, has now been elected director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, succeeding Sherman Kingsley in this position.

All recreation workers will rejoice that within the recreation field, Rowland Haynes made his start in social and civic work and all his friends will rejoice over the very large opportunity for service which comes to him in his new position.

San Francisco's Music Week.—The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 105 W. 40th St., New York City, publishes an illuminating and suggestive report of San Francisco's First Music Week. Working closely with the San Francisco Community Service Recreation League and Mr. Alexander Stewart, the Community Service Music Organizer for California, the National Bureau was able to develop one of the most satisfactory music weeks in the entire country. The entire community responded to the idea and vital help came from many sources—the Chamber of Commerce, the City Administration, the Music Trades Association, the Musicians' Union among others.

Daily organ recitals, a children's community sing, the community chorus concert, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra concert and bands and bands and bands. Churches, clubs, educational institutions observed the week. Foreign born groups, industrial groups held sings. One of the biggest events was the music memory contest for children above the fourth grade in public and parochial schools. Three Chinese

girls turned in perfect test cards. Only fifty-two of 1400 contestants misspelled "Tschaikowsky."

The report of this work makes thrilling reading. What has been done by San Francisco can be done by other communities.

Honors to Music Leader.—Alexander Stewart, Community Music organizer, Long Beach, California, has been made an honorary member of the Southern Pacific Glee Club, which is composed of Southern Pacific employees. The other honorary members include Mme. Schumann-Heink, the Governor of the state, and Mrs. Minerva N. Swain. In acknowledging the honor, Mr. Stewart said:

"I take it that the honor is one which should be shared with Community Service, the organization in whose interests I am working, and which is so appreciative of the splendid work which the Glee Club and Band are performing."

From a Popular Composer.—Carrie Jacobs-Bond, composer of *A Perfect Day*, *Just A-Wcarying For You*, *I Love You Truly*, and other famous songs, wrote to Alexander Stewart, Community singing organizer in Southern California:

"I am really retiring from all public work and I have decided to give the rest of my life to the community sing whenever I do appear in public because I think it is one of the most splendid and helpful things we have. So, when I come back next fall you can count on me if I am able to work."

Music for All.—One of the most important events of Music Week in Bellingham was the production of *The Mikado* by the American Legion. The owner of the Herald and Reveille raised the money through ten dollar subscriptions to pay the expenses. Tickets were distributed by the Central Labor Council, The Salvation Army,

the city mission, the Herald, the Reveille, the American Legion and Community Service, one thousand being placed in the hands of people unable to pay for any sort of amusement. It was said that the majority of these people had never before been seen at a public affair.

Municipal Music.—Music is to play a large part during the coming year in the life of the people of Portland, Maine—a city fortunate in having had for a number of years a municipal organ. This year Edwin H. Lemare has been engaged to give ten concerts in the municipal course. He will also give a recital every Sunday afternoon from November to May and a daily recital during the summer months of July and August. The Municipal Music Commission has arranged in addition a series of municipal concerts presenting some of the most notable artists of the present day.

Community Movie Party.—A movie party is the latest and most novel form of entertainment which has reached Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

This party was planned by Miss Edna Keith of Community Service. The entire community was invited to attend, each person to be dressed, if possible, in impersonation of a well-known movie star. Prizes were offered to the best impersonators. A fishing pond, grab bags, fortune telling and old-fashioned games were included in the party program. To give the public an idea of how to personify the movie stars, Miss Keith placed in several downtown store windows costumes worn by favorite movie actors.

A chance will be given the winners of the contest and all others who attended in costumes of actors, to produce their own movie scenario which Miss Keith will write and which will be filmed in Sapulpa.

A Little Theatre for Omaha.—The new School of Games of Omaha, Nebraska, which is being erected in the Bemis Park district will contain a little theatre with an auditorium holding 16,000 people. Many of the most modern features of theatre construction are being employed in this venture. It is planned to have a regular school of dramatics held under the auspices of the Dramatic and Public Speaking Department of the school.

Under the direction of Miss Mary Wallace, head of this department, a series of plays have been produced for several years past by the senior class at their graduations. The Carpen-

try and Electrical Departments of the school and the Household Arts Department cooperate actively in the production of every play. A large number of the school boys and girls have in this way obtained first hand knowledge of various phases of stage craft, stage lighting and play production.

A Summer Colony in California for Students of Drama.—The Pasadena Community Play House Association has organized a Summer Art Colony in furtherance of its educational policy for those who enjoy working together in the drama. Courses in voice and pantomimic expression, play writing, costume and stage design, lighting and dramatic production will be offered. The course will be in the nature of a summer school covering a period of one month beginning July 5th. The Art Colony will, however, be conducted along lines less didactic than the term "school" generally implies. The new sylvan theatre in Brookside Park will be utilized for laboratory purposes.

A State Drama Club.—The Drama Association of California has been formed with the definite purpose of establishing a standard for dramatic productions in the schools of the state and to provide for the special certification of teachers of the drama. According to the plan outlined, the teachers already engaged in producing will not be affected but those who wish to teach in the future will be aided.

Oakland's New Year Duck Pageant.—Oakland's tame wild ducks are a unique attraction. Venice has gained fame through the pigeons of St. Mark's, but every large city has its flocks of pigeons. Only in Oakland can wild fowl be found that are so tamed by human kindness that they return year after year to their winter refuge and even eat out of the hand.

It is this human kindness that has made possible Oakland's annual wild duck pageant, a greeting to the city's feathered guests that is danced by the school children. The idea was conceived in 1919 by Eugene Bowles, then Director of Publicity of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. Early in 1920 the first pageant was produced on a small scale. This proved so successful that the Hon. John L. Davie, Mayor of Oakland, had it repeated. The following year the pageant was more pretentious, and in 1922 it was sponsored by the City Council and placed under the direction of the Recreation Depart-

ment, with the Publicity Committee of the Chamber of Commerce cooperating.

The first flight of wild ducks into Lake Merritt, which has been a state game preserve since 1869—the oldest one in California—takes place regularly on September 30 every year. The first comers are sprig, or pin-tail. These are quickly followed by a larger flight of sprig, widgeon, green wing teal, shovelers, gadwell and mallard from the wastes of Alaska. Next to arrive are the canvasback and red-heads from the Yukon Delta and the Saskatchewan.

Each year the old birds bring with them the younger ducks, until when New Year's arrives there are thousands of them on the lake and the lawns of Lakeside Park.

Useful Records.—Among the February Victor records are two new Shakesperian scenes from *The Taming of the Shrew* and four selections for running and jumping rhythms for children who have learned to "do what the music says."

Long Beach's New Charter.—The new charter of the city of Long Beach, California, ratified at the April 1921 election, provides for the appointment by the city manager with confirmation of the city council of a superintendent of public recreation to supervise, direct and control all public amusements and entertainments, such as playgrounds, recreation centers, games and sports conducted in any public buildings or on public property; to have the management of the municipal auditorium, municipal camping ground, municipal band and all other recreational agencies operated or controlled by the city, and to keep a complete record of daily work and of all proceedings relative to recreational activities, the municipal band and all special events under the department, submitting a general and financial report in writing to the city manager not less than once each month.

Playground Lunches for Under-nourished Children.—Last summer on the children's playgrounds at New Castle, Pennsylvania, maintained by the Welfare Department of the Carnegie Steel Company, were thirty-four children from one of the local Orphans' Homes. These children were peevish and the instructors found them hard to handle. It was soon discovered that they were under-nourished. A noonday lunch of pasteurized milk and whole wheat bread and buttered sandwiches was supplied. The re-

sult was a marked change in the children. They gained weight and became interested in the playground activities. The cost of these lunches was approximately eleven cents a child per meal.

Community Evening in a Tobacco Warehouse.—The people of Southport, North Carolina, have a community house, always open for an evening's fun.

Bolivia, a small town near Southport, has no community house. When a community service worker came to conduct an evening of games the schoolhouse was used, but Bolivia wanted to give a larger party inviting her Southport neighbors. A deserted tobacco warehouse, which was available, solved the problem. A special train from Southport brought one hundred and seven guests.

The warehouse was quite roomy enough, but because it had so suddenly acquired the distinction of a community hall, there were no heating or lighting facilities. They have cold nights in North Carolina and this happened to be one of them. The games were soon in full swing, however, and nobody thought about the temperature. Lamps and lanterns lent a convivial, if wavering light. Community singing was in order, and the dim rafters of the old warehouse were surprised to find themselves echoing to the ring of mingled voices.

Bolivia's community evening started something. Through other such meetings, Southport and the nearby rural towns plan to learn to be better neighbors. Soon Southport is going to give a party for Bolivia folks.

It All Depends on the Point of View.—A beautiful recreation center was established in a Pennsylvania city. At night, a gang of boys, on mischief bent, would come in and tamper with the equipment, often breaking parts of it. The leader studied the situation and one night appeared unexpectedly on the ground just after the gang had started to play on the iron framework. She told them she was very glad to see them there, that she had been looking for some man who would watch the center at night and keep rowdies from breaking the apparatus and she wondered if they would not be willing to take that responsibility. Possibly they would be willing to come tomorrow night earlier and help clear the center. She explained what the center was for and how much their help would mean. The gang thereafter ceased to be a menace and

before long became very active in helping the center. The gang spirit had been made a "constructive" rather than a "destructive" force.

Progressive Hiking parties.—In every town or city there are lovers of the out-of-doors who like to take walks but cannot hold out so long as the seasoned hikers. The Director of Recreation of Reading, Pennsylvania, has devised a plan of organizing Saturday afternoon progressive hiking parties. A number of leaders start out with the party. If part of the group wants to turn back at the end of a mile, a leader is detached to go back with them. At the end of the second or third mile another leader returns with any who have walked as far as they want to, and so on up to the fifth mile.

The leaders of these hikes are usually familiar with the history of Reading and the country round about and can point out historic houses and battle fields. At resting points they often tell stories of Reading's past suggested by the country which they have been walking through.

Many people ordinarily overlooked in a recreation program will gladly participate in this kind of hiking party.

West Chester, Pa. Makes Full Use of Its High School Building.—If, some night, you should investigate what was going on behind the brightly lighted windows of the High School building in West Chester, Pennsylvania, you would find many kinds of activities. In the large assembly room some five hundred people are taking part in an open forum led by a nationally known speaker. In the basement, fifteen or twenty young women are having a cooking lesson, perhaps listening to a discussion of different brands of baking powder or engaged in mixing a batch of biscuits. In the large gymnasium a basketball game is hotly contested by two public school teams or two industrial teams with crowds of enthusiastic rooters on the side lines. In another room, you may find a group of young men and women studying poster designing or costume designing, each one working out his own ideas under the personal supervision of the teacher. In another part of the building one hundred or more boys and girls are attending a science course, perhaps having a practical demonstration of wireless telegraphy by listening to a concert being given in Philadelphia and transmitted to West Chester by wireless. In the manual training room both boys and girls are hard at work

cutting out the parts of a morris chair or some other piece of useful furniture.

Every facility for recreation and education in this big building is put to full time use under the direction of the Board of Recreation.

Children's Playgrounds at Fairs.—The suggestion comes as a result of the experience at Houston, Texas, that a children's playground in connection with the fair not only demonstrates playground work before thousands of people but also serves as a station for lost children, where children may be taken care of until their relatives find them. The expense of setting up the playground was taken care of by the Fair Association.

First Monday.—First Monday, celebrated in December, is a gala day at Greenville, Texas. On that day the farmers come to town to buy, sell and trade and the city block which is given over to the function is covered with wagons, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, chickens, farm implements and wagons filled with apples, potatoes, onions and other farm produce. Early in the morning the crowd begins to arrive, staying all day. Men and boys sit upon wagon tongues and upon the ground eating their luncheons gypsy fashion. Trades are numerous; some sales are made. Good nature prevails. Broncho busting is one of the sports.

Two Candidates for Mayor Have Quoit Pitching Contest.—Quoit pitching in Elmira, New York between the two candidate for Mayor proved a hot contest and a terrible strain on the umpire. Sometimes his decision hung on a difference of a sixteenth of an inch or even less. The score at the close of the three-game series stood 61 to 60. A modern method for two political rivals to try each other's prowess!

A Friendly Garden Contest.—The Playground Association, the Federated Women's Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce of Youngstown, Ohio are stimulating a friendly rivalry between blocks to see which shall make the most progress in beautification next summer. It is called the Friendly Garden Contest. A committee of two is appointed in each block to enroll contestants. At the end of the season a championship will be awarded to the block and to the ward which has shown the greatest improvement in appearance during the contest.

Not only do the flowers and shrubs count in

this town improvement contest but judges are instructed that grape vines and fruit trees in the back lot should count high; that families should be cautious not to take away the children's only play space for gardens and told that credit should be given the family which installs a sand bin or a swing even at the expense of a grassy lawn.

A Rural Church Which is a Real Community Church.—The Farmers' Club of Shiloh, Illinois, holds its meetings in the church. The young people play basket ball and volley ball in the church house. In fact the social activities centering around this church have become so many that the town hall building just east of the church is used for many of the entertainments and game evenings.

This church is so organized as to touch the lives of people of all ages and to touch them day after day and to have them grow by doing things. There are plays given by the children. Last year the young high school girls were responsible for the Easter program; the boys had charge of the Mothers' Day program, the older young people got up the Sunday School picnic, and the older people took charge of the Rally Day program.

That the work of this church is appreciated is evidenced by the fact that forty new members were taken in last year. One man who has five boys and a girl said last year than in spite of the hard times he would double his subscription rather than see the activities curtailed. The Farmers' Club has also contributed liberally to the work.

Community Service Turns Caterer.—In Hoquiam, Washington, the local hotel which furnished the Rotary and Commercial Club luncheons suddenly closed. The first Thursday after it closed the Community Service center turned itself into a luncheon club for the Rotarians, set up long tables in its "fireplace room," as the big living room was called, and served soup, ginger bread and coffee. Next day the Commercial Club members came.

These Thursday and Friday noon luncheons have become a regular part of the community center schedule. When the Kiwanis Club was organized Wednesday noon was added to the luncheon calendar.

Save the Eyes.—The Eye Sight Conservation Council of America, Inc., with headquarters

at 42nd Street and Broadway, New York, is issuing educational literature on the prevention of eye defects which will have special value for parents and teachers.

Home Reading.—The home reading courses issued free of charge by the U. S. Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, are especially valuable for home and family gatherings and make good evening reading. Those interested in knowing the facts of the colonization of our country and the causes of its growth and expansion will be interested in reading:

Course No. 8—American Literature

Course No. 9—Thirty American Heroes

Course No. 10—American History

Course No. 12—Heroes of American Democracy.

A complete list of reading courses will be sent upon application to the Bureau.

A Magazine Who's Who.—Recreation workers and others of our readers may be interested to know of a magazine guide which is published by Crowley, "The Magazine Man," at 511 East 164th Street, New York. This pamphlet contains a list of business, class, professional and technical publications with a brief description of the field they cover. It will be found helpful in discovering the magazines which relate to particular lines of work. A sample copy of the guide may be secured from Crowley without cost.

Physical Education Convention in Newark—The Eastern District Convention of the American Physical Education Association which is to be held from April 20-22 in Newark, New Jersey, will have a program of unusual interest. The tentative program includes a visit to schools and playgrounds where there will be demonstrations of many kinds of activities; a reception at Baringer High School with music provided by the High School orchestra and addresses by city officials and outside speakers. There will be addresses and papers on pertinent subjects by leading physical education authorities. The presentation of health plays will add interest to the program and, as a closing event, there will be a mammoth demonstration and exhibit by school children and people of Newark's normal schools of physical education and other local institutions.

Further information regarding the program may be secured from Randall D. Warden, executive secretary, office of the Superintendent of Schools of Newark.

Orlando F. Lewis*

It is a great thing so to live that when one goes to another world there shall be among one's friends rejoicing that one has lived rather than gloom that a friend is gone. It is a joy to think of Orlando F. Lewis, because he himself was ever so happy and the center of happiness always in the group he was with.

When I first knew him he was a professor at the University of Maine, having much fun in going out to speak for civic movements, ever ready to lend a hand. One did not feel that he helped from a sense of duty but that he did so from enjoyment. He worked for the community because it was such a glorious thing to be alive, to be a part of the community, to be permitted to help.

Later, in New York, I sat by his side, when I came to visit him, at his desk in the Joint Application Bureau in the Charities Building. With warm human sympathy he listened to man after man and woman after woman who had come upon financial disaster and needed a friend with whom to consult. I never saw him tired or worn or depressed. Apparently the more he gave the more he had to give.

The same unflinching optimism—the same faith in the world and in the individual men and women—one felt in his work with the New York State Prison Association. In spite of all the failures he saw, the world was still a beautiful place; it was worth while to work day after day to build up financial support for the work.

When the World War came, it was characteristic of Mr. Lewis that he should at once have realized the importance of good cheer, or morale, and offered his services to War Camp Community Service. Though he had not before been a song leader he began, in addition to his regular work, to lead men in singing and to urge the use of music in building community morale. Soon he had made a place for himself as director of the Department of Community Music, and had with the help of others built up a special staff of song leaders. The community music movement of today received a very real impetus from his enthusiasm.

The war over, Mr. Lewis took up his prison work with increased emphasis upon the value of play and recreation in preventing crime and in reducing the prison population. He was elected secretary of the American Prison Association and re-elected again this year.

Men and women who studied with him at the New York School of Social Work and the Chicago Community Service School gained added respect for social and civic work. He believed that "men do just as much work when they are happy as when they are miserable and they do it quicker." Always he played himself—often on the golf links—sometimes with his pen. For his own recreation he wrote stories which editors accepted as the kind that please their readers, and so, often under another name, his stories appeared in the *Ladies' Home Journal* and other leading popular magazines. Two of the stories listed in O'Brien's Twenty Best Stories of 1921 were by Mr. Lewis.

For two years Mr. Lewis served as a member of the New Jersey Child Labor Committee; for four years as a member of the board of managers of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. For two years he was health commissioner in New Rochelle. He also served at one time as the secretary of the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections and as president of the Fourth New York City Conference of Charities and Corrections. His membership in such organizations as the National Conference of Social Work and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology indicate but very incompletely the breadth of Dr. Lewis' sympathy with all the problems of human life.

Not a professional, nor a mechanic, not lost in the details of his task, not going through a routine because it was appointed, but rather with a song in his heart, with ever fresh enthusiasm, he faced life in all its fullness gladly and thought of social work not as something for the chosen few but as a community enterprise in which all should labor together, sharing in the joy of community building.

HOWARD S. BRAUCHER

* Written for *The Survey*. Reprinted by permission.

The Justification of Play

ORLANDO F. LEWIS

A noteworthy thing is happening, these days, all over our country. People are discovering a new continuing element in life—or rather, a new application of an old element. The element of play, or a “good time.”

High authorities are quoted. Theodore Roosevelt is cited: “He is not fit to live who is not fit to die, and is not fit to die who shrinks from the *joy of life* or from the duty of life.” And there are today organizations, like Community Service, Incorporated, and the Playground and Recreation Association of America, proclaiming persistently the importance and necessity in life of recreation and play. The movement cannot be ignored. That life which is “all work and no play” is publicly challenged.

Earl Grey, who was Secretary of Foreign Affairs in England when the war broke out, has just written a treatise on recreation as an essential in the rounded life. Edward Bok, the noted editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, wrote in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September the reasons why he had resigned from the important work of editing, to play for the rest of his life. Not “play” solely in the simple sense of physical sports and games, but play also through diversions, and hobbies, and cultural satisfactions.

What does this “play movement” mean? What significance has it for the church? How much play should there be in life? Let us quote Earl Grey:

“I do not recommend recreation as the most important thing in life. There are at least four other things which are more or less under our own control and which are essential to our happiness.

“The first is some moral standard by which to guide our actions. The second is some satisfactory home life in the form of good relations with family or friends. The third is some form of work which justifies our existence to our country and makes us good citizens.

“The fourth thing is some degree of leisure and the use of it in some way that makes us happy.

“To succeed in making a good use of our leisure will not compensate for failure in any one of the other three things to which I have referred, but a reasonable amount of leisure

and a good use of it is an important contribution to a happy life.”

In short, Earl Grey says: “Religion; family; work; leisure.” And the thread of recreation running through life, and manifested particularly in the leisure time.

The experience of our country in the Great War was the chief impetus to this new social problem—the problem of the good use, by all the members of the community, of their leisure time. Everyone remembers that in the communities around the hundreds of camps, the millions of our boys in khaki and blue could find wholesome, clean recreation provided by the citizens. We sent to France the cleanest, most socially-minded army that ever went into a war. And it was the decent recreational opportunities of their free time that helped greatly to bring this about. Probably every reader of this article contributed in some way to make a soldier's or sailor's off-time more interesting and pleasanter, during the war.

What was good for the millions of fighting men now strikes this country as good for all of us! Recreation, play—in their proper places, and for proper ends. We have as a nation thought of play heretofore largely as belonging to child life. But even there the Scriptures seem to insist that the spirit and habits of childhood should be in some respects our guides to the righteous life. Unless we become as little children, we shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. And for little children, play is life.

It cannot be so for us adults, but play, diversions, recreation, amusements can be profitably admitted to most people's lives in much greater quantities than they now are. So says Community Service, the organization that has assembled the countless recreational experiences of the war. And it draws many of its arguments from what churches did during the war and are now doing, to establish, develop or continue the wholesome and entertaining recreational work that is often spoken of by the one word: “Play.”

For instance: Community night was started in one of the churches of Bridgeport, Connecticut. It brought community singing, story telling and a violinist. Result, the petitioning to the school authorities for community features in the neighboring school. At a joint meeting of the governing bodies of two churches in Buffalo, a budget of \$13,500 for moving pictures and other activities was voted.

In the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City there was planned a community-service hour in each of the ward meeting houses once a week, meaning forty-two hours per week of community endeavor, with a participation of 8000 or more people. A recreation center is being organized in a church in San Francisco. In Seattle, one of the churches is planning to affect the recreational activities of the neighborhood through previous study of the lessons of the war and armistice period. Citizenship lectures are being instituted in an industrial suburb of Buffalo by a pastor. In one city a disused church is being made over by church authorities as a community center. Parish houses in many cities are being opened for neighborhood and community activities, and not alone for the activities of the parish members.

In Michigan the Lake Superior *Presbyterian* advised all the Presbyterian churches and pastors within its boundaries to extend their help to further the high ideals outlined by the Michigan Community Council Commission. A "hospitality week" in Flint, Mich., was opened with a "Go to Church Sunday." A men's Bible Class at Mt. Clemens, Mich., held a social evening at the community house with games and an old-fashioned spell-down. On May Day, in Fredericksburg, Va., all the churches were open to help in accommodating the hundreds of out-of-town visitors who came to join in the festivities of the day. Some of the Baptist church grounds were loaned in June for playground recreation.

Citations of the activities of churches throughout the country might be given by the hundreds, and each day many reports come to the headquarters of Community Service, at One Madison Avenue, New York, of most varied developments of the community spirit in church life. The words of Theodore Roosevelt gain daily a greater significance, as this movement grows stronger throughout the country:

"This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a good place for all of us to live in."

The writer has seen in Brooklyn a large basement room of a church made over into a most delightful club center for the boys and girls of the parish, who may invite their young friends as guests to the many functions held there. Equipped with games, and with opportunities for the normal, vigorous sports of youth, the room served first during the war for young men

in khaki and blue, and now for the peace time recreation life of the church. The adults join with the children at times in their jollifications.

One might paraphrase the famous verse, as follows:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
. . . I'd like to play!"

In the larger sense, the desire to play and have recreation is but a part of the very serious problem of proper use of the leisure time of life, as Earl Grey has said. There is going to be so much more leisure time in life for most people than there used to be. Higher wages, shorter hours of labor, and indeed, the determination in the hearts of even millions of people that life shall not continue to be or to seem as hard as it used to be, all mean that people everywhere are bound they will have a good time in life!

Is that not the very core of the problem, today? How shall the leisure time of life be spent by communities, nations, the world over? Shall it be spent destructively, in dissoluteness, debauchery, gambling, immorality, extravagance, and in all the vicious activities that make a nation worse? Or shall the increasing amount of leisure time in people's lives be spent profitably, for the making of better citizens, for the development of a more rounded and finer life?

Churchmen and churchwomen will answer this question in only one way. The leisure time of life should become a great national asset to our country, not a great liability. But how?

By helping to provide means whereby people may profitably spend their leisure time. And we shall find we mean by "profitably" not alone study, and educational classes, and individual betterment along cultural lines, but also profitable amusements, recreational games, and sports.

Is it not time, in the year 1920, that we finally recognize that the determination to be amused and to have fun cannot under any conditions be eradicated from the human heart. Indeed, commercial amusements, like the movies, the theatre, and all amusement parks and other undertakings to get people's money in return for amusements are perhaps, in their totality, the largest single industry in the country.

What is the answer? The development, in our own home communities, for us all, and particularly for those who have few chances to choose their own amusements, of wholesome, simple, interesting amusements, that will create

neighborliness, a better community spirit, law-abiding dispositions, and will lead to the desire for higher and better things.

The church is already vigorously entering upon the problem of adequate, sound recreation as an essential part of life. It is powerfully affecting

its neighborhoods. Community Service, Incorporated, stands ready to assist, counsel, place its great experience at the service of church organizations. Shall there not be herein a practical example of cooperation for the common good?

Time*

It has not been necessary for an Einstein to assure us that "time intervals are relative to the observer." Except for the clock and the calendar, which together measure and keep count of the successive periods of daylight and darkness, every one would have, from the reckoning of one's own experiences and sensations, a different time from everybody else; for time does indeed travel in "divers paces with divers persons"; with some it ambles and with some it gallops. It is only for the sake of social convenience, industrial efficiency and other like temporal reasons that we agree to let our ambling and galloping days and years be mediated by the same chronometer, that youth, for whom time travels as a snail, and age, for whom it flies swifter than a weaver's shuttle, begin the new year at the same moment in the "continuum between eternity and eternity."

A simple hymn of time, sung by the children of an earlier generation, had for its motif work; it admonished all to work—to work not only through the morning hours, but on and on "until the last beam faded." It was a joyous work song—thinking of hours only with the wish to prolong them. Its only sad line was one which anticipated the coming of the night "when man works no more." But it was the song of a work-day that thought of creation, production, self-expression, that galloped withal, and that looked at the clock only in dread lest the night should come before the task could be finished.

But millions upon millions today, who assist by their machine labor in "maintaining the fabric of the world," cannot know the joy of the ancient workmen in "adorning their works perfectly," for their part in the impersonal and probably

unadorned product has been but the lifting of a lever, the pressing of a pedal or the turning of a wheel. For such as these the leisure hours, after the shortened labor days, must furnish that which consciously perfecting labor once gave, if it is to be found.

Dr. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, as President of the American Association of University Professors, last week in Pittsburg, reckoned as most important of the "four fundamental rights" which the members of his national organization have been attempting to emphasize, the right to leisure—not the leisure to idle, but the leisure that would enable them to "put forth their best efforts" and to "achieve real self-expression." That such leisure might be enjoyed, freedom was asked from excessive hours in classroom and lecture hall, from undue participation in committee and administrative work and from continuous labor through a long and unbroken term of years without a "sabbatical" year for "spiritual refreshment."

Professor Seligman supports his claim for such freedom by arguing that in the field of economic life "it has only recently been recognized that a shorter working day for the laborer leads to a greater output and to more wealth for the community, including the employer, as well as to more welfare on the part of the laborer." Wherever this Utopian condition has come to pass, it is where the wise use of leisure time has supplied the informed motive for heightened productivity in the work-time, given the incentive, as well as opportunity, for higher individual self-expression and provided that "spiritual refreshment" which professor and laborer alike need whether their "sabbaticals" come weekly or only once in seven years.

* Courtesy of the *New York Times*.

The Youth Movement in Germany

"From the distance, around the bend of the wood where the road dipped down to the river, came the music of a number of instruments, soft but of marked rhythm. I was sure that I had never heard anything like it before. My companion said, 'Wait and you will see.' In a few minutes, a troupe of some thirty or forty young men and women passed us at a rapid stride, walking in loose lines, with arms interlaced or holding hands. Guitars were hung from the shoulders of strapping young fellows by colored ribbons whose ends fluttered in the wind. The band was in curious costume. Of the girls some were in peasant dresses of printed cottons, their hair coiled around their heads in braids, following a fashion which has spread all over Germany as a deliberate defiance of imported styles; others wore even simpler and more colorful garments and ribbons around their hair. The youths wore tunics or shirts open at the throat; all were bareheaded and, as many of the girls also, without stockings and bare of knee. They were as beautiful as a Greek frieze, though individually not of striking comeliness. With eyes shining they passed by, absorbed in song or earnest talk.

"Wandervoegel?" I asked my companion. I had heard years before the war of the organization of these "migratory birds" that had taken thousands of young people out of the crowded cities on holidays and created a cult of outdoor life and lore such as Germany had not known for generations.

"Better than that," he replied, "they are of the new, democratic youth movement (*freideutsche Jugendbewegung*) which has broken all ties with merely protective societies organized for the young by the old. These particular ones belong to a district (Gau, an ancient land division not represented in modern political boundaries) that is raising money to buy the old castle you see on that distant hill. It is all very romantic," he continued. "Those old robber barons that built most of these castles would be astonished if they could see the youth of Germany saving up to buy and conserve their haunts."

This is the beginning of a very remarkable article by Bruno Lasker in the December 31st

issue of the Survey which all community workers will want to read. How the youth movement, typifying as it does, the joy of living, is fostering open-air recreation; how it is revivifying with its joyous spirit the life of the church is a story which thrills one with a sense of the unlimited possibilities which lie in the young people of every land.

Says Mr. Lasker, "Germany, in the years before the war, had studied English and American outdoor recreations and applied herself to fostering them, with very little understanding of their underlying principles of self-determination and free cooperation. Although there has always been the desire for open-air recreation a new motive was required to energize it. The Wandervoegel for nearly two decades have cultivated physical training and "hiking" for their own sakes. They were an antidote to the excessive intellectualization of the schools and universities and to the militarization of the drillmaster. They introduced rucksack, campfire and a regard for good habits.

"But the youth movement has gone further, not only by greatly increasing the number of those who take part in long hikes, and climbs, but also by introducing new and stimulating elements . . . Pride of body and the duty of health are frequently emphasized in the speeches and literature of the youth movement.

"The emotional strain is frankly and outspokenly religious, though it is far removed from theological language and uses as anything can be. Youth has determined to find its own soul in its own way. Sometimes its groping leads back into the fold of an existing religious organization, notably the Roman Catholic church. More often it finds its own expression, even its own ritual—as, for instance, in the celebration of the two solstices, June 21 and December 21, which are solemnized with imposing ceremonial.

"In some cases this religious element has been so overwhelming that Protestant ministers, in their effort to bring back to the church the vitality it has lost, have invited leaders of youth to preach from their pulpits or even whole groups to take charge of services which, in these cases,

are sometimes of great emotional intensity and beauty but entirely without traditional forms. The young boys and girls who take part in them go out into the woods and come back laden with flowers and evergreens to give a festive appearance to the church; they introduce old songs (not hymns) that have almost been forgotten, songs of nature and simple devotion to the homeland; they bring joy and laughter, the sense of fellowship and actual revolt against sin and

ugliness, into grey edifices that for ages have heard nothing but the droning voice of the preacher and the sleepy, perfunctory song of solemn congregations. But these, after all, are exceptional occasions.

It is in the open air, on the market-places of towns, in the woods, and most often of all on high hilltops that what might be called the religious communion of youth more usually takes place."

Home Recreation

CHARLES H. ENGLISH

Community Service

There seems to be a tendency on the part of some leaders in play activities to insist that all supervised play shall be promoted at regular designated places such as playgrounds and school centers. Little thought, unfortunately, has been given to the field of home play and recreation. There are some authorities now who are realizing that the program of the public playground is not all-sufficient in the all round development of the children's play life. They feel that the home, with its yard (the original playground), is not to be over-looked as the place most natural for the type of play activities calling for individual expression and for the small congenial group of from two to four neighbors.

Home play and recreation should be more seriously studied, for it has a very direct bearing on the problems of the home. Among the outstanding problems are these modern tendencies—the disintegration of home ties and interests, the inclination to seek commercial forms of recreation as a family or as individuals instead of a wholesome form of play promoted from within the family group, and the stunted development of individual initiative and imagination in play life.

The time has come when home recreation must be included as a vital part of any community-wide recreation program whether urban or rural. We must provide some means to train and educate the parents as real play leaders. We must teach the children in the schools and public parks the kind of games that they can easily play at home. We should cultivate the imagination of the child to a point which will result in the dis-

covery of new kinds of games under home environment.

Why not a revival of the childhood activities of twenty years ago? The cornstalk fiddles, willow whistles, the battles of the wild sunflowers, the target practice with cobs or clay balls on a willow stick, tin can stilts, tick-tacks, resin string and can for Hallowe'en, the tin can telephone and the leather sucker on a string. These and many other ingenious stunts occupied children's time and developed their initiative, imagination and the constructive instincts. Many present-day children have never heard of these things. The young men of twenty-five or thirty years who have had such an experience would feel a sense of pride in showing the children of today "what he used to do when he was a boy." In a similar manner the young women of today could teach the games of yesterday to the girls.

Then again we should try and utilize the things at hand and not insist upon elaborate equipment before we start our program. Why not make use of material that seems of no value?

A NEW GAME WITH OLD MATERIAL

How about the discarded auto tire? Nearly every home in America seems to have an old tire hanging in the barn, garage or basement. As junk it has no value and as a result large number of tires are lying about. Why not make use of them?

Recently I started some youngsters playing with tires. They played all the afternoon with

them and never seemed to tire of them. This is what they did:

1. All the children except the leader, who had a tire, lined up in a row (one back of each other) about six feet apart and 30 feet from the leader. The leader then rolled the tire toward the group and each one stride-jumped the tire. Then they took turns rolling the tire as leader. This was very popular.

2. Each one would take a tire and try to roll it around a tree or one of his playmates. This required many trials as they had to discover the right angle that would bring the tire in a circle after it left the hand.

3. Placing a board against the house at a 45 degree angle the children ran the tire up the incline then stride jumped it when it came down. This required quick work and was not so easily done.

4. Tag was played in this manner. The player who was "it" had to roll the tire with him as did the other players. They were "safe" from being tagged if they stood astride of the tire with both feet on the tire. This required balancing and in the hurry of getting on the tire they frequently fell off.

5. Bowling with Tires. Milk bottles placed about four inches apart were set up in a row on the lawn. From a distance of 20 feet the children rolled the tire toward the bottles. Ford tires were used for this game. If larger tires are used the bottles must be placed farther apart. The first child missing the bottles was called upon to set up the "pins." The child knocking down 15 bottles won the game.

6. Somersaults. The children played this game by getting inside the tire and rolling as many times as they could without falling out.

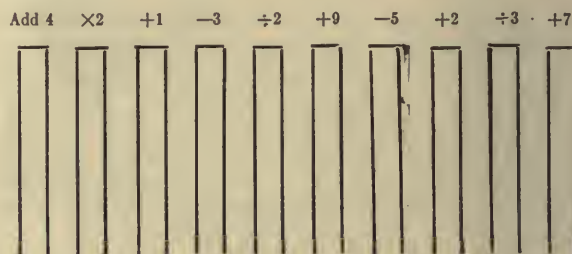
7. As the tire was rolled the child tried to see how many times he could jump or leap through it without stopping it.

8. A relay race was played by rolling the tires around a tree or post. The majority of relay races may be modified to be played with tires.

9. A single rope tied to a tire was found to make an excellent swing seat.

10. Arithmetic Game. As the children were in the throes of elementary arithmetic in school it was found possible to work out for them a game which proved very popular in instruction. Some stakes were secured about a foot in length and driven into the ground four inches and six inches apart. On each stake was a card—marking with chalk may be substituted for the card—upon which was given some direction (see diagram below). The child would start the tire rolling about 40 feet from the stakes, the object being to make it go between the stakes. The instruction was taken from the stake on the right as it went through.

The first child to get 20 or more won the game.



The Creative Instinct in Playground Building

RAY F. CARTER

Community Service

A lover of children has pointed out that the modern city is giving the boys mighty little chance to do the things which boys have been doing through all time. We may make it difficult for them to play but the average boy is bound to invent something which passes for play, often a poor substitute for the real thing.

Sometimes the ingenuity shown by a group in which the instinct to play is stronger than the discouragements is most interesting. I once saw a number of boys who were crowded out of the back yard by the garden and who could not of course build a house or dig a cave on the front lawn take to a good sized shade tree

on the curb. With a high degree of skill they laid beams and a floor among the branches and from goodness knows where they got the materials for the walls and roof. The most surprising discomforts in the way of accommodating themselves to the meagre proportions of the house were cheerfully borne by the bunch as such discomforts have been borne by every boy as he fitted himself into the cave or den which he had contrived with his own hands.

There is an argument for a limitation of playgrounds and play direction in the above which should not be overlooked in campaigning for playgrounds. The man is sure to arise who will point back to his boyhood and tell how he and his crowd managed and the good times they had in working things out for themselves. There is educational value in building a house in a tree, in accommodating oneself to the hard facts of one's environment. Sometimes the effort to get a playground, clear the ground, build the fences, lay out the grounds, plant the shrubbery and set up the apparatus is really more interesting and genuinely satisfying to the men and boys of a city than the games to be played on it after its completion. It is the thing we create with our own effort and by team work which produces the greatest satisfactions and the more permanent enthusiasms. There is a real need for ingenuity in getting the people to work to produce the things they are later to enjoy. For the city officials to build and equip the play center and to turn it over to the city complete and ready for use may get the job done with neatness and dispatch but it is sometimes done at the expense of the affections and enthusiasms which would make the object created a thing of joy forever. Any man who ever has shingled his own roof or dug and planted his own garden or made a chair has a regard for and an interest in his handiwork possibly far beyond what the

merit of the object would warrant; but it is his own, his very own.

Is it not possible to make more widespread the spirit which has resulted in the people's making their own playground, as has been reported from various communities in recent issues of *THE PLAYGROUND*? Let each community ask itself could not a part of the leadership which is regarded as essential in the proper conduct of a playground be used in its creation? Is it impossible to adjust the ways of official builders of the people's equipment to the creative instinct? Would it do to employ first the leader before any building is done and to say, "Come, let us build our own playground and set up our own fences," and to make a communal affair out of it? Can the old barn raising and corn husking idea be brought back into our cities? Could not a whole neighborhood be induced to make a game of the work? What fun it would be and what lessons could be learned from such an undertaking.

There is a desire in most of us to have anything we are interested in as perfect as professional service can make it, whether it be a fence, a picture, a garden, or a house. Perfection of finish is worthy of effort. Perfection of service is an excellent thing, but the parent who overlooks the service of the child who wants to help even though he sometimes hinders is killing a very beautiful thing. The city or group which makes no provision for the service of its people in creating the physical equipment for the leisure time enjoyment is sacrificing a valuable asset. Even though the posts are not strictly aligned or the wire nailed on exactly straight or the grade perfect, something has gone into the product which no professional service could give it,—a beauty, even a holiness, which will make it always a place where folks like to meet together.

An Appraisal of the Value of Athletic Sports for Girls

Athletics for girls is still a subject of discussion and there are still people who talk about the ill effect of exercise on girls.

The editor of *The Nation's Health* is quoted

in the February 12th edition of *The New York Times* as making the following statement on the value of athletic sports for girls.

"There is no quarrel with the rhythmic exer-

cises of the ballroom which, as conducted nowadays, certainly bring into play the entire musculature, but they can never take the place of games in the open air. To be sure, the average girl today takes much more exercise than did the debutante of a decade ago, but even at that she does not engage in games to the extent of the average boy.

"There is something in games besides mental diversion and muscular development. Drills induce concentration, obedience and action in coordination with others. They are also of value in the correction of postural defects, but they lack the inspiration of the competition which is an integral part of such sports as tennis, hockey and la crosse, which produce a mental alertness, a sense of fair play and a realization of community of interest not to be cultivated in any other way.

"Walking, cycling, swimming, snowshoeing and skating are admirable forms of sport, but unless they can be conducted in competitive matches they lose much of their health value.

"The girls may engage in almost any sport with great profit. It is doubtful if they should

box, on account of the harmful effects which may result from a blow on the breast, and they are not heavily enough built to engage in real football, but with these exceptions there are practically no games which they may not play with great profit.

"To be sure, certain girls, just as certain boys, should not indulge in violent or prolonged exercises. Enlarged thyroids, bad hearts and the like all preclude; but, taken by and large, the girl who plays games has more moral, mental and physical endurance than those who do not. Neither boys nor girls should be subjected to severe physical strains, but there is no reason why in games of speed and skill girls should not be the equal of boys, and, making allowance for difference in stature, they should be as strong as their brothers.

"For both there is the danger of over-fatigue, overtraining and overattention to games at the expense of studies, but these are easily controlled, and there is no more reason why athletics should coarsen their social fibre than that equitation should make them 'horsey.'"

Doll Shows for Girls' Clubs

HELEN RAND

Urbana, Illinois

"Doll shows are the things for girls' clubs and for communities," I said to myself after I had been to the one the girls had at the University of Illinois. Why aren't there more of them? What possibilities there are in them for adapting ideas and conditions." Let me tell you how I have been thinking they might be worked out.

At Illinois the committee bought one hundred dolls of different kinds and distributed them to as many girls who dressed them. The girls who took the dolls paid for them—which meant a dividing of the expense. I have often wondered why there aren't a lot of rag dolls at these shows. The committee could furnish patterns to the girls who wanted them. If rag dolls were encouraged and prizes given for the best ones, there probably would be some exceedingly clever dolls. I have also wondered how it would be to have a show of home made toys, in order to en-

courage them, in connection with a doll show.

How should the dolls be dressed? The Illinois girls decided to represent characters in books. I have been thinking of several other things the dolls might represent; for instance:

1. A pageant of our community's history
2. A doll parade showing the various interests of the community.
3. Famous characters in history
4. Fairy story characters
5. Movie characters
6. Children of many lands (Missionary clubs could bring in special interests)

How should the dolls be arranged for the show? The Illinois girls had wide shelves at the sides of a large room and in the middle of the room tables so arranged that there were aisles for the people to walk. These shelves and tables were divided into doll houses, or rather doll lots.

Different groups of girls had dressed the characters of special books and then had arranged scenes from those books.

The fairy scene from *A Mid Summer Night's Dream* had the first prize. Titania, the fairies and Oberon were in a wooded place. There was a scene from *Hamlet* with *Ophelia*, the two soldiers, the king and the queen. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a doll house or a Noah's ark—I couldn't quite tell which—in another lot and beside it was a field of cotton made of tiny tufts of cotton stuck on twigs smaller than toothpicks. In front of the cabin were Uncle Tom, Eva, Topsy and some of the rest. On one corner of the table in the middle of the room was *Main Street* with Carol, the Doctor and some of the neighbors out in front of a store.

At one end of the room was a high table upon which were fifty dolls which a judging committee

had chosen. Among these were the three or four prize dolls. Most interesting of all though was what was to become of the fifty dolls. There had been fifty children invited to the doll show and some of the university girls, dressed like dolls themselves, entertained the children and let them choose the dolls they liked best. Later the dolls were taken to the children who had chosen them.

I have been to other doll shows where most of the dolls were sold at auction and the rest given away.

The doll show was a real entertainment. The girls dressed like dolls danced, and all the people had a good time. There were crowds there too, and everyone paid twenty-five cents admission. Several weeks before the show there was a poster contest with a prize for the best one, and all the posters had helped to advertise.

Boys Get No Worse

JUDGE R. J. WILKIN

Children's Court, Brooklyn

The American boy is improving, and this under adverse circumstances. The American boy is certainly not growing worse, and in a city such as ours, with its enormous mixed population, that is saying much. For the past twenty-five years there has been an almost continuous decrease in the number of arrests, and that is an almost infallible social barometer. Take these figures, for instance; in 1880, when Brooklyn had a population of 500,000, there was 2,600 minors arrested. In 1920, when the population had increased to 2,000,000, there were 3,400 arrests of a similar character. The latter figure marked a decrease of 1,100 from the total for 1919, and there had been a still greater decrease for the year 1919 from 1918.

I am surprised that more boys are not arrested when we consider the fact that the city streets are getting narrower. That means that there is less room for them to play in than there was formerly. Boys simply must play at some stage of their lives. If you keep them from playing games and indulging in innocent romping about, you might as well get ready for trouble, for it's coming.

City streets today, even the widest of them, are vastly different from the streets we used to have. They are not safe to play in now.

I was born and spent my boyhood in Greenwich Village and, as all the other boys of that locality, played to my heart's content on the streets or anywhere else we cared to. We had not automobiles to dodge, no trolley cars even, and the passage of horse drawn vehicles never was known to give pause to boyish sport. We played till we were tired and raced round and round the corners of cross streets, and the good natured cops used to laugh and watch us instead of interfering with our fun. Nowadays if a crowd of boys would undertake to chase one another around the four corners of intersecting streets, humming with darting taxis, heavy motor trucks, trolley cars and automobiles, the police would be called on to put an end to the "nuisance" and if the boys persisted, they might quickly find themselves in trouble.

Children must and will play, but I do not consider municipal playgrounds a panacea for juvenile outbreaks.

I consider it a most encouraging sign to find that so few, comparatively, are arrested, when so very many have no place to play.

* From the *New York Evening Sun*

“Camp Roosevelt---Boy Builder”

During the summer vacation months, in order that the constructive training in leadership begun in the R. O. T. C. Unit of the Chicago public high schools may be given added impetus, the Chicago Board of Education offers to boys the advantages of a training course at Camp Roosevelt. As originally planned, the camp was to be a summer encampment for the boys of Chicago high schools only, a plan since changed to admit boys twelve years of age and upward from all parts of the country. Here the lads are given opportunity to put into practical use the instruction given them during the ten months of city school life, and at the same time to spend an enjoyable, healthful vacation out in the open. The military phases of life—the army tents, the mess line, bugle calls, the martial music, canteen and exchange, the Y. M. C. A. hut, the army hospital, the routine of duties throughout the day, ending all too soon with the cheery, yet lonely bars of “taps”—these bits of interest and charm borrowed from the military modes of the nation serve to give to the camp an orderliness and a picturesqueness that please the boyish mind and lend to the vacation training, the glamour of romance so dear to the boyish heart.

The camp is divided into three sections; those who desire to make up school subjects, and this is known as the Summer School Section; the R. O. T. C. section, the minimum age limit for this division being fourteen; and the Scoutcraft division for the younger boys.

This training has for its object—to give each boy who elects it, thorough training in leadership, in American citizenship, a good physique, and a good moral character. One of the prime objects is to make each boy a better man, a better citizen, not a soldier. The way and means of accomplishing these things are complicated. An organization has been built up, however, that functions smoothly and efficiently in mak-

ing strong boys mentally, morally, and physically—that moves the boy through his training with a human touch which accounts largely for the results obtained.

If they are not in the classroom, the boys are out on the drill field, receiving instruction in the school of the soldier. Or, they may be, if they are younger boys, climbing the hillsides, deep in the mysteries of woodlore and campfire. Each division of the camp has a complete daily program which is carried out with military precision and exactness.

The afternoons are devoted to athletics, in which all the boys in camp participate. Games of baseball, basketball, swimming, target practice, all of the out-door sports the red-blooded American boy enjoys are here taught, under careful supervision.

The high school faculty and athletic directors are especially selected from the Chicago public high schools. The military instructors are ordered to the camp by the U. S. War Department. The scout instructors are qualified Scout Masters, assigned by the Chicago Chapter of the Boy Scouts. The camp is under the auspices of the Chicago Board of Education. The War Department furnishes the use of such equipment as tents, cots, mattresses. The financial needs are taken care of by public-spirited Chicago business men, headed by Mr. Angus S. Hibbard, Chairman of the Camp Roosevelt Association.

This camping project is the culmination of long years of study on the part of Major F. L. Beals, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Supervisor of Physical Education in the Chicago Public High Schools. The fee which the individual boy pays is low enough to make the camp's opportunities available to all.

The Camp Headquarters is Room 503, 460 South State Street, Chicago, and full information may be obtained there.

“The world is being tried with fire. Our civilization is fighting for its very existence. It is to the rising generations that the world must turn for help. It is to a youth trained to see clearly, to view broadly, to judge fairly and act fearlessly that we must look for better things. A citizenship imbued with the ideals of true democracy and that spirit and habit of service without which democracy cannot stand, is indispensable.”

LIVINGSTON FARRAND, LL.D.,
President of Cornell University.

The making of citizens through the right use of leisure time is the task of Community Service.

Connecticut Appoints State Supervisor of Physical Education and Health*

Dr. A. G. Ireland, associate professor of hygiene and public health at the University of Kentucky, has been appointed state supervisor of physical education and health by the Connecticut state board of education, it was learned yesterday. He has already resigned his place at the Kentucky University and will begin his work in this state on February 15.

Dr. Ireland will conduct the course in physical education in all public schools required by an act adopted by the 1921 session of the Legislature. All pupils in public schools, except those in kindergartens, will be required to take the course which will be part of the curriculum prescribed for the several grades and will be adapted to the ages, capabilities and state of health of the children.

The course for each grade will be outlined by Dr. Ireland as the first part of his work. It will include exercises, calisthenics, formation drills, instruction in personal and community health and safety and in preventing and correcting bodily deficiency.

At least two and one-half hours a week will

be devoted to this new course by each grade. Four-fifths of the time will be given to physical training and the remaining fifth to the teaching of health. The actual teaching will be done by the teachers of the different grades, but Dr. Ireland will make periodic visits to the schools. The standing of pupils in connection with the physical education course will form a part of the requirements for promotion or graduation.

Dr. Ireland was appointed by the state board upon recommendation of Commissioner of Education A. B. Meredith. If found to be necessary, other experts will be engaged in the future to aid Dr. Ireland in the new course. The state board will soon adopt regulations fixing the necessary qualifications of teachers in physical education and will require all students at state normal schools to receive thorough instructions in such courses.

Dr. Ireland has been at the Kentucky University about a year and a half. He was also resident physician for men. He is one of the most noted experts in his work in the country.

* Courtesy of Hartford, Conn., *Courant*, Jan. 7, 1922

The Harmon Foundation

In December, 1909, Mr. William E. Harmon, a real estate man of New York City, addressed the National Convention of the American Civic Association on the subject of the effect of parks and playgrounds on land values. In 1910 this address was printed in *The Survey* under the title "Playgrounds Pay for Themselves by Increasing Land Values" and later was published in pamphlet form by the Playground and Recreation Association of America and has been in circulation ever since.

This address grew out of one of the enduring interests of Mr. Harmon's life—the providing of play and recreation space for the people in towns and small cities. Growing up in a small town as he did, he realized fully what it meant to boys

and girls to be compelled to find their recreation on vacant lots and in back alleys with no direction for the energies that naturally vent themselves in "the gang spirit."

With his knowledge of new land developments gained in his business and his deep concern for the children in towns forgetting play space altogether, he tried to appeal to real estate dealers on the basis of its "application to the business interest of those engaged in the work of suburban real estate development." Failing that, he hoped something could be done through legislation—"permitting cities to segregate lands for recreation purposes, the cost being placed on the abutting properties." One such law actually passed but was declared unconstitutional.

In spite of discouragement Mr. Harmon's interest never flagged and in October, 1921, he decided to establish a Foundation to have as its principal aim the promoting of playgrounds in towns and small cities. Social organizations are aware of the great need in this field and welcome this new non-profit corporation.

The Foundation will not give money outright for playgrounds but Mr. Harmon's plan will enable any town having a few public-spirited citizens who are willing to do a little work for the children's sake to acquire a playground which will be the gift of no one, the interest of every one, and will belong to the children forever.

Upon request of several citizens of a town, Mr. Harmon will send some one to make a survey of the town. If he finds that a town has an available suitable site for a playground and that the schools, churches, municipal authorities and representative civic organizations are

willing to cooperate, he will send a staff worker to conduct a land sale—from the organization of the local committee, securing the option on the land, through the organization of the school children and teachers as a selling force, to the final auction sale when the last choice lots are sold and deeded over to the children forever.

The Foundation furnishes directorship of the sale, which includes a novel and fascinating two weeks educational campaign in the regular work of the schools, and the advertising. The latter includes a four-page newspaper, "The Playground Investor," eight different kinds of posters, deeds, founders' certificates, auto fliers, window stickers, auction sale bills and sales agents' buttons.

The Foundation headquarters are at 140 Nassau Street, New York City, where Miss Ethel L. Bedient, Director, will gladly receive requests for help or further information.

Invoicing Your Community Center's Progress

Alfred O. Anderson, superintendent of recreation at Wheeling, West Virginia, has issued a series of questions to community center directors and assistants, and to the members of the council which has been organized in connection with each center. The answering of these questions involves a searching stock-taking which other superintendents of recreation might well put into effect.

To Community Center Directors

Directors and assistants might grade their success on a basis of 100% by allowing 10% for each question satisfactorily answered.

1. Have you induced any of the people of the community to organize into units for their mental, physical or social welfare?

2. Have there been developed better relationships and a more neighborly spirit among the various groups and elements in the neighborhood?

3. Have you provided pleasant and construc-

tive ways in which the people may spend their evenings?

4. Have you encouraged any existing helpful organizations by providing meeting places and guidance and leadership if desired?

5. Have you provided an outlet for talent?

6. Have you developed a further acquaintance and respect among parents for the schools used by their children in the day time?

7. Have you promoted Americanization by bringing foreigners to your center?

8. Can you call an increasing number of neighbors by their names? In other words are you *interested* in the people?

9. Are you advertising the center through the people who are coming to the center?

10. Have you put in so much thought upon the ideals underlying the community center movement that you are beginning to grasp the idea to such an extent that you can conscientiously seek re-appointment for next year?

To Members of Council

Members of councils might make the following survey of their centers and grade the center as the directors rated themselves.

1. Are the directors of the center making as much of their opportunity as the situation permits?
2. Has the life of the community been noticeably affected by the center?
3. Do the people of the neighborhood appreciate the existence of the center?
4. Is there satisfactory group activity at the center?
5. Has cooperation between various groups been aroused through the center?
6. Has interest in any community-wide subject been aroused by the center?
7. Have the council members attended council meetings and center meetings satisfactorily?
8. Does the council assist the directors in the conduct of the center?
9. Do you feel that the representative citizens of the neighborhood are showing an interest in the center?
10. Do you feel that the beginning made this year will justify a renewed effort next fall to make the center more successful?

Mr. Anderson has also issued to directors and council members the following statement regarding the work:

Accomplishments and Possibilities

We might have had or we could have:

1. Presentation of some topic of local interest by means of a talk, an open forum or a debate on:

- Filtration
- Increased Assessed Valuation of Property Work and Plans of Wheeling Improvement Association
- Results of Disarmament Conference
- Business Outlook
- Local Park and Playground Possibilities
- Beautification of Our End of Town
- Next Year's Community Center Plans
- How Can Wheeling be Made a More Attractive Place in Which to Live

2. More groups organized under leadership to pursue some definite line of activity. Quartette, octette, choral club, athletic group in basketball, boxing or wrestling, folk dancing, art or sketch club, dramatic club.

3. More home talent on general programs. The council members could assist the directors considerably here.

4. Smaller light bills by always turning off all lights not necessary to the evening's activities. Directors watch this.

5. Better cooperation from janitors by tactfully dealing with them and by trying in every way to minimize their work.

6. A more active part will be taken by some citizens if the directors make themselves as inconspicuous as possible and delegate more duties to citizens.

Cheer up because—

1. The attendance has been good.
2. Community singing and active social games have engaged large groups of people. That's participation.
3. Participation of the people in financing the center has also been started in most centers.
4. Directors have been conscientious in the pursuit of their duties, usually putting in much more time than the contract calls for. They are also studying their problems.
5. Citizens have spent many evenings trying to help the center along. This is splendid service.
6. Interest in the centers is certainly growing and the people are feeling that it is their institution.
7. Organized groups are on the increase.
8. Next year we will all do better than we did last.

Community Center Conference

The following program is indicative of the practical nature of the conferences held in Wheeling for the directors and for community center workers and for council members:

1. General Survey of Our Centers Compared with What Other Cities are Doing
2. Talk on Community Singing
3. What the People Want in General Programs
4. How to Start Groups and Keep Them Going
5. Problems in Discipline
6. Value of the Center for Colored Folks
7. Value of Active Social Games
8. The Girls and the Women in the Center
9. The Recreation Commission
10. The Community Center Council
11. Active Social Games Demonstrated
12. Folk Dances that Are Easily Learned

An Administrative Problem

Speaking at the last Annual Convention of the Northwestern Association of Park Commissioners and Superintendents Mr. Charles H. Cheney said:

On the other hand the best park results seem to be obtained where the park board puts the emphasis of its activities on landscaping, planting, tree culture and physical improvement of park, boulevard, playground and school properties and turns all playground supervision and organized recreation activities over to a separate playground commission which also directs the physical education work of the school, as in Oakland, California.

* * * *

The best results in organized play, the handling of playgrounds and of both juvenile and adult recreation are obtained where all recreation is in the hands of a separate recreation commission which furnishes only the instructors and special play equipment and leases from the park department and school board the playground areas necessary to serve the recreation needs of the city with the least possible duplication and waste.

* * * *

There is little excuse for maintaining municipal and school playgrounds for the same children in the same neighborhood. The Oakland Playground Commission leases all school and park properties for a dollar a year for use outside of school hours, Sundays and holidays and actually uses them every day in the year. Over fifty school playgrounds are so maintained and there are many physical education and other classes under the Recreation Commission in the schoolhouses, thus bringing about that wider use of the school plant of which we have talked so much.

* * * *

In all cities the greatest need existing today, is to provide playgrounds for children under twelve, who will seldom go more than a quarter of a mile from home to use a playground.

A Municipal Exhibit

The annual municipal exhibition at the old state house in Hartford, Connecticut, attracts crowds of interested spectators.

Possibly the most popular exhibit in the collection is one of charts, models, water colors and old prints depicting the Hartford of 100 years ago as compared with the Hartford of today. These have been given to the exhibit through the generosity of a number of private citizens.

The park department exhibits models of playground equipment, made more interesting and far more exciting to the children by the small dolls which are occupying the slides, swings and sandpiles.

The Americanization room sends out a plea for adult education to all who enter its doors. Charts and exhibits showing the proportion of foreign-born in the city today compared with 100 years ago, the growth of these races and statistics showing the great amount of illiteracy and the small amount of money spent for the education of adult foreigners, all speak for themselves. Illustrations, pictures and pamphlets indicate the wonderful things that are being done with this large population of adult foreign-born and also the wonderful things which might be done if more money and teachers were available.

Such exhibits not only develop pride in one's own city, but they also give opportunity to show in what ways the community may be made a better and happier place.

Municipal Camps in the San Bernardino Mountains

"A vacation is no longer a luxurious indulgence but seemingly a necessity," writes the Playground Department of Los Angeles describing the two month camps which dwellers in this city have at their disposal. Camp Seeley is on the Seeley flats in the San Bernardino Mountains at an altitude of forty-five hundred feet and Camp Radford is in the Santa Ana Canyon six thousand feet above the sea level.

Nearly four thousand Los Angeles people, men, women and children spent their vacations last summer in these city owned camps. Boy Scout troops and Girl Scout troops and Camp Fire Girls came with their leaders. Whole families came. It is interesting to note that over 47% of the 3,785 people who came to camp were women.

They lived in cabins built in the shade of tall fir trees and cedars, ate their meals in a big open-air dining room, went swimming in a concrete outdoor pool and in the evening gathered at the Pow-Wow center around a camp fire where stories, songs, charades, games and stunts brought the day's activities to a close.

Those who wanted to rest could lie under the big trees in a hammock or on a soft carpet of needles or read in the library of the rustic lodge. Those who wanted vigorous games could play baseball, volley ball and hockey on the big athletic fields. Those who wanted less vigorous recreation could meander along a trout stream with a hook and line or go swimming or play croquet. Those who wanted to explore the surrounding country could go on hikes to places with such fascinating names as Big Bear Lake, Grey Back Mountain or Sawpit Canyon. There were nature study hikes and talks for those who wanted to know more about the birds and flowers and trees. There were personally conducted outings through the mountains for those who liked vigorous camping trips.

And what did one pay for all these delights? At Camp Seeley, a thirteen day outing cost you \$14.25 if you were an adult; \$12.50 if you were between five and eleven years of age; \$6.50 if you were a toddler, 2, 3 or 4 years old and \$3 if you were only a year old or less. A seven day outing cost adults \$11.25; children over five \$9.50; children under five \$3.50 and babies \$1.50. At Camp Radford a thirteen day outing cost \$16.50 for an adult and a seven day outing cost \$13.50. The rates for children were in the same proportion to the rates at Camp Seeley. The total expenditures for the season were \$24,413.46; 106,186 meals were served at an average cost of approximately \$.11 per meal.

A few years ago if anyone had suggested that it was the duty of a city to provide vacation places for its people he would probably have been heartily laughed at. Today Los Angeles considers the vacations of its men, women and children sufficiently important not only to provide camping grounds for them but to build cabins and swimming pools, lay out athletic fields and provide a staff of camp helpers and guides for the purpose of making them comfortable and of sending them back to their work again really re-created in mind and body. Thus do our ideas of public responsibilities change as the world moves on.

Municipal Baseball in York Pennsylvania

Under the supervision of the Recreation Commission of York, Pennsylvania, and developed by its athletic supervisor, municipal athletics made great headway during the season of 1920-1921. Senior and Junior Community Center baseball leagues were organized opening their season early in May. The Senior league was composed of eight teams representing eight sections of the city, a schedule of thirty-five games was arranged and two games a week played by each team. Teams were permitted to carry fifteen players each and could sign and release players at any time. Contracts in which players agreed to complete the season with the team by which they were signed, were required. Contract jumping was prohibited.

The sixteen teams enrolled in the Junior league were divided into Eastern and Western circuits. A forty-two game schedule was arranged for each of the circuits with a five game post-season schedule for the championship series between the winners in the two circuits. Each team was composed of fifteen players between fourteen and eighteen years of age.

Both leagues were self-governing and the Senior league self-supporting. Officers were selected from among the representatives of the various clubs and these representatives constituted the directorate of the league, upon which each team had two representatives. The supervisor acted as arbiter and judge.

No fixed admissions were charged at the games. Collections were taken by the teams in the Senior league and were shared on a fifty-fifty basis by the contesting teams. The umpires selected and assigned by the athletic supervisor were paid by the team. Volunteer umpires were used in the Junior circuits. Baseballs were furnished the Junior League teams by the Recreation Commission but other equipment was purchased by the individual members of the teams or the clubs which the teams represented. In both leagues teams were required to post a cash forfeit to guarantee completion of the season, senior league teams posting \$10 each and junior \$5. The recreation director acted as treasurer for both leagues. All money forfeited because of failure to comply with the league rules was turned over to the treasurer of the recreation department.

Speer Ball

From St. Marys, Pennsylvania, comes word of a game which has become popular in industrial plants. Many noon hours are devoted to playing the game known as Speer Ball, so called from the fact that it was developed at the works of the Speer Carbon Company, St. Marys. It is in a sense a combination of baseball and a local children's game, known as Barney Ball. It is as interesting for men as baseball and is adapted, as is Barney Ball, for limited areas.

The essentials of the game are a fair size area; bases as in baseball; and, a "dead" tennis ball. On the "home" grounds, the area is about 60x120 feet with buildings on the sides and a hose house near the middle of the plot.

There are eight players on each side: namely, pitcher, catcher, four infielders and two outfielders. The bases are arranged as in baseball but naturally in a smaller area.

The foul line is perpendicular to the line of pitching and is about eight feet to the rear of the home plate. A ball is foul if it is struck to pass over the foul line, provided it is not touched by the catcher before it passes back of the line. Any batted ball remaining in front of the foul line is fair and is considered as a fly ball as long as it does not touch the ground; that is, a ball struck fair and bouncing from the roof or side of a building is considered as a fly ball.

The "batter" strikes the ball with his hand or fist, but must elect before playing whether he will bat right or left handed. He must have one foot on the plate when he strikes, or he may be called out by the umpire. There is no limit to the number of balls that may be pitched to the batter but he is out on one strike caught by the catcher. In case the catcher fails to catch the ball before it strikes the ground, the batter has the privilege of running. A foul is treated as a strike if caught without touching the ground first.

A runner may be put out as in baseball with the additional rule that he may be hit with the ball when not on base by a member of the opposing team. While a batter is "out" through hitting a foul, other men on bases may advance on the play. Three outs put a side out as in baseball.

There are no restrictions on the pitcher except those of baseball.

The infielders set themselves at will, often

changing to combat a known batter; but, in general, two of them play between first and third bases respectively and the foul line, and the other two back and inside of the same bases.

As a shop game, Speer ball has the advantage of fast play, the average game of six innings being played in twenty minutes. The ball thrown at a runner and bouncing from a building adds a touch of billiards which livens up the play. For shop yard play there is a decided advantage over baseball, in that the tennis ball has never broken wire-glass windows.

Age is no bar to the game, as one of the active players at the Speer plant helped erect the first building in this plant in 1899.

The game is also adapted for girls.

This game is splendidly adapted to shop grounds and holds the interest of players and "fans" alike. It has been played for eighteen months at the Speer plant on every day except when heavy rain or deep snow interfered. During this time there has been no accident except two scratched arms which were taken care of by the application of iodine.

"How Does Your Garden Grow?"

"If everyone in Detroit planted and cared for a garden, the social value to the community would be incalculable. People in cities live an artificial life, forgetting the wonders of nature. Gardening helps to bring them back to nature, and when one is close to nature he is rested. There is recreation."

This sentiment is voiced by C. E. Brewer, Recreation Commissioner in Detroit, and the reports from the garden and canning division of the Detroit Department of Recreation for the year 1921, under the supervision of Mrs. Mary H. Grosvenor, go to show that the Department is helping materially to put into effect this belief. Both children and adults have entered wholeheartedly into the work and derived from it not only pleasure, but considerable profit also. On the children's crop alone, a gain of \$7,065.28 was made during the season, about 1250 children working throughout the hot summer.

A plot of land was turned over to men who were out of work and although this was not done until June, the results were most gratifying. Eighteen men were allotted plots, 40'x120'. All

were married and often whole families turned out to weed or cultivate their little farm. One man walked six miles to his plot of ground two or three times a week. All seemed glad of the opportunity to forget the industrial depression for a time and raise something to eat. The ten families who turned in accurate reports at the close of the season had tilled 61,440 square feet of land. The value of their crops amounted to \$475.33. The cost, including car fare and labor at 35¢ an hour, totalled \$328.59, making a gain of \$146.74. The Department of Recreation in cooperation with the Public Welfare Department plans this season to revive the Pingree potato patch plan to relieve the unemployed. Every yard, every vacant lot is a potential garden which will produce food and provide a pleasant and profitable work for the unemployed and profitable not only in a money sense, but also in health. Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, Detroit's Health Commissioner, says, "Garden work has a noticeable effect in the fight against tuberculosis. The truth of this assertion has been noted time and again in medical investigations. The English garden cities have long been a matter of comment because of the exceptionally good health of their citizens."

On its annual achievement day at a ceremony held at the Recreation Center the Federation of Gardens presented the boys and girls who had worked so hard during the season with honor badges. These consisted of clover leaves with a petal for each year of work that had been given to gardening. A boy, 13 years old and a girl, 17, proved to be the highest prize winners. The boy, Elvis Alford, canned 763½ quarts during the season thereby becoming the state champion canner. Adding in the various prizes which he secured because of his work, he earned \$684, \$228 per month, during the summer. He has an exhibit of canned vegetables at the present time in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Two exhibits which he sent to the Hazel Atlas Glass Company's canning contest won him 2nd and 6th prizes, a sum of \$21, and a trip to the International Stock Show held in Chicago, November 26th, 1921, where he was a guest of the company for a week. He now plans to "can" his way through college and already has several customers, among them the Women's Exchange, the Twentieth Century Club, and a large hotel. He also cans in the homes of a few women who prefer the services of this 13-

year old boy to those of their regular cook.

The girl, Marion Bresler, canned 419 quarts of fruits, jellies, pickles and marmalades during the season besides caring for a garden. She also trained a team in first year canning so well that they won the first prize offered for beginners in canning at the Flower Festival.

Many of the gardens were school gardens. One provided materials for botany, biology and drawing classes. A hutch of rabbits and a hive of Italian bees were tried out as new projects in this garden last season. Home gardens were started and encouraged, garden directors visiting each backyard plot twice a month to inspect and give advice. Canning classes were held in kitchens of public schools and attended by both women and children. The Federation of Garden Clubs met regularly the last Saturday of each month, at which time the gardeners were addressed by prominent business men and women.

Work is already under way for the coming season which bids fair to be quite as successful, if not more so, than last year.

Long Meadow's New Community Building

Long Meadow, Massachusetts, a town of approximately 2,500 people, is to have a \$150,000 community building. The money for this building began with a \$38,000 legacy which was left to the church for the purpose of community betterment. A committee decided to raise another \$38,000 to go with this in order to make possible a dignified building. But the wise and great-hearted men who had charge of the project decided to build a community house that should meet the needs of the future as well as those of the present and trusted that the town was generous spirited enough to double the sum already secured. And this is just what has been done.

The cellar wall is already built and within a year the building will be ready for use. It is to be of brick and stucco, 128' x 75', two stories high with a basement. There will be an auditorium which will seat 1,100 people. On the first floor in addition to the auditorium and stage will be a kitchen with dumbwaiter to basement, club rooms, office and a large, attractive lobby. The basement will contain a dining and assembly room, kitchen and storage room, women's dress-

ing rooms, dressing room for dramatics, coat rooms, men's room equipped with pool tables and reading rooms. On the second floor besides the galleries of the auditorium and a booth for the motion picture machine will be extra rooms for small meetings.

The present church chapel will be moved to the rear of the community building and will be refitted as a gymnasium for boys and girls.

This building will literally be the center of the town's civic and social life.

Richmond, Ind. Did It, Why Not Your Community?*

"Can you spell Tschaikowsky?"

"Of course, I can. I can spell all the names in the Music Memory Contest. T-S-C-H-A-I-K-O-W-S-K-Y."

Hundreds of children and adults entered into the spirit of the Community Service Music Memory Contest with the same zest that athletes show in the most strenuous competitive sports. Seven weeks of training preceded the contest. The names of Chopin, Liszt, MacDowell and Foster came into common use in homes. The *Two Grenadiers*, the *Barcarolle* and *From the Land of the Sky Blue Water* became the things of greatest interest in life just as a championship football game commands the interest and attention of people.

The talking machine and piano took on a new interest. The twenty-four numbers in the Contest must be played over and over again. The most beautiful music in the world became the most interesting thing in the lives of hundreds of Richmond people. Whole families found new "Friends" whom they could recognize and love. "Listening" to music became an art as well as the playing of it. It was "fun" to listen.

The contest started on October twenty-fourth and ended on December sixteenth. It was to have ended with a test on December ninth, but two additional competitions were necessary to decide the winners. Seventeen people had perfect scores in the test of December ninth. About 700 entered for prizes.

On December ninth the tests were held in the schools under the direction of twelve con-

ductors each of whom headed a small group of musicians. The general public competed in the High School Auditorium in the evening. A group of twenty people marked the papers the same night, completing their task at 1:15 a. m. Prizes had been donated by the leading local musicians, dealers, merchants, and public-spirited citizens.

Through the splendid cooperation of the daily papers a story of each composer and composition was presented for each of the twenty-four numbers. This aroused an intelligent interest in the community. Many of these news stories were clipped and formed an important part of the scrap books which were made in conjunction with the contest.

A free concert was held on December second in the Coliseum. Four orchestras, two choruses, a sextette, and eight soloists presented the twenty-four numbers in the contest. The attendance was about 2200.

The contest was a great civic force uniting colored and white, republican and democrat, male and female, old and young, native and foreign, rich and poor, Quaker, Lutheran, Catholic and Jew. It represented the American "Get Together Spirit."

It demonstrated the practicability of interesting large numbers of people in city-wide activities of a type which enrich lives, build characters and benefit both the individual and the Community.

A Ki-Ro-Unity Bicycle Race in Goshen, Indiana

The "Ki" stood for the Kiwanis Club, the "Ro" for Rotary and "Unity" for the spirit of the occasion. The Community Service organizer who was responsible for the idea took charge of the details of organizing the affair. Kiwanians and Rotarians were the hosts. Each club appointed a committee on arrangements and changed the dates of its regular weekly meeting to the Saturday afternoon of the race. Both Rotarians and Kiwanians busied themselves soliciting prizes for the winners from the business men.

There were eighty-three entries. Contestants were given handicaps according to the grade they were in in school; a seventh grader, for

* From December 1921 Chamber of Commerce News Bulletin

example, starting 100 yards ahead of an eighth grader. The race began three miles out of the city and ended in front of one of the leading hotels where the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, the official judges appointed by the two clubs and the Mayor were waiting to see the finish. At the close of the race officials and boys gathered at the Chamber of Commerce when prizes were awarded.

The spirit that grew out of this joint meeting was very wholesome. The two clubs realized as never before that they were both working for the same ends and that their maximum service depended upon the extent to which they cooperated. Both Rotarians and Kiwanians agreed that they would join forces often in the future "to put things over together."

This bicycle race is an illustration of the fact that the most effective way to bring people together is to get them to do something together. Had the Community Service organizer called a meeting of the two clubs and talked about cooperation nothing would have happened but a little talking. It was the discovery of common interest in the boys of the town and in the recreational life of the town and the discovery of how much more they could do working together than working separately which was the secret of the success of this Ki-Ro-Unity race.

School Centers in Syracuse

What has been done by municipal superintendents during the past winter to develop school center activities?

From Syracuse, New York, comes the following report:

Five school centers were opened. Twenty-three clubs were organized with a membership of 843. Each club met once a week and had as its activities organized games, hikes, folk dancing, social dancing, dramatics and classes in cooking, sewing and hygiene.

Once a week at each center were held general community events, including community dances, community entertainments, plays, pageants, concerts, community singing, moving pictures, lectures, receptions, old time parties, holiday parties and teas.

Special features included a benefit for the Near East Relief; celebration of Mothers' Day; the giving of such plays as *Little Women*, *Neigh-*

bors, *Delaware Women*, *College Days*. There were, too, celebrations of Mothers' Day, a Mother Goose operetta, community Hallowe'en party, safety first meetings, a Pilgrim pageant, a spring pageant, Christmas celebrations, parents' night, dinner dances, a negro ball and a Salamagundi party.

The total attendance was 27,720.

On the Job

Last May Chester County, Pennsylvania, acquired a Superintendent of Recreation. The result is a big increase in the sum total of play in this county.

During the first months on the job the Superintendent stressed particularly the need of playground direction and the desirability of keeping playgrounds open in the evening for adults. Here are some of the things she has accomplished.

One town had been conducting a playground for the children only for two successive summers. Last summer the grounds were open from five o'clock until dark each day to give adults a chance to use them.

Another town had two well equipped playgrounds but no play direction. At the suggestion of the Superintendent the Board of Education agreed to put a year-round physical director in the schools with the understanding that he would have charge of the playgrounds and two local girls have been secured as play leaders.

A playground committee was formed in one town which raised money for equipment and play directors.

Another town received the Superintendent on her first visit with a mass meeting. At this meeting a recreation association was formed and \$2,000 raised. An interested woman offered to lend a piece of ground and business men volunteered their services in turning this lot into a playground. The opening day for the new playground which was celebrated with special exercises gave evidence of the interest which had been awakened. Tree roots had been dynamited out of the ground; dead tree trunks had been turned into supports for swings; a giant stride, two sand boxes and seats in the shade of the trees and a band stand had been built and three tennis courts had been laid out.

Successful tennis clubs have been organized in two towns.

One day the Superintendent is called upon to advise what can be done for a boys' club that does not seem to be fully meeting the needs of the members; another day she is rounding up volunteer play directors; again she is organizing a community club in some rural section or organizing recreation among the nurses in a hospital. When the county fair was held she engineered a big pageant in which four hundred people took part; conducted a playground with volunteer directors and got up an exposition of playground children's handwork.

The Superintendent is now planning to organize a recreation committee in each township and is conducting an institute to train community club leaders and playground directors.

Nine Months of Community Service in Huntington

Community Service of Huntington, West Virginia, was established last May. Following are some of the things the organization has accomplished according to a report sent out by the Executive Secretary February First.

Conducted a summer program including swimming, playground activities, community sings and neighborhood gatherings.

Arranged a 20 team horse-shoe league representing the various industries and various neighborhoods.

Organized a three-team football league.

Organized a community band of forty pieces.

Trained forty-eight play leaders at Social Recreation Institute.

The city authorities of Huntington have requested Community Service to take over the supervision of the city basket ball league and to conduct the swimming beaches for the city next year.

A Three Weeks' Record

What does a superintendent of recreation do? This question is still frequently asked. A superintendent of recreation newly appointed in a Connecticut city has been in the community only three weeks. Here are some of the accomplishments brought about in that brief time:

A street has been closed for coasting.

A pond has been cleared and skating started.

The Boy Scouts turned out in a body to sweep the snow from the pond and a manufacturing plant gave the service of its entire force for an hour to complete the work.

The local press has promised to run a daily column of events and the ministers have pledged their cooperation.

This superintendent of recreation has seen the value of making community contacts at the beginning of her work which will make for an enlarged program and community-wide participation.

Amateur Dramatics in the United States Navy

ETHEL ARMES

Community Service

The United States Navy, with a group of seamen as dramatis personae, has made its bow to the American public as one of the many new factors entering into the production of amateur plays.

Shows by the jackies on improvised stages on certain dreadnaughts, battleships and cruisers—where ship's commander may happen not to be averse—are something of an old story. But

these old line battlewagon programs have usually been limited to vaudeville stunts, games and athletic contests, and minstrel shows.

It has remained for the United States Chelsea Naval Hospital to put the navy on the map, theatrically speaking, and to speed the evolution of the drama as done aboard ship and on shore. Albeit the "play" was *Wild Nell, Pet of the Plains*, presented not long since in the Red Cross

Theatre of the Chelsea Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., April 4th. Notwithstanding its savory cognomen, "Wild Nell" has its excellencies!

With a certain inimitable irony, side-splitting humor, subtle pantomime and gesture, the play at the same time possesses an opportunity for effective and picturesque stage settings and costumes. Acted well and costumed superbly the group of seamen made the most of it.

Chief Yeoman Wilbur Merise Persival; Gunner's Mate Harold M. Hembree; Thomas Coyle, water tender; Waldemar C. Anderson, Private United States Marine Corps; Ship's Cook, Frederick Marshall; and Ship's Cook Harry L. Andrews were the six young men, convalescent patients of the Chelsea hospital, who formed the cast of this play. It was coached by Miss Joy M. Higgins, director of the Dramatic Department of Boston Community Service, and the costumes were prepared by Mrs. Louis A. Coolidge, of the Board of Directors of Community Service, assisted by the navy boys. Dr. L. E. McGourty, Lieut. D. C. United States Navy, Morale officer stationed at the hospital, was the one naval officer lending a hand, and Chief Yeoman William John Casey, United States Navy, acted as manager and director.

A "curtain raiser" to *Wild Nell*, depicting a cabaret, was staged by Chief Yeoman Casey, and those taking part in it were as follows: Ensign Frank S. Chase, Seaman James Dannie Cannon, Hospital Apprentice Charles Watman, Apprentice Seaman William James Martin, Machinist's Mate Coleman O'donnell, Chief Machinist's Mate John William King, Sergeant United States Marine Corps Louis Kerxten, Seaman Robert T. Jonas and Chief Yeoman William John Casey.

The Boston Navy Yard Orchestra provided the music: *My Mammy*, *Bright Eyes*, *Thunder and Blazes*. The musicians, all seamen, were G. L. Fisher, drums; George E. Rees, piano; Ralph Shiney, violin; J. O'Connel, clarinet; E. J. Hornby, cornet, R. B. Sanders, saxophone. There was magic in the fingers of that seaman at the drums!

"My grandfather was a drummer," he said, "my father was a drummer, I am a drummer—and my child is going to be a drummer!"

For audience, not only were there navy men and marines, many of their relatives and friends in and about Chelsea and Boston, but also a large coterie of United States Naval officers, members of the medical staff, surgeons and phy-

sicians, nurses and orderlies, and a number of producers and students of community drama.

Chief Yeoman William John Casey served as the interlocuter for *Wild Nell*. A word as to plot in the event that other groups of navy men and amateur players everywhere desire to put on this pantomime play. First, "as in the movies," the characters are introduced: Lady Vere de Vere, Handsome Harry, the cowboy, Wild Nell, Pet of the Plains, Sitting Bull and Bull Durham and Toola Hoola the Medicine Woman.

The tale then unfolds in slow and fascinating degree: Lady Vere de Vere in chiffon frock and wide brimmed chiffon hat leaves her ancestral halls in England for the shores of America, waving sad farewell to her native land. She at length arrives upon "the plains of America"—still to the static English mind, land of prairies, cowboys and Indians. Handsome Harry, the cowboy, who sees from afar The Lady Vere de Vere, falls instant victim to her charms and Wild Nell, his whilom sweetheart, is betwixt savage fury and agonizing pain as she beholds the conquest of the English heiress. Lady Vere de Vere goes forth to pick wild flowers on the plains and is beheld by Sitting Bull and Bull Durham. Water Tender Coyle, who, by the way, played Sitting Bull, stands six feet four in his stocking feet and has the nickname of "Little Boy Blue" among his ship mates. He made an imposing Sitting Bull. Readily capturing Lady Vere de Vere, he starts with her for the faraway Indian camp. Wild Nell sees the capture and at first rejoices but soon repines; duty prevails and she tells Handsome Harry of the catastrophe. Both gallop then on their ponies hard after the Indians who on their ponies and then in canoe go on and on and on and on. Toola Hoola, The Medicine woman decrees the death of Lady Vere de Vere when at last after days and nights of weary travel she is dragged to the Indian camp. It is death by the stake! But the lady is rescued—just in time—by Handsome Harry and heroic Wild Nell; the three savages are killed; the lovers reunited; Wild Nell succumbs from a broken heart and a self-inflicted bullet in the lungs and Handsome Harry and Lady Vere de Vere live happily ever afterwards.

"Believe me," said one of that enraptured audience, "but it takes native talent to bring out the crowds!"

Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Pageants II

NINA B. LAMKIN

Community Service

MATERIALS

Suggestive Ways of Using Them

Newspapers. As a foundation for hats and other costume accessories which are to be covered with cloth or crepe paper; for under ruffles in imitation of hoop skirts; for patterns, and for a rehearsal with improvised costumes to try out designs for helmets, hats, ruffs.

Newspapers may also be used for costumes and properties in Shadow Plays. We have made a King's crown, ruffs, robe as well as a bride's bouquet. Remember that in costuming for shadow play the silhouette is what you want. Newspapers also serve for improvised costumes for charades and pantomimes. A demonstration of what can be done with a newspaper is an excellent means of arousing interest in a workshop for costumes and stage sets.

Wrapping Paper gilded may also be made into bands for the head to be worn with tunics or draped costumes and may be cut in appliqué designs of circles, crescents and other patterns, sewed or pasted on cheesecloth, sateen or other material. Natural color wrapping paper may be used in Pilgrim costumes, for collars and cuffs, folk caps, collars, fichus and boot tops. It may be used to construct Indian baskets for a corn ceremonial with designs in bright paper upon them, and handles wound in bright paper.

Paper Sacks. In making Indian baskets fold down a medium sized sack until it is about six inches high, making it round or oblong. Paste on designs and make handle.

The Dutch or German round caps may be made for men and boys for use with flour sack costumes. In making bird caps have the sack large enough to slip over the head and down to the neck. Cover the sack with small feathers cut of crepe paper, the color of the costume, and sew on so that they hang down and cover the sack. Cut holes for eyes and sew on cardboard beak. The bird costume can be made by covering a jumper with the feather sewed on thickly, row upon row.

Crepe Paper. Entire costumes may be made of crepe paper, such as children's costumes for Hallowe'en, Christmas, May Day and special occasions and for characters such as flowers, witches, butterflies, brownies, Christmas carolers and others.

Women's costumes (English, French, Spanish or American periods in history) should be made over cheesecloth slips, night gowns, bungalow aprons or plain dresses. Crepe paper also serves for parts of costumes, such as ruffles, panniers, fichus and skirts made by gathering the paper full and frilling out the edges. For covering a jumper or hat crowns, pull the paper out, crumple it up, straighten it out and use. Children's butterfly costumes are made by covering jumpers, adding wings of the paper and a close cap from which two wire antennae extend.

Caps, hats, such as English three-cornered hats, bonnets and helmets made of wrapping paper or pasteboard may be covered with crepe paper.

The men's tunics may be made over cheesecloth slips.

For *feathers and quills for Indian head dress* cut a pasteboard foundation slightly smaller than the crepe paper which covers it, having the grain lengthwise. Slash over-lapping edge finely.

For *plumes* take six or eight thicknesses of paper with the grain lengthwise and sew down the center. Shape the plume. Slash in diagonally to the center on either side in fine slashes. Pull layers apart, crumple in the hands and shake out. Sew piece of bonnet wire on under side, lengthwise of middle of plume.

Head Bands of crepe paper often the same color as the costume are used for Indians or for many medieval and symbolic costumes for men and women.

Ruffs for neck and sleeves of costumes, of king, queen, courtiers, pierettes, old English ladies and gentlemen and others, are made from four layers of white crepe paper with the grain running crosswise which are gathered through the center quite full, and of the desired length. Separate the layers and frill out the edges of

each layer. For ruffs at wrists gather near the top edge instead of the center and have just four edges. Ruffled fronts are made in much the same way except that only two layers of paper are used, one narrower than the other, the narrow one being placed on top. Gather only slightly.

Crepe paper may also be used for the trains of queen and court ladies; covers for buttons; designs for appliqué; garlands of flowers. Sew or string flowers on very narrow strip of green cambric two or two and a half yards long. Flowers may be pasted on branches for bouquets or stage decorations, as garden plants, or lattice vines. Crepe paper flowers, may be used for hat trimmings such as roses and poppies. *Fruit* for fruit venders, apples, oranges, may be made of cotton covered with paper. Crepe paper will make folk caps and hats for women or men; folk collars, aprons, fichus; ribbons for bows or stage decorations.

Beads for Indians and other costumes are made from bits of crepe paper left over from costumes. Cut strips one quarter or one half inch wide, four or five inches in length, the grain running cross wise. Pull out paper to full length and roll it up pasting the end. A coarse needle will go easily through these.

Cut lengthwise of the grain for fringe for coats, skirts and trousers of frontier men or Indians.

Bits of crepe paper put into hot water make good dye.

Paste Board may be used for helmets, shields, and breast plates which are sometimes gilded and decorated with designs of crepe paper in the form of crosses, stars, coats of arms and other insignia. It also serves for knives, spear ends, boxes and cases covered with cloth or of paper, buckles—gilded or silvered, crowns and other headgear and such symbols as harp, anchor and cross.

Gunny Sack may be used in making Indian and frontiersman costumes, poverty costumes and moccasins. In making Indian costumes take a sack the size desired, turn it up side down, cut hole in bottom of sack for the head, open places for arms and trim with cloth or crepe paper fringe—brown, blue, green, red or yellow.

Use gunny sack for covering leather properties as leather covered trunk.

Cheese cloth. Use for short, plain or bloused

tunics for men or women; for long tunics for men or women; symbolic costumes, drapes, capes, sashes, folk skirts, caps, collars, aprons and fichus. By dyeing this cloth beautiful effects may be secured in shading and designs.

Unbleached muslin is well adapted for making tunics for Greek athletes, costumes and folk aprons, caps and skirts with bright stripes of cloth or crepe paper. Muslin may be successfully dyed for heavier colored costume material.

Canton and outing flannel are excellent for long capes, robes and heavy costumes where velvet is to be suggested.

Sateen lends itself for use as satin in waistcoats, coats, tunics, capes, skirts and girdles.

Flowered material is used in cretonne for English and French costumes, in curtain material, for panniers and skirts; it is suggestive of brocades and designs may be cut from it for appliqué.

Cambric. Pilgrim and folk costumes; costumes for jesters, also dominoes may be made of cambric. Use dull side out for leather effect.

Tarlatan and mosquito netting for bows and sashes; for wings for fairies and butterflies; for full ruffles and skirts. For other draperies, soften by soaking in water until the stiffness is out.

Footwear. A period costume is often spoiled by modern shoes. It is important to suggest the type of footwear which belongs to the costume.

Soles or insoles purchased at the shoe store or at the ten cent store make good sandals. Use narrow strips of cloth the color of costume or contrasting color; or tape or ribbon for the tying. Make a small loop at the heel, a second in front from side to side just back of the toes, with a division for the great toe made by sewing extra piece from loop to tip. Tie three quarters or a yard of tape to middle of front loop. Bring this crossed around the ankle and through the loop at the back to the front and tie.

For biblical costumes and many symbolic costumes the foot should be bare. Stockings, may, however, be worn. Very inexpensive stockings costing from ten cents to twenty cents may be used for parts of costumes. Large size women's stockings will do for the short breeches of men. For stockings to match the symbolic costumes, for dancing or group work, it is suggested that one pair be dyed to match the costume and worn over another pair. Take narrow strips of cloth,

tape or ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards for each foot; sew middle of length to bottom of foot of stocking, bring it up, cross it around ankles and tie. This suggests ballet slippers. For an out-of-doors performance wear small insoles between stockings.

Beads. Made of crepe paper have already been described. Another method consists of painting macaroni with oil or water colors, breaking it into pieces and stringing. Two inch lengths of the macaroni strung with bright bits between make a very effective chain. Macaroni several inches long strung cross wise with beads at center and at edges make a breast plate for an Indian brave or chief. Beads should be sewed in design on moccasins.

Corn dyed and of natural color makes good Indian chains. It should be dampened to string well.

Magazine Advertisements. Cut a pennant shaped piece four inches long and one inch wide at the top. Roll it over a hat pin, starting

with the wide end. Paste narrow end where rolled. String in chains or use to decorate moccasins.

Things to Remember about Materials. Almost anything can be used somewhere in your plans. Old fabrics, lace and other curtains, portieres, smaller draperies, bits of velvet, silk, satin, appliqué, tinsel, bead trimming, sashes, old hat ornaments such as buckles, quills and plumes will all prove useful at some time. Save bits of cheaper material such as cretonne, sateen, canton flannel, crepe paper, cheesecloth and cambric. A beautiful evening gown for an 1870 scene was made of blue sateen with rose designs cut from cretonne applied on it. With this was worn a sash, a large bow of black mosquito netting and a hair ornament discarded from a hat.

Select definite colors. White is always good. If a color is used have it strong enough to show definite color. Large effects in design and appliqué are needed; smaller ones are lost.

A Drama Institute for the Amateur Stage

July 6 to August 2, 1922

The Institute is not a school of the theatre, but a concise, intensive Workshop Course, designed to aid teachers, recreational workers and all others seeking practical training in amateur dramatic productions.

The instruction covers the fundamentals of production. It includes demonstrations in pantomime and life study; the relation of incidental music and dancing to dramatic action and the rehearsing of adult and children's casts. A short play, selected because of its value as a medium for demonstration will be carried to production with the pupils as players.

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practically rather than by attempting to develop the artistic ability of the individual.

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The study of costume will include the choice of goods, the dyeing and decorating of textiles and the cutting and draping of materials.

In the study of lighting, special emphasis will be given to the problems which confront the directors in auditoriums, halls and rooms where the facilities are limited.

**Inquiries for further information should be addressed to the Inter Theatre Arts, Inc., Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City.

The Question Box

1. Can you suggest suitable plays for the Easter Season?

The Resurrection by Rosamond Kimball, obtained from Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City, price 35¢. The story of the Resurrection is told through words from the Bible and illustrated in pantomime and tableau, accompanied by organ and concealed choir. It is very simple to produce and appropriate for use in a church.

The Chalice and the Cup by Mary S. Edgar, published by the Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, price 35¢. This is a vesper service in which the "Church" tells the story of Good Friday and Easter Day. In response to her appeal for service, the Association Spirit comes. (The spirit of the parish, guild, club, may be substituted for the Association Spirit thus making the service suitable for the use of any organization.) There are two principal characters, any number of girls and a choir. The service takes from 20 to 30 minutes and may be given very simply.

Youth's Easter by Helen L. Wilcox, obtained from the Missionary Education Movement of the U. S., 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City, price 25¢. This is a morality play in which Youth accepts Hope and Love as his life companions and is adaptable for junior members of the church. The minimum number of participants is 44 but the whole Sunday School may take part. Complete direction for costumes and staging are given with the text.

The Dawning a pageant of the Resurrection by Lyman R. Bayard obtained from the Pageant Publishers, 1206 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cali-

fornia, price 50¢. *The Dawning*, a very elaborate and beautiful pageant, has had presentations in many churches throughout the country. Hugh MacCullum, Minister of the First Congregational Church of Everett, Massachusetts, states: "It was without question the finest thing I ever saw or heard in a church. More people were turned away at the fifth production than at the others. I hope we shall repeat it next year."

The Triumph of Love by Margaret Slattery, obtained from The Pilgrim Press, Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts, price 6¢ a copy. An Easter service suitable for the Church School consisting of hymns, Bible readings and a little morality play. Life is shown the triumph of Love over Death. There are fourteen characters. The service runs for about one hour and a half.

Easter Celebrations is a publication of Edgar S. Werner, 11 East 14th St., New York City, price 60¢. This book contains poems, dialogues, pantomimes together with suggestions for Easter entertainments and parties.

Additional Easter suggestions may be obtained from the catalogs of the following organizations:

The Pageants and Exhibits Division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

Commission on Church Pageantry and Drama, Protestant Episcopal Church, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City

The Woman's Board of Foreign and Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

The Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

S. A. Mathiesen, a former Community Service worker, who is studying in Denmark, writes:

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Book Reviews

TEN YEARS OF THE COMMUNITY CENTER MOVEMENT. By Clarence Arthur Perry. Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd St., New York City

All interested in the community center movement will wish to know of the pamphlet reviewing its history which has been prepared by Clarence A. Perry. A tremendous expansion is noted in activities which may roughly be classified under recreation, adult or extension education, neighborhood civic life and community services. This expansion, Mr. Perry points out, is due to the fact that schools have become more hospitable to neighborhood life; neighborhood groups through the opening of the doors of the schools are enabled to live and flourish.

The pamphlet closes with a plea for the elimination of overlapping of effort and of waste of community resources—a condition which can be brought about only by the establishment of a community coordinating mechanism. "An efficient manufacturing corporation," says Mr. Perry, "maintains a research staff to carry on and systematize experimentation with new processes. It provides machinery to keep its Board of Directors fully informed of the concern's affairs. It conscientiously takes the necessary steps to keep up the morale of this organization. A municipality which provided a staff to organize its communities and establish community centers would be imitating an up-to-date business corporation."

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE BOY SCOUTS. By LOUIE W. Barclay, Bulletin 1921 No. 41 of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior

This bulletin which tells of the various activities of the Boy Scouts gives in condensed form definite information on Scouting and Schools, Scouting and Citizenship, The Pioneer Scout, Sea Scouting, International Aspects of Scouting, Scout Handbooks and Other Literature and Motion Pictures for Boys. It is a valuable digest for the community worker.

Similarly in Bulletin 1921 No. 46 the educational work of the Girl Scouts is described by Louise S. Bryant, Educational Secretary, and definite and helpful information is given regarding the work.

RED LETTER DAY PLAYS. By Margaret Getchell Parsons. Published by The Woman's Press. Price \$1.35

A group of short plays and pantomimes for children and young people which have the advantage of requiring very simple properties. The collection includes a short play suitable for Hallowe'en; a shadow moving picture of the Courtship of Miles Standish for a Thanksgiving entertainment; two children's Christmas plays; a sketch suitable for a children's Valentine's party; a farce suitable for young men and women particularly good for an April Fool entertainment; two children's May Day Plays; play suitable for a girls' club or a girls' school; and seven "Rainy Day" plays. The latter group of plays are simple adaptations of classic children's stories so planned that each can be cast rehearsed and presented in a single afternoon. Teachers, playground workers, parents and all who have to do with the recreational activities of children and young people should find this book useful.

THE GIRL RESERVE MOVEMENT. A manual for advisers published by the Young Women's Christian Association. Price \$2.00

This manual includes the principles of organization and programs tested out by the Young Women's Christian Association in its work with girls between the

ages of twelve and eighteen. It is a compilation of the material which leaders of the Girl Reserve Groups have developed.

It discusses the needs of girls of "teen age" in cities, in towns, in villages and open country; in business and industry; school girls, foreign-born girls; colored girls; and American Indian girls. It deals with methods of organizing grade school girls, Junior High School girls, High School freshmen girls and girls in offices and industries. Programs are included covering:

Health Education, Nature Study, Handicraft, Story-telling, Dramatics, Citizenship, Thrift, Business Principles, Books and Reading Courses for Girls, Vocational Guidance, Music, Girls' Camps, Service activities.

The programs suggested, though planned for Y. W. C. A. clubs, are suited to any worker with girls. The name "Girl Reserve" and the emblems are of course reserved for clubs organized under the auspices of the Association.

THE RURAL PLAYGROUND. Published by the University Extension Division of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

A helpful bulletin recently issued by the University Extension Division of the University of North Carolina is *The Rural Playground* (Vol. I, No. 6). This practical pamphlet contains a statement of the values of play; some general suggestions for the development of play; hints for the layout of the school ground as a playground; directions for making some inexpensive playground apparatus; suggestions for games for children of different grades and a bibliography on play.

CAMPWARD HO! A Manual for Girl Scout Camps. Published by Girl Scouts (Incorporated). National Headquarters, 189 Lexington Avenue, New York City

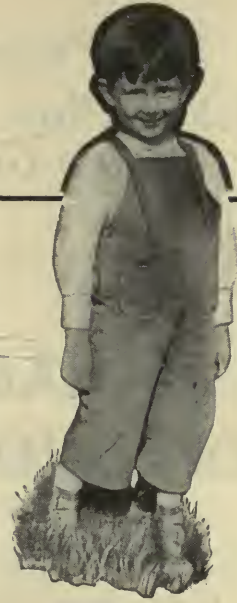
This manual provides rules and regulations, suggestion and inspiration in charming fashion. The well-selected pictures, clear type and poetical quotations from many sources regarding the delights of the open road make up a volume combining service and artistic appeal.

NEW PLAYS FROM OLD TALES. By Harriet Sabra Wright
Published by The Macmillan Company, 1921.
Price, \$1.75.

These plays were made for the New York Library Clubs. All of them have been acted successfully, "The purpose of storytelling and club work in the library is to arouse deeper and more varied interests in reading. This has influenced the choice of stories dramatized." A list of books to develop the atmosphere of each play is given. The literary and artistic value of the plays will enchant those who are grieved by the low type of play sometimes offered for children. Perhaps *The Birthday of the Infanta* and *The Princes Who Hid Her Shoes* are the most dramatic. Other plays in the volume are *Aucassin and Nicolette*, *Tamlane*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Three Sundays in a Week*, *On the Old Plantation*, *Feathertop*. The words of the original have been kept so far as possible.

JACK O'HEALTH AND PEG O'JOY—A FAIRY TALE FOR CHILDREN. By Beatrice Slayton Herben, M. D.
Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

This little book impresses upon your children the simple rules of cleanliness and health by means of parodies of nursery rhymes held together by a slender thread of story interest. The information which the book wishes to give is clearly and accurately presented. Yet at the same time it is interesting to children. This may be due in part to the fact that the rhymes were written by children; the school children of Public School No. 15 of New York City being their authors. The playground worker will find these rhymes of help in making some of the health lessons she teaches stick in the minds of the children.



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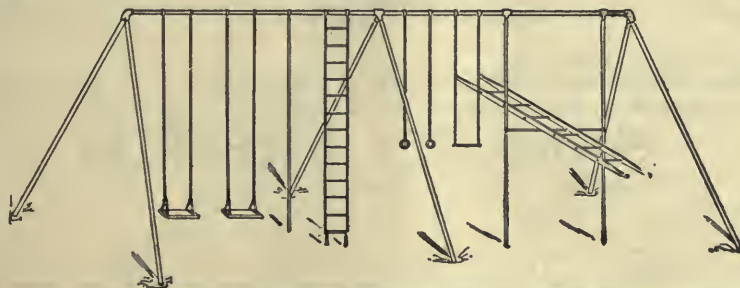
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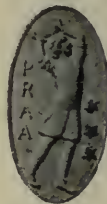
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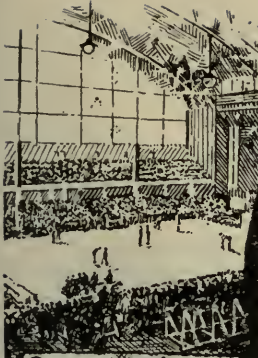
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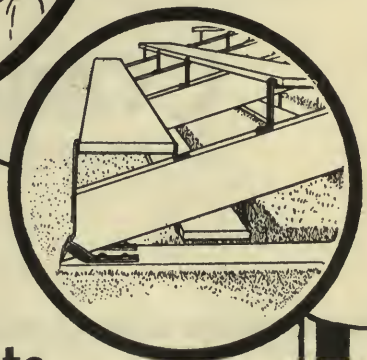
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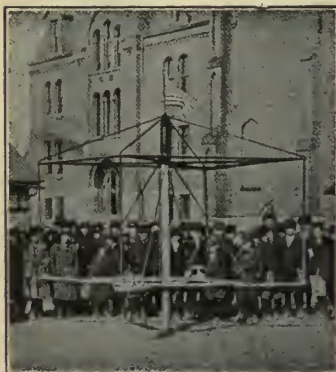
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To develop imagination in the community—imagination in those who are participating and those who are spectators.

To make imagination function more vitally in the lives of the people.

To make people more generous, more understanding of the lives of other people.

To make progress more rapid by securing a greater open-mindedness.

Through the dramatic method to interpret significant moments in history.

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It is not what one knows passively that counts but what one has felt, has experienced. Through taking part in plays and through watching one's friends take part in plays, culture and knowledge are assimilated as they cannot be in ways which do not touch the emotion. Drama once was largely under religious auspices. Again drama should be used to deepen the religious spirit of the age.

The pageant is an occasional and temporary form of dramatic art. The special interest of Community Service is not in pageants but in the use of the dramatic effort continuously throughout the year by various groups—church, lodge, club, school, neighborhood, community center.

It is the purpose of Community Service to build up a modern revival of community dramatics so that the dramatic method may be fully utilized for the building up of community spirit. Each dramatic worker in Community Service should understand thoroughly story playing, the little theatre movement, the various plays, shorter and longer, which are suitable for children of various ages and for adults. Above all community dramatics should give an opportunity for an expression of the beautiful, for an increased appreciation on the part of the entire community of the beautiful.

Teacher's Library

The Playground



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The Playground

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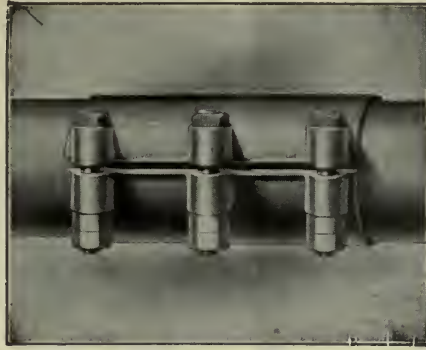
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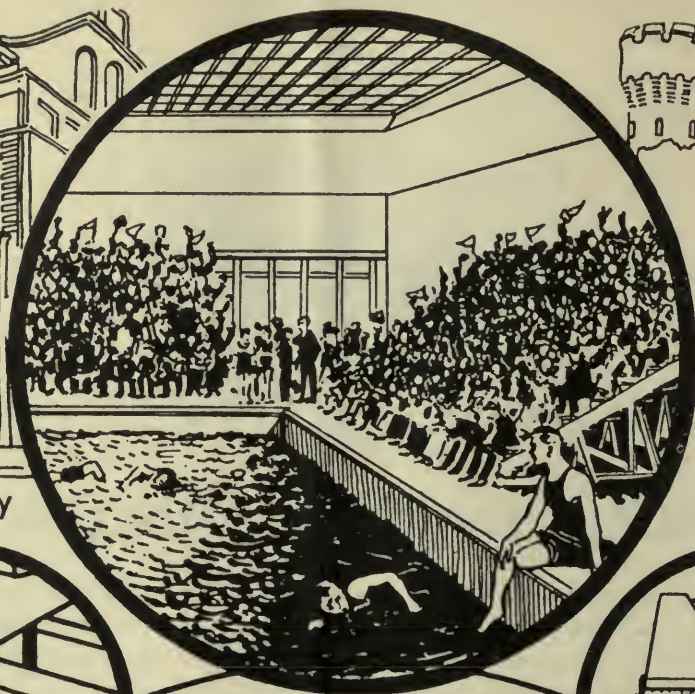
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A knife that is sharp and a hand that is quick
For mumble-ty-peg are required, says Dick.



From the crook of the elbow (a difficult feat)
Flip it over the arm; it will strike the ground neat.



This is "straight from the shoulder" and skill it will
show
If the knife doesn't slip, before the word "Go!"

A New Champion

"Craps again!" thought the Public-spirited Gentleman, and he frowned disapprovingly on the group of small boys crouched on the strip of trampled earth between the pavement and the signboards surrounding a vacant lot.

He was moved to protest, so he approached quietly



Arms folded across, with the chin low between.
Zip! Whiz! goes the blade, as it cuts the ground clean.



Then up to the nose. You must know the trick
Of the twist—that's the thing, says Mumble-ty-peg Dick.

and peered over the outer rim of the absorbed circle. Immediately a benign smile replaced his look of sternness and he exclaimed:

"Mumble-ty-peg! Why, I thought that had gone out of fashion!"

The center of interest, a lad sat nonchalantly tossing his knife this way and that, over his head, from his shoulder, the blade never once failing to cut the ground.

Perhaps it was because Mumble-ty-peg had been a favorite pastime of his as a boy, or perhaps it was just because he was "public-spirited" and wished to share his "find" of an expert "mumble-ty-pegger" with the community—in any case, the Gentleman spoke to the Community Service photographer, and Jimmy was persuaded, without much effort, to show the public just how it is done.

The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 2

MAY, 1922

The World at Play

The Worker's Leisure and His Individuality.—The American Journal of Sociology for January 1922 contains an article by Weaver Pangburn of national headquarters of Community Service on this subject. Something of the nature of the article is shown in the two paragraphs which follow:

"The worker's mind today is in a restless state and needs a steadying and vital element. Music and literature could not be proffered the worker as substitutes for his economic and social objectives, but they could become to him a source of balance, poise, and perspective, a compensation in part, a means of surcease from the turmoil and haste of industrial life. The worker needs what everyone needs: a satisfactory purpose in life apart from the business of making a living, the tranquillity of leisure pleasantly and constructively employed, the joy in life of the individual who has some creative activity and whose self is developing. If he could have these, his protest against conditions might be less bitter and perhaps be more effectively voiced, and he might be less often misled by delusive economic and social schemes. If he had more knowledge of the art of living, life with all its drawbacks would be more worth while.

"Their leisure is the people's opportunity, the time for sorting and arranging the values in their lives, the time when they may attain to individuality. It is democracy's task to discover to the people their innate genius and to point them to the path of self-expression. It is for the workers themselves to grasp the ladder of discovery that is placed in their hands, for they only can do the climbing."

The Making of the Citizen.—"The Carnival of Crime" described by Charles Frederick Carter in *Current History* for February indicates the prevalence of an anti-social attitude and lack of concern for the community as a whole. The

building up of a community spirit and community morale, the thought of oneself as an intimate part of the community, as one who has a part in making the laws which are for the common welfare, as one who shares in the common life of the time for which the community as a whole makes provision—all this great community movement in America, if given an opportunity to develop as it can, will, in time, though slowly and gradually, make a difference in the attitude of the citizens not only toward the community as a whole but toward their fellow-citizens with whom they associate.

No lecturing about citizenship will ever produce loyalty to the state any more than lecturing about college loyalty will produce loyalty to the university. Give the individual boy a chance to serve on the college football team, on the college debating team, and to work for the university, and through his doing he becomes loyal. Give the man and woman in the community well-chosen opportunities to work for the good of the whole community and through such service he gains loyalty to the entire community. The sports and leisure time activities which build up morale in the college can equally well build up morale in the community. The service which brings loyalty to the college given out in the community will bring loyalty to the community. Loyalty and appreciation of citizenship are needed today as never before.

Team games offer an unusual opportunity for character building. This part of the Community Service citizenship program is important now, for character must be built up if crime is to be lessened.

Community Service attempts to be a university working out in the communities of America to develop loyalty and citizenship through practical activities.

Relative Values.—From the luxury taxes

paid since the war it is computed that 105,700,000 inhabitants of the United States spent *per capita* for

Chewing gum	\$.41
Candy	4.00
Soft Drinks	4.50
Movies, Theaters, Concerts	7.70
Musical Instruments	2.20
Cigarettes	5.10
Cigars	6.20
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco	5.15
Passenger Automobiles and Motor Cycles	12.10
Tires, Parts, etc.	7.00

The 502 cities which reported their recreation activities under paid leadership for 1921 spent \$8,858,769.15—a per capita cost of \$.083.

Recreation for Wife Deserters.—Several times recently individuals have asked what has been done in different parts of the country to use play and recreation activities in the treatment of disease, in the rehabilitation of individuals. Recently a friend has written asking what is being done to develop leisure time activities to try to hold men who otherwise might be deserting their families because of dreary life in the home. He believes it is possible to work out methods whereby leisure time activities can be used to rehabilitate many families where the chief problem is desertion of the bread winner. In the January eighteenth number of the *Charity Organization Bulletin* occurs the following statement, which he quotes:

“Desertion grows out of dull domesticity. The typical deserter has no resources for his leisure time. His wife’s life is narrowed to hard work with fretful children squirming about a dreary tenement. Such a man is not restrained by convention or tradition. He wearies of home and wife so he calmly walks off and leaves both to their fate.”

What information have we as to what is being done?

To Lay the Dust.—The problem of the laying of dust on the playgrounds and the need for a surface binder is one which confronts recreation officials in opening their playgrounds for the season. A pamphlet of suggestions is issued by the Sement-Solvay Company of Syracuse which may be secured by anyone interested.

Old Fashioned Neighborhood Party.—A

community party held in Beaufort, North Carolina, was in the form of an old fashioned neighborhood gathering. The crowd of two hundred and fifty was divided into groups from Tooners’ Village, Podunk Junction, Possum Hollow and Skeeters’ Corners, which competed in such stirring contests as Corn Gathering, Turkey Driving, “Hoss” Race and Spelling Bee. Relays and a Grand March were on the program, and a Virginia Reel closed the festivities.

Recreation Service Bureau.—In Adams, Massachusetts, the anxious club leader who is putting on a social evening, the church group who would like to make their next activity different, the industrial ball team which decides to broaden its athletic program, will all find the sort of help they have long been wanting in the Recreation Service Bureau recently opened by Community Service.

Its files contain material on the arrangements for athletic events, the organization of athletic leagues and the preparation of programs for social events. There is much information on community music and there are interesting lists of games and stunts. All individuals and organizations of the city are invited to avail themselves of the service of the Bureau, which is without cost. Connection with the Information Bureau of Community Service (Incorporated) makes the local service broader.

Athletic Badge Tests Revised.—The number of the girls and boys passing the athletic badge tests as indicated by the certification papers and orders for badges which come to the office of the Playground and Recreation Association of America is steadily increasing. From 1918 through 1921 almost thirteen thousand boys’ badges and nine thousand girls’ badges have been distributed. This means that twenty-two thousand children have been awarded badges for passing minimum physical efficiency standards. Doubtless many thousands more have passed the tests without securing the badges.

A committee of which Mr. Lee F. Hanmer of the Russell Sage Foundation is chairman, Mr. R. K. Atkinson, secretary, have recently been working to revise both the boys’ and girls’ tests. After much careful consideration the boys’ tests have been changed in a way which, it is believed, will meet with the hearty approval of physical and athletic directors, playground workers, school superintendents and others who are working with

the children of America. The committee is now at work upon the girls' tests. Copies of the boys' tests may be secured by writing the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. It is urged that our readers do everything in their power to make the use of these tests as widespread as possible.

Dressmaking Classes.—A very practical sort of handicraft in which several communities have become interested is dressmaking. In West Warren, Massachusetts, afternoon and evening dressmaking courses of eight lessons each have been conducted by Community Service. Hoquiam (Washington) Community Service has held classes in dressmaking, instructed by the county home demonstration agent. Some artists in papercraft and in the construction of dress-making forms have been developed.

An Indoor Playground.—From a recreation director comes the following note: "I opened my first inside playground yesterday. I was successful in securing the Hall of the Hope Rescue Mission where I have installed two slides, eight see-saws, four swings, quoits. The place was full. It will be open for the children of that community every day in the week from 3:45 to 5 P. M. This is only one of the many I intend opening up. It is well received. It means keeping my playground apparatus in use twelve months instead of four months."

Campers' Reunion.—Sacramento summer campers held a winter reunion at the Washington School Auditorium, where "Dad," the postmaster, "Frank," the musicianly dish-washer, the "spud-peelers' brigade" and other loved features of camp life were much in evidence.

"Tom Sawyer Day."—"Tom Sawyer Day" on the Sacramento Municipal Golf Links brought out about fifty ardent golfers to remodel the course. Beans and bread and butter, coffee and cake made up the menu at the lunch hour—and it is reported "there wasn't enough left to feed the chickens."

Working for Citizenship in Clarksburg, West Virginia.—Harrison G. Otis, formerly of War Camp Community Service, now City Manager of Clarksburg, West Virginia, has submitted a report to the nine councilmen of the

city which fairly sparkles with accomplishments and practicable plans. We must not devote space to the really remarkable achievements along the line of health, street improvement, garbage disposal, fire prevention and many other phases of public health and progress, all consummated with an increasing public pride in responsible citizenship. But one item in our own field calls for attention. The City Manager reports that "Clarksburg is practically devoid of park space and has not one well equipped park or playground." A project to purchase some 200 acres near the city and convert the tract into a park and recreation field is being considered. At a cost of about \$50,000 a ball park, athletic field and swimming pool could be developed with provisions for tennis, boating and picnics. The report closes with a page of "Do Drops," suggesting ways of expressing the awakening instincts of good citizenship, ending with "Do drop your hammer and pick up your saw and *Let's go!*"

Extension Courses in Group and Community Music.—The Extension Division of the University of Utah has done a wide service to the state in the work of Mrs. Stella P. Bradford, Extension Instructor in Community Music. Three courses are offered: Group Voice Instruction, Community Music including laboratory practice in conducting, musical appreciation and mass singing repertoire, and a special course for mothers and teachers in the lower grades.

Music in the City's Life.—Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt, in accepting the invitation of the People's Liberty Chorus to be the guest of honor on the occasion of the celebration of its sixth anniversary, wrote: "I am only too delighted to show openly my appreciation of the splendid work you have done. I feel that music and its influence mean more to a great city than almost any other art, and I congratulate you on what the People's Chorus of New York has achieved."

Union Musicians Cooperate.—The Bureau of Community Music recently received the following letter from the Jacksonville Musicians' Protective Association:

On behalf of the Union Musicians Local No. 444, I thank you for your kind letter. I might add this and say whenever it's a question of Charity—Civic—Patriotic—or anything for the

betterment of our wonderful Florida and our best city in the U. S., Jacksonville, our boys are always on the job, and we promise so far as the Pageant is concerned, if the rest of our citizens (and they will) match the union musicians, you can bet the Pageant will go over with the true Florida and Jacksonville, in particular, bang.

Pageantly
Yours truly,
(signed) JOHN H. MACKEY

Group Piano Classes.—Flint, Michigan, is trying out a scheme of group piano teaching in the public schools. Miss Ethel M. Alley, an exponent of the Giddings Public School Class Method for the Piano, came from Minneapolis to train nine local piano teachers for the work. Six hundred seventy-one students enrolled. Classes are held in a room where there is a piano but most of the practicing is done by pupils at their desks with the use of a keyboard printed on heavy cardboard. A special keyboard for such practice is obtainable.

Amateur State Work.—An interesting and valuable exhibit and demonstration was given in New York City at the Fifty-eighth Street Branch Library by the New York Public Library and the New York Drama League. Stage models, stage settings, costumes, books of plays and production were exhibited. Studio talks were given each day of the week of the exhibit and experts were present to answer questions. More details of this very interesting piece of work will be given in a later issue of *THE PLAYGROUND*.

The Dearest Wish.—A charming and child-like play with this title, by Pauline Eaton Oak, Community Service (Incorporated), is now available. The play is especially for a storytelling festival, introducing in pantomime Old Mother Goose, Cinderella, Hop-o'-My-Thumb and other beloved personages.

Cured by a Comedy Film.—Listless, emaciated, scarcely able to move, little Katherine Hartwell's life span seemed near its close. A moving picture treat was being given for the children of the Children's Seashore House, where she was a patient.

"If she has only a few hours to live why not make one of them happy," queried the producer. She was made comfortable in the auditorium and in a few minutes wakened from indifference

through listless interest to real pleasure in the comedy portrayed. That night she slept normally for the first time in a month. Next day she could move a little. Now it is believed she will recover.

The Child and the Movies.—The ever-present problem of "The Child and The Movies" has started to find its solution in Brockton, Mass. With the hearty approval of the School Board, Brockton Community Service is purchasing projecting equipment for the High School auditorium. Every Saturday morning there will be a "show" for school children—quite as entertaining as any performance at a commercial theatre, but also wholesome and educational. The low rate of admission will enable all children to attend. During school hours the equipment will be used to supplement the teaching of various subjects, particularly history and geography.

Church Community House Reaches Large Numbers.—Four years ago the first United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, built a Community House at a cost of \$350,000. The report of the activities carried on in this house during the past year and the number of people reached by these activities are evidence of how well this money has been expended. Here are some of the figures.

A total of 2072 members were enrolled.

Over 60 churches or Bible Schools were represented in its membership.

14,519 men, women, boys, and girls patronized the swimming pool.

13,216 men, women, boys and girls attended gymnasium classes.

2,159 visits were made by the community house nurse and 201 calls were made by patients to the dispensary.

4,678 girls and women attended classes.

250 boys were trained in manual training classes.

5,968 men, women, boys and girls participated in clubs.

2,190 mothers and children enjoyed the summer roof garden with its swings and slides and sand boxes.

46,859 business girls patronized the noon lunch.

As for the game room with its billiard and cue roque tables, bowling, chess, checkers, it was used to its full capacity every night.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, March 6, 1922

My dear Mr. Lee:

Along with all people who love and are interested in children, I have been pleased to note that the week, April twenty-fourth to May first, has been selected by the Playground and Recreation Association for special effort in behalf of boys and girls who need our special thought in order that they may be insured a fair chance in life. We are all too sadly familiar with the great number of accidents to children playing in the streets, because they have no other place to play. We are shocked to be told, on good authority, that "more than half of America's school children suffer physical defects." We recall the grim wartime experience, through which we learned that "one-third of all the young men examined by American army draft boards were rejected because physically below normal." Fortunately, we know how much can be done to remedy such evils. When the Playground and Recreation Association started its work here in Washington in 1906, under President Roosevelt's inspiration, only 41 American cities had established supervised playgrounds. Last year 502 cities maintained 4,584 playgrounds and recreation centers, with 11,079 salaried play leaders. Thus self-sustaining local movements for the maintenance of playground and recreation centers can be maintained, to accomplish this supremely important work, if only proper encouragement is assured.

The Association's department for Physical Education Service is effectively helping to promote physical education of boys and girls through the public schools. In view of its great value to the oncoming generation, I earnestly recommend, particularly during Children's Week, the most generous cooperation with the effort to give the boys and girls a chance to develop into the happy and useful citizens our country needs.

Very sincerely,

WARREN G. HARDING

Mr. Joseph Lee,
President, Playground and Recreation
Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue,
New York City

Will you help the Children's Week effort for the Playground and Recreation Association of America by sending this letter together with President Harding's endorsement to one of your friends?

As we believe in and love our own boys and girls in America, we must respond to the call that comes in the *Nation's Children's Week, April 24th to May 1st*, for the Playground and Recreation Association of America, commended to us in the letter by President Harding.

Recent studies show that mothers lock their children in every day because they fear the streets, that 25,000 children were killed in the highways of the United States in eighteen

months, and that juvenile crime thrives—because adequate playgrounds and wholesome recreation are lacking!

Are there not hearts enough in America to keep the Playground Movement vitally alive, until every child plays?

To make its work possible, the Playground and Recreation Association of America is asking for a special fund to be in hand by Children's Week, April 24th to May 1st. \$5 constitutes a membership in the Association. Will you not do this much for the children of America? Hundreds of new members are vitally needed.

Please send your membership to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

President Harding on Citizenship

President Harding has recently urged the importance of combatting frivolous views of citizenship duties and has also emphasized the necessity of avoiding religious intolerance. His message is the fundamental message of Community Service.

The following digest of the President's address appeared in the *New York Times* of March the twenty-fifth:

The Church can render no higher service at this time than to put forth its utmost influence in behalf of "frank and willing obedience to the law of the land," President Harding declared tonight in an address before the Bible Class of Calvary Baptist Church. No newspaper correspondents were admitted to the church, but the President's address was made public from the White House.

FINDS MENACE TO LIBERTY

"There is no relationship here between Church and State," the President said. "Religious liberty has its unalterable place, along with civil and human liberty, in the very foundation of the Republic. Therein is shown the farseeing vision of the immortal founders, and we are a better people and a better Republic because there is that freedom.

"I fear it is forgotten sometimes. In the experiences of a year in the Presidency there has come to me no other such unwelcome impression as the manifest religious intolerance which exists among many of our citizens. I hold it to be a menace to the very liberties we boast and cherish.

"In spite of our complete divorcement of Church and State, quite in harmony with our religious freedom, there is an important relationship between Church and nation, because no nation can prosper, no nation can survive, if it ever forgets Almighty God. I have believed that religious reverence has played a very influential and helpful part in the matchless American achievement, and I wish it ever to abide. If I were to utter a prayer for the Republic tonight, it would be to reconsecrate us in religious devotion and make us abidingly a God-fearing, God-loving people.

"I do not fail to recall that the religious life makes for the simple life, and it would be like a

Divine benediction to restore the simpler life in this Republic.

LAXITY BEFORE THE WAR, HE SAYS

"There is a good deal of loose talk nowadays about the cause of the spiritual demoralization of the community, which it has become popular to attribute to the abnormal conditions that were incident to the war. But in fact the war is not wholly to blame. Before the war started or was dreamed of we were already realizing the tendency toward a certain moral laxity, a shifting of standards, a weakening of the sterner fibres.

"I think we should do well to recognize that intellectual and moral evolution of the community. It would be a grievous error to allow ourselves to feel too confident that this is only a temporary and passing aspect.

"Take for example the matter of regard for the law. Without giving too much weight to alarmist expressions, we must nevertheless recognize that there is a very apparent tendency to a lighter and a more frivolous view of the citizens' relations to both the State and the Church. We can hardly hope for a restoration of the old ideals in religion and in moral conduct so long as this tendency to disregard for the law shall continue.

"It is absolutely essential to the maintenance of a secure society and to the attainment of a proper moral plane that the law should be recognized as sacred and supreme. It should have at its back, and enlisted in its support, every element of the community that realizes the desirability of sound, secure and stable institutions. Disregard of one statute inevitably must breed a lack of respect for the law in general. This tendency is obvious, and ought to give the deepest concern to people who have seen, in this world, the fearful results that may flow from the breakdown of respect for the social fundamentals.

"Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land, in any particular department of our community relations, is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization. If people who are known as leaders, as directing influences, as thoroughly respected and respectable members of society shall in their respective com-

munitites become known for their defiance of some part of the code of law, then they need not be astonished if presently they find that their example is followed by others, with the result that presently the law in general comes to be looked upon as a set of irksome and unreasonable restraints upon the liberty of the individual. * * * Our only safety will be in inculcating an attitude of respect for the law as, on the whole, the best expression that has been given to the social aspiration and moral purpose of the community.

“Unless we can accomplish this, in the domain

of citizenship, and thereby sustain enforcement, we may well feel that the outlook is not encouraging for the achievement of those loftier spiritual purposes to which the Church is devoted. * * *

“The failures of the past invariably have been preceded by contempt for the law, by spiritual paralysis and moral looseness, all of which had their earlier reflex in the weakened influence of the Church. We know the helpful, exalting influence of our religious institutions. We shall be made stronger as they become stronger, and we shall ever find greater pride and greater security in the nation which righteousness exalteth.”

Professional Standards in Social Work

J. B. BUELL

Organization Secretary, American Association of Social Work

“Is social service a profession” is an old time query. It has been answered in any number of ways, negatively, affirmatively and non-committally. Individuals in a particular field have denied that theirs was social work—others in the same have maintained that it was. An academic answer has seemed impossible.

At the last National Conference of Social Work, however, nearly 1,000 members of what was then the National Social Workers' Exchange, an organization rendering vocational and placement service to social workers, made a very real practical answer to the whole question. Feeling that social work or social service was fundamentally a single field, that the experienced people in it were specialists who should have an organization through which professional ideals and standards could be promoted, they voted to reorganize the Exchange into the American Association of Social Workers, with its headquarters at 130 E. 22nd St., New York City. A Council of 60 representing practically every field of social work and different sections of the country, was elected with Owen R. Lovejoy as President.

In line with the established practice in the American Medical Association, the Engineering Societies and other professional organizations members of the new Association are discussing the professional standards which it shall adopt for its membership requirements. Three different grades are suggested in a tentative draft recently prepared by its Executive Committee. To

qualify for Senior membership one would have to be at least 25 years of age, a college graduate “or would have demonstrated by his practical achievements an equivalent educational background” and have had four years experience in social organizations of recognized standing. If he or she has had one or two years in a training school for social work, that would be equivalent to an equal amount of practical experience. Graduate work in social science is also made equal to one year of practical experience. Provision is made for two other classes of members where the standards are less strict than for Senior members.

To become a member according to these recommendations, each social worker would have to fill out an application blank giving his education, special training and professional experience. He would also give reference to three members in good standing of the Association. These applications would then be passed on by a membership committee elected by the Central Council.

It is often maintained that social work has three great divisions, work with individuals, work with groups and communities, research into social problems. Work with communities and with groups, “Community Service” has markedly increased during the last ten years and many of the most constructive things in social work have been accomplished in this field. Such achievements inevitably make for the development of professional spirit, standards and ability.

The Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work

The meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, to be held at Providence, Rhode Island, June 22-29, bids fair to be of special interest. Are you planning to be present?

This year it is proposed to hold all of the meetings of the Conference proper either in the morning or evening, thus leaving the afternoons free for meetings of kindred groups, for visits to various institutions situated near Providence and other trips to nearby summer resorts and other places of interest near the city. So much historical interest is attached to the city of Providence that it is one of the most fascinating places in the country, not only to those who are already familiar with it, but to all who have not been privileged to become acquainted at first hand with old New England.

The program of the Division of Neighborhood and Community Life will be of special interest to readers of *THE PLAYGROUND*. The following topics are among those which will be discussed:

How Do Local Community Organizations Function—Their Weakness and Their Strength?

“Community Organizations”

- (a) “The Relationship between Community Social Life and Political Organizations”
- (b) “The Relationship between Community Social Life and the Church”

“Rural Communities”

- (a) “The Possibilities of Church and Rural Organization”
- (b) “Community Solidarity,—the Small Town”

“Community Music and Drama”

Discussion of General Session Subject

“The Future of the Community in an Industrial Civilization”

Preliminary Report of Fifth National Physical Education Conference

The Fifth National Conference on Physical Education, held in Chicago February 28th,

brought together a group of 300 people interested in the advancement of physical education. The meeting was called by the U. S. Commissioner of Education, J. J. Tigert, and was conducted as a joint affair with the National Council of State Departments of Education.

Dr. Willard S. Small of the U. S. Bureau of Education presided and opened the discussion. Dr. Small explained the calling of the first National Physical Education Conference at Atlantic City in February, 1918, as a means of initiating a nation-wide forward movement to extend physical education, including health training for school children as a most fundamental means of attacking the unsatisfactory conditions revealed by the draft statistics. He pointed out that while originally called for the purpose of focusing in a united campaign the energies of all interested organizations and individuals, the conference had come to serve the additional purpose of bringing to the attention of the Superintendents of Education the importance and significance of physical education in the broad program of education.

Superintendent Will C. Wood of California followed with an admirable discussion of the place of physical education in the broad program of public education. Superintendent Wood laid before the conference the significance of physical education as a means of character training, as well as health training; and for guidance in the right use of the rapidly increasing amount of leisure time available for the American people. He reported that in California twelve County Supervisors of Physical Education were employed during 1921 as contrasted with none employed in 1920; the total expenditures from State funds for physical education was increased from \$736,000 in 1920 to \$866,000 in 1921.

The U. S. Commissioner of Education, J. J. Tigert, outlined the progress of physical education throughout the world, pointing out that sixteen nations now have laws for the universal extension of physical education. Mr. Tigert, in a very interesting way, dwelt upon his own experience in athletics and stressed the significance of physical education as a means of character training. The Commissioner commented upon the fact that in those nations such as Denmark and Sweden, where a full program of physical education has been in vogue for a number of years, the records show a relatively high average of health and normal physical development prevailing among the school children.

Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Director of Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Child Welfare Association, demanded more adequate attention to the training of school children in healthful habits with reference to nourishment, rest, and deplored a tendency in some quarters to regard physical education activities as a cure-all for physical deficiency.

The final address of the afternoon was given by E. Dana Caulkins, Manager of the National Physical Education Service. Mr. Caulkins, who is organizing the nation wide campaign for State and Federal Legislation for Physical Education, reported twenty-eight States now having physical education laws effective in greater or less degree. He pointed out that the increase in appropriations and the application of physical education laws during the past four years has been very rapid. but that as yet not more than one-tenth of the children of the nation are receiving anything like ade-

quate physical education, including health training. The point was made that only through National cooperation with the States could there be any early hope of the realization of universal physical education in the United States. Attention was called to the fact that legislation is now pending in Congress which would initiate the program of National stimulation for physical education. Reference was also made to the fact that leaders in both of the major political parties stressed the importance of universal physical education during the Presidential campaigns of 1920.

At the end of the conference, a unanimous vote was taken requesting the U. S. Commissioner of Education and the Officers of the National Council of State Departments of Education to arrange for a similar joint conference at the next meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

When Grandma Dreams

A simple form of music memory contest, introducing well-known old songs, is here given. The exact number of measures to be used is indicated. Enough of each melody is utilized to give any audience a fair amount of time for writing down the title. If, however, it is wished to make the test more rigorous, the various excerpts may be shortened. The words of the parts used are included in the outline in order that they may serve as a guide to the pianist as to how much of the melody is to be played.

In choosing a pianist for this game, it is well to select a player who can transpose readily, and possibly one who can play by ear. If the medley is played in the keys as indicated, there will be much more continuity to the music than if all the various songs were played in the keys in which they are published. If a pianist is not available who can transpose the songs as indicated, it may be necessary to have a manuscript copy made of the medley in the keys outlined. Or, a mere "lead sheet" or copy of the complete melody may suffice as a guide to the pianist. The music should flow without breaks so as to make identification of the pieces more difficult.

Of the songs listed, the music is to be found either in the *Twice 55 Community Songs*, published by C. C. Birchard & Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass., or in *101 Best Songs*,

published by the Cable Co., Cable Building, Chicago, Illinois, with the exception of the following: *School Days*, published by M. Witmark & Sons, New York; *Good Old Summer Time*, published by Maurice Richmond Music Co., New York; Mendlessohn's *Wedding March*; *Little Grey Home in the West*, published by Chappell-Harms, Inc., New York; *Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet*, published by Jerome H. Remick & Co., New York.

"When Grandma Dreams"

(A Musical Game)

1. LONG, LONG AGO—F (9th through 14th bars)

"Now you are come all my grief is removed,
Let me forget that so long you have roved,
Let me believe that you love as you loved"

2. WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG, MAGGIE—F (9th through 14th)

"The green grove is gone from the hill, Maggie,
Where first the daisies sprung;
The creaking old mill is still, Maggie"

3. SCHOOL DAYS—B flat (17th through 28th)

"You were my queen in calico,
I was your bashful, barefoot beau,
And you wrote on my slate, 'I love you, Jo,'"

4. COMIN' THROUGH THE RYE—B flat
(first 5 bars)

"If a body meet a body,
Comin' thru the rye,
If a body kiss a body
Need a body cry?
Ev'ry lassie has her laddie"

5. GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME—B flat
(17th through 32nd)

"You hold her hand and she holds yours,
And that's a very good sign
That she's your tootsie-wootsie
In the good old summer time."

6. JINGLE BELLS—G (last 4 bars of verse)

"Bells on bob-tail ring,
Making spirits bright,
When fun it is to ride and sing
A sleighing song tonight!"

7. GOOD NIGHT, LADIES—G (entire chorus)

"Merrily we roll along, roll along, roll along,
Merrily we roll along, o'er the dark blue sea."

8. SEEING NELLIE HOME—G (first 6 bars of verse)

"In the sky the bright stars glittered,
On the bank the pale moon shone;
And 'twas from Aunt Dinah's quilting party"

9. GOODBYE, MY LOVER, GOODBYE—G
(first 12 bars)

"The ship is sailing down the bay,
Good-bye, my lover, good-bye;
We may not meet for many a day,
Good-bye, my lover, good-bye
By-low, my baby, By-low, my baby"

10. SAILING—C (first 8 bars of chorus)

"Sailing, sailing, over the bounding main,
For many a stormy wind shall blow ere Jack
comes home again."

11. MY BONNIE—C (entire verse)

"My Bonnie is over the ocean,
My Bonnie is over the sea,
My Bonnie is over the ocean,
O bring back my Bonnie to me."

12. WHEN JOHNNIE COMES MARCHING HOME—
C (last 8 bars)

"The men will cheer, the boys will shout,

The ladies, they will all turn out,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Johnny comes marching home."

13. WEDDING MARCH—C (first 4 bars)

14. LITTLE GREY HOME IN THE WEST—C
(last 4½ bars)

"And the toils of the day will be all charmed away
in my little grey home in the west."

15. SWEET AND LOW—C (last 6 bars)

"Blow him again to me,
While my little one, while my pretty one sleeps."

16. SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD—A flat
(5th through 12th)

"Shine upon my brow today;
Life is fading fast away,
But, my darling, you will be, will be, always
young and fair to me."

17. PUT ON YOUR OLD GREY BONNET—A flat
(5th bar of chorus to end)

"While I hitch old Dobbin to the shay,
And through the fields of clover
We will drive to Dover on our golden wedding
day."

18. LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG—A flat
(last 6 bars)

"Still to us at twilight
Comes love's old song,
Comes love's old sweet song."
Comes love's old sweet song."

Henry Lee Higginson on Music

There is one thing, as I before said, that makes me very, very sorry to leave Europe: the loss of music. I do think it makes and has made a real and a great change in me, since I first began with it; and if I continue to hear and to cultivate it, so will the change go on and the advantage increase. I do not believe there is anything more refining than music, no greater or stronger preservative against evil, and at least for me it has done much. I am almost thankful that I have had weak eyes; indeed I am quite so, for it has given me the time and opportunity to find out how much music is

to me, and it has opened pleasures to me that otherwise would very possibly have never been discovered. I am afraid to trust to my feelings within, to my own ideas, or I should study music for a profession. I know not how one finds that he has a talent for any one thing without trying: but everyone has a particular faculty for something, everyone has a decided turn and talent for a particular branch, and it is his duty to try to

find this out, and to turn to it. If one may trust what he hears within himself, in his own heart, and be sure that it is right, I should say that my talent was for music, and that, if I studied it properly and persevered, I could bring out something worth having, worthy of a life thus spent, worthy of a man, worthy of my mother and of you.

From *Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson* by Bliss Perry

Home Games for Children

MARGUERITE SHARRETT

Community Service (Incorporated)

Are you planning a party in your home and haven't a great deal of space for very active games? Here are a few suggestions for a progressive party which needs little space and equipment—just tables enough to seat the guests, four at each table, and the smaller articles mentioned under each game.

For special occasions such as St. Valentine or George Washington parties, these games might be specially adapted, for instance in number five, colored hearts and hatchets might be used as puzzles instead of the articles mentioned; in number 2, a heart might be substituted for the wheel; and in number 4, some appropriate words as "Saint Valentine" or "George Washington" could take the place of "Community Service."

These suggestions are suitable for children of 12 years and older. In fact the "grown-ups" play them with great enjoyment.

I. Animals—Equipment: a pack of Flinch cards for each table. The cards are distributed evenly among the players. Each player assumes the name of some animal such as "Elephant," "Tiger," "Hippopotamus," "Giraffe," and each knows the names of the other players at his table. The cards of each person are stacked in one pile, face downward, before him. At a signal, a player begins the game by laying the top card face upward on the table beside the original stack. In rotation, each player does the same. Should a player turn up a card corresponding in number or kind to one of his neighbor's, each of the players having that card calls the animal name of the other. Whichever speaks the name first gives all of his "upturned" cards to the other, and the game proceeds. The object is to get rid of one's

cards. At the signal, those who have the least number of cards receive a "punch" on their tally cards and move to the next table.

FAMILIAR GAME

II. Tit-tat-toe, Here I go—Equipment: (for each table) A paper, on which is drawn a wheel three or four inches in diameter, divided into 12 sections, each section being numbered from one up; a pencil for each player.

At the signal, a player takes the pencil, closes his eyes, circles above the wheel with the pencil, saying "Tit-Tat-Toe, Here I Go." He then drops the pencil on the wheel scoring for himself the number of the space touched. Should the pencil fall on a line, no score is made. Each player continues in turn until the signal to stop, when each person's scores are added. Those having the highest total move to the next table.

III. Anagrams (a)—Equipment: (for each table) Four sets of alphabets. The letters may be written plainly on small squares of paper about three quarters of an inch in size.

The letters are turned over, face downward, in the center of the table. At the signal the players draw the letters from the table, taking one letter at a time. Whenever possible, build a word with the letters drawn, the object of the game being to have the largest number of words when the signal to stop is sounded. The two persons at each table with the largest list of words move.

WORD BUILDING

IV. Anagrams (b)—Equipment: A pencil and sheet of paper for each player.

Take the words "Community Service" (or some word having several vowels) and build as many words as possible from this. No letter may be used in any one word more times than it appears in "Community Service." For example, the following: "Rice," "Sieve," "Tune," "Mutiny." The object is to see who can build the largest number of words. The two at each table doing so move.

V. Puzzles—Equipment: Four puzzles for each table. (Cut an advertisement or picture postcard in several irregular parts and place in envelopes. All puzzles should be cut into an equal number of parts).

Each person is given an envelope of puzzle parts and at a signal all begin simultaneously to

put the pieces together. The two players finishing first advance.

VI. Peanut Stab: Equipment, one bowl of peanuts and a hatpin for each table. Hatpins should be of same length.

At a signal the players in turn stab at the peanuts with the hatpin. Only one stab at a time is given a player. If successful, take out the peanut and at the signal stop playing, count the number of nuts you have. The two players having the most nuts advance to the next table.

The tally cards of the successful players are punched at the close of each game. If desired, a small prize may be presented to the person whose card shows the largest number of punches. The length of time each game is played can be decided by the hostess.

Home Play

CHARLES H. ENGLISH AND EDNA G. MEEKER

Community Service

THE BROWN FAMILY

DAD'S just the dearest man in the world. Some people think he's stern but they just don't know him. He couldn't be *very* tyrannical with that twinkle in his eye and a heart big enough to hold half the world. Momsie often says he'll have to build an annex on his heart, but I think that applies to her just as well. She's always doing something for the neighbors or taking food to sick people and is always sweet and patient no matter what happens. She's full of fun too and Bob, who's in High School now, often calls her his "really best" girl. Dick is twelve and he's a perfect rascal, but she's always ready to forget and forgive—and Peggy—well, I don't know what she would do if momsie wasn't around to tell her stories when she "doesn't feel good" or thinks there is a "bogey man" in the dark. I, being eighteen, and the "eldest child" try to take some of the responsibility off Momsie's shoulders but the trouble is that I have to be at the office all day and it doesn't give me much time except in the evening and then there's always something exciting to do. Sometimes we all go out to something and other times we all stay at home and play together and lots of times *that's* the nicest night in the week.

"You see, Dad read somewhere of a town where practically all the families set apart one night a week for staying home and having good times there. It struck him as a dandy idea and so he talked to mother and me about it for we have been noticing that Bob and his crowd have so many engagements there is hardly an evening when that brother of mine doesn't rush out right after dinner to some club or committee meeting, or to take some girl to a party. Of course I must confess I too have heaps of engagements but then I do stay home sometimes.

"We decided that *our* family ought to have a regular Home Play Night and so it was put to a vote, Bob didn't exactly see how he could promise to attend *every* week and I too, secretly, wondered if it wouldn't interfere with some pet thing I wanted to do. But when mother said, 'Bob, your father and I are going to be home every Monday evening and we do want our boys and girls with us so that you can help father and me to keep young with you,' you should have seen Bob! He jumped up, ran over and hugged mother and said, 'Momsie, you and dad will never feel a day older as long as you live, if I can help it. Sure, count me in on the family club and be sure to elect me president!' Dick

and Peg were enthusiastic and Dick, who always is thinking in Boy Scout terms said, 'What shall we have for a slogan?' Dear little Peggy, who is so practical, said, 'I'll always study my lessons right after school so I can help mother get ready.'

"Well, to get down to what we really did last night: Mother and Peg had dinner ready the minute father and I arrived home and, as soon as we were through it took only a few minutes to get dishes washed and everything cleaned up. That part is not new. It is just mother's system of having everyone help. 'Housework a game' is her watchword.

"Dad and the boys started at the workbench and mother and I went to the living room with Peg where we helped make a new outfit for one of Peg's dolls she had decided to give a little girl sick in the hospital.

"At eight o'clock mother called our 'men' folk and then the full party was on. Each one of us, according to agreement, had come prepared to do some entertaining. Irrepressible Bob was almost ready to explode with some new stunts so he came first. Then little sister taught us how to play—*Fairy Hide and Seek*. She told us it was a 'let's pretend' game and that we all were 'little teentsy fairies' and that while sitting in our seats might pretend we were hiding any place—in the room where anything could be hidden. She made mother 'it' and then we all had to guess, by questioning, where she was hiding. Dick finally guessed she was in father's pocket-book and then he was 'it' and Peg discovered him in the inkwell. And so we went on, for about ten minutes, having lots of fun.

"Dick's turn came next and he recited for us T. A. Daly's poem 'Leetla Georgio Washeenton.' His teacher had read it to the class and he had been inspired to learn it. Bob begged to 'pull' another stunt and then mother said it was her turn and that we each would earn an apple if we found those she had hidden in improbable places upstairs. This gave us a chance for exercise. Father was last to find his so mother made him do a stunt. Then after we had eaten our apples father told us a story. It was a 'thriller,' too, as Dick expressed it.

"My part was to sing a song and play the piano while we all sang songs together. Father taught us a stunt song he had just learned and, from the eagerness with which the boys learned it I know

all their friends will be singing it before today is over."

BOB

In high school Bob is known as a "joiner." He belongs to nearly all the societies and "gangs" that have been organized. His popularity is due to a freedom of manner, ability in sports and devotion to each and every high school cause. His scholastic standing is not so high, in fact is sometimes so low it has been a matter of serious concern to teachers and to his parents.

In the discharge of his many obligations there seemed to be little time for home associations. After the family cabinet meeting and the inauguration of Home Play Night the following conversation occurred between Bob and Joe, his pal:

"Bob, are you going to the party tonight? It's sure going to be swell."

"Nothin' doin', Joe. Got a date at home."

"How do you get that way? When did you get so good as to stay home? Girl comin' over?"

"Say, listen Joe, it's a swell idea Dad and I are working out. Let you in on it if you don't squeal."

"Fire away, let's have it, Bob."

"Last week I asked Dad for some money to buy Betty a birthday present. He said he couldn't give me any—business so rotten. But Dad is a good sport. Guess he remembered how he used to like giving his girl presents when he was a kid. After supper we talked it over and he said he used to make things for presents when he was a boy and had no money. Well we got busy and at the workbench in the kitchen we are working on a swell picture frame. Dad's showing me how to make it hand-carved. I didn't think he knew. Mother has a birthday next month and we are going to make a tray with milk-weed doin's showing under the glass. Dad and I have the kitchen and nobody is allowed in there except Dick who gets in on the tray. We put in an hour and then the whole family play some games. Now, you needn't laugh, Joe, these games are great! You never saw these games we play. Dad bought two new game books and Helen got one on parties from the library. Each one of us has to learn one or two new games for our home play night. I pick out all the stunts I can find. You oughter see me get dad and mother in the hole sometimes. Dick and Peg aren't so slow in giving games either. I'm going to give some of these stunts at our club

doing some night. I've got about twenty peaches down pat now."

"What are they, Bob? Sounds like good idea to me. The parties are getting stale, playing the same old games every time."

"Well, Joe, here are the stunts I used at home. You see a stunt is a game that comes in handy after we have played some active games. Dad calls on me when we feel like resting a bit. Then, too, stunts are good for families like ours because only one or two are needed to play them. Dick is using these stunts too at the Scout meetings:

Cut Glass. "I'll bet you never knew, Joe, that you can cut glass with scissors. All you have to do is to put the glass in a pail of water and cut it while it is under the water.

Mirror Drawing. "Try this one sometime. Put a mirror in front of you on a table with some writing paper next the mirror. Then hold a paper up in front of you so that you can't see the paper but can look in the mirror, and draw a five-pointed star on it.

Jug Balance. "This sure is a hard one! Put a jug on the floor on its side and sit on it lengthwise. Extend your feet and put one foot on top of the other so that only the heel of one foot is on the floor. Take your pencil in one hand and writing pad in the other and write your name without touching the floor with your hands. If the girls want to try the stunt let them thread a needle.

Blow-Out. "Blindfold someone. Put a lighted candle on the table. Turn the blindfolded fellow around several times and let him try to blow out the candle. He'll have an awfully hard time doing it, believe me!

Opera Glass Race. "Here's a funny one. Mark out an irregular line or use a string about eight feet long. Take an opera glass and look through it at your feet. Now try walking on the line while looking through the glass. We made a race of this by having two lines and two opera glasses. It's some stunt to walk back looking through the other end of the opera glass!

Nickel Walk. "You want to try this one, Joe. Put a handkerchief on the table with a nickel in the center. Over the nickel put a tumbler supported by two matches. This puts the nickel between the matches. Then take away the nickel without touching the glass, matches or handkerchief, using just your fingers. It looks hard but if you hold the handkerchief taut with one hand

and scratch the handkerchief on the opposite side directly in front of the nickel the money will gradually come out from under the tumbler.

Arm Float. "This is a great stunt, Joe. Put your wrist against the wall with your arm down. Stand out and let the weight of your body press against your wrist. Be sure no part of your body except your wrist touches the wall. Stand in this position until your arm is tired, then step to one side and draw in your breath quickly. It's a mighty funny thing to see your arm go floating up without your raising it.

Handkerchief Pick-Up. "Did you ever try standing with your back to the wall with your feet and shoulders touching the wall, then picking up a handkerchief at your feet with your knees straight?

Arm Pass. "You're a good one if you can do this! Put your feet close together with your inside foot touching the wall, your body hugging the wall sidewise and your arm next to the wall in back of your body. Then try to bring your arm forward without moving your feet.

"Joe, these stunts went off so good that daddy gave us some he remembered he used to do when he was a kid."

Father's Stunts

Who Hit Me? "Father sent some of us out of the room. Then he got a sheet and made a club out of newspapers. He spread the sheet on the floor and had those who stayed in the room form a ring around the sheet. Then he called in Helen who had gone out and explained the stunt to her. He said: 'You and I are to lie down and cover our heads with this sheet. One of those in the circle has a club (shows it). The circle will march around while we are down and covered and someone will hit us. When the strike is made it is up to us to throw off sheet quickly, coming to a sitting position. We must try to find out who hit us. If successful, that person must take the place of the one who guesses and another from the group outside will be called in to be the partner. If not successful we must try again. Each has one guess each time.' The one promoting the game must be very clever. As soon as both go down under the sheet he holds up his hand for the club which is kept in his possession from that time on. He does all the striking, first hitting himself to throw off suspicion of the victim. After the strike he quickly hides the club under his leg. Both guess and miss, of course. Down under again. This time

the victim is hit. Rotate for two rounds. Then after hitting the victim the second time and while he is looking around guessing, bring the club in full view. The surprise on the face on the victim when he discovers his partner has the club makes this stunt a most laughable game.

Fireside Storytelling. "Here's another one dad taught us. All of us sat by the fireside and each of us was given a small piece of kindling wood—just a chip or piece of bark. The one at the left threw his wood into the fire and began to tell a story. He told the story until the wood had burned up and there was nothing left but a red coal. Then the next one threw in his piece and took up the story going on with it until it was time for the third one to throw on his wood. We got so interested in the story that we each had three pieces of wood! Then father said to pretend we did not have a fireplace and we played the game this way. We took a piece of twine and some slips of paper with subjects of short stories to be told written on them. These slips were wound into the ball of twine. Someone told a story unwinding the twine very slowly. When one of the slips was reached he stopped and handed the ball to the next person who unwound the twine until another slip was reached.

Penny Wise. "Father said the whole family could not stop his putting the penny he held in his hand up to his mouth. We all grabbed hold of his arm. After we'd worked a while he took his other hand, picked up the penny and put it to his mouth. Weren't we easy marks?

Quarter Pass. "Dad sure showed us a slick one with a quarter and a piece of paper. He cut a hole, just the size of a dime, in a paper. Then, folding the paper so that the hole was bisected he placed a quarter in it. By bending the ends of the paper upward the quarter fell through. It seemed as if the paper stretched just enough to let it go. Naturally he first had his fun in watching us try to get it through before he showed us how it was done.

Penny Hold. "Father put a penny real hard on Dick's forehead and left it there for a few minutes. Then he took it off and hid it without Dick's knowing it. Next he told him to try to shake it off. Dick shook and shook his head because he was sure the penny was still there. Maybe we didn't laugh!

Strong Arm. "Daddy and Dick played one on me that was a peach. Dad sat on a chair in the middle of the room and said that the mind had

power to overcome gravity and that he could prove it to me. He said that if I would straddle his right arm and place my hand on his shoulder looking right into his eyes and thinking hard all the time—I am light, I can be lifted up—then he could lift me easily with his arm in the right angle position. I did as he said and pretty soon up I went with not trouble at all. Later I found that Dick had come up without my noticing him, grabbed Dad's wrist and lifted with him. Isn't that a great stunt for the "gang" to pull on the candidates?

Numerology. "Joe, here's a brand new one. It's called the science of numerology or the finding out of your chief characteristics. Dad got it at the club the other night. He says it's more popular than the ouija board. Give me a piece of paper and I will show you. First make up the numbers like this:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	

"Then write your name just the way you sign a \$100 check.

6	5		1		12				
J	o	e	S	h	a	r	p	=	—
1			1	8	9	7		26	

"You see each letter in your name has a numerical value. All the vowels go above and all consonants below. Now add them and get —

12

Put a plus sign between the digits as —+—

2+6 8

That is done so you can get the numbers down to the key numbers.

Key: 1. Creative ability. 2. Action. 3. Expressiveness. 4. Love of detail. 5. Strength of character. 6. Thinker, Meditative. 7. Aggressive. 8. Care of others, domestic. 9. Emotional power. 11. Fond of arts. 12. Master-ship.

"So, Joe, 3 shows you are expressive and 8 shows you are domestic. I think numerology got you mixed up with your sister. You ought to see the way grown-ups take to this stunt.

Mystery Numbers. "Here's another good one dad gave us. Take it down while you have the paper. Put down any figure with three digits as, for example, 469. I won't look. Reverse the

number 964 and place the smaller underneath—
subtract 469

—
495

“Now, Joe, tell me your first number in the answer. Four? Then the total is 495. How do I get it? Well you see, no matter what figure of three digits you put down, when you reverse and then subtract, the middle digit will be nine. Also the sum of the other digits will be nine. This is always true if you have subtracted right. If you then tell me the first or the last digit I can easily tell the answer without seeing your figures. See? You said 4 was the first digit, I then subtracted 4 from 9 and knew the last one was 5. The middle being always 9 I could give you 495 easy. There is an exception that might catch you. If the first digit is 0 as in 121 then you must say it is either 0 all the way

121

through or else 99. If — the last one is 0 it is

111

sure to be 0 all the way through. The 99 will not be surely known to you if you happen to ask for the first digit. If you ask for the last digit and it is 9 then 0 from 9 leaves 9 so you are sure of 99. You are allowed to say there is an exception to the rule when you come to an 0 as the first digit and to say ‘It is either 99 or 000.’ I am going to give the whole class in mathematics this stunt, some day and tell them all their answers, if the instructor will let me. Dad had us going on this as if he was a math wizard.”

Wiggle Walls. “Father gave me his cane and told me to put my head down on my hand on top of the cane and close my eyes. Then he turned me around the cane about eight times, straightened me up and told me to pick up a book he had put on the floor a few feet away. I certainly was glad that Dad went along to keep me from falling, because I surely was dizzy and it wasn’t easy to get to that book.”

Rubber Neck. “Next Father bent a card in the shape of a table and put it in front of Dick who was kneeling with his hands clasped behind his back. He did not put the card close to Dick, but just far enough away so that he had to reach for it. It was funny to see him try to pick up the card with his mouth and get up with his hands still clasped.”

DICK’S GAMES

“Dick, being twelve years old, is full of pep. His contributions to the family game evenings were naturally a little more strenuous. He usually tries to apply purely masculine stunts to the whole family. Mother and the girls are good sports and try most of them. These are some he gave us.”

Indoor Track and Field Events

Shot Put. Place a basket ten feet from a line and throw six marbles in it, (if you can).

Pole Vault. Race to eat sticks of candy.

Hammer Throw. Throw balls of cotton.

Foot Race. Measure length of shoes.

Smile for Distance. Measure the width of the mouths.

Drinking Contest. Each player has a glass of water and a spoon. The winner is the one who can drink his first, a spoonful at a time.

Thirty Inch Dash. Start chewing on string. Bring candy to mouth unassisted by hands.

Sack Race. Blow up paper sacks and pop. First one wins.

Hurdle Race. Push peanut along yard stick with nose. Placing on stick checkers or dominoes.

Vocal High Jump. Say *Ain’t We Got Fun* as high as you can.

Standing High Jump. Jump for doughnut hung from ceiling.

Tug of War. Clasp wrists and pull. Have two sides and let each elect its captain.

Zoology. “Dick had each of us write his name on a piece of paper and fold it over. Then he collected and distributed the slips. Next we each wrote the name of an animal or bird, folded it over and gave the papers to Dick who distributed them again. This process continued until we had written size, color and habits. At the end Dick read the slips. After he had read the mthe player whose name appeared at the top of the paper had to imitate the animal described.

Newspaper Race. “Dick gave Bob a news paper and took another one himself. They had to walk or run the required distance on papers, shoving or picking them up as they went. Bob got off the paper once and Dick won the race.”

Dog Collar. “Dad and Bob got down on their hands and knees on a pillow facing each other. Dick put a long towel around their necks and tied it, leaving just a little room between their heads. Then they tried to see which could pull the other off his pillow.”

Nature Activities

ONE of the most interesting developments of recent years in connection with recreation systems has been the emphasis on activities which will give children more intimate contacts with the out-of-doors, which will develop a love of nature, and impart a knowledge of folk lore. In carrying out the suggestions offered it will be well for the play leader to keep in mind the fact that recreation and self expression are the first consideration, not the acquisition of knowledge by the children.

GARDENING AND CANNING

Gardening is a distinct form of recreation which municipal recreation departments, park boards and school boards in many cities are making a part of their programs. This development is of great importance; all children should know the secret and art of growing flowers and vegetables.

Administration of Gardening

In the Chicago West Parks, gardens are from 4 by 5 feet to 6 by 15 feet in size. Upon application the summer plots are allotted to children over ten years of age; the larger to adults or to an entire family. The park commissioners furnish the vegetable and flower seeds and the services of a gardener and instructor who help in directing the work. The gardeners are required to provide their own implements for spading, planting, watering and cultivating the garden and are allowed to plant only such seeds as are furnished to them. The work with children is carried on in classroom manner. The adults, too, are required to come at stated hours and their work is subject to ordinary supervision and direction.

The Recreation Department of Detroit which has conducted school, community and individual gardens carries on its work on such a large scale that the report of a recent year's work shows 15.3 acres cultivated at a cost of \$12,649.94. The value of the products raised amounted to approximately \$48,000.

The administration of the work in Detroit is through a Department on Gardens of the Recreation Department and is carried on under the direction of garden supervisors and directors.

The directors have charge of home demonstration and community gardens. The supervisors give practical talks and demonstrations to play leaders who assist in arousing the interest of children and their parents in gardening and in the work of the gardens on the playgrounds.

Home Gardens

Much emphasis is placed on home gardens and directors are sent into the homes to instruct boys and girls in caring for their gardens according to scientific methods.

Community Gardens

Those who have no land available at home are given plots in one large garden in the heart of the city which serves as a laboratory for nature study, biology, agriculture and for the correlation of gardening classes from the kindergarten up through high school and college. As an additional activity demonstration gardens are conducted for demonstration and study purposes.

Community Garden Clubs

The garden clubs are organized in each community by the play leaders. Weekly meetings conducted according to parliamentary law are held, there being a local leader and an advisory council for each club. A supervisor or director from the Garden Department is usually present at these meetings. After the business a story or some garden subject is followed by field demonstrations. The garden clubs are important in that they bring about an organization of neighbors interested in the gardens of the community as well as in their individual gardens.

Boys' and Girls' Garden Clubs

Garden clubs are organized among playground and settlement children between nine and eighteen years in the public schools of the city. Each child either has a garden at home or a plot in the community garden. Garden directors supervise club meetings and visit each child for two weeks. The clubs elect their own officers and conduct weekly meetings consisting of a business meeting and a garden lesson which often includes laboratory work.

Canning

The work of the Department of Agriculture in developing canning clubs is well known.

Wherever it is advisable to develop canning as one of the activities of the playground, the playground director will find it helpful to get in touch with the County Farm Bureau, and with the state agricultural college, from whom cooperation may be secured.

The Department of Recreation of Detroit, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Education, and the County Farm Bureau of the Michigan Agricultural College, holds canning meetings weekly in play centers and in kitchens of public schools, settlements and private homes. The children bring their own jars and vegetables and are taught to can vegetables and fruit in glass or tin and to make jellies, jams, conserves, pickles and catsup.

At the close of the season achievement day is celebrated by an exhibit of vegetables and canned goods and awards are made the clubs whose members have all made and kept a garden record and written a report on *How I Did My Gardening*. The Department of Gardens also exhibits garden and canned products at the Michigan State Fair and sends two teams to the fair to demonstrate canning methods.

Children's School Farms, New York City

The Department of Parks of Manhattan, New York City, operates gardens near playgrounds and schools for the use of neighborhood children. A garden is divided into plots each of which is numbered. Each child receives a tag with a number corresponding to his plot. The schools have the use of the garden in the spring, each grade being assigned a period to work in the garden. In the fall the schools in connection with their nature study visit the gardens by grades to see the wheat, flax, oats and other produce growing. In July the neighborhood and playground children are assigned plots to plant. The trained gardeners in charge assign committees of children to take care of the special plots which are used for illustration purposes in connection with nature study.

Military Type of Organization

Where the military type of school garden organization makes its appeal the plan may be tried of having for each school a major in charge of the entire work. Each grade may have a captain, a first lieutenant, and a second lieutenant to assist the major. Each officer should be equipped with a note book which will contain the name of each

private in his division, the age, address, size and condition of the garden, the kind of seeds, the plants growing and the number of visits made. The duties of the major under such a plan will be to announce meetings, to deliver messages to class-rooms, to distribute literature and seeds, bestow insignia upon the officers, to encourage privates and to interview children who have no gardens.

Equipment for Gardens

Gardens must be equipped with garden tools. It is best to get light-weight regulation garden tools, cutting off the handles to make them of suitable length. Toy tools are in most cases not sufficiently strong. There should be font sprinkling cans. Boys and girls may easily make nets with which to catch butterflies. It is suggested in view of the fact that very often little children must accompany their older brothers and sisters that gardens on vacant lots may well be equipped with sand boxes where the smaller children may play.

Nature Room

A nature room is a museum in miniature and presents one means of bringing the country to city children. Such a room may be conducted at any playground or recreation center where there are indoor facilities and large schools.

Plants of great variety, collections of stones, dried grasses, birds' eggs and nests, butterflies, moths and cocoons are easily gathered and kept. In the spring and summer friends of the children who drive in the country may be induced to bring back wild flowers and other specimens. At the nature room the children may keep their own collection made during nature hikes or camping trips. Water bugs, turtles, minnows and other water animals may be kept in aquariums.

The nature room may be a winter garden for the study of garden plants. The Department of Parks in Manhattan conducts a room for this purpose in the shelter house of garden sites and in schools. The room contains boxes of growing plants, pictures and books. It is equipped with manuscripts and slides for study and for the stereopticon lantern. The neighborhood schools come in classes during the winter to hear the lectures and use the equipment of the room.

NATURE HIKES

Hiking in connection with playground activities is becoming increasingly popular. Certain days are now set aside by some playground di-

rectors for hikes into the surrounding country.

Nature hikes are most successful when a definite object is decided upon to search for and observe. Flowers, the birds, trees, water bugs, the discovery of water and rock forms or the collecting of specimens for the playground museum may all serve as objects for the hike.

Necessary Precautions

There are certain things which the leaders of nature hikes must guard against in the interests of conservation. For example, specimens for museums should be collected only by experts who know how to do so without disturbing plant and animal life. It is fundamentally important that groups of children shall be taught to conserve life. Branches and large twigs on shrubs and trees should not be broken off; small plants should not be uprooted. It is better not to gather large bouquets of flowers in the woods near cities. Wild flowers wither so quickly that pleasure in them cannot last long and it is well for the children to be taught that flowers should be left for other excursioners to enjoy. Birds' nests may be collected after the nesting season is over except those of birds which use the same nest year after year. It is an interesting study for children to compare different ways in which various birds built their nests. Eggs should not be collected at all except for educational purposes, and not more than one egg of a kind should be taken.

If fires are built the children should be instructed regarding the careful extinguishing of all traces of fire and the burning of papers and refuse.

Equipment for Day's Hike

Hikers should carry little equipment and their hands should be free. The most convenient way to carry lunch and the few necessary articles is in a pack which children as well as adults make for themselves. The best type of pack is one that rests high on the back, well against the shoulders and is held in place by two straps, one for each shoulder. While not essential, the following articles will add to the interest of an excursion—a magnifying glass which will prove an incentive to the close observation of stones, minerals, leaves and flowers; a field glass which will help in recognizing birds and increasing the interest in their identification, and a camera which will help to crystallize the experiences of the trip. Children take great delight in looking through a

book of this kind on rainy days and in talking over their experiences.

SOME TYPES OF HIKES

A Tree and Shrub Hike. On a hike lasting only an hour conducted by Dr. Palmer of Columbia University, twenty-four kinds of trees, shrubs and flowers were identified in the woods along the Jersey side of the Hudson. The dead roots of sassafras were gathered in such a way as not to destroy the living roots, a fire was built on the shore of the river and tea was made by shaving the outside of the sassafras root into a coffee pot filled with spring water. In the mean time one of the group had placed over the fire a small wire broiler supported by two flat stones. Upon this the coffee pot was placed and by the time the picnic lunch was spread it was ready. After luncheon the group played such nature games as rabbit relay and squirrel relay.

It is suggested that long nature hikes may well end with camp stories and stunts.

A Water Bug Hike

There are some interesting ideas for enterprising play leaders in the description of an expedition in search of water bugs made by fourth grade girls in the Horace Mann School of Teachers' College, Columbia University. In equipping herself for the hike each girl carried a sieve and a pan or bucket, basin or club. Each brought rubbers and an extra pair of dry shoes and stockings as it was necessary to wade into the water to get some of the unusual specimens. A sweater or a rain coat completed the equipment.

For the search a shallow pool in Van Cortlandt Park was selected. Pools of this kind made by the widening of a small creek during the spring rains are common on the outskirts of many towns and cities. After an hour's search each girl had a collection of whirligigs, beetles, dragon flies, damsel flies, caddis flies and back swimmers. A few had captured tadpoles. Upon a signal from the leader the group gathered for a short rapid walk to a high hilltop crested with rocks and shrubs. As they walked along the leader called their attention to various trees and suggested that after lunch she would ask how many each girl could remember.

On the hilltop the girls were formed into two campfire groups. Special recognition was given the girl who wore the most suitable costume by appointing her captain of one team; the girl who had the most compact pack was made captain of

the opposing team. There followed a number of contests between the teams, one consisting of getting dry shoes and stockings on in the shortest time; another had to do with the building of fires according to camp craft methods. After luncheon under the direction of the leader the collectors made an examination of the bugs they had caught. This was followed by the playing of games which were suggested by the children.

CAMP HIKING

Hiking with over night camping on the way constitutes a splendid activity for clubs of boys and girls, also of adults. Under competent leaders such camping hikes can be promoted by playgrounds and recreation centers.

Camp Hikes for Boys under Twelve Years

The articles needed for camp hiking are a kit containing an axe, a blanket, a handkerchief, candles, a poncho, tooth-brush, needles and thread, bandage, blanket pins, an extra pair of woolen socks, flashlight and cooking utensils, soap, towel and wash cloth. The cooking utensils should be few and of a shape to fit compactly together. A cup with a handle which bends back, a frying pan, two tin plates, a knife, fork and spoon are sufficient. In his pockets the boy should carry a map cut and pasted on to cloth so that it will not be destroyed by water, a compass, a whistle, pencil and paper and matches. A tent 7 feet by 14 feet of 8-ounce duck is a convenient size.

When leading a camp party of small boys the director should arrange a series of whistle signals, e. g., one long whistle—danger or help, two whistles—all right, three long whistles come back.

NATURE GAMES

Some very interesting nature games have been devised in connection with hiking. Some of them may be used on the playground or in the immediate vicinity.

Identifying Birds. In playing this game which is used by Charles E. Smith of the Horace Mann School on nature hikes and picnics, a leader goes ahead and places tags with numbers on various trees. The children are told to find as many trees with tags as they can within a limited time. Each child scores one point for finding the tree and an additional point if he can identify it. After the scores have been counted and the winner announced, the instructor goes with the child to

the various trees identifying them and pointing out facts regarding them which will fix each tree in the minds of the children. Shrubs, flowers or weeds may be identified in the same way.

Woodcraft Hunting Game. This game is described by Mr. Philip W. Fagans of the Woodcraft League of America as follows:

"The Woodcraft Hunting Game may be played by groups competing against each other, in which case, you will need a judge to check up on the work done by the persons in each group; or it may be played by a small group, with individuals competing against each other. In either case, I would offer something to eat as a reward. I give the group the following instructions:

"I have a box of candy (or a nice cold watermelon) that will go to the group that can run fastest and see best. Here is the leaf of a sugar maple. You will know it by its width and by the rounded lobes of the leaf. See how it differs from the red maple; notice, too, how it differs from the silver maple. Now, what I want is for each person to go get a leaf of a sugar maple and bring it back here. You will have two minutes to get it. At the end of that time, I will blow the whistle, and that ends that particular point.

"As soon as two out of five bands get a perfect score (or, if it is being played on the individual basis, as soon as four out of ten get a perfect score); I will blow the whistle, and this will end the score for that particular point.

"If each person gets a leaf, that scores one point. On the individual basis, the score is easily figured out; on a group basis, you will have to average it according to the number of people competing in each band. I would then send them out for leaves of other kinds of trees, for wild flowers, for various kinds of rocks, making sure that in case there was anything that might be destroyed, like a rare flower, that they would bring a very small part of it, and never pull the roots up. Have a half-dozen of different things, and make it a point in each case to tell them some story or interesting fact about each object, presumably as an aid to identifying it. You will find that they will become intensely interested and all will have a fine time."

Wind and Flowers. This game is suitable for children under twelve for use on the playground or large indoor space. The children are divided into two teams, one team representing wind, the

other flowers. The flowers going to one side select the name of the flower they wish to take. The two teams then line up facing each other. Members of the wind team guess the names of flowers until the right name is mentioned. Then the flowers must run for goal, all members of the wind team pursuing them. Those who are tagged count as points for the one team. The two sides then change, the one team becoming the flowers and the game proceeds as before.

Identification. This is a quiet game for the playground or indoor center. Materials required are several nature objects, either several varieties of leaves or flowers, birds' nests or birds' eggs or a number of colored plates of birds, animals, trees, flowers and plants.

The objects are placed in a group on a box, bench or table and covered with a cloth. They are then exposed for inspection for a few seconds, either to the group as a whole or to each member individually. The purpose of the game is for the child to remember as many objects as possible and write them down or repeat them orally to the leader. The one who remembers correctly the largest number of objects wins. The game may be played as a relay.

I Spy. Nature objects are used for the familiar game "I Spy." The familiar game of "I Am Going to Paris" may be played with the substitution of the names of birds, leaves, trees or other nature objects for the objects usually used.

Blind Feeling. In this game each child blindfolded is given a nature object to identify by touch. In *Blind Smelling* children are given twigs and flowers which have distinctive odors to identify by smell.

Dr. E. L. Palmer, assistant professor of rural education, Cornell University, is a pioneer in devising play and recreation methods to make nature lore interesting to children. His stories, games, diagrams and guides published in *Rural Leaflets*, Department of Agriculture, Cornell University, are available only in limited numbers. Dr. Palmer, will, however, gladly answer inquiries and give suggestions to play leaders who write him.

ANIMAL LORE

Understanding animals and their ways will aid in giving children a sympathetic attitude toward animals of all stations. Left undirected

the instinctive curiosity of children in doing things will frequently take the form of unconscious cruelty.

First hand observation can be given to city children through trips through the streets, the parks, museums, the woods. Summer camps, playground museums or nature rooms and pets on the playground with such special activities as pet days and camera hunts provide the channel for interesting children in animals.

Stories and pictures are aids to first hand observation. In the *Burgess Bird Book for Children*, Peter Rabbit and Little Jenny Wren introduce the birds in such a way as to arouse the interest of even the smallest children. A new book, *Woodland Tales*, by Ernest Thompson Seton, consists of stories on the order of fable and fairy tales. The heroes are the wild things of the woods. The illustrations have whimsical charm. Each story reveals some wonderful secret of nature, some truth that will inspire everyone, young and old, to seek more of the outdoors.

The National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City, supplies colored plates and leaflets describing different birds. The National Humane Review published monthly at 208 State Street, Albany, contains true stories of domestic animals and instances of their bravery.

NATURE LORE THROUGH CLUBS

Membership in the Audubon Society or Woodcraft Tribes adds interest to animal lore. It is possible for playground clubs to include nature tests in their program as do the Campfire Girls, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

CAMPS

The most far reaching development of nature activities is to be found in the summer camps which are being developed not only through private groups and resources but through municipal recreation departments. The Playground Department of Los Angeles, for example, conducts a camp consisting of 23 acres on well-wooded mountain land located at an elevation of 3500 feet. Its facilities include six small bungalows for from two to six people, a central club house, a central kitchen and an outdoor dining room. The Municipal Playground Department furnishes the bungalows and beds and supplies food at a nominal charge to cover the actual cost. The first two weeks are reserved for families, the

third and fourth for boys' clubs and the fifth and sixth for women and girls. Sacramento and Oakland, California, also have beautifully located camps which are maintained at a minimum cost.

The Detroit Recreation Department conducts a summer camp on Elizabeth Lake. The season is divided into five weeks for boys, five for girls, two for young men, two for young women and one for married couples. The only cost to the camper is for food furnished at cost prices and transportation. It was estimated in 1920 that food for the child under 17 costs \$4.10, for the adult \$5.50. A feature of the camp for 1920 was the library—a collection of children's books loaned for the summer by the Detroit Public Library. This was especially valuable on rainy days, during rest period and at times when the children were ill.

A day's program for the Detroit Recreation Camp is as follows:

6:30 a.m.—Reveille, setting up exercises
 7:00 a.m.—Roll Call
 7:10 a.m.—Breakfast
 8:00 a.m.—Morning "Colors"
 8:10 a.m.—Camp duties, air tents, etc.
 8:30 a.m.—Straighten up tents; inspection
 9:00 a.m.—Games, fishing, boating, hikes
 10:30 a.m.—Morning swim
 11:30 a.m.—Dress up; rest
 12:00 m.—Dinner
 12:45 p.m.—Rest period, reading, letter writing
 1:45 p.m.—Games, hikes, free play
 4:00 p.m.—Afternoon swim
 5:00 p.m.—Camp work, evening clean-up
 6:00 p.m.—Supper
 7:00 p.m.—Free play, games
 Sundown—Evening "Colors"
 8:00 p.m.—Camp fire circle
 9:00 p.m.—First bell, doctor call, ready for bed
 9:30 p.m.—Last bell, lights out

Literature and advice on camp activities may be secured from the Woodcraft League of America, 13 West 29th Street, New York City, and from the Manuals of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls which contain descriptions of scouting activity. A booklet entitled "Summer Camps—Municipal and Industrial," may be secured for 30 cents from Community Service, One Madison Avenue, New York City.

TRAINING COURSES FOR CAMP LEADERSHIP

A number of colleges and educational institutions are giving special training for camp leadership in connection with courses in physical education, recreation and nature study. The course

offered at Columbia University each spring emphasizes four phases of camp work as follows:

1. Nature study as it can be carried on in camp—flowers, birds, trees, water insects, tracking, land, water and rock forms, and the camp museum. Camp leaders will conduct hikes and field trips in the way they think counsellors in boys and girls camps can and should conduct them.

2. Athletic games and sports, group contests, social games, rainy day and camp fire games and stunts—and the treasure hunt.

3. Daily conferences on those phases of camping that represent the major interest of the campers.

4. Outdoor fires and outdoor cooking, culminating in the Pine Tree Jim Inn Friday and the Major Welch barbecue.

Note: All week will be song week.

RECREATION IN NATIONAL AND STATE FORESTS

Important in the movement toward public recreation is the rapid development in all parts of the United States of national and state forest reserves for recreation purposes. Public recreation departments of cities within reach of national and state forests may well avail themselves of the opportunity to secure camp sites free of charge.

The ordinary types of recreational development at camp and picnic sites in the national forests consists of water development (improvement of springs); sanitation (construction of toilets); the building of cooking and wood fireplaces, either of open or closed form and made of concrete; open shelters about 8 feet by 10 feet with sloping roof and closed on three sides; rest cabins of more or less elaborate design and tables and benches built of logs, lumber or concrete. In some of the elaborate rest cabins which are visited by large numbers of people shower baths have been installed together with a stove for heating water.

Other recreational improvements are the construction of scenic roads and trails, the building of portages, the clearing and improvement of permanent camping and picnic spots and the working out of landscape plans for community recreation center.

Detailed information may be secured by writing the state district forester whose address can be obtained from the United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

A Project for an Appalachian Trail

THE committee on community planning of The American Institute of Architects has recently issued a leaflet describing a project for an Appalachian Trail which has been suggested by Mr. Benton MacKaye. The introduction calls attention to the fact that the big cities of America are essentially working places—Congestion, noise and strain are everywhere apparent. Garden cities give some relief but they are tame. The quiet solitude of hills and open places is needed to rest our jaded nerves. Mr. MacKaye offers therefore a new theme of regional planning—not a plan for more efficient labor but a plan of escape. This plan seeks to conserve for recreation as far as is practicable, the whole stretch of the Appalachian Mountains. It is a plan for the conservation, not of things—machines and land—but of men and their love of freedom and fellowship.

A New Approach to the Problem of Living

Mr. MacKaye indicates that modern times is to cope with one of the admitted needs of nature more directly—without the weakening wall of civilization—without the complexities of commerce. Thus “scouting” has its connection with the living problem. This problem is at bottom an economic one. Mr. MacKaye quotes a professor as saying that optimism is “oxygen” and suggests that possibly we need more oxygen to meet our tasks.

Some say, “Let us wait till we solve this cursed labor problem. Then we’ll have the leisure to do great things.” We are wasting time, however. Mr. MacKaye believes that the *real* labor problem should be worked on—the problem of reducing the day’s drudgery thereby making leisure and the higher pursuits form an increasing proportion of our lives—but the point is, will leisure mean something higher? The question now is not, “Can we increase the efficiency of our working time?” but “Can we increase the efficiency of our spare time?” “Can we develop opportunities for leisure as an aid in solving the problem of labor?”

Our Spare Time—An Undeveloped Power

Mr. MacKaye reckons that the great body of working people have no allotted spare time or vacations. The aver-

age industrial worker is employed in industry forty-two weeks in the year and the other ten weeks he is employed in seeking employment. Many of these men if they felt they could spare the time and if suitable facilities were provided, would take two weeks of these ten for a real vacation. If just one per cent of the population of our country each devoted two weeks to the increasing facilities for outdoor community life it would represent 2,000,000 weeks a year or 40,000 persons steadily on the job.

Mr. MacKaye’s idea is that this time and force should go toward laying out a camping ground as has already been done in the West for the benefit of the great population of the East, in the rugged lands of the Appalachian sky line.

A Strategic Camping Base

He points out that in these lands the possibilities for recreation and for health are very great. The mountain air might be the saving of thousands of lives. Sufferers from tuberculosis, anemia and insanity, with proper equipment could find a cure in these vastnesses. Another consideration is the opportunity given for employment on the land. In the Appalachian belt Mr. MacKaye estimates that there are twenty-five million acres of grazing and agricultural land awaiting development. Forest land, too, might provide an opportunity for employment in the open.

Possibilities in the New Approach

Further gains would be two weeks of fun and a large amount of the “oxygen” which makes for sensible optimism given to numbers of harassed city workers as they went along, regardless of problems being solved. Life for two weeks on the mountains, might give them a new perspective—a chance to think sanely on the problems which confront them the other fifty weeks down below—a certain poise that goes with understanding.

And thirdly, new clues to constructive solutions of the living problem would be found. People might be loath to return to the city after such a vacation and would prefer to settle in the country. Since the camps would require food, cooperative food and farm camps would come about as a natural sequence.

Features of the Project

So Mr. MacKaye proposes that a series of recreational communities be developed through the Appalachians from New England to Georgia, connected by a walking trail—a trail which has already been started in the northern part by various mountain clubs.

Mr. MacKaye suggests that the trail be divided into sections, preferably by states, and that each section be in the immediate charge of some local group of people and under some form of general federated control. Financing of the project would depend upon local public interest in the various localities affected. A forest fire service might be organized in each section and tied in with the services of the Federal and State Government.

Shelter camps should of course be provided under strict regulations at convenient intervals and equipped for sleeping purposes and for serving meals. The construction of the trail and building of camps, Mr. Mackaye believes should be done as far as possible by volunteer workers, the spirit of cooperation being stimulated throughout and the enterprise conducted wholly without profit.

Community Camps, consisting of possibly 100 acres or more on or near the trail where people could live in private domiciles, would quite naturally grow out of the Shelter Camps. This area should be bought and owned as a part of the project and no separate lots be sold from it—a self-owning community and not a real estate venture. The use of the domiciles should be available without profit. *More* communities, not *larger* ones, should be provided for *greater* numbers. These communities might be eventually organized for special purposes such as specialized study, travel courses or some other non-industrial endeavor.

The cooperative food and farm camps, as natural supplements of the community camp, could be established in adjoining valleys or combined with the community camp. Fuelwood, logs and lumber, basic needs of the camps and communities might be grown and forested as part of the camp activity. Permanent forest camps handled under a system of forestry with possibly long term timber sale contracts with the Federal Government on some of the Appalachian National Forests, would provide opportunity for permanent, steady, healthy employment in the open.

Elements of Dramatic Appeal

Mr. MacKaye completes his article by pointing out the dramatic appeal which such a plan would have. It would constitute a refuge from the scramble of the every-day commercial life, with cooperation replacing antagonism, trust replacing suspicion, and emulation replacing competition. A battle line against fire and flood and even against disease would be formed.

Appealing to the primal instincts of a fighting heroism, of volunteer service and of work in a common cause, it would be a formidable enemy of the lure of militarism—a “moral equivalent of war.”

Mr. MacKaye reports that the committee working upon this project has formulated plans in more detail for carrying it out and is cooperating with various organizations and groups along the line.

Nature Guides for Yosemite National Park

Visitors to Yosemite National Park this summer will have a better opportunity than ever before for nature study if they wish to avail themselves of it. Anyone puzzled regarding birds, animals, insects, wild flowers or trees found along Yosemite Park trails may obtain information without charge at the office maintained by the Nature Guide Service in Yosemite Village.

Last year fifty-two nature lectures and camp fire parties and over a hundred field trips were given and there was a free wild flower show in Yosemite village throughout the entire tourist season. This year this service is to be conducted on a still more extensive plan.

The nature guide movement in the parks of this country is the result of a study made by the World Recreation Survey of a similar service in the Swiss Alps and along Norwegian fjords.

In 1919 at Lake Tahoe the experiment was tried of giving nature study camp fire talks, nature motion pictures and field excursions. The success of the plan was immediate. At Fallen Leaf Lake auditorium not only was standing room exhausted but people crowded outside the doors and windows to listen. What is more surprising business men deserted trout streams for the sake of going mountain climbing and hiking with a nature guide.

City-Wide Bird House Contest

The birds in many communities will find some new houses ready for their occupancy this Spring when they come back and begin to look around for summer housekeeping quarters. There will be no housing shortage *for them*.

The reason is that there was a city-wide bird house contest in these places last winter. These houses were made in homes, in schoolrooms, at clubs and in factories. Some were produced by jack knives and some were turned out in carpenters' shops. Some were made from materials bought especially for the purpose, others were improvised from tin cans, old shoes, kegs and boxes. The contest was open to all the boys and girls in the city. There was no age limit. Forty-five days was the time allowed contestants. There was a girls' division and a boys' division. Ten prizes were offered each division for:

- a. The most natural and practical house for bird life use
- b. The best house in workmanship
- c. The most artistic design
- d. Combination house
- e. Most unique or odd house
- f. Best house made of sticks
- g. Best house made of bark
- h. Best house made of flat wood
- i. Best house made of tin cans
- j. Best open house made

Throughout the contest books, pictures, designs and specifications were on display at the public library and the librarian constituted herself a bureau of information on the subject of bird houses. The following list includes the books and articles on the subject which were found most helpful:

Books and Pamphlets

- Baynes—Wild Bird Guests, How to Entertain Them
 Dodson—Your Bird Friends and How to Win Them
 Indiana—Public Instruction Department
 Arbor and Bird Day Manual—1906-1907
 McAtee—How to Attract Birds
 Siepert—Bird Houses Boys Can Build
 Traften—Methods of Attracting Birds

Periodicals

- American City—February, 1917
 Housing a City's Feathered Citizens

House Beautiful

May 1917, p. 342—Easily Constructed Bird Houses

August 1919, p. 108—Directions for Making a Bird House

Independent—April 6, 1914. pp. 44-45

Practical Bird Man and the House He Builds
 Ladies' Home Journal

March 1914—Boys' Bird Houses

April 1917, p. 61—Houses the Birds Will Like

Scientific American—Supplement, July 29, 1916, p. 76

Bird Houses—Hints on Their Construction

Playgrounds in Washington

In November, 1921, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, with the assistance of Mrs. Eva W. White of Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston, made a thorough survey of Washington's playgrounds. For the purposes of the report only the needs of children and young people from five to nineteen years of age were considered and the study was confined entirely to playgrounds and play spaces. Present playground opportunities, the distribution of open spaces, the equipment of the areas set aside for play, the activities offered and the local operation and management were all the subject of study. Much consideration was given the problem of securing the maximum use from existing facilities, of meeting the acute needs presented by those sections of the city where the population had become congested, as well as in sections not being served, and finally of planning ahead to meet inevitable future demands.

Inadequacy of Play Space

The findings of the Washington survey disclose facts proving conclusively that the play facilities provided for the children of Washington are at the present time inadequate in view of the increase of 32% in population since 1910. A serious situation was shown in the fact that of the twenty-two playgrounds now operated by the Playground Department of the District of Columbia only fourteen can be counted upon to serve the city year after year—eleven which are owned by the District, and three which are loaned by the Federal Government to the Department of

Playgrounds. The remaining eight areas are loaned by individuals and are therefore subjects to recall at any time. More than one-third of the present recreational resources of the city are in danger of being withdrawn; this, when the demands of hundreds of children are not now being met through the playgrounds in operation. Further, the survey shows the total area of land included within the playground system is only about thirty-five acres, a very inadequate amount when a child population of 102,054 is involved.

Playgrounds and Juvenile Delinquency

In the course of a recent study of juvenile courts and juvenile delinquency made by the Children's Bureau, maps were made showing the percentages of delinquency among children of school age and the distribution of delinquency among different sections of five cities including Washington, D. C. Of the five, Washington had the highest proportion of delinquency, as the following figures show:

Washington	3.8
Boston	2.4
New Orleans	1.9
Seattle	1.4
Buffalo	1.2

The maps of the cities studied showed a concentration of delinquency in certain areas, these areas approximating roughly the district where the poorest living conditions prevailed. It was shown through the survey that the precincts having the poorest play facilities had for the most part the greatest amount of delinquency. This held true in the case of Washington. While other factors enter into a situation of this kind there is undoubtedly a very close relationship between juvenile delinquency and the provision of playgrounds.

Recommendations

The recommendations of the survey as they affect future developments in Washington are suggestive for all cities of the United States, few of which do not face the problem which confronts Washington of totally inadequate play space for a growing population. Some of the recommendations follow:

The provision of a playground within reasonable walking distance of all the children of the city

The purchase of sufficient land by the city to provide at least 100 acres of playground space

The ownership and operation of these playgrounds by the city

The coordination of all departments operating playgrounds through a Board appointed by the commissioners of the District of Columbia which will be composed of representatives of the various departments operating playgrounds and of three cities, one of whom shall represent business interests, the other two being women, preferably women who have been identified with the playground development or who represent civic interests

Provision in new school house construction for play space and for adult recreation

The opening of playgrounds for the entire year with scheduled directors receiving adequate salaries

The provision of sufficient funds to maintain an adequate year-round system

The planning of a five year program

American cities are coming to realize the dire results of failure to provide play space while land is available and prices are not prohibitive. Unfortunately, in many instances realization has come too late and thousands of children have suffered.

Do you know the situation in your own city? Is your municipality looking ahead?

A City-Wide Roller Skating Meet

The city-wide roller skating meet held in Greenville, South Carolina, on February twenty-second, proved to be a great success. Of course the boys and girls enjoyed it and the older people were so interested that now some of the Greenville mothers are proposing to submit petitions to be signed granting that the streets be roped off for skating.

Entrance blanks listing the seventeen events and asking for the ward, age and name of the contestants were distributed early. Anyone from eight to sixty years of age might enter the contest though all might not enter every event. In order that the contests might be uniform throughout the city, suggestions for preparing for the meet and an explanation of the events was sent out to each of the Neighborhood Committees.

It was planned to hold the preliminaries in the

six ward neighborhoods, but the City Fathers feared at first that it would congest the traffic. The chairman of the committee to interview the council finally convinced them that the affair was important enough to appoint a special committee to look into the matter. This committee approved the selection of streets and authorized the street department to block them off and the police department to assist with the traffic.

On February 16th the preliminaries were held. Seven hundred children skated and there were hundreds of people out to watch them. Winners of first and second places were entered for the finals. All through the week the interest increased. Many children went away from the Community Service office disappointed because they had "missed out" on the primaries and therefore couldn't "get in" on the finals.

The papers gave much publicity and the stores gave window space for posters and display.

On February twenty-second at three o'clock the real races began and the shouting brought to mind an honest-to-goodness Yale-Harvard football game. The program was as follows:

Age Divisions: 8-12, 12-16, 16-60. In all events except where otherwise stated, boys compete against boys, and girls against girls.

I. Races

1. 100 yd. dash from standstill (not open to group 8-12)
2. 50 yd. dash from standstill (open to all groups)
3. 50 yd. dash backward (open to all groups.)
4. Couple race, 100 yds. (not open to group 8-12)
5. Tandem race, 100 yds. (not open to group 8-12)
6. Coast one foot, 20 yds. take off (open to all groups)
7. Coast two feet, 20 yds. take off (open to all groups)
8. Co-ed race (not open to group 8-12) 100 yds.
9. Train race (open only to group 8-12) 100 yds.
10. Trucking race (not open to group 8-12) 100 yds.

II. Games:

1. Relay, simplified potato (open to boys only)
2. Relay, Flag (open to girls only)
3. Hockey (not open to groups 8-12)
4. Dodge Ball (open only to group 8-12)

5. Balloon Contest, Co-ed (open only to group 16-60)

III. Fancy Skating:

1. (Individual and group entries all ages.)

There were 200 entries and 600 spectators. The chairman of the committee, the Timer, the Referee and the three Judges made a serious business of it. Ribbons were given for first, second and third places and prizes awarded amidst loud applause. These were offered by two hardware companies and a sporting goods house in Greenville and were given to the boy and girl winning the largest number of points and to the best fancy skater.

Much of the success of the meet was due to the committee which assisted the Greenville Community Service. This was largely made up of members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and their earnest efforts and enthusiasm made the event so successful that plans are being made to make the roller skating meet an annual affair in Greenville.

A New Outdoor Sports Association

The Department of Recreation of St. Paul took an important step in the promotion of outdoor sports when it brought together in December a group of interested business men and women to discuss the advisability of organizing the Outdoor Sports Association of St. Paul.

A call was issued through the press for the appointment of delegates by civic, commercial and fraternal organizations to attend a meeting for the purpose of effecting plans for organizing the association and raising money for the financing of five toboggan slides and the promotion of a local carnival.

As a result of this meeting a committee of fifteen was appointed to carry the plans into effect. Officers of the Association were elected and sub-committees appointed on Finance, Ways and Means and Publicity. Plans were made whereby such organizations as commercial, civic and fraternal groups, churches, mothers' clubs and athletic clubs might take out ten dollar memberships entitling them to a delegate vote in the Association.

Toboggan slides were built in five districts in the city, each district having an official

opening which was marked by skating races, dog races, skiing and parades. Many thousands of people attended these openings.

Meanwhile plans for a carnival were under way. A carnival button was adopted, the sale of which brought in \$3,500. Between January 5th and February 5th the sum of \$5,500 was raised. The largest local paper featured a contest for the selection of five queens and on the last night of the carnival, which was held from January 28th to February 4th, a queen of queens was chosen before the largest crowd that had ever assembled at the biggest theater in the city.

The Outdoor Sports Association is a permanent body ready to operate year-round in providing summer water carnivals as well as winter sports. The Association is closely allied with the Recreation Department and will aid materially in bringing about large use of the city's parks and recreational facilities.

Cooperation Did It

The Winter Street Playground in Hagerstown, Maryland, spells Cooperation from beginning to end. It began in this way. This ground was the largest one attached to any of the public schools but it needed much improvement in order to make it usable. The Rotarians became interested and one day the whole club turned out and worked, spreading cinders, and rolling and filling the ground. Those that did not show up sent men to take their places. One Rotarian became so interested that he spent about six weeks on the ground in overalls supervising the work.

Donations were numerous—

500 tons of cinders

70 bbls. of cement and over

20 tons of sand were given.

Pipe for railings and for the apparatus was also donated. The general dedication of the ground on July twenty-second brought out an enthusiastic audience.

Not long after, a neighborhood festival was held for the benefit of the playground. A committee of forty women volunteered spontaneously to undertake the festival and began to collect contributions.

Over 200 lbs. of sugar—sixty-nine cakes, eggs, butter and other commodities were given and considering the shortness of time, the results ob-

tained were remarkable. Many individuals donated their services, chief among which was a twelve-piece orchestra for street dancing. A male quartette and a local strong man who gave an exhibition of hand-balancing, helped materially in the entertainment. Exhibition folk dances were given by 50 girls from the playground.

The local Board of Street Commissioners cooperated by roping off a street for dancing.

About 3000 people attended the festival and over \$500 was raised for the playground.

Binding Neighborhood Groups Together

The experience of the Department of Recreation in Utica, N. Y., in organizing neighborhood centers is interesting in showing that it is possible for neighborhood groups to be independent of the central organization and self-supporting, yet at the same time be bound together and feel themselves a part of the same organization.

There are seven centers conducted in the school buildings of Utica, each with its own officers and its own activities.

Last fall Mr. W. C. Batchelor, superintendent of recreation, observed that as centers became self-supporting, a feeling of detachment and self-sufficiency developed. He proceeded to devise plans for binding the centers together by a community-wide program. First, he suggested that each center should develop community music and should employ a professional music director for this purpose, the activities of each center to culminate in a joint concert of all seven groups. He also suggested that each center appoint an educational committee and that one program in every four be of a distinctly educational extension nature. The third suggestion he made was the appointing of a community improvement committee in each for the purpose of making the centers a joint force in the development of their community.

These suggestions have been enthusiastically carried out. At Christmas the centers united 1,000 strong, for a sing in the state armory. Plans are now under way for a big joint spring song festival to be held out of doors on May 1st. In addition to general community singing, a community chorus of about fifty men and women has been organized which will sing special numbers

at the spring festival. The Department of Education, the local chapter of the Red Cross, the City Planning Commission, the Baby Welfare Association, the Utica Council of Boy Scouts, Public Library, members of the High School faculty, local business men and professional men are cooperating in presenting monthly educational programs in each center. As a result of a Red Cross demonstration, 24 women have been enrolled in a class of home nursing taught by a Red Cross nurse. As a part of Utica's celebration of National Scout Anniversary Week, Scout demonstrations were given in three centers. The officers of one center are organizing a new scout troop in their district. Two centers contributed \$100 each to the Utica Crippled Children's Fund.

The Community Improvement Committees in the different centers are working together in securing additional street lights, improvements in school buildings, new street pavements, additional street mail boxes, public skating rinks, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

These responsibilities of self-support, community music, education and community development placed upon various community organizations, have not only kept these centers in close association with the development and avoided the danger of their becoming mere places of entertainment, but are serving to make them a vital force in the upbuilding of the community.

Welcoming Our New Citizens

The Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor has issued a certificate of graduation prepared for presentation to those applicants for naturalization papers and their wives in public school classes who have completed the course in citizenship training. This certificate is not supplied to public schools directly from the bureau but is issued by the chief naturalization examiner of the district in which the school is located.

The Bureau of Naturalization urges that arrangements be made with the chief examiner to make the occasion of the presentation of the certificate a public ceremony with fitting exercises and addresses upon the subject of citizenship. There may also be programs of welcome to new citizens which will help in making our foreign

born citizens feel that they are to have a real part in the life of their new country.

A suggested program of welcome follows:

1. Orchestral or Band Selection
2. Invocation
3. Address of Welcome—civic or other official
4. Response—new citizen
5. Music
6. Address—most prominent person who can be secured
7. Music—High School Glee Club
8. Entertainment feature
9. Reading of "The American Creed"
10. Presentation of souvenirs to new citizens
11. Singing—Star Spangled Banner or America
12. Benediction
13. Reception with refreshments

Salt Lake City Municipalizes Its Golf

Salt Lake City can now claim the distinction of being one of the cities having a municipal golf course. Through the generosity of Bishop Nibley, the tract of land known as Wandamere Park became the city's Christmas gift. This expanse of rolling green, shaded by fine old trees, has a picturesque lake in the center and is perfectly equipped as a golf course.

The park has had an interesting history. Established a few years after the Mormon pioneers entered Utah, it was originally used as a picnic ground. Famous athletic contests, track events and bicycle races have been held there. About fifteen years ago the Mormon Church bought the property and turned it into a golf course, which has been maintained under the auspices of the Deseret gymnasium.

The city's Mayor and Bishop Nibley had recognized the growing popularity of golf and had talked together of the desirability of making the game available not for a favored few, but for all the city. Unknown to the Mayor, the Bishop purchased the land and within a few hours re-assigned the deed to the city of Salt Lake. The name of the park has been changed by the city commissioners to Nibley Park.

Stories and Story Hours

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN

Community Service (Incorporated)

Love of reading is a source of inner recreation which play leaders should promote. A story hour on the playground every day during the hot hours in summer, and additional story hours on rainy days offer the opportunity for this. During the indoor season every community center should have story periods each week both for younger and older children.

The Children's Playground Association of Baltimore, Maryland, conducts storytelling centers all the year round using vacant lots and doorsteps as well as playgrounds in summer, and rooms in libraries, settlement houses and schools during the cold weather. Miss Mary Steuart, the supervisor, says, "The wandering minstrels and professional storytellers who in olden times went from town to town entertaining the populace, were greeted by no more enthusiastic audiences than are the professional storytellers of the Playground Association, who, according to definite weekly schedules, arrive at their story centers and tell stories that are a delight to both old and young. Tales of adventure and magic, stories for special seasons and occasions, patriotic and historical sketches, simple tales adapted from the classics, stories of idealism, and fairy legends and myths from all countries, are a part of the inexhaustible repertoire of these professional raconteuses; and whether the demand is for a repetition of last week's stories or for new ones, the storyteller is at all times prepared."

Wandering "Gypsy" Storytellers

In a number of cities Community Service has developed the plan of sending wandering storytellers in gypsy costume to hold twilight story hours in various places on street corners, outing boats, the country camp for the poor, sand banks, empty culverts, hospitals for children, old folks at the poor house and on fire escapes in foreign neighborhoods.

In Seattle, Washington, during Home Play Week, "Uncle Remus" appeared in person and told his stories in one of the stores.

A Storytelling Festival

In Tacoma, Washington, a storytelling festival was held in one of the large parks. A group of children in costume representing Cinderella, her attendants, the prince and fairies, rode in fairy coaches through the streets to the park. One of the city officials furnished the horses and had old coaches renovated. (One of the coaches had been found in a trash heap.) The Fairy Godmother rode with the children. The Pied Piper in a floating red cape led the procession. At the park storytellers in costume, carrying pennants bearing the names of their stories, gathered the children about them for an hour in fairyland.

STORYTELLING AND STORY READING

Telling stories is more effective than reading them aloud because the story teller is free to watch the changing moods of the children and can better use facial expression and gesture to help in expressing the meaning. It is better to tell a story in free speech than to learn it word by word. An exception to this rule lies in stories in which the interest depends upon the diction, as in the *Just So Stories*. In all stories important quotations should be memorized and given verbatim to keep the literary style. In learning a story, make an outline of the action and important situations and memorize the important quotations. Then without the book tell the story to yourself. If possible try it on an obliging friend to discover the essential and non-essential parts. In preparing to tell a long story such as the *Odyssey* or *The Deerslayer* prepare a careful synopsis. Always have the climax in mind and use only those incidents which bring it out. Strive for close logical sequence. There must not be too much description.

Even with an old story think out the outline before giving it. The more familiar the storyteller is with a story the better can the original quaint phraseology and dialect be brought in. Always be so familiar with a story as to tell it without stumbling. Always use direct discourse. For

example say "Rip. . . . inquired, 'Where's Nicholas Vedder?'" instead of "Rip inquired where Nicholas Vedder was." Use pure English. Don't over-explain. Always keep the denouement in mind and work toward it as a goal. Avoid moralizing; if the story is good it will bring home the lesson. A few minutes' silence after the story does much to impress upon the mind of the children whatever moral or lesson it may convey.

Storytelling is an art that can be acquired. You should know your story well enough to tell it with animation. Make the characters and the action stand out in a clear-cut way. Be dramatic, but never "elocutionary."

Certain literary classics should be read rather than told the children. Otherwise something is lost from their beauty and strength. Always bear in mind, however, that such readings should be with a spirit of spontaneity, with ease and freedom.

The leader should prepare carefully for the reading of stories—even more carefully than for the telling of them. A reader should be familiar with the movement of the story and should read it aloud before doing so with the group. This will better enable the reader to fit the sense to the sound and will make it easier to read ahead of the voice and to look up from the printed page.

A splendid way to encourage individual reading is to read to the older children the beginning of longer stories. They will often look up the books afterward and finish the tales for themselves.

Encourage the children to retell the stories. It helps them to gain a control over speech forms. When a child tells a story he should hold the interest of the others. The play leader should never force other children to listen, but should use tactful methods of assisting the child to make the narration more dramatic. On playgrounds part of the story period should be set aside for the children to give their versions of the stories told or read to them.

There are two types of stories which deserve special emphasis on playgrounds and at recreation centers, first those belonging to world literature and second, true stories of the environment. The first type constitute those legends from which a large part of our literature and art have been created. Children of school age should have these every year of their lives,

What Stories to Use

according to Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, a prominent authority on interpretative literature. Such are the myths and legends of Greece and Rome; the Carolingian legends; the Arthurian legends; Norse myths and legends, and stories from the Bible. These legends have been rewritten for children by many writers. They may be procured in any library.

The second type of stories for play leaders to emphasize may be termed the environment group involving true stories of nature and man which enlarge the child's knowledge of the world and satisfy the instinctive curiosity about things in the environment. The group includes true nature, geographical, biographical and historical stories, stories of art, achievement, modern science, social and industrial life. Care should be used to choose those stories which, while true, contain the marvellous, and give associations of romance and dignity to everyday things and everyday work.

Here are a few books of this type: Jean Henri Fabre's *Field, Forest and Farm*. *Our Humble Helpers*, *Story Book of Science*, and *The Secrets of Everyday Things*, F. Martin Duncan's *How Animals Work*, Maurice Maeterlinck's *The Children's Life of the Bee*; Eva March Tappan's *Stories of Nature*, *The Farmer and His Friends*, *Diggers in the Earth*, *Travellers and Travelling*, *In Feudal Times*, *Makers of Many Things*, and *Modern Triumphs*; James F. Chamberlain's *How We Are Fed*, *How We Are Clothed* and *How We Travel*; Sara Ware Bassett's the *Story of Lumber* and the *Story of Wool*; and books in the *Romance of Reality Series* edited by Ellison Hawkes, such as *Modern Inventions*, *The Aeroplane*, *Electricity*, *Engineering* and the *Man of War*.

Stories of the environment written to interest very young children are Caroline S. Bailey's *The Outdoor Story Book*; E. Boyd Smith's *The Railroad Book*, *The Seashore Book*, the *Farm Book*, and *The Story of Our Country*; Lucy Sprague Mitchell's *Here and Now Story Book*, for children from two to seven years old, available through the Bureau of Educational Experiments, 16 West 8th St., New York City, containing *The Engine Story*, *The Story of the Subway* and others.

While giving due emphasis to these two groups of stories play leaders should also draw from the wealth of traditional literature for children. Katherine D. Cather's *Education by Storytelling* has splendid material; Sarah Cone Bryant's *How*

to *Tell Stories*, and Caroline S. Bailey's *Stories Children Need* are standard references.

In choosing fairy stories include some of the less familiar tales from the Japanese and far eastern fairy and folk lore.

Old and very famous stories which every child should know are Browning's *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*; Louisa De La Rame's *The Nurnberg Stove*; Longfellow's *Robert of Sicily*; De Foe's *Robinson Crusoe*; *Dick Whittington* in Baldwin's *Fifty Famous Stories*; *St. George and the Dragon* in Scudder's *Book of Legends*; *Una and the Lion* in Lang's *Red Romance Book*; *Joseph and His Brethren* and *David and Goliath* from the Old Testament.

Stories that have inspirational value through sheer beauty of thought and style are: Anatole France's *Honey Bee* (for older children but perhaps most appreciated by grown ups); Maeterlinck's *The Children's Bluebird*, Andersen's *The Wild Swan*, *The Nightingale* and *Thumbelina*; Oscar Wilde's *The Happy Prince* and *The Selfish Giant*; Frank Stockton's *Old Pipes and the Dryad*; Mulock's *The Little Lame Prince* and Lagerlof's *The Sacred Fire* (for older children).

Stories with strong ethical teachings are Pyle's *Robin Hood*; Oscar Wilde's *Happy Prince* and the *Selfish Giant*; E. Harrison's *Prince Harweda*; Hawthorne's *The Great Stone Face*; Grimm's *The Fisherman and His Wife*; Ruskin's *The King of the Golden River*; Edgeworth's *Waste Not, Want Not*; *The Pig Brother* which will be found in Richard's *Golden Windows*; *The Leak in the Dyke* or *The Boy Hero in Stepping Stones to Literature*, vol III; *The Mirror of Matsuyama* in Ballard's *Fairy Tales of Far Japan*; and *The Stone Cutter*, Japanese, in *Stories to Read or Tell* by L. C. Foucher.

Stories of real humor are *Just So Stories* by Kipling. *The Book of Humor* by Eva M. Tappan, *Merry Tales for Children* by Caroline S. Bailey, *Japanese Folk Tales* of almost any author, *Indian Why Stories*, *Tales of Laughter* by Kate Douglas Wiggin, *Old Pipes and the Dryad* from *Fanciful Tales* by Stockton, *Once Upon a Time Tales* by Mary Stewart, *Uncle Remus Stories* by Harris, *Peter Pan* by Barrie, *The Bremen Town Musicians*, *The Donkey Cabbage*, *Why the Sea is Salt* and *The Golden Goose* by Grimm; *What the Good Man Does is Sure to be Right*, *The Emperor's New Clothes*, *Big Claus and Little Claus*, by Andersen; *The Bee, the Harp, the Mouse and the Bum Clock*. *The Plaisham*, and

Hookedy-Crookedy by Seumas Mac Manus; *Little Black Sambo* by Helen Bannerman and *Epaminondas and His Auntie* in Bryant's *How to Tell Stories to Children*.

It is well to follow serious stories with a short humorous or fanciful tale as an encore, as, for example, one of the *Just So Stories*. Use dialect stories with care in neighborhoods where there are different racial groups. Do not use any which will lead children to make fun of any race.

A variety of interest may be attained in the story hour by devoting some days to special subjects. For example have a Hero

Story Day and tell stories about heroes of industry, aviation, statesmen, military and naval heroes. Every important holiday should be observed in the story hour by special stories celebrating the day. *Stories for Every Holiday* by Caroline S. Bailey is but one of many references.

On playgrounds leaders can use special story hours to arouse interest in a subject which later is to be a part of the weekly program. For example, interest boys in putting on a boys' entertainment by first having a Boys' Story Hour with stories about boys who have become great men, about Boy Scouts and the Woodcraft League of America. Two or three weeks previous to Pet Day have a story hour about animals, how they helped win the war, what they mean to everyday life, kindness and humaneness to animals, and the work of animal relief societies.

Similar stories should be used to illumine nature lore, excursions, health, citizenship and other activities of the playground and recreation center.

Not until they are four or five years old do children usually listen in groups to stories. Before this age a child listens only when a story is told to him individually. Play leaders can reach them only indirectly by conducting a class in storytelling for mothers, older playground girls, groups of high school girls and Girl Scouts. For such a class Luella Palmer's book, *Play Life in the First Eight Years* will be found valuable. In addition to suggestions it contains stories and a bibliography of picture and story books. Emilie Poulson's *Finger Plays* and Maud Lindsay's *Mother Stories* contain additional material.

To children four or five years old in small groups of ten or less, the play leader can tell *The Song the Cockleshell Sings*, *A Kitten who Forgot*

Special Story Hours

Some Stories for Children Under Eight

Kitten Talk, The Little Red Apple, Tig-a-mi tag, My Long Leather Bag, Gun Wolf and the Fairy Candle in Palmer's *Play Life in the First Eight Years*; stories in E. Boyd Smith's books, and Mrs. Mitchell's stories mentioned under the environment groups.

All small children should daily hear Mother Goose and other rhymes and verses.

For six-year-olds a few stories can be chosen from world literature. For seven-year-olds, stories and poems can be freely chosen from the best literature.

In a southern town Community Service holds weekly story hours at the high school with a new leader in charge each week presenting a new program. The following is one of the programs: March from *Gounod's Faust*—children marching to the stage, the leader carrying an American flag; *Flag Salute*; singing of *America*; Story of the Confederate Flag and its origin. Singing of *Dixie*; Stories of *Brer Rabbit*.

At club meetings a story expressing community spirit can occasionally be used with effect.

The Palace Built by Music by Raymond MacDonald Alden; *The Legend of Service* by Henry Van Dyke; *Ten Times One Equals Ten* and *Neighborhood Stories* by Zona Gale are examples.

Stories for Adults

A High School Story Program

Around camp fires stories of adventure and Humor are interesting. A list, *Stories to Tell to Factory Girls* is published by the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library.

At the Public Library in New York City the weekly book review night is increasingly popular. Large numbers come to hear the entertaining lecturer who gives a condensation of a significant book, new or old. He reads important passages and sometimes amuses his audience with whimsical remarks.

Weekly book review nights can be held at any community center or library. There are enough men and women in local clubs, on school faculties and library boards, competent to give reviews of books which they care for, to supply reviewers for a series. The reviewers need not be experienced lecturers. The only requisites are deep interest in the book one is to review, an understanding of its significance, a clear voice, good enunciation and an easy, conversational style of delivery. A sense of humor is desirable but care should be used that the reviewer's personality is subordinate to the author and characters. In preparing a review one may follow the suggestions given above for storytelling.

Those in charge should plan the series well in advance to provide regular weekly reviews.

Inexpensive Costumes for Plays and Pageants—III

NINA B. LAMKIN

Community Service

The Design. Follow the picture or suggestion which you have; sketch the costume, color it roughly with water colors of the tones which you will use. On the same card put suggestions of other colors which may be used; if, for instance, you are suggesting costumes for an 1860 scene, cut any patterns needed, such as hat, fichu and other parts of the costume. Make a model costume large or small. If small, make it on a scale to tell just how much goods will be needed for a full sized costume. Experiment until you get what you want and tell others all about it.

The Foundation. To make the foundation for a long, draped symbolic costume use a cheesecloth slip made by measuring off 36" goods

twice the length of the figure. Cut opening for the head; sew up the sides leaving arm holes; gather up the shoulders or let them hang straight. The nature of the drapery will determine this.

The plain night gown is often used for a white foundation and it is always worn under the cheesecloth slip. Old night gowns may be dyed for under slips to match costumes, and old sheets for tunics, toga drapes and similar parts. One reddish brown sheet has draped dozens of costumes varying from an old prophet to a blacksmith.

Tunics have a very large range of use from historical characters, both men and women, to many symbolic characters. The tunic is made in the same way as a long slip. It may be long

and belted or it may come to the knees or above and be belted and bloused. Sleeves may be added.

The Jerkin may be made in the same way as the tunic but is not so full and is shorter, coming just below the hips. It is often slashed up around the edge at intervals or decorated. The sleeveless jerkin is worn over white long-sleeved shirt.

A sheet is used for long or short draperies and tunics. It is put on as a toga drape and may be belted in loose giving a long effect. It may be divided in the middle crosswise and tied with a cord about the waist, the gathers being distributed evenly and allowed to fall to the knees, giving the short tunic effect. The upper half of the sheet is draped over the shoulders enough of it being left in the back to give the cape effect. A bright color can be put in as a lining to the cape and used in front from chest to waist line. A band of this color should go around the head. Bare feet and sandals complete this costume in representing Truth, Courage, a knight and similar characters.

Foundations for symbolic costumes for dance groups are short slips made in the same way as the long slip at a height of about 12" from the floor. Costumes are not hemmed. If they are to be dyed in design or shaded the dyeing is sometimes done before the costumes are made and sometimes afterward, according to the amount and kind of work to be done.

It is best to drape a costume on the person who is to wear it if this is possible. Experiment until the lines are good and the whole effect seems to suit best the individual and the character he is to portray.

Draperies. There are so many ways of draping a costume that one has a very great deal of freedom in the arrangement of long or short drapes.

(a) The toga drape—described elsewhere, may have the end back of the shoulder long enough to attach at wrist and make the one side drape which is very good for long symbolic costumes.

(b) The long cape drape is a piece four yards long (for a tall person), laid over the shoulder on either side so that the ends reach to the floor, the back dropping down into a long cape effect. Turn back the edge about two or three inches all the way and fasten drapes on shoulders.

Places can be caught on the edge for the hands to slip through.

(c) The wing drape is made with $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards caught between shoulders and at wrists, or with a loop on each top edge for the third finger to slip through.

(d) The point drape is made by taking a three-quarter or one yard square of goods and attaching by a corner to shoulders, front and back, and to the body of the costume. Let the drapes hang below the foundation. They form cascades and are very effective.

The thinnest gauze or cheesecloth is the best material for dyeing and for making any of the symbolic costumes.

MAKE-UP

Study the art of make-up from pictures showing type characters; characters in real life, experimentation. Become acquainted with the contents of the make-up box, try out different types until the results are good.

Study results with the lighting which will be used for the play. Consider how far the audience will be from the players; avoid too much make-up and work for natural effects.

SUGGESTIVE TYPE COSTUMES

Historical

A historic costume is one which is reasonably accurate and authentic as to outline, color and style, based upon the history and development of a particular period. The costumes and the accessories must fit well together. For instance, Father Marquette would not appear in an early French Episode carrying an electric lighted cross—though this has been done.

Literal accuracy for large groups is almost impossible. It is therefore advisable to hold to the historic outline of a costume, using colors which will not do an injustice to the times and will fit into the general color scheme.

Some type costumes have been worked out in the following way for both historical and symbolic characters.

An Indian Brave

(a) An old undershirt dyed brown. Khaki colored trousers fringed with brown cambric or brown and red crepe paper fringe. An apron effect in front made of sacking or denim and beaded or decorated with tin disks purchased at hardware store (used for tar paper roofing).

Strings of beads made in any of the ways described. Head band with one or more feathers. A brave may have tufts of red horse hair tied in the tops of some of his feathers, representing honors which he has won. Wig made of the top of a stocking or other dark material for the foundation. Hair made by dyeing hemp rope black and sewing strands of this on the foundation. Moccasins, the real thing or made of denim, gunny sack or bedroom slippers decorated. He may add to his costume a bright blanket thrown over one shoulder.

A very simple costume is made with the fringed khaki trousers and a large blanket draped in toga fashion, under one arm and fastened on opposite shoulder, this comes almost to the ground. It leaves both arms free. Another plan which has been used a great deal is to take a gunny sack and treat as is described under "Gunny Sack." This makes a very good costume.

An Indian Woman

(a) She may have the blanket draped with perhaps a bright skirt showing beneath, beads as described above, headband with not more than one feather in it. In many tribes the single feather was not allowed until the maiden had been married. The head bands of the Cherokee women and those of several other tribes have small feathers extending from the band down over the ears, also short loops of beads used in same way. A wig may be made from the top of a stocking tied into a cap for the foundation. The rest of the stocking should be cut into six strands, braided in two braids and fastened to the cap. Braid a bright ribbon in at end and tie. The headband over this gives the effect of a braided hair wig. It can also be made as was the brave's, with hair (hemp rope) braided in two strands. Dark haired Indians need no wigs. We often select dark haired women for Indians but this is not always possible.

(b) A dress made of a long gunny sack, cambric or denim and trimmed in fringe is good. Also a shorter Indian skirt of the gunny sack—coming to the knees or just above and worn with a bright skirt. A blanket may be worn over one shoulder.

Indian Chief

He is more elaborately dressed than the brave. Long feather head dress which can be made of crepe paper feathers as described elsewhere.

Indian rattles carried by men or women can be made of gourds with stones in them. Attach a squirrel tail or other bit of fur, beads or bright ribbons to the handle.

Bows and arrows can be made of branches or thin wood. Tie feathers on ends of arrows.

Axes can be made of wood with a forked branch for a handle. Wire this on to the blade.

Tomahawks can be made of wood.

Tom Toms—an ordinary drum with sides covered with sacking or an old earthen vessel with hide stretched over the top. (These were the first Indian tom-toms used.) Pad the end of a short stick for the drum stick. A long and a short beat is the time to be used in beating the tom-tom.

The Englishman (our early American)

"Deep-skirted doublets, puritanic capes which now would render men like upright apes, was comlier wear, our wiser fathers thought than the cast fashions from all Europe brought."—(The English Crisis—Benj. Thompson—1675.)

We are apt to think of the Pilgrim Fathers as garbed in sombre, sad garments. What did they wear? All the shades of brown found in nature—brown doublets of leather, breeches of tanned skins, untanned leather shoes, jerkins of dead-leaf color, boots of fine buff leather, cloaks, capes and jackets of wood color, russet hose and horse-men's coats of tan colored linsey-woolsey. The trousers were knee length. The doublet was close fitting and extended slightly below the waist and gave way later to the waistcoat. Khaki colored suits of cambric or denim can be used. (Pictures of the Pilgrim Fathers are easily found in the histories).

The Pilgrim Mothers

Long, dark full skirt; long, slightly draped overskirt, rather tight fitting waist, long sleeves; three-cornered kerchief and rather high crowned, broadbrimmed hat or the small close cap.

Early French Settler of the 17th century

Shoes with long projecting tongues and buckles. Ordinary shoes may be covered with cloth with buckles made of tin or of cardboard covered with silver paper. Dark hose—green, brown or even black. Breeches of color, rather full and knee length can be made of cambric; colored coat, a tight fitting body and flaring at the bottom, falling almost to the knees.

It is very hard to reproduce this coat, though I have seen an old long coat doctored up so that

it looked very well. Have bows at side of knees, frills at the hand or full undersleeve banded at the wrist; three-cornered hat with plumes.

The French Trapper

Boot tops of heavy brown or black paper; short trousers; a skirt of dark or bright color—loose and falling almost to the knees, belted loosely, neck turned in; leather bag attached to belt, a cape with one corner thrown back—or no cape—a stick over the shoulder with bundle tied on the end;—three-cornered hat without trimming, or a high fur cap.

French Woman of the 17th Century

Rather long, full skirt; tight-fitting waist with ends dropping over the skirt, or made into a one-piece garment; very full sleeves, and large, rounding, white collar, which could be flat or slightly standing.

Young French Girl

A light dress, rather long, puffs for sleeves, low, round neck, flowers on dress and in hair.

English Woman of the 18th Century

Short, striped, brocaded bodice, with tight sleeves reaching just below the elbow; skirt medium full and nearly to the floor; over-skirt like bodice, puffed at sides and draped in the back; hair, high, powdered.

Spanish Settlers

Short colored knickerbockers and bright hose; soft white shirt; bolero jacket of black or red, and bright sash tied at the left side; cap or red kerchief on head. For women, the same top costume, with bright, full skirts. These costumes can generally be arranged from material at home. The bolero can be made of sateen, cambric or almost any material.

The Colonial Woman

Use almost any of the bright colors. The pannieres can be of certain material, cambric,

silkalene, crepe paper or some old scarf or drapery which is in the home.

The small hat—oblong or egg-shaped—can be made of cardboard, covered with cloth, crepe paper or flowered wall paper. The one plume used with this style can be made of crepe paper wire and made to set up correctly. A band of black velvet ribbon tied over the front of the hat, holding it down and tied back under the hair completed this colonial head dress. The cap similar to our boudoir cap is also good.

Old fans, scarfs, bags add to this costume. The wig can be made of cotton (absorbent cotton).

The Colonial Man

The coat can be made by taking a Prince Albert and folding back the fronts of the skirt, or an evening coat can be filled in so that the front curves back to the back. Short trousers, white stockings, slippers, buckles at knees and on shoes; a wig made of cotton; frills in front and sleeves.

The Pioneer Woman

This may cover quite a period of years. The full plain or ruffled skirts are good—the small puffed sleeves or the large flowing sleeves, the small hat or the bonnet with flowers on the inside. The hoop skirt can be suggested by newspaper ruffles underneath or a full skirt into which wire purchased at hardware store can be slipped. There are pictures enough in the average family to help us. We often make these costumes out of crepe paper over a slip.

The Pioneer Man

This may also cover a long period. The hunting suits of today are good. Khaki colored suits, belted coats suggestive of leather. Dark rough looking suits are good and plaid mackinaws. Fur caps or large soft hats can be used.

Give the foreign-born a stake in the community.

Community Service has good citizenship, a better America, and better communities to sell.

Community Service looks like the greatest citizenship movement the world has ever known.

The object of Community Service is, out of every 10,000 persons ultimately to have 10,000 participating in the community life; to change the people of the community from mere residents to members.

Make goods plentiful, men dear.

Community—the biggest word in the English language.

Humanity is sound at the core.

The Question Box

QUESTION: We are a small church in a little town where people are not much interested in church going. We wish to try to create an interest and draw large congregations from both town and country by presenting church dramas. Will you please give us full information, and send us any literature, or tell us where we can buy such literature that we may begin producing these dramas.

We should advise that you start the religious drama venture with the junior classes and would suggest the following books:

Bible Plays for Children by May Stein Soble, published by James T. White & Co., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, price \$1.50. This excellent book contains six dramatizations of well-known Bible stories such as *Adam and Eve*, *Moses in the Bulrushes* and *The Promised Land*. The plays require from four to twenty-five children and are about 15 minutes in length.

The Dramatization of Bible Stories by Elizabeth Erwin Miller, obtained from the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., price \$1.00. This book contains eight Bible plays, among which are *Joseph*, *Ruth*, *Queen Esther*, and *Daniel in the Lion's Den*. These dramatizations are the results of actual experiments with children. Chapters on stage setting, properties and costuming together with many illustrations are included.

The Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., has published several Bible stories in separate booklets (15c each) for use especially in young people's meetings and evening services of the church. These dramatizations, which include *The Story of Jacob*, *The Story of Job*, and *The Messages of the Prophets*, have been arranged by Harris G. Hale and Newton M. Hall.

Later, one of the older groups may be interested in producing a more difficult play such as *The Drama of Isaiah* by Eleanor W. Whitman, obtained from the Pilgrim Press, Boston, Mass., price 75c, postage 7c. This play is written in poetical, Biblical language. There are three acts, nine settings, or a background of curtains may be used. There are 4 men, 5 women, 20 or more in the chorus.

Ruth by Mary Blakehorn, price 15c, obtained from the Morehouse Publishing Co., Milwaukee,

Wis. It is an elaborate and excellent mystery play having had many successful productions. There are three acts, 30 or more characters.

A beautiful Old Testament mystery play, suitable for an outdoor production is *Rebekah* by Marie E. J. Hobart, obtained from the Educational Division, Department of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, price 40c. 18 or more characters are necessary. There are three exterior settings. Plays one hour.

QUESTION: I am making an investigation of the play activities of rural school children and wish to secure some basis of comparison. If you can advise me as to any other similar studies, I would appreciate the favor.

I should also like to know of any such studies in urban communities covering such points as favorite games, number of new games learned in one year, number of games known by each child, facilities for play and similar topics.

Under separate cover we are sending you several statements containing reports of similar studies as well as lists of the most popular and most suitable games for rural school use.

We believe that you might also be interested in a copy of *Play and Recreation in a Town of Six Thousand* which is the report of a recreation survey of Ipswich, Massachusetts the first chapter of which is entitled "How Young Ipswich Plays." We believe you would find helpful this report which may be obtained from the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd Street, N. Y. C., price 25 cents. In September 1921 the University of Colorado issued a bulletin entitled *Boulder County Studies 1920 to 1921* in which there is a chapter devoted to leisure time activities of boys and girls and there are a number of very interesting tables in this chapter. This bulletin which is Ext. Series No. 46 of the University Extension Division may be obtained from the University of Colorado at Boulder.

We are also sending you a pamphlet entitled *Education through Plays and Games* which is a report of the Committee on Games of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. We believe that the classified list of games and

the discussion in this pamphlet will be of value to you. You may also be interested in some of the articles we are sending you discussing play space and leadership of games for school children.

We are enclosing a list of the states having physical education laws and you will note that a number of these have issued syllabi for the use of their teachers. Doubtless you would find many helpful suggestions in some of the state physical education syllabi. Copies may be obtained by writing the State Director of Physical Education, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y. You may wish to write him for some of his helpful material prepared for use in the rural schools of New York.

QUESTION: What information can you give me about any city where there is a mill tax by state law for the support of municipal recreation?

(Answered by J. R. Batchelor, Director of Recreation, Duluth, Minnesota.)

When we first organized the Recreation Department we found we were operating under a law which permitted schools to be used for children only, between five and nineteen years for only five days per week, from 9 to 4:30 P. M. each day and nine and one-half months per year. That as you see precluded the use of buildings or other property of the School Board to be used for any purpose whatsoever. Accordingly after we had demonstrated the work for several months, this point was brought up. We immediately drew up the enclosed law and sent it to our Legislators who were then in session. The work which had been done in stimulating interest in playground work had prepared the way for the adopting of such a law and it was put through without any discussion at all.

Chapter 166—S. F. No. 166

An act to permit the school board of any independent school district in any city of the first class, operating under article 4 of Section 36, of the State Constitution of Minnesota, to establish and supervise for children and adult persons, in school buildings and on the school grounds under the custody and management of school boards, or in such buildings or upon such grounds as may be placed under the custody and management of any such school board, vacation schools, reading rooms, library stations, debating clubs, gymnasias,

playgrounds and similar activities, including social centers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. *Extension of powers of school board of Duluth school district.*—The school board of any independent school district in any city of the first class, operating under article 4 of Section 36 of the State Constitution of Minnesota, is hereby authorized to establish and supervise for children and adult persons, in school buildings and on the school grounds under the custody and management of any such school board, or in such buildings or upon such grounds as may be placed under the custody and management of any such school board, vacation schools, reading rooms, library stations, debating clubs, gymnasias, playgrounds and similar activities, including social centers.

Section 2. *Tax levy authorized.*—The school board of any such independent school district is hereby authorized to levy a tax upon all the taxable property within such independent school district, not exceeding three-tenths (.3) of a mill for the establishment and maintenance of such vacation schools, reading rooms, library stations, debating clubs, gymnasias, playgrounds and similar activities or any of the same, including social centers.

QUESTION: Please list the books or articles available which show the relation of recreation to character building.

MR. FRIEND O' MAN. By Jay T. Stocking.
SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD. By Ralph Felton.

THE CHURCH AND THE COMMUNITY. By Ralph E. Diffendorfer.

Published jointly by Council of Women for Home Missions and Interchurch World Movement of North America, New York City.

CHARACTER THROUGH RECREATION. By Howard P. Young.

LAUGHTER AND LIFE. By Robert Whittaker.

Published by the American Sunday School Union, 1816 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WRITTEN THOUGHTS—WAPA THREE. By Dr. Luther H. Gulick.

Published by Camp Fire Girls of America, New York City.

Book Reviews

THE COMMUNITY. By E. C. Lindeman. Published by Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Price, \$1.75

Out of a rich, practical experience in working on leisure time organization in Michigan, in North Carolina, with his own experience enriched by conference with many others, E. C. Lindeman has written of the fundamental principles of community building in a way that will help all practical workers to straighter and truer thinking. One may not agree with every detail presented, but Mr. Lindeman himself would be the first to feel regret if this were the case, for it is his fundamental hope to make all people think and help all communities in working out their problems for themselves.

The questions listed at the end of each chapter help the student in facing for himself the problems treated. The conflict in the minds of many people today between democracy and the use of specialists is faced, but the writer is too wise in his observation of the laws of growth to feel that either specialists or democracy can be dispensed with.

Most thoughtful men of today are realizing with Mr. Lindeman that the modern community movement will not give democracy its practical expression unless it is energized by powerful, spiritual motives. Spiritual faith is required to recognize that most of the men in our communities have undeveloped powers of community leadership which can be utilized, that we have thus far depended too largely upon a few individuals for leadership, and that there are many who are starved for opportunity to participate in civic work, though they do not themselves know what is the matter with them.

Particularly helpful is the analysis "What Constitutes Leadership in the Community." There are leaders who kill the community; there are leaders who build for the future. The leader who does things for the community, it is recognized, makes not nearly as much of a contribution as the one who helps the community to do things for itself.

The community has just been discovered. Community leaders have just been born. To many the term "community" has a richness and an attracting power such as "coming of the Messiah" had for people of Israel at a certain period in their history and as "the Kingdom of God" had for later Christians. Many who find it more difficult to think in terms of the long-distant future are given practical and immediate ideas in attempting to realize the full significance of the word "community" here and now.

ASSETS OF THE IDEAL CITY. By Charles M. Fassett. Published by the Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, 1922. Price, \$1.50 net, postage extra

The aim of this book is to collect in one compact volume a brief, explanatory statement regarding each of the more important activities which have come to be generally understood as appertaining to modern community life. It is essentially a catalogue of such assets and is particularly valuable in that its author has had a broad participation in American municipal progress, as a Chamber of Commerce President and later as mayor in a large American city. Government, streets, utilities, transportation, city industrial problems, education, structures, social life, health, various institutions, recreation, music, art, religion and citizenship all have their place. Each statement is clearly written with a view to encouraging a higher grade of citizenship by the development of a greater interest in public welfare.

The following extracts from the chapters on recreation, art and citizenship, will be of particular interest to community workers:

"The rapid growth of the playground movement is a credit to our generation in the speed by which action followed realization."

"Community music is not mere recreation or a form of entertainment; it is something far deeper and more vital in human life."



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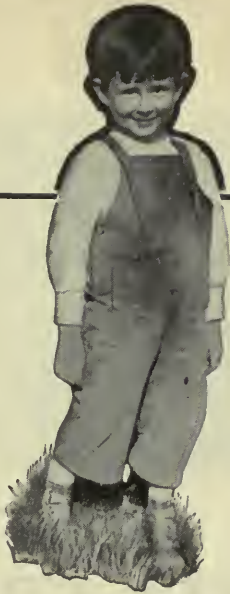
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"Cooperation is the main factor upon which all civic progress depends. . . . In any catalogue of the personal requisites for good citizenship, the ability to work harmoniously with others for a common purpose stands at or near the top of the list."

HANDBOOK OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. By Charles M. Fassett. Published by the Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. Price, \$1.50 net, postage extra

This volume seeks to explain in brief form the essential facts of the development and structure of city government. The origin of cities, various forms of government, municipal charters, elections and appointments, duties of municipal officers, the council, administration, municipal finance, and obligations of citizenship are clearly and interestingly discussed. The active experience which the writer has had in every department of civic affairs makes his presentation of the material exceedingly practical.

ST. LOUIS SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SURVEY

The results of the St. Louis Social and Religious Survey which was initiated in 1919 under The Church Federation will soon be published by George H. Doran Company, New York City. Twenty-five hundred volunteers from one hundred Protestant churches talked with 200,000 individuals in their homes and covered one-third of the city in making this study. The survey discloses a multitude of facts—many of them amazing—about the city's religious life and presents a social as well as a religious challenge.

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY. A review of the Cincinnati Social Unit experiment by Courtenay Dinwiddie. Published by the New York School of Social Work. Price \$35

In no sense a defense of the Cincinnati Social Unit experiment is this document prepared by one who has been closest to the work. Rather is it a carefully thought out analysis of a situation into which many elements entered. The advantages and disadvantages are thoughtfully weighed and the evidence for and against given consideration.

Mr. Dinwiddie has performed a real service in making available for the use of the many individuals who have watched with such interest the progress of the experiment, the history of its development.

ATTAINABLE STANDARDS IN MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS. By Howard W. Odum, Ph.D. Published by University Extension Division, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

This report of the first regional conference of town and county administration held at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, contains much material of value to those who are interested in problems of local municipal administration. Attainable standards of active citizenship and study, municipal social services, municipal government, finance and general social service, including community recreation, are presented by men who have had practical experience in the solution of such problems as part of their work. A special chapter on county relationships is included.



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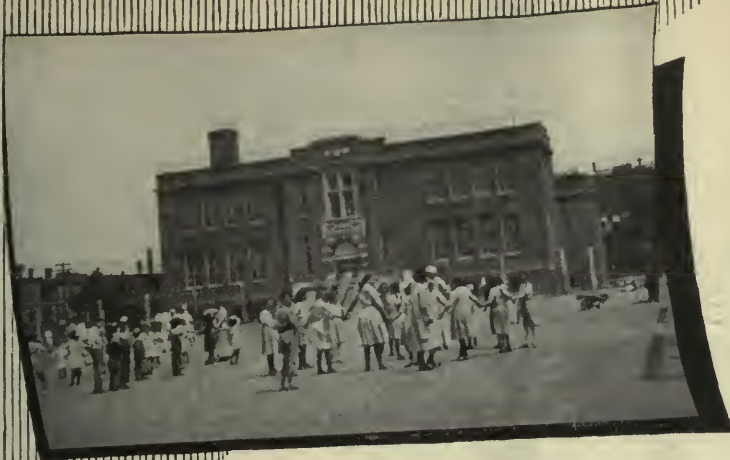
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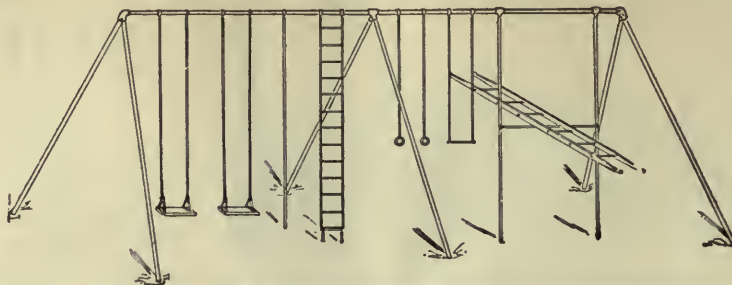
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To secure such a knowledge of games on the part of all and such general participation that neighbors may have many ways to become acquainted with one another.

To give through games and athletics an outlet for energy which might otherwise be spent doing harm to the neighborhood.

To give to each person knowledge of pleasurable ways of spending spare half hours, that all leisure time and working time shall be prized as more valuable.

Through games and athletics to make the neighborhood a better place for all—to build up a community morale.

Through games to develop habits of team play and loyalty and make better citizens.

The Playground



JUNE
1922

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The Playground

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The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 3

JUNE, 1922

The World at Play

Playgrounds More Necessary.—The acting superintendent of schools in one of the largest cities of the middle west, in urging the expenditure of funds for summer playgrounds, is quoted as saying that summer high schools and kindred projects could be eliminated with far less damage to the community than could summer playgrounds.

Recreation the Big Brother of Education.—Advocating a single executive at the head of the theatrical business John Golden said, "What we want is a friend at court in the Government—perhaps it could be characterized as a new governmental activity under a Bureau of Fine Arts, Education and Recreation. Recreation is the big brother of education, and a man learns as much in his recreational hours as he gets from schools. And just as important as education is entertainment."

Practical Americanization.—In a section of Brockton, Massachusetts, inhabited largely by Lithuanians, the people occasionally get together for moving pictures in the parish hall of their church. At one of these gatherings the community organizer and a music specialist came to tell, through a Lithuanian interpreter, how swimming pools and skating ponds might be made available for all the neighborhood folk, and how they might have many good times together.

As a result committees to organize the district have been formed. The women's societies of the church have become particularly interested in community service. The foreign speaking people will surrender none of the fine inheritances they have brought across the sea, but will learn to play, to sing and to discuss improvements for their neighborhood. They will have opportunities to make friends with people of other nationalities and with their American fellow-citizens.

Playground Magazine Costs 520 Marks in Germany.—The following letter from the German Federation for Rural Welfare of Man and Home Care shows how inflation of currency hampers not only business intercourse but also the exchange of ideas between countries:

The Playground and Recreation Association:

In regard to your valued letter of the 14th ult. we submit in reply that we have received the information from your publication with a most happy interest so that we hold it in about as high esteem as your efforts. But \$2 are today 520 marks and unfortunately we cannot, by our very limited resources, spend such a sum for one publication. I hope the time will soon return when the intellectual intercourse with foreign countries in consequence of more favorable circumstances being in the majority is not so laborious.

THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

F. Lembke, Economist

An International Conference.—Very significant indeed is the announcement of the International Conference of Settlements to be held at Toynbee Hall, London, July 8th-17th. A wide range of subjects is to be discussed, among them the following: A Survey of Settlements in Various Countries; The Philosophy of Settlements; Ideals and Methods of Education; Housing and Its Relation to Health; The Community Idea; Its Advantages and Effects; Settlements in Industry; Settlements in the Use of Leisure.

An international conference of this kind, bringing together, as it will, people from many countries and with many viewpoints, will mean much not only to the settlement movement, but to community work in all its phases.

Boys Give Operetta.—A Childhood Phantasy, an operetta in three acts by W. R. Waghorne, was presented by The Houston (Texas) Boys' Chorus of Houston Recreation and Community

Service Association at the city auditorium. Four hundred boys from ten to fourteen years old representing twelve local schools, comprised the cast. Mr. Peter W. Dykema, professor of music of the University of Wisconsin, gave a brief talk between the acts on community music.

There are over one thousand members of the Houston Boys' Chorus. This interesting group of public school boys was organized two years ago together with a Singing School and Symphony Orchestra. The recent operetta was one of several successfully produced this past season.

Little Theatre at Great Neck, L. I.—Union Chapel at Great Neck, Long Island under the direction of Mrs. Roswell Eldrige, in cooperation with the Drama Committee of the Great Neck Women's Club, has recently been turned into a modern little theatre with a good sized stage and an excellent lighting equipment. The drop curtain, screens and flats were designed and directed by a scenic artist of Bayville, while the club made and painted its own cyclorama.

A Successful Play.—Miss Elizabeth Hughes, Superintendent of Recreation at Beacon, N. Y., reports that a play *The Cameo Girl* given recently in that city was a decided success both financially and artistically. Approximately \$1500 was taken in and almost \$1000 was cleared—part of which will be devoted to the furthering of the recreation work.

"The Importance of Being Happy."—A playground pageant for small children, "The Importance of Being Happy," written by Chester Gepfert Marsh, Supervisor, Middletown Recreation Association, was recently given in Middletown for the benefit of the Girls' Club. About 150 little children were in the cast. Dramatic activities of the kind represented by this pageant are comparatively a new undertaking for Middletown, but under the program developed by the Recreation Association they are being rapidly created and placed on a permanent basis. A series of one-act plays is being presented and the twenty block organizers are constantly discovering new talent, people who can sing, play or act.

Playground directors work actively in the schools and each week one new folk dance and a new running game are taught the children. Musical choruses have also been arranged in the

schools. As a result the children are ready at a day's notice to assemble for a play festival. The May Festival of last year brought together 4,000 children. It aroused the interest of the community to such an extent that it was voted an annual celebration. This year 6,000 children took part, with nine May Poles and a large number of folk dances.

Pageant Writing Contest.—San Diego, California, is providing very adequate means of expression for the local literary "urge." Last year it was the playwriting contest, the proud winner's drama being presented by the Community Service players. This year it is the pageant writing contest. The winning pageant is to receive a cash prize and is to be the main attraction of the coming midsummer carnival.

Physical Education Legislation.—A revision of the bulletin called *Recent State Legislation for Physical Education*, published in 1918, has been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education as Bulletin, 1922, No. 1. Price 5 cents. In addition to the analysis of the eight state physical education laws contained in the first pamphlet, there have been added descriptions of the seventeen state laws which have been passed since that pamphlet was prepared. The revision has been made by Dr. Willard S. Small and Dr. E. G. Salisbury and the bulletin now includes all state physical education legislation enacted up to July, 1921.

Young People Censor Their Own Dances.—The young people's dances at one of the school centers in Cincinnati are censored by the young people themselves. Four censors are on the job at every dance. They have shown that they mean business, too. At a recent dance a couple was refunded their admission fee and ordered off the floor when they failed to heed the censor's first warning.

Hagerstown Gypsies.—Real live gypsy storytellers who went through the streets and alleys of the playground neighborhoods telling stories and teaching simple games, gave added impetus to the playground program in Hagerstown, Md., last summer. These gypsies were, in reality, groups of the older high school girls who had become interested in storytelling and had been given a thorough course of instruction by the local librarian. Each day a pair would

come to the playground and tell stories to the small ones during the quiet hour. Then they would go forth into the neighborhood generally, telling stories as they went, and thereby reaching large numbers heretofore not interested. From week to week their circle noticeably widened.

Juvenile Court Honor Roll.—The judge of the Yakima County Superior Court in the State of Washington has an honor roll of boys and he is planning to devote one whole day before the summer vacation to a meeting of these honor roll boys. They are the boys who through the influence of the local Community Service committee and the Yakima Athletic Club have signed a pledge to do all in their power to uphold the law and to aid other boys in maintaining a like standard of conduct. Their names are regularly inscribed on the court records.

The organization was formed as the result of a request by members of the Athletic Club that several juvenile offenders be paroled to them instead of being sent to the reformatory. The request was not granted but the boys of the club were invited to form themselves into a group of court aids or honor roll boys.

On Honor Roll Day the court will listen to a report from these boys and each will be given an opportunity to renew his pledge of good conduct. There will be discussions by some of the city's prominent social workers and community singing. If this year's Honor Roll Day is successful, such a day will be set aside every year for the encouragement of youthful upholders of the law.

Playground Pier for Washington Children.—The children of Washington, D. C., are going to have a playground pier on the Potomac this summer. The pier has been leased by the District Government to a lumber company for several years but the District has decided that the children need it more than anyone else does. On May 1st when the lumber company vacated, a thorough cleaning up began. Several buildings will be torn down and the pier will be repaired and equipped for play purposes. It is planned to make the pier one of the most complete recreation piers in the country to the end that the children may enjoy all the privileges of the waterfront while at the same time having the play facilities to be found on a playground on land.

The Water's Fine!—The Community Serv-

ice natatorium at Hoquiam, Washington, which has reopened, boasts many advantages over last year.

There is a scheme for the continual circulation of water through fifteen yards of sand, a hot shower for use before entering the tank, and a hair-dryer for the locks of Hoquiam mermaids. Community Service members who have secured medical cards certified by a local physician may take advantage of the Community Service baths.

A Quoit Pitching Mayor.—The two candidates for Mayor in Elmira, New York had a hard-fought quoit pitching game last fall just before the election. The loser in the game, who was the winner in the election, has given evidence that he is a good loser and that he believes in recreation by increasing the city recreation budget from \$2,500 for 1921 to \$5,000 for 1922, by adding an extra \$500 to the budget especially for community music and by buying two new playground sites, one for \$10,000 and the other for \$30,000.

The Community Service executive in this city has figured out that the average number of daily participants in Community Service activities during the past year has been 758.

Mayor of Detroit Appoints Baseball Commission.—There should be few disputes among amateur baseball teams in Detroit this season for the mayor has just appointed a City Baseball Commission. The purpose of this Commission is "to encourage, promote, regulate and control, to establish and maintain proper rules for the playing and government of non-commercialized baseball in Detroit." It has power to deal with all controversies which may arise between leagues; to deal with violations of rules; to arrange for and manage inter-league and intra-city championship series. The Commission has divided the leagues into four classes so as to give opportunity for every person who desires to play baseball to play in the league he is best fitted to play in.

Activities in Indianapolis.—Mr. Walter Jarvis, formerly Director of Recreation under the Indianapolis Park Department, has recently been made Superintendent of Parks and Recreation. Mr. Jarvis writes that two large outdoor theaters are to be constructed in different sections of the city in which each evening of the week a good

clean play will be presented by a standard stock company. *The Man from Home* written by Booth Tarkington, a Hoosier author, will be the first production.

The athletic activities will be encouraged and before long Indianapolis will engage in one of the biggest playground tournaments yet attempted.

Recreation a Sunday News Feature.—In several cities recreation activities have been successfully kept before the public by Sunday newspaper stories. The Bridgeport, Connecticut, Recreation Board recently had a whole page in the Bridgeport Sunday Post. The summer plans of the Board were outlined and attention-catching pictures were numerous.

Stockholders in Their Community Building.—The Eastern Avenue Improvement Association of Lynn, Massachusetts, having secured sidewalks, street lights and fire alarm boxes, decided that united action could obtain something even more valuable for their neighborhood. A community meeting place was what they most needed. So, in the spring of 1921, they formed a corporation capitalised for \$5,000 and proceeded to sell 500 shares of stock at ten dollars a share.

Soon enough shares were sold to permit the purchase of a lot, and later an attractive brown-shingled building was erected. The building is of the bungalow type, well heated and lighted. Its 50 x 30 dimensions provide ample room for the neighborhood's social activities.

Demonstrating Neighborhood Fun.—Four neighborhoods in San Diego, California, have discovered interesting possibilities in neighborhood entertainment as the result of a week of demonstration neighborhood fun nights recently conducted by Community Service. Invitations sent to the adults of each neighborhood by the school children, and posters conspicuously placed announced the evenings.

Practically the same program was carried out at all centers. First there were twenty minutes of community singing. A group of service men and Community Service club girls put on a Wild West pantomime to show how much fun such stunts are and how little preparation they require. Games of all kinds followed.

The evenings were unusually successful. The group who were present at the first fun night, held at Neighborhood House, were especially ap-

preciative. About two hundred of them were Mexicans, and as they could not speak English, the game directions had to be given by demonstration. They applauded the pantomime loudly.

On the second night, in Rose Park Playground, an out-of-doors tennis court was the scene of the activities. Children predominated and the games were adapted to them. The third fun night took place at University Heights. The fourth was at Golden Hill Playground, and among those playing were the Mayor and his wife.

Get-Acquainted Parties.—There is no longer any excuse for a young person being lonely in Yakima, Washington, for Community Service has arranged a series of "get-acquainted" parties. The first party was pronounced a huge success by the sixty or more who attended.

After two or three "mixing" games, everyone felt fairly well acquainted. Stunts and impromptu dramatics followed, furnishing much material for mirth and conversation. The crowd was grouped according to birthday months. The January to March group presented a revised *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in three acts. Vacation memories were revived by the summer group with a fishing, boating and dancing stunt, while the fall group put on a mock wedding. Other stunts were a chair marathon and a demonstration quadrille. The rest of the evening was spent in dancing, frequent circle two-steps being interspersed to help the mixing process.

Volunteer Playground Makers.—Two years ago Texarkana bought a block of property with the intention of making it into a park, but somehow it didn't get developed; it just stayed a vacant lot.

This spring the Community Service secretary started a movement to short cut the process of making a park and play field out of it. He has persuaded the City Council to authorize the use of the city teams and workmen in grading and levelling, and to appropriate \$250 for playground equipment. The manual training department of each of the High Schools has volunteered to make twenty-five park benches. The Carpenters' Union has offered to build a bandstand and the Painters' Union is going to paint it. The lumber is all to be donated. And the Boy Scouts have offered to make the grounds attractive by planting a hedge and flowers.

Making a Forest City.—"Make Youngstown a forest city," is the slogan for the Arbor Day celebration which Youngstown, Ohio is planning. "We have had many orations and poems but few planted trees on past Arbor Days" says the circulars sent out to all the homes in the city. The City Beautiful Committee, The Chamber of Commerce and the schools are cooperating in supplying trees and shrubs at wholesale prices to all school children. Order blanks are being sent out which parents are asked to fill in with the name and address of the child for whom they are ordering and the number and kind of trees and shrubs desired. Detailed directions for planting are to be given to each child when the orders are delivered. This kind of Arbor Day celebration continued year after year ought to show very tangible results in improving the city's appearance.

For the Boys and Girls Who Work.—At one of the school centers in York, Pennsylvania, a community club has been organized for the industrial boys and girls of the continuation school. With the cooperation of the superintendent of schools Miss Violet Williams, Recreation Secretary, visited the school and talked to the various classes about the opportunities open to them along recreational lines. A few days later a joint meeting was called for the boys; an athletic program was presented and a vote was taken by the boys of their favorite sport. Basketball was accepted for the season and three teams were organized to play once a week.

On the following day the girls' division met with the Recreation Secretary. Various activities were selected by the girls, including a gymnastic class, basketball, handicrafts, classic and folk dancing. Two girls' basketball teams were organized which will play match games with other centers. The interesting discovery was made that only one or two boys and girls from each division of thirty or thirty-five members had any affiliation whatever with an organization of a constructive nature.

Recreation for Business Women.—"Keep Fit by Having Fun," was the slogan of the Sacramento, California, Department of Recreation in announcing recreational gymnastic classes for business women. There were ten lessons, each advertised as "sixty minutes full of fun and frolic, music and dancing." Ten of the minutes

were devoted to warming-up exercises, thirty to dancing and twenty to ball games and other group games. In the dancing the gay measures of quadrille, contra dance and reel were revived. No tuition fee was charged for the classes, but membership had, of course, to be limited.

A New Leisure Time Activity.—Citizens of Yakima, Washington, are voicing their hearty approval of the work of the Yakima Athletic Club, an organization of one hundred and fifty young men and boys established by Community Service. The club has assumed responsibility for erecting street signs throughout the city, wooden ones at the intersections of residence streets and metal signs at business quarters. The club members give their service free asking residents along each street to contribute ten cents each toward the expense of the signs. Business houses downtown contribute fifty cents each.

This is only one of the numerous activities of the club, the members of which have been placed upon the honor roll by Judge Holden of the Yakima County Superior Court. The club has been putting the town ball field into shape for the baseball season; has furnished fifty of its members for military drill at the Armory; is staging entertainments for local groups and has organized athletic teams in various branches of sport.

Making a Parade out of a Predicament.—When a hundred and seven folks have assembled for their regular play evening, "all set" for the usual games and laughter, and then the lights refuse to burn, they naturally feel somewhat like the small boy who has lost his circus ticket. This is what happened at Mechanicsville, near High Point, N. C., not long ago. But the Community Service game leader was determined they shouldn't go home without having had some fun.

It was surprising how quickly the crowd found itself arranged in pairs, with a "drum corps" in the lead and the school officials bringing up the rear. To the effective rhythm of tin cans, pans and pails, the young army proceeded a mile and a half down Main Street, singing popular songs. The several yells which were rendered en masse at the end of the hike helped to work off excessive spirits.

More Play for Arkansas.—If you had been passing the Sunnyside school building in Rogers, Arkansas, some time last February you might

have been surprised by the energy of the laborers who were hurling up dirt. On close inspection you would have found that they were no ordinary knights of the shovel, but were members of the Sunnyside Community Club solving their community center problem by turning volunteer excavators. They dug a basement under the building and fitted it up as a community club-room.

Rogers is one of the Arkansas towns which are becoming interested in community recreation. Another is Pine Bluff, where "Music Week" recently brought together neighbors for special programs in schools and churches and for an operetta sung by the school children. Music and dramatic activities are being developed in Little Rock, the weekly community sings conducted at the North Little Rock High School being very popular. Especially interesting is the fact that Little Rock has a newly organized Playgrounds' Association, which is starting to finance a playground program.

The Sunday School Athletic Association in Hagerstown, Maryland.—With the hope of securing an increased and more regular attendance among the boys, representatives of ten different Sunday Schools in Hagerstown, Md., met with the Community Service organizer last April and together they formed a Sunday School Athletic Association. This Association has been most successful. At present it includes boys from twelve Sunday Schools and from all indications will become much larger. The attendance at each of the Sunday Schools represented has increased, in some cases as much as 50%, since the association was organized. The eligibility rulings which follow are doubtless responsible for the successful result:

"The player must attend Sunday School for at least three Sundays during the quarter, preceding the opening of the League. He must have an average attendance of at least two Sundays in every month, while participating in the League activities."

Through the Ladies' Auxiliary the same type of work is now being planned for girls.

Necessity Is the Mother of Invention.—Mr. M. H. Seitz, Superintendent of Physical Education at Akron, Ohio, has designed a marker of light steel construction which can be easily carried by hand from field to field. Mr. Seitz re-

ports that with this marker he can in five minutes mark a tennis court, in ten a soccer football field.

Playground Supper Annual Event in West Chester.—Every year near the close of the playground season the children of West Chester, Pennsylvania begin to inquire eagerly, "When are we going to have our Camp Fire supper?"

This supper is an annual and justly famous event in the playground history of this city. The children make all the preliminary arrangements. They appoint their own committees—a committee on wood, a committee on food, a committee on tickets and other necessities. They make the tickets and sell them for just enough to cover expenses—generally this amounts to about fifteen or twenty cents.

When the day arrives, the Superintendent of the Park where the supper is cooked dons white cap and apron and turns chef. Everything is cooked over a huge outdoor fire. Creamed beef, French fried potatoes, milk, coffee (for adults) bread and butter, ice cream and cake and watermelon is a sample menu. There are no wistful Oliver Twists among those present. Anyone can have more and more and still more till he is completely satisfied.

After the supper there are games of all kinds for all ages.

Pies Help Support Community Center.—In Zanesville, Ohio, the culinary talent of colored housewives is assuring the colored center of regular financial assistance. Every Friday the center has a stand in the public market, temptingly laden with homemade pies and cakes, which have been prepared by volunteer groups. The sales amount to twenty or thirty dollars a week.

Successful Bowling Season Closes.—During the winter and early spring all Clinton, Massachusetts, was bowling. There were men's and women's community leagues, whose teams represented the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Odd Fellows and other societies. Clerks and teachers had their teams, and the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation organized an especially strong women's team. The kind of good fellowship that means something to a city was in evidence at the dinner and social evening that closed the bowling season, when there was community singing and dancing, and prizes were presented.

Tennis after Dark.—Tennis enthusiasts of Oxnard, California, who are busy during the day

and who have heretofore found little chance of using the courts during the precious after-supper hour of light, are rejoicing. The Community Tennis league has been formed under Community Service and provision for night playing has been made. Overhead lamps are so placed that shadows are practically eliminated. The ball can be seen as readily as in daylight—perhaps more so, for there is no sun glare. The substitute sun also means much less heat and does away with the well-known sunny side of the court.

More Athletics for Schools.—Schools at Knoxville, Tennessee, are acquiring Junior Athletic Clubs just as fast as Community Service can organize them. Seven schools now have clubs, in which over 1,600 boys and girls have been enrolled. The athletic badge tests have proven a valuable incentive to athletic effort. A big field day at the University Stadium will be the occasion of awarding the badges.

University of Virginia Offers Special Courses in Coaching.—In order to meet the demand for teachers who can coach college and secondary school teams in athletic sports, the Summer Quarter of the University of Virginia is offering a new course. From June 26th to July 24th *Special Courses in Coaching* will include Football, Basketball for Men, Basketball for Women, Baseball, Track, Swimming for Men, Swimming for Women, Playground Organization and Physical Education. Successful coaches of national reputation will have charge of these classes. The staff of instructors include Mr. Gilmour Dobie of Cornell, Mr. W. L. Lush of Annapolis and Miss Emma Ody Pohl of Mississippi State College for Women. Further information may be secured from Charles G. Maphis, Dean, University, Virginia.

Boys Can't Bear to Lose Their Director of Recreation.—The boys of Indianapolis had become so fond of the city Director of Recreation that when, in the course of a change in political administration, he was replaced, they simply couldn't bear it. No one doubted the capability of the new man, but the boys considered his predecessor a real friend of theirs and they didn't want to lose him. The result was that a delegation of club boys went to the Mayor's house

and appealed to have Mr. Jarvis, the former director, reappointed. The big-hearted mayor granted their request and sent them away all with a broad grin. Petitions for this same purpose on the part of the civic organizations of the city had accomplished nothing. But the mayor just couldn't see such a good friend to the boys put out of office.

Hospitality for Tourists.—Auto tourists who stop in Seattle this summer are going to remember it. Seattle's Chamber of Commerce is determined to have the auto tourist camp in Woodland Park become known as the finest camp of its kind in the nation. Not content with making it merely attractive and comfortable, they are planning to make it really hospitable. Hospitality and acquaintanceship committees will mingle with the tourists each day, welcoming them to Seattle and furnishing information about the city, the roads, and the nearby points of interest.

There will be evening entertainments and recreation programs at the camp all through this summer. Seattle Community Service has offered to provide them, and they will include band concerts, community sings, dramatics and games. Outdoor gatherings will take place around the park's big camp fire space. When the weather is not auspicious, the community hall which is being constructed may be used.

Travelers Take Notice!—The Pullman Company, the report comes, has engaged a colored band master of Kansas City to go to Chicago this summer to teach groups of Pullman porters to sing. There are said to be approximately nine thousand men in the Pullman service.

Legion Endorses Playgrounds.—In education for citizenship, thorough training in the fundamentals should be emphasized. Ideals of service and cooperation for the common good should be developed particularly in the children, in order to fit them for the responsibilities of modern industrial and political life. Civic playgrounds under proper directors are an exceedingly effective means of developing these ideals and educating children for citizenship, particularly among the foreign-born children. We strongly endorse such playground training and urge its extension.—From the Summary of Proceedings of The Third National Convention of The American Legion



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Henry P. Davison

Henry P. Davison as first vice-president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and a member of the Board of Directors, in the years before the war, before he was drafted for Red Cross leadership, helped to strengthen and build up the leisure time movement as no other New Yorker since Jacob Riis and Luther Halsey Gulick had done.

Carrying a burden during business hours such as few men in the history of the world ever carried, yet he took time not only to come to meetings, to help through personal conferences, but also to assume definite responsibility for money-raising for the national leisure time movement.

All the workers in the organization, volunteer and paid, worked with greater courage and enthusiasm because of the faith he had in the movement, because of the unwavering support he gave, and because of the confidence his own personal character inspired. H. S. BRAUCHER.

Play and Social Progress*

HOWARD S. BRAUCHER

No person can work in an associated charities long without witnessing tragedy. No artist can paint pictures quite like those indelibly impressed upon the memory of a social worker :

A self-supporting father and mother, both under thirty-five, out of work, yet afterwards proving their willingness to labor; three little children; two rooms up one flight; family without food for three days because they were too proud to beg.

Four children under thirteen found in zero weather going to school without overcoats, mittens, or even underclothing; blue with cold, yet cheerily replying, "We are used to it."

A refined family of five, the man a clergyman's son, dejectedly reading a notice of eviction from their home, and not knowing where they were to spend the night.

A woman suffering great physical pain for three years for want of an operation because she kept putting off visiting the doctor until there should be money to pay. "The children needed so many things," she said. Because the industrial depression forced her to receive aid, she was in mental distress, but at this time was willing to be treated by a physician, and happy when once again she was free from needless physical pain.

Hunger, cold, loss of shelter, and needless pain—surely these are tragedies. Yet the climax of tragedy is not reached until one has unveiled another picture—that of a dwarfed, starved, unresponsive, joyless life. The other pictures have dealt with externals; this one deals with the spirit itself. Here is tragedy. The body is found living after the spirit is dead. Lack of food, fuel, even the lack of a home, is no such tragedy as the lack of *life*. Death by accident is for the moment terrible, but not nearly so tragic as the gradual death of the spirit while the breath still remains in the body—to see an individual or a family going through the forms of living after

the hours have ceased to bring pleasure! When the play spirit has been lost and the future is only one long-drawn-out work, work, work, which taxes the body but does not engage the soul, then tragedy has reached its climax.

Who is Responsible?—"For twenty years I have worked at the same task in the shop," said a spiritless man in Portland, Maine, as he reported his ineffectual efforts to procure work. In the morning he had gone to his labor and bent his back to the day's toil. At night he had returned tired to his home. He retired early, and the next morning awakened to repeat the monotony of the day previous. For him there had been no dissipation, no religious ecstasy, only working, eating, sleeping—working, eating, sleeping. By making himself a piece of machinery he had made it impossible for him to preserve the elasticity which accompanies *life*. As a piece of machinery he began to show signs of wear. He was replaced. He had hardened in the mold into which he had allowed himself to be placed. He could not then change himself, except by a miracle, and this he was not able to perform. "What has been your recreation?" he was asked. "My \$10 a week was needed for my family," was the reply. Who sinned—this man or society, or both—that his spirit became blind, that his play spirit died, that he was not kept fresh, strong, resourceful by recreation of the right sort? Recreation need not be a matter entirely, or largely, of dollars and cents. The play spirit kept strong throughout life, however, presupposes that the child has been taught resourcefulness in play, has learned how to turn his leisure time into advantage and power.

Living, Yet Dead.—Youthful philanthropists of all ages have lectured on the improvidence of the poor, and have told interesting stories of clothing, given for warmth, pawned for the price of a theater ticket; of whole families going to the circus when there was no bread for supper. One who knew what was in the hearts of men and understood their need spoke wisely when He said: "Man does not live by bread alone."

* An address delivered at the Maine Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Bangor, Me., October 18, 1909. Published in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. XXXV, No. 2, March, 1910; *Public Recreation Facilities*. Reprinted by special permission.

It is far more pathetic to find families whose only yearning is for bread than it is to find families where bread money is paid for theater tickets. When the yearning for pleasure has disappeared the spirit is dead, life has fled. While there is life, however, while excitement is more highly prized even than food, there is hope. It may be that hopelessness is better than vice, but it is easier for the social worker to deal with the "love of pleasure gone wrong" than with deadness.

The lowest inferno is reached when the mother, who should be the inspiration of her children, by her daily routine of drudgery in caring for her thirteen children, toiling for them early and late, has so sapped her own energy that all her labor gives them nothing but a physical return, and they see her only as a machine, a thing like the rest of the furniture of the home, with a few added attributes, such as motion. No Sundays, no holidays, no days off, no rest hours—until finally she realizes she is dead, that her children and her husband have grown apart from her; unless they, too, are dead. Amid her gloom, in a moment of vision, she speaks to the social worker, who is trying to find a way of lightening her task and brightening her life: "You must not expect much of the likes of me—the life is all squeezed out." No earthquake, no railroad accident, no sudden catastrophe, involves such depth of tragedy as the slow paralysis of a human spirit, as gradually the unused parts of the spirit atrophy and die, until only the bare shell which is called the body is left. It is especially tragic when the person is conscious that the life is dying, and yet seems unable to prevent it.

It is said that a certain insect fastens itself upon the apple tree and draws its nourishment from the sap. When it has fastened itself upon the tree and has ceased to move about, part after part drops off from disuse until the insect has lost all power except that of reproduction and of drawing its food from the tree. It thus comes merely to exist. Whether or not this be a true description of the insect, it is a true picture of some men and women and represents one of the greatest tragedies known—existence which seems to have become purposeless.

The Tragedy of Childhood.—We know the longings of the poor boy for a good time. Men who have known in their childhood the depths of poverty and the cruelty of child labor tell

us that it was comparatively easy to live on scanty food, that it was no hardship to go without an overcoat on winter days, because they were too proud to wear the old one, threadbare and with short sleeves. The hardship lay in the fact that they had to work while other boys of their age were at play. To miss the childhood games is far worse than to go hungry and cold. It is wrong for society to allow children to bear burdens beyond their years and strength, but the bitter cruelty of child labor lies not in the burden-bearing; the great hardship is in what is missed. As the vegetation of one age is stored in the earth to furnish fuel for another age, so the child's laughter later appears in the strength of manhood. There are few things that the child laborer finds so hard to understand as why he must work while his friends are at play. Neither can we explain to such a child why we have deprived him of his play, for there is no reason we may honestly give. We know the feelings of the boy who is deprived of his inalienable right to play because of poverty. We know, however, afterwards through life he is to a certain extent one-sided. It would be interesting if we could also know the feelings of boys who, because of the wealth of their parents, have been deprived of the opportunity for normal play. Are they also conscious of a one-sidedness in after life?

The Lack of the Play Spirit is Not a Problem Confined to a Single Class.—At the present time many self-supporting laboring men have never enjoyed a vacation of more than two or three days. Some men are not only ready, but glad, to work twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year, year after year. Should holidays be given them, they would know no other way of spending them than in dissipation. They do not even recognize their own need for time to play. Treadmill, mechanical existence is not confined to the "submerged tenth" or the "other half" of our population. There are industrial leaders who boast they have never taken a vacation and who make existence one round of work, who have also lost the play spirit. The man highest up may be making as much of a machine of himself as the day laborer. Each may be going round and round the treadmill in the cage each has built for himself, or has allowed others to build for him. Even the social worker may lose the spirit of play. Such a loss may not lessen the volume of work done, but

it materially reduces its value. The present financial and industrial losses due to under-play and consequent loss of power on the part of business leaders, for one year alone, would reach a startling amount.

Few lives, even among the dependent, are as dead as the picture of tragedy which has been drawn; the condition described is admittedly exceptional. Yet the lack of vividness, responsiveness and joy portrayed is in varying degrees to be observed in all walks of life, in our cities and in the open country. Few people are obtaining the maximum amount of joy, efficiency and power from their lives. The presence of the play spirit means adaptability, capacity for quickly appreciating the influences about them, keen enjoyment of the game, whatever it be, which is being played, and a consciousness that there are other players besides themselves.

Complete Life.—The intensive development of life already here is better than a numerical increase in lives lived on a lower plane. Such an increase in numbers might mean in part adding misery to misery. The farmer who grows a larger crop on the acres he already possesses is wiser than the man who buys many acres and obtains but a quarter of the possible yield. The contractor who builds the five-story building does better than the one who builds the first story of five buildings and leaves each incomplete. Philosophers have now agreed that play is as much a part of life as work—that each day, if complete in itself, is made up of work, play and rest; that life without play is incomplete; that play is not a preparation for more work, but is itself life. In any community where one group works all the time and another group not at all, both groups are leading incomplete lives. It is not meant that some should work and others should play, but that all should both work and play. When it is recognized that life without play is partial, it at once becomes clear that work hours must be so arranged that all shall have time to play. The laborer who is content to work twelve hours each day, the industrial leader who prides himself on not having taken a day off for ten years, have both been educated for work, not for life.

Our educators are now seeing clearly that the teacher who does not know what it is possible to learn about play as well as about work is only half qualified to train her children for life. Gradually a large number of normal schools and

colleges have introduced courses in play; and a committee of educators has prepared a normal course in play.

The lack of resourcefulness for the use of leisure time is responsible for much immorality. Probation workers assure us that the playground has a large service to perform in training the next generation of young people to realize the real pleasure which may be obtained from one hour's leisure. The play habit must be formed, the play spirit developed, before the character becomes set. Thus, the playground is of value not only in affording the child a place to live as a child, but also in preparing the child to continue to live throughout manhood.

Society has recognized that more outdoor life must be given our children if our men and women are to be physically strong. This outdoor opportunity must be given through joyous, spontaneous play. If the child's energy be not given an outlet in play in the right direction, we have learned that we must multiply probation officers and juvenile courts; but when playgrounds are established, experience has demonstrated that there is a decrease in the amount of juvenile crime. Those fallen below the poverty line, if they are to rise above it, must have sufficiently powerful incentives in the effort to draw them up. Joy and pleasure have greater power than fear and pain. Recreation gives balance, poise, physical faith, adaptability, the capacity for entering upon new tasks, and thus is a powerful factor in social progress in this field. Social workers are recognizing that they cannot fully solve the problem of poverty in any district except as they give attention to the problem of recreation.

Play and Industry.—Industry also realizes that it must face the recreation problem. The social spirit of the nation is crying out for better pay for the least well-paid workers. The leaders of industry are asking, "How can wages be increased under present industrial competition?" Many workers at present are not worth the meager wages they receive. They must be made efficient. One thing is certain—that if by providing wholesome recreation for our people, greater incentive to live can be given, men will seek to be more efficient and to share more largely in this more wholesome and happier life. Such men will render more efficient service, increase the industrial output and enable their employers to pay increased wages. Men and women must

be trained to be efficient enough to earn in fewer hours all that is needed, that the working day may be shorter, the play hours longer and the pay adequate for a normal standard of living. An efficient worker for seven hours is better than a listless employee for ten. Whatever vitalizes and quickens life increases the earning capacity and brings industrial prosperity to all. Society as a whole is only beginning to appreciate the increase in industrial efficiency which will come when the industrial value of play is recognized. Joyous life will give power; and men conscious of this power will earn and receive a living wage. . . .

* * * * *

Our cities have recognized that social progress presupposes an education of the people that shall quicken and vitalize their life. Though the average length of life is being increased, it avails little unless the average life is being deepened and enriched. A year is often lived in an hour; and a thousand years of social progress may be made in a single decade. It is being recognized

that the hours of vivid life can be most easily increased by arranging that the leisure hours, when restraint is removed and self-expression is easy, shall give joyful contact with other persons under normal, wholesome influences. In so far as the spirit of play reigns, imagination keeps the life healthy, and each unconsciously puts himself in the other man's place, the "man with the hoe" and the man "highest up" try to understand each other's difficulties, and no task of social adjustment is then too great. Whatever is done in any country to foster the play spirit shortens the time which must elapse before poverty and dependency shall be practically ended, and raises all life to a higher plane. The Golden Age in Grecian history was possible because there was leisure for play. The modern Golden Age is being ushered in when there shall also be opportunity for play; this time in a democracy where there shall be no slaves, but where all shall have an equal right to play. Except as a people gain and retain the play spirit which is natural to little children, they do not enter into the possibilities of social progress.

The American Junior Red Cross Playground Movement in France, Italy and Belgium

RUTH M. FINDLAY

Director of Playgrounds, Junior Red Cross

I

Can you imagine our national sport of baseball being played by French boys dressed in aprons? And what umpire could preserve his dignity when "*Joue avec le ballon*" has to be substituted for "play ball?" Or again, can you of America realize conditions among Belgian children in the mining town of Charleroi, where the small boys, apparently mere babies, carry cigarettes and packs of dirty playing cards, both of which they use with great ease? Imagine those same boys a week after Charleroi playground opened. A new vision had been given them, a place of their very own where they were learning vigorous outdoor games. To be sure, they have a long way yet to travel in team spirit, especially as to the ever present distinction between the two Belgian peoples, the Flemish and the Waltons. But the eagerness and the rapidity with

which they learned net-ball, basketball and baseball, is a good indication that the team spirit will arrive.

When I arrived in France, February twenty-eighth, I found two Junior Red Cross playgrounds in operation, one in Rethel, France, and the other in Paris. The latter and larger is in one of the poorest districts of the city. In spite of many difficulties, Mr. Harold Warner, the Junior Red Cross architect, has constructed a very usable playground. The site of about five acres is divided by a fence into sections, one for boys, the other for girls, with barracks for each. Baseball, basketball, net and volley ball and tennis courts, all have movable apparatus. There are a football field, running track and jumping pit on the boys' side, and on either side space and sand box for the smaller children, areas for free play

and group games, benches for fathers and mothers, a great number of whom attend, especially on Sundays and holidays. Mr. Warner has designed and constructed steel apparatus at a lower cost than the wooden ones could be purchased. The American firms had told us that to import the steel apparatus was prohibitive in price and to have it constructed here was impossible. Mr. Warner's ingenuity, however, surmounted the obstacles, and at Reims, France, and Charleroi, Belgium, there is now installed this new steel apparatus, so arranged that the travelling rings may easily be demounted and swings, trapezes or climbing rope replace them.

Training Leaders

In contrast to America, where most cities and towns have play spaces directed by trained leaders, I found that in

France, Belgium and Italy, the playground, as we know it, did not exist. To be sure, there were many "Clubs Sportifs" for the young men and women. The army and the many organizations operating during the war had given an impetus to sports and games for the adult. The French government had passed a compulsory physical education law, and was offering through its military men instruction in "Culture Physique." The emphasis, however, was entirely on the boy and girl over sixteen years of age, or when it did touch the child, was of a formal drill type. There was everywhere a realization of the children's need in the field of physical education, but inadequate means of meeting that need, and in no place the playground as we know it.

Thus, my very interesting work was twofold; first, actually to demonstrate with the children the value of play; and secondly, to train young men and women of these countries for directors of play. The two projects have necessarily been inseparable. On March 3d, 1921, the first training course in playground leadership was opened in Bagnolet, Paris. Eleven French and one Italian girl enrolled. My aim in the course was to adapt the American playground idea to conditions as I found them; to instil habits of play activity and love of outdoors in these girls who had scarcely played before; to set a high standard that would be recognized by the French organizations desiring help in this line, and at the same time to organize the children at Bagnolet through match games and special days on a progressive basis.

Demonstration Playgrounds

Between the end of the first training course on April 30th and the opening of the second on July 1st, three demonstration playgrounds were held in Roubaix, Tourcoing and Lille, as part of the "*Exposition de l'Enfance et de la Maternité*," organized by the American and French Red Cross. In these towns occupied by the Germans during the war, a part of the market spaces in the center of the town was roped off, movable apparatus set up, and daily the children were taught group and singing games, net-ball, basketball, and similar activities. Two French girls from the first training course were in charge. The children were so eager to play and came in such large numbers that it was a hard test for the two leaders, but they met it most successfully. The average daily attendance was four hundred, and at closing time the children always begged to play "just once more." After the terrible experiences of the past years, these children were hungering for their birthright, play, and they were at times almost hysterical in claiming it.

On May 12th the playground installed by the Junior Red Cross was opened at "*La Residence Sociale*," a most modern settlement house directed by Mlle. Bassot whose social vision was enhanced by her work with Miss Jane Addams in Hull House, Chicago. Three monitrices sent by this oeuvre to the first training course, were in charge. The next ground, opened on June 9th by the Junior Red Cross, and maintained by a committee of French women, was that of Cite Jeanne d'Arc. There in the thirteenth arrondissement adjoining one of the crime districts of Paris, in a small space between two six story buildings housing two thousand five hundred people, eight hundred of whom are children, amid squalor and a lack of cleanliness caused by the fact that there are but two water faucets for all the residents, is this playground, a space where for a time, each day, the children may live in a realm of play and forget the surrounding sordidness. I shall never forget the day Cite Jeanne d'Arc was opened; the eagerness of the little folks "just to play" as they tried the apparatus or joined in the ring games; the larger boys and girls who clamored to be in the group and team games; the look of disappointment and understanding of the older boys (at the time unemployed), whose request to play could not be granted because the space was limited; and the

mothers, many with babies, so grateful because they realized this play meant health and happiness to their children.

A demonstration playground similar to those held in the north of France was operated in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, June 15th to August 1st. Arrangements were made whereby the school children came daily with their teachers. In spite of extremely hot weather and the inaccessibility of the exposition, the attendance and the enthusiasm were good. Many requests were made for further instruction. At each exposition there was a playground booth where playground models, plans and pictures were shown and literature distributed.

Vacation was now approaching and many French oeuvres realized they needed a playground director in their colonies de vacances. The demonstration playgrounds had been excellent propaganda. Daily there were inquiries at Junior Red Cross Headquarters and visits to Bagnolet playground by social workers and educators, and so when the second training course opened on July 1st, twenty-three young people of an intelligent and serious type were enrolled.

Three things had to be developed in these students. First, the spirit of play and the playground movement; second, the realization that play is educational and to be of value, must be part of the educational system; and third, a working knowledge of games and athletics. To my surprise, these young people, the majority of whom had scarcely ever before played a game, showed throughout the course a keen enthusiasm. What they lacked in previous training they in great measure made up by natural cleverness and an eagerness to learn.

The official opening of Rheims playground was held October 3rd, some three months after the actual opening. If one word can describe the children of Rheims, that word is "gentle," and who would expect such a trait after their life of fear in the war years. Perhaps it is the coming into their own through play that has given them a new courage. Another surprise was their love of the shower baths. Their first request on arrival was a "number" for a bath, and they later stood patiently in line, awaiting a serviette and a piece of soap, and then the bath. Registration is maintained at each playground, and here at Rheims was the amusing sight of a boy of seven years of age, himself already enrolled, leading by one hand his little sister of three and by the other his big

brother of fourteen, both for registration. He enjoyed playing and he wanted it to be a family affair. Rheims, the devastated, Rheims, the spot where even today the war seems vivid, where the first sound at daybreak and the last at evening, is the tap tap of reconstruction, is a place where, for years to come, the children will see the fruits of war. Fortunately, on the "Terrain de Jeux," the worst of the ruins cannot be seen. I felt, as we played with the children there, that we should exert a superhuman effort, not only to make them forget, but also to open to them every possible avenue in play life.

Spring Lake Has Six Weeks Training in Community Singing

The little hamlet of Spring Lake, Texas, reasoned that if singing is good for the city folks it is good for country folks. The result is a six weeks' training course in community singing conducted by the Community Service worker from a nearby city.

The pupils came from miles around on foot, on horseback, in side arm buggies and in Fords. Father, Mothers, Sisters, Brothers were all there.

When the course began many of the crowd couldn't tell sixth-eighths time from a side of shoe leather as one of them put it. By the fifth night these same people were volunteering to lead songs. Little Elsie Jones, aged thirteen, afforded her mother a proud moment when she overcame her bashfulness and "conducted" a song. A motherly looking woman came forward with a neighbor explaining that she "just could not stand up in front alone."

One night the class dispersed in a pouring rain. The song leader offered to take home in his Ford a young woman and her aged father who were starting out on foot. "We have a car of our own," the young woman explained, "but father cannot see to drive at night and we couldn't miss the weekly sing." So they had walked three miles and a half in drenching rain along a muddy country road.

Charles A. Dana learned from Brook Farm that man does not live by bread alone, that life is not merely mathematics, that laughter is as divine as tears; there also he learned that you cannot square the circle of existence.—*Martin H. Glynn.*

An American Playground in West China*

C. M. GOETHE
Sacramento, California

A recreation center under American leadership is to be opened at Chengtu, Szechuen, China, this summer. Funds for this purpose are being forwarded by the Sacramento Church Federation's Missionary Playgrounds Committee. Site, equipment and native worker are supplied by the Federation, the American worker being furnished by Chengtu Methodists.

This movement for "Exporting the American Playground" through missionary sources, one of some sixty units being stimulated by the World Recreation Survey, is a part of a program originally worked out for the Interchurch World Movement. The Federation has undertaken to execute the plan as its part of the carry-on of the Interchurch. To about 4000 missionary centers throughout the World it is distributing educational data embodying the best of America's recreational experience.

The American playground thus being given to mankind overseas is a unique development peculiar to the democracy of the Stars and Stripes. This fact was established by the World Recreation Survey in studies made of the recreation of most of the countries of Europe as well as considerable parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It was found at that time that there was beyond our national limits practically nothing like either the American playground under direction, or the use of the public school as a social

center. An educational campaign was undertaken with the result that various American agencies are now radiating all over the world the best from America's recreation culture.



An applicant for Chengtu's Playground

Chengtu occupies a highly strategic position for the spread of theories of education through play. The Sacramento Orphanage Farm is situated amidst opium poppy fields and tobacco plantations at the Western end of the Great Road of China, behind which rises the "Roof of All the World," as the Tibetan Highlands are rightly called by the Chinese. This road, one of the greatest engineering feats of its time, extends for 1500 miles from Peking to Chengtu. The Great Road was built in the sixth century, a time when much of northern Europe was hardly civilized, and Charlemagne was still conquering the barbaric Germans of the East Marches. It is

the meeting place of caravan roads from all over the interior of Asia, from that country which Kipling calls "The Back of Beyond," the land of oriental rugs, brick tea and lahassaries.

While the Chengtu experiment is a very modest one, Federation members familiar with the Orient say that it should have wide-spread influence as there are few distributors of news like those travelling the caravan routes. The spread of Mohammedanism in the last few centuries has been almost entirely along such primitive transportation lines. A similar demonstration playground in Calcutta, originally financed by Sacramentans, and now conducted by residents of that city, has a profound effect in breaking down caste lines among Hindu and Mohammedan children.

* Mr. Goethe makes the interesting statement that the playground which he has described is the outgrowth of the use for many years of the Sacramento Orphanage Farm as the laboratory for the study of the theories of education through play. This in turn was based upon a little circular issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America shortly after it was organized. The circular contained contrasting pictures of a miserable lad in jail and of a group of happy boys on the playground. This bit of publicity therefore came event-

ually to effect through various American playgrounds abroad the play life of many children.

Planning Something for Everyone to Do on the Fourth*

GENEVIEVE FOX

"The successful Fourth of July celebration provides something for everyone to do from the three-year-olds to the seventy-year-olds," said a City Superintendent of Recreation recently. The old time ear-splitting life-and-limb-endangering kind of Fourth had another drawback, aside from the fact that it was dangerous. It was either a bore or a nuisance for everyone except the few who were qualified by age and temperament to enjoy the hullabaloo. The Fourth which a few over-celebrated and the rest patiently endured is no more. Today the whole family celebrates.



Putting the shot

All Ages Take Part in Hartford's Fourth

Take, for example, the kind of celebration the people of Hartford, Connecticut enjoy. Nobody need feel left out or bored; the celebration is so varied. Among the morning's events there is a special parade of little children. For days the children and their mothers are at work devising costumes of colored paper and bunting—fancy dress costumes, patriotic costumes, clown costumes—and when they finish costuming themselves they begin on their dolls and their pets. Three-year-olds, four-year-olds, five-year-olds and six-year-olds, fair children and dark children, fat children and thin children, boys and girls are represented. They bring with them their kittens, their dogs, their pet roosters, their tame lizards, their dolls—all the very best-beloved comrades of their play. Some carry their pets and toys in their arms, some trundle them in gaily decorated go-carts and carriages. When the animal in

question happens to be a big St. Bernard dog he marches majestically by his master or perhaps is harnessed to a cart and driven. Sometimes a little girl dresses up a pet cat or puppy in bonnet and cape like a baby and trundles him in her doll's go-cart.

Then there is the Elderly Folk's Association which has a special celebration of its own. Organized a few years ago by the Superintendent of Recreation this group of older men and women appropriate a quiet corner of one of the quietest parks every year and have a picnic and speeches and do whatever they like with no

fear of being interrupted.

There is something for every age between the tots and the elderly people, too. In the morning's parade old and young take part. Exhibitions of folk dancing and athletic meets are held on the different playgrounds which keep "open house" in general on the Fourth. There are stunts suited to every age, every taste and every degree of daring. A feature of the afternoon's program is the water sports on the Connecticut River. Sometimes special neighborhood groups in this city have celebrations of their own. One street whose residents are particularly congenial has had for several years a neighborhood celebration. Japanese lanterns are strung from tree to tree along the street and about the piazzas. During the afternoon, there are various athletic contests, one side of the street vying with the other side for the most honors. In the evening the lanterns are lighted and general sociability is combined with fire works.

City-wide Celebration in Wilmington

Wilmington, Delaware, with its twenty

* Adapted from article written for the *Designer* and used by special arrangement with the editors of that magazine.

neighborhood associations, is in a particularly happy position to provide a celebration that covers the entire city and gives people of every age a chance to participate. Last year each of the playgrounds had an athletic meet of its own. The children under twelve ran simple relay races and played their favorite games—ring games, running games, singing games, old games and new games—Looby Loo, Squirrel in the Tree, Muffin Man, Cat and Rat and many more. The events for girls between twelve and sixteen included Dodge Ball, Volley Ball, relays, potato race and a forty-yard dash. For boys of the same age, there was a fifty-yard dash, a baseball throwing contest, a potato race, relays and tug of war.

At noon children from all over the city gathered at Brandy Wine Park for a picnic. The high water mark of the day's celebration was reached in the afternoon at the inter-playground meet when the boy and girl ribbon winners for the different playgrounds contested for the city championships and for highly desirable and wholly practical prizes which merchants had contributed. For the boys there were cuff links, caps, hats, a Boy Scout axe, a flashlight and pen-knives. For girls there were bathing suits, silk stockings, handbags, silver spoons and dresses.

Boat races, swimming races and diving feats gave a chance for those who did not excel on land to carry off other prizes. Then there was a treasure hunt in which children of all ages joined. Excitement ran high during this event; each child was sure the clue he was following was the particular one that would lead to the hidden treasure but there were many false clues and only one right one and many circuitous windings which led nowhere.

By the time the afternoon program was over most of the youngsters were ready to sit down to the basket supper and to watch their elders do stunts.

After the athletic events for grown people, there was a band concert, community singing, tableaux, and fire works.

Let the Children Entertain You

"Instead of entertaining the children, let the children entertain you," is a good motto for the Fourth of July entertainment committee. They can have athletic events ranging from kiddie car or pushmobile races for the smallest youngsters to mighty feats of athletic hardihood

for the high school boys and girls. Playground may compete against playground, school against school, or ward against ward.

The Community Service worker in Winchendon, Massachusetts, described last year's celebration as a five ring circus with something for every child in the town to do. In the morning parade prizes were given for the best girl's costume, the best boy's costume, the funniest girl's costume, the funniest boy's costume and for the best costume worn by a child under six. As for the athletic feats they, too, gave an opportunity for children of every age and every degree of physical prowess to do their stunts. There was a kiddie horse car won by a three-year-old, a tricycle race, a kiddie car race and a doll carriage race. There was a fifty-yard dash for boys under thirteen and a potato race for girls of the same age. For the age between 13 and 18 there was a girl's sixty yard dash and a boy's 100 yard dash, a standing broad jump contest and ball throwing feats and of course, there were the ever-popular sack race, three legged race, and horse and rider race.

Pet Shows and Pageants

Pet shows and doll shows never fail to enlist the interest of youngsters and to entertain the spectators. What little girl isn't proud as Punch to dress up her favorite doll in her prettiest costume and exhibit her to an admiring public with the added excitement of walking off with a not impossible prize? As for pet shows, they are not only entertaining to all concerned, but they encourage the children to take pride in their pets and to care for them.

In Denver the playground children were busy for a week before the Fourth last year making kites and practicing flying them in preparation for the kite tournament. Anyone under eighteen could compete, the only condition being that he make his own kite. Prizes were awarded for the kite that flew the highest, for the most beautiful kite, for the kite most original in its design, for a patriotic kite, for a model aeroplane and for the winner in the kite fight.

Perhaps one of the most effective ways of bringing large numbers into the celebration of the Fourth is to stage some form of pageant suited to the occasion. In the town of Westfield, Massachusetts, the Community Service Committee last year was responsible for a big civic fête or pageant given in front of the City Hall before

an audience of 8,000. The two most interesting things about this civic fête were the fact that every phase of community life was woven into it and the fact that it cost so little to produce. The only expense to the committee was for a crate, an electrician, and for twenty yards of calico. Each group taking part was responsible for its own costumes, its own music and any instruction that was necessary. Even the erection of the stage cost nothing; for the lumber was donated by a local lumber company and the work of building it was contributed by the carpenters' union. Dances by the different foreign groups were one of the prettiest features. The fête closed with a reception to the twelve graduates of the class in citizenship.

Fourth of July is an especially fitting occasion for a civic celebration which makes all nationalities participants and symbolizes the mingling of peoples that make up America. Last year the Playground Association of York, Pennsylvania, staged a pageant called *America, the Melting Pot*. Dressed in the gay costumes of many nations, the children from the different playgrounds were driven in big trucks to the fair grounds. Here, before an audience of fifteen thousand, each national group danced its own folk dances on the racing ring. As each dance ended, the gaily dressed children, looking for all the world like pretty flowers, suddenly disappeared from sight into the big melting pot in the center of the green circle presided over by Uncle Sam. From this they emerged as America's children representing the different vocations of the world accompanied

by their adopted mother Columbia. This pageant was followed by a series of tableaux representing some of the critical periods in American history and the part which York citizens played in the stirring events. Each tableau was enacted by a different civic group. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Improved Order of Red Men, the G. A. R., the Spanish War Veterans, and the American Legion took part.

Preliminary Organizing

The kind of Fourth of July celebration that makes everyone a participant costs less in money than some other kinds. But it does cost time and thought. Someone needs to do a good deal of preliminary organizing if the whole city is to be given a good time. Where there is a system of playgrounds under supervision, the director of each playground may be responsible for the part taken by the children of his section. In a city where neighborhood associations have grown up, each association may be a committee to plan events for its neighborhood. Or you may have a community wide committee representing the city government and the citizens at large in their various civic interests.

If you want a Fourth this year which is safe, snappy, and provides something for everyone to enjoy, be prepared to do some hard work in advance. A successful Fourth of July celebration like any other kind of success doesn't *just happen*.

Sacramento's Doll Festival

SIBYL MARSTON

Supervisor of Recreation, McKinley Park Clubhouse, Sacramento, California

The dolls of Sacramento, California received callers at the McKinley Park Clubhouse on New Year's Day. It was the Second Annual Doll Festival of the Department of Recreation and 901 persons—men, women and children—paid their respects to the dolls of their city.

The purpose of the Doll Festival is to assemble all the interesting and treasured dolls belonging to the people of Sacramento, whether men, women or children, for the pleasure—education, inspiration and appreciation of all doll-lovers without cost to exhibitors or visitors. It is not until we

see our city's treasured dolls assembled in one place that we begin to appreciate their value, diversity and character. A Doll Festival is nothing like a shop window display for the doll is the most intimate possession of the child and expresses the life, atmosphere and character of the home.

Early in December the summons of the Bluebird was printed in the *School Union* which is published once a week in connection with the daily *Sacramento Union*. A hundred and forty six dolls lined up for roll call in response to

the invitation, some in rags and some in tags and a few in velvet gowns.

Old Dolls

There were old dolls. Faith, numbering one hundred years stood first in this class in a simple calico gown, forty years old. She was interestingly made with a china head, wooden body and iron hands and feet—her dainty high heeled shoes being painted on the iron. She was surprisingly nimble for one of her years; for she had ball and socket joints at knee and hip and elbow and shoulder.

Next came Mary, fifty-eight years old, who

and though dolls came and dolls went Mary was the mother of them all. While preparing to come to the Festival Mary fell and broke her head. But even this calamity could not deter her from her purpose. So with concussion of the brain well healed with glue she greeted the guests of the day.

Sixteen dolls ranging from forty-three years of age to the present time appeared in one exhibit. They were the loved, used and cared-for dolls of a woman and her two daughters. These dolls were the most popular as a group. They were dolls that had stood the test of time.



DOLL SHOW AT SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

What little girl isn't proud as Punch to dress up her favorite doll in her prettiest costume and exhibit her to an admiring public?

lived in Sacramento before dolls could be bought in any of the shops. Her china head with the painted coil of black hair behind, came across the plains long ago and a body was fashioned at home by loving fingers. Mary belongs to a prominent woman in Sacramento who says she had many lovelier dolls in her girlhood but to her "there were none to compare with Mary"

Foreign Dolls

Of the dolls of foreign soil Russia sent the largest delegation. A number of them were carved from wood and painted in the costume of the country. Pasha came from Lapland all dressed in furs and gaily striped gown—a striking example of the superior feminine muscularity.

"From *my* country!" joyfully exclaimed a little



DOLL SHOW AT SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

woman from far Japan as she gazed upon her native dolls including the creeping babe with astonishingly fanciful hair-cut and the dainty maiden with four wigs—for childhood, girlhood, womanhood and old age.

All the dolls she told us are made in one state in Japan called Kota.

Character Dolls

Then there were the freak specimens of doll-hood, and they proved many and interesting. Betsy from Bermuda came with her hazel-nut face. She was all dressed up in palm leaves and carried her umbrella and reticule. Mrs. Booker Watermillion Washington from "N'Yawleens" lived up to her suspicious name—black head, hands and feet were all that protruded from a round green watermelon. Miss N. S. H. from the Napa State Hospital for the insane was a hand made rag doll out on parole. She is hoping for her final discharge. Tom the Cowboy blew into town like a wild tornado, sombrero in hand and gun in holster. Humpty Dumpty and the skeleton doll expressed the fat and the lean. And the Indian maid from the White Mountains crouched faithfully over her incense flame.

The Favorite

The French doll dressed in orange crepe paper was the favorite according to popular vote. Each visitor was allowed two votes—one for the favorite single doll and the other for an exhibit as a whole. The voting was handled entirely by the children, particularly the girls of the "Ta-wa-kila" Campfire Circle. The decorations of bluebird cut-outs and pink crepe-paper poppies were made largely by the children on the playground. Most of the clerical work of registering the dolls was done by the Campfire Girls.

Responsibility for dolls was taken by the Department of Recreation. Dolls were delivered to the place of exhibition by their owners to avoid breakage in transit and the safety of the exhibits was assured by a card index with a careful tabulation of names, addresses and details about the dolls. The files are used from year to year for reference and exhibitors are personally notified of the approaching Festival.

The cooperation of the *School Union*, the Parent-Teacher Association and the Campfire Circles made the Festival a success from beginning to end and gives promise of a bigger better Festival next year.

An Exhibition of the Amateur Stage

MABEL WILLIAMS

Supervisor of Work with Schools, New York Public Library and Chairman of the Exhibition Committee

In New York City the amateur stage represents a common interest for people engaged in varied activities. The public library has been conscious of this for many years. There are never enough books of plays in our branch libraries. Professionals, settlements, clubs, churches, schools—all want to give plays and are searching for new and original ideas.

In this city there are a number of sources of information for play seekers. The New York Drama League Book Shop is unique in the country. Any play may be purchased there and expert advice obtained. Community Service (Incorporated) has a Drama Department which issues inexpensive lists of plays for community groups and mimeographed material for holiday celebrations and special occasions. Questions on production may be referred to its drama consultant. I know of no place where such practical advice can be obtained about actual production problems. There are many other organizations, such as settlements and dramatic schools, which are encouraging and seeking to improve amateur production.

This year the New York Drama League and the New York Public Library brought these agencies together for a gala week—March 25th through April 1st—when an exhibition of the amateur stage was arranged.

The exhibition was held in the Fifty-eighth Street Branch Library in a room used as an office and conference room for the Supervisor of Work with Schools. As teachers form one of the largest groups of people interested in the amateur drama it was natural that this place should be selected and teachers especially invited.

THE PROGRAM

The Drama League, through its wide influence in dramatic circles, was able to gather together really worthwhile exhibits and to arrange the following attractive program of speakers for every afternoon and evening:

Monday March 27 4:30 P. M.

How to produce stage effects; such as rain,

thunder, lightning; and properties, their making and their importance in a performance. Henry Stillman of the Beechwood Players.

8 P. M.

Studio talk on lighting; the effect of light on color, illustrated by Rhea Wells' pantomime *Mardi Gras* of Inter Theater Arts. Elizabeth Grimball.

Tuesday March 28 4:30 P. M.

Studio talk on costumes; inexpensive materials and how to use them, illustrated by children from the Drama Department of the Church of the ascension, costumed for *Snow Queen*. Elizabeth Grimball.

8 P. M.

Talk and demonstration; stage lighting and simple appliances which can be temporarily installed on small stages and in halls. William E. Price of the Display Stage Lighting Company. Dugald Stuart Walker will set the *Dream Boat* and read the story.

Wednesday March 29 4:30 P. M.

The *Enchanted Garden* in Tableaux with paper costumes designed by the Dennison Paper Company, presented by children from Public School No. 59, Manhattan.

8 P. M.

An Evening of Storytelling; Stories told by Mary Davis, Marion Fiery, Jacqueline Overton, Leonore St. John Power, of the New York Public Library, followed by informal discussion.

Thursday March 30 4:30 P. M.

Selection and means of obtaining moving pictures for amateur programs. Orrin Cocks, National Board of Review of Moving Pictures.

8 P. M.

The *Light of Asia*, the masks and head dresses with their appropriate costumes; the methods of making them. Burton James of the United Neighborhood Houses.

Friday March 31 4:30 P. M.

The old folk tale, *Hans Who Made the Princess Laugh*; dramatized and given by The Little Players of Greenwich House, under the direction of Helen Murphy and Mary Carpenter.

8. P. M.

The Use of Marionettes in Dramatics, Tony Sarg. Saturday April 13 P. M.

Aucassin and Nicolette and *The Princess Who Hid Her Shoes*. Dramatized and produced by Harriet S. Wright in connection with the Reading Clubs for Boys and Girls of The New York Public Library.

4:30 P. M.

"What Shall We Play" Discussion of different Dramatic forms—masque, festival, pageant, play. Henry Greenwood Grover, Dickinson High School.

THE EXHIBITS

Many interesting exhibits were shown. The Display Stage Lighting Company erected a portable stage rigging of piping that could be made large or small to fit the room, equipped with appliances which by a simple method of adjustment made it possible to have several different curtain stage settings. The company also installed a lighting arrangement to demonstrate their lights and scheduled one of their workers to supply whatever lighting effects might be needed for the performances.

Pupils from the Geddes Studio, Lenox Hill Settlement, Inter Theater Arts and the Barringer High School of Newark contributed an exhibit of fifteen simple models which were greatly admired. Costume plates were exhibited from Madame Alberti's Studio, Teachers College, Washington Irving High School and other groups. The New Rochelle High School sent a wooden model of a Shakespearian Stage which had been made by two Italian boys. The tiny curtains, curious little stage entrances and balconies were perfectly worked out.

The Inter Theater Arts Incorporated, of the Art Center, an organization interested in the writing, production and acting of amateur plays arranged a large costume exhibit showing kinds of materials, methods of dyeing and prices.

The E. J. Mortimer Company loaned rain, wind and railroad machines and a thunder drum, the rumblings of which caused many to look anxiously out of the windows.

Among all these picturesque surroundings stood out prominently the Library's book exhibit arranged by a committee of librarians, teachers, play-writers, producers and members of the New York Drama League, who consulted all possible sources of information. The exhibit in charge

of an experienced children's librarian, was arranged on tables and in wall cases designed to attract by the color and interest of their contents. *Suggestions for Costumes for Older Children's Plays*, books on marionettes, to which attention was drawn by Prince Giglio, the hero of *The Rose and the Ring*, loaned by Tony Sarg; Swedish and Italian marionette pictures and illustrated editions of Mother Goose and of the fairy tales drew like magnets. Equally attractive was the second wall case with its suggestions for national costumes with each country clearly labelled. Among other exhibits were Russian and Swedish picture books, Boutet de Monvel's books, Calthrop's English Costume, *National Costumes of the Slavic Peoples* and McClelland's *Historic Dress in America*.

Chairs were placed invitingly near the tables and notebooks and pencils were produced as the readers became absorbed in *Books on Production*, *Plays for Children* and *Plays for Older Boys and Girls*. Every afternoon and evening five librarians volunteered their services to answer questions and their time was fully occupied.

Beyond the library exhibit was the book table from the Drama League Book Shop. Next this was a display of Community Service lists, outlines and plays.

Not a single lecture on the program had to be cancelled. All were attended by interested and enthusiastic audiences made up of amateurs and professionals, each of whom found something which made his coming worth while. The Tony Sarg evening was a delight to everyone, especially to the Girl Scout Leaders whose groups all seemed to be giving marionette shows. Mr. Sarg made all feel the genuine pleasure and joy that he and his workers find in their marionette studio.

Did it pay? There was much hard work on the part of those responsible, but never in any cooperative undertaking was there better team work and a sharing of responsibility. From the Branch Libraries have come reports of interest created by the exhibition. In one district the Public School teachers are planning to raise money to place a reference drama collection in the Branch Library of their district. Teachers in all parts of the city are asking for round tables and conferences to continue the exchange of experiences and this will be arranged by the library. The books exhibited are to be a permanent reference collection of the Fifty-eighth Street Branch

and already teachers are making use of it.

Best of all, there is now an understanding and a good fellowship between the various organiza-

tions taking part which cannot fail to result in a better handling of amateur dramatic problems in the future.

Suggestions for an Amateur Circus

GEORGE W. BRADEN



The amateur circus is rapidly increasing in popularity as a form of entertainment. The circus is so flexible in form, so successful in creating "barrels of fun" and in giving a chance for large numbers of people of varying talents to participate, that it is quite easy to understand its increasing use, not only as a "three pin" show for the children, but as an opportunity for a worth while affair under the auspices of the church, Sunday School, club, settlement, play ground, Y. W. C. A. or Y. M. C. A. Here are ample suggestions regarding Committee organization and stunts for the main show, side show, and after show concert.

The Organization of a Circus

The Organization necessary will depend on the type and magnitude of the performance. It should include a general manager and an Executive Committee of ten, constituted of the chairman of the following committees of three or more each; Finance and patrons—Advertising and printing. (Note: printing to include program, window cards, hand-bills, tickets—Music and artistic effects—Property—Costumes—Ushers—Policing and handling of crowd—Side show—

Booths, concessions—Securing performers and coaching same.

Suggested Stunts for Main Show

The marching is made effective and startling by carrying alcohol lighted torches (lights out)—Maze marching with lighted red Japanese lanterns (lights out)—Carrying American flags—Costume marching—carrying flags of many nations—Carrying transparencies, each side of which is a different color—when a three cornered transparency is carried, use red, white and blue colors.

Dances

Any lively dance such as the Highland Fling, Sailors' Hornpipe, Irish Washerwoman, Irish Lilt or Dance of the Demons may be used. They are to be found in any good collection of folk dances. An effective number is the Athletic Pageant or Athletic Jubilee, copies of which may be obtained from C. M. Caskey, Mack Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Instructions for The Athletic Dance and for the Circle Gallop or Rube Frolic by George W. Braden may be

secured from the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Spectacular Calisthenics

Steel wand exercises. Performers in white—use calcium light with colors—Illuminated wands—large hollow metal wands with electric lights inside—Torch swinging—use old Indian clubs with wad of waste or cotton batting wired on end. Note: Use alcohol rather than coal oil for fuel and be sure there is not too much on the cotton as it will fly off and will cause a fire.

Club Swinging—Use eight-sided tin clubs with wooden handles—Clubs set with glass—Gilded clubs—Clubs with silver bands—Electric lighted clubs—Novelty club (a large hollow club with concealed American flag, which can be liberated by pressing a spring).

Gymnastic Acrobatic Work

Pyramid building on mats—single or double ladder—chairs and tables side horse—parallel bars. Performers should work in white costumes against black background. A cheap background can be made of paper cambric or wrapping paper painted black.

High diving and jumping over tables and chairs or elephants made of parallel bars covered with mats.

Advanced gymnastic exercises on side horse—long horse parallel bars—horizontal bars—trapeze and flying rings.

Single, double and group tumbling and hand balancing.

This work is made more effective by proper costuming. Use Japanese or Chinese costumes for hand balancing and Rube, Turkish or Arab costumes for tumblers.

Novelty Stunts

Slack wire walking (performers supported by small invisible wire)—Equestrian performance (using horse bodies made of wood, wire and paper mache)—Trained animals—dogs, monkeys, cats, elephants, donkeys. Costumes can be made of paper cambric, canton flannel, eiderdown, or rented from a costumer. Aeroplane stunt—using overhead wires for support. Slide for life—performer who is supposed to hang by his teeth is supported by a rope tied under his arms—Fake hand to hand balance.

Clown Stunts

Scene in a photographer's shop. Pictures taken in white, black and water color. *White*: Flour is blown from fake camera on to the face of the one sitting. Flour sticks better if face is greased. *Black*: The face of the one sitting is blackened up as the photographer poses him. *Water Color*: Water is squirted in the face of the sitter. Village fire company—The balky mule (two men in mule costume)—Boxing woman—Famous one man baseball games—Walking the slack wire—all the usual stunts done on an imaginary line—acrobatic and tumbling clowns—catching a greased pig, duck or chicken—three legged game of hockey—Pony polo—clowns use horse bodies used by equestrians—Blindfold boxing—Barrel boxing (boxers stand inside ordinary sugar barrel—Fake fight and riot call. Clown police respond and disperse crowd, using clappers, stuffed clubs. High diving into a tub—Police prevent daring life-risking feat just in the nick of time.

SIDE SHOW

Freaks

Three-legged man, fat woman, living skeleton, horse with its head where its tail ought to be, snake swallower, bearded lady, a wild man from Borneo, fat man, tango freak with face on the back of his head, the snake charmer, the Albino girl (even her teeth are white) gasoline Emma (drinks gasoline instead of water), Tom Thumb, Russian Giant, the armless wonder Siamese twins. Horse with the human brain, skilled in reading, arithmetic and music. The girl with the sixth sense, marvelous feats of mind reading. Tells your past and future. Hercules, fake strong man. Lifts fake weights made of wood and painted black, breaks rope and chains. The gypsy fortune teller, tells of love, beauty and good fortune. Wax figures. Sleight of hand performers. Wonderful exhibit of wild animals, dog, cat, rabbit, chicken, monkey. One man band.

AFTER SHOW OR MATINEE

Shadowgraphs (comedy or tragedy). Allegorical, symbolic or historical pantomime Classic posing. Performers should work in white costume against black background. Minstrels, jokes, songs and clog dancing. Funmakers, good jokes and monologues. Juggling and balancing. Usual high class musical numbers.

Oklahoma's State Pageant

ETHEL ARMES



On Bill Sapulpa's wooded farm—an arrow's flight beyond Main Street—in the city of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, there is a natural amphi-theatre with just enough rise of grass-tangled meadow for a perfect outdoor stage.

Here, the Euchee and Iowa Indians, braves, squaws and papooses in their own feathers and blankets, pitched their tepees in the long brown grasses for "The Pageant of Progress." This was a great historical pageant with five thousand actors, held in this far western city last November—on Armistice Day, under the auspices of Sapulpa Community Service Council, with Edna Keith, dramatic specialist of Community Service, directing. Twenty thousand people looked on.

Here were living pictures of every striking event in the history of Oklahoma. The primitive Indian Village, various activities of the early Indian life, the tribal Council, "the Green Corn Dance"—were portrayed by Indian actors. Spanish explorers, French adventurers, traders and voyageurs played their parts and vanished after the early Indian. The French flag gave place to the American flag. Then Oklahoma, as Promised Land of the exiled Indians of the rest of America, received the Five Civilized Tribes, became final meeting place and home of the red brothers blown like fallen leaves westward, ever

westward. The Pageant told this dramatic story in vivid and picturesque ways. Then it staged in dashing manner the coming of the United States Rangers escorting young Washington Irving on his western adventure, the Civil War episodes, arrival of the first white settlers—this quite within the memory of the present day citizens—the advent of the cowboy, the fight for land, "the run for a strip," rearing of a boom town, the discovery of oil and the merging, finally of the Indian Territories into one State. The pageant closed with the marching forth of the State's young men to the World War, and their return.

It was, all told, so the newspapers of the state unite in saying, the most remarkable presentation of Oklahoma's history ever given. The cast included members of the American Legion, Knights of Pythias, W. C. T. U., and of practically every civic body and organization in Sapulpa and its surrounding towns. All the Churches and Schools of Sapulpa and nearby places cooperated, worked hard for the pageant for two long months of preparation. It was first and last a community enterprise, and it drew the whole state like a magnet.

An admission price of fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children financed the entire undertaking. Not a single donation was asked for or received. People came from clear across the state—whole families—in automobiles by every road leading to Sapulpa. They brought their dinners, campstools and cushions. Employees of industrial plants, stores and business firms throughout Oklahoma closed for the day, turned out by the thousands to see the pageant.

An immediate tangible result was the decision of the people of Sapulpa to hold every year to come some big community enterprise, an out of door spectacle that will serve to interest and delight and bring together the people just as The Pageant of Progress did.

A Home Talent Lyceum Course

Highland Park, Illinois gave a Lyceum Course last winter which wasn't simply a series of entertainments by imported talent but included home talent as well. Out of the eight entertainments given, four were of the imported variety and four were of the home-made variety; and it was a puzzle to tell which performance was professional and which was supposedly amateur.

"Who is Dino Corino," people were asking one another at the all-Italian concert of the course as they made him sing again and again the delightful folk songs of his own people which he fairly acted out, so well did he know them and feel the spirit of them and, "Who is Diana Bonetti" they asked each other again as the pretty Italian guitarist played and sang gay little tunes. The guests at the Moraine Hotel could hardly believe that the tenor whose voice and sympathetic interpretations gave them such delight was the chef who cooked their meals and that dainty little Diana was one of the laundry girls who washed their clothes in the basement.

But Dino and Diana did not have all the honors. There was a reader who gave Italian dialect selections and there was "Nino," who had the audience swaying with him as he skillfully pulled lively waltzes and marches out of the folds of his accordion.

Another home talent night was a play which gave local actors, local scene painters and local costume designers a chance to show what they could do. Carefully picked dancing school pupils, students of elocution, singers and a community orchestra also had chances to shine before Lyceum audiences.

Father and Mother and the children all came. No matter how large your family you could bring them all in on a \$3.00 family ticket. In fact the director offered a prize for the biggest family present. One evening every single member of a family of ten was present. One trip to the movies for a family of this size would have cost as much as this whole series of eight entertainments.

There was something about these entertainments, their simplicity and their homey quality which appealed to high-brow and low-brow, to young and old. Older sister who was in the habit of going regularly and somewhat religiously to symphony concerts and prided herself on her discriminating taste and educated ear as well

as ten-year-old brother whose idea of good music is a brass band of two hundred pieces with a liberal supply of drums—both of them liked to go to the Lyceum.

Even at \$3.00 for a family ticket and \$1.50 for an individual ticket for the entire course, the Lyceum more than paid for itself in dollars and cents; and judging by the attendance and the comments of the people who attended it more than paid for itself in the enjoyment it furnished the town.

Picture Exhibit in Belleville, Illinois

A four-day picture exhibit recently held in Belleville, Illinois was a real piece of art education and an opportunity for cooperation on the part of different groups in the town. The pictures were a loan exhibit of 200 copies of world masterpieces sent out by Elson and Company, Art Publishers.

The week preceding the exhibit, the Community Service organizer visited every school room in the town explaining the exhibit to the children, giving a short picture study lesson on some of the principal pictures and referring the teachers and children to books on pictures in the Public Library. They were told that if they sold a certain number of tickets they could have a picture of their choice for their school room. In addition a prize picture was awarded to each of the two schools which sold the most tickets. During the exhibit, the children and their instructors were allowed time out of the regular school period to visit the gallery free of charge. Each school provided a musical number as its part of the musical program for one of the four nights of the exhibit.

One of the two art clubs took charge of the lectures on the different schools of painting which were given each night; the other provided from its members people who conducted gallery tours, explaining pictures every night before the evening program began. The art lectures each evening were illustrated by living tableaux. This part of the entertainment was provided by the Women's Club.

Four thousand seven hundred people attended the exhibit, ninety four pictures were secured for the public schools and an interest in good pictures and picture study was stimulated among the school children, teachers, and the public.

Inexpensive Costumes for Plays and Pageants--IV

NINA B. LAMKIN

SUGGESTIVE FOLK COSTUMES

Danish—For Girls—Dark skirt, white blouse, scarlet bodice, striped apron (stripes up and down), black shoes and stockings.

For Boys—Long stocking cap, dark trousers, white blouse, striped stockings, (stripes around), black shoes.

Hungarian—For Girls—Black aprons with colored paper figures, sewed across bottom; white dress; deep blue shawl over head; white stockings; black or white shoes.

For Boys—White or colored waists; dark trousers; bright sash and cap.

Swedish—For Girls—Dark skirt; light waist; black bodice; high rounding cap of dark color; striped apron—stripes across.

Rumania—bright embroidered green band around head (simulate embroidery); white waist; dark shirt; bright shawl.

Greece—White veil or scarf for head and neck; white middie made to look like a white jacket, trimmed at bottom, on sleeves and down front with bright paper to look like embroidery; white shirt trimmed around bottom.

Cuba—Rose or two in hair; white waist; bright skirt and apron in contrasting colors (blue and orange).

Poland—For Girls—Wreaths of flowers for hair; any white dress, bottom trimmed with four rows of bright red bands; red bodice (paper or cloth).

Brazil—Bright skirts (any color); white waist; veil or scarf resembling black lace (mangilla) caught up with flowers.

Serbia—Any bright shawl for head; white waist red bodice (10" of red cambric, whale bone in front and back, laced with shoe lace) any dark skirt.

Russia—Band of red (decorated for head); white waist; bright red sash; black open vest or over jacket; dark skirt.

France—Large white cap; any bright, light colored skirt (green, pink, yellow); white waist; black bodice (10" black cambric, whale bone in front and back, laced up with a shoe lace).

Great Britain—Scotland—white waist; plaid skirt, plaid scarf, tam. Red crepe paper is also good for tam and sash.

Irish—black bodice; green skirt; green tam.

English—Smock; white skirt; tam.

French—Light dresses; sash making costume high waisted; wreath of flowers in hair.

Belgium—Red head dress ($\frac{3}{4}$ yard red cheese-cloth trimmed with black and white) any white waist; black bodice (black strips of cloth or ribbon 6" wide, or 10" of black cambric, whale bones in front and back, laced up with shoe lace). Any dark skirt, trimmed with red bands; white apron, trimmed with orange, red and black paper (cloth or crepe paper strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in width).

Montenegro—Bright shawl on head (any bright scarf); shawl around shoulders; white waist; dark skirt; apron (white trimmed with colored paper, red and blue) cloth or crepe paper.

Japan—Big flowers chrysanthemum at either side of head; any kimono; wide sash, of cloth or paper.

Italy—For Girls—Straight white headpiece; green bodice; white waist; bright red skirt; white apron, trimmed with colored paper.

For Boys—Dark trousers, dark shoes and stockings; red handkerchief about head; white blouse; bright sash.

Finnish—Plain long dark skirt (own); white handkerchief tied over head; little short dark coat (borrow boy's jacket); black shoes and stockings.

SYMBOLIC COSTUMES

Symbolic characters may come in plays, masques and festivals and in the prologues and interludes of a historical pageant. They carry with them an abstract idea which is developed in a concrete way in the episodes—as, for example, nature groups may precede the coming of the Indians; education might precede the agricultural and industrial developments.

Field Flowers can be most simply costumed by girls wearing their white dresses and carrying baskets or garlands of flowers or with flowers draped over the shoulder and bands in the hair.

For instance, two two-cent sheets of red tissue paper makes a two yard poppy garland and a short one for the head—four cents per child. Another simple way is to have caps suggestive of the flowers made of crepe paper. Again, a roll and a half of paper makes a pretty flower costume for the average child eight to ten years old. Soft cheese cloth slips with the flowers are also attractive. Use flower colors.

Nature Groups are at their best in soft browns, greens and yellows.

Butterflies—Little children in white dresses with tarletan bows of light colors pinned between shoulders. One yard makes four bows.

Children of the Wind—Slips of dull greens with underslips of lighter shades of green

Children of Rain—Slips of grey with tinsel

Children of Air—Pale blue slips with underslips of white and pale pink

Children of Sun—Slips of gold and yellow with underslips of flame and burnt orange (dyed)

Trees—Slips of dark green and browns; leaves on dress and in hair

Prairies—Slips of yellowish green and burnt yellow, dyed and shaded

Rivers—Slips of pale green and blue; three slips different lengths; scarfs shaded in green and blue, two yards long

Civic Groups—Regalia of organizations

America—Long white cheese cloth robe with toga drape of red, white and blue bunting

Democracy—Long draped robe of white (8 yards)—helmet of gilt

Peace—White robe with deep blue cowl (18 yards). Carry dove

Education—Dark red or blue; long gown with long cape drapery—(8 yards of cheese cloth); band about head like costume

Justice—Long white Grecian gown. Long draperies fastened at shoulders and brought up and over each arm, blindfolded and carrying tables of the law made of compo board and painted white; (eight yards of cheesecloth required for the costume).

Truth—Long soft blue Grecian gown; long draperies (8 yards of cheesecloth). The toga drape is good for this character.

Art—Long Grecian gown of lavender with long draperies of same color. Carry large bouquet of purple flags or lilies. This bouquet can be made by taking branches and adding paper flags.

Play—Short pink Grecian gown; long shaded

scarf of pink and rose or a shaded costume. Carry a balloon.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The best costume information is obtained from the old and expensive books, illustrated in color. Many of these are on file at all large city libraries and many college and university libraries have some of them.

Suggestions for Library Reading:

H. Grevel and Company, London—Costumes of all nations (1913)

Egyptian, Greek and Roman Costumes—Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, edited by H. T. Peck, \$10. American Book Company, 100 Washington Square East, New York City or 330 East 22nd Street, Chicago.

Hope—Costumes of the Ancients—2 volumes (1841)

Fairholt—Costume in England—The Macmillan Company, 64 Fifth Avenue, New York, \$1.50 (out of print)

Earle—Two Centuries of Costumes in America (1910)—The Macmillan Company, 64 Fifth Avenue, New York, \$2.50 (few copies)

Bentell—English Heraldry—London—(1883)

Books Available at Medium Prices

Mackay—Costumes and Scenery for Amateurs (1915)—Henry Holt and Company, 19 West 44th Street, New York, \$1.75

Earle—Costume of Colonial Times—Charles Scribner Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, \$1.30

Mitchell—Shakespeare for Community Players—E. P. Dutton and Company, \$2.50

Dennison and Company—Booklet on Crepe Paper Costumes, \$.10. Booklets for the Different Holidays as "The Bogie Book" for Halloween, 70c—5th Avenue and 26th Street, New York or 62 East Randolph Street, Chicago

Make-Up

Fitzgerald—How to Make Up—Samuel French, 28 East 38th Street, New York, \$.50

Young—Making Up—Drama League Bookshop, 29 West 47th Street, New York, \$.75

Dennison—Make Up Guide—T. S. Dennison & Co., 623 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, \$.15

Color

Pellew—Dyes and Dyeing (1918)—Robert M. McBride and Company, 7 West 16th Street, New York, \$2.00

Plays for Girls' and Women's Clubs

GROUP IV

Carrots by Jules Renard (translated by Alfred Sutro). A pathetic, little play about a 16 year old boy. 1 man, 2 women, 1 boy. Possible for all female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. Royalty

The Dancing Dolls by Kenneth S. Goodman. 1 act, interior setting. 4 male and 7 female characters, possible for all female characters. Scenes in France. Story of the romance of some strolling players. Charming and quaint. In the book entitled "Quick Curtain." Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price \$1.50. This book also contains several other very good one act plays.

Maid of France by Harold Brighouse. A play dealing with England and France in the World War. 1 act with difficult exterior scene. 3 male and 2 female characters. Possible for all female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 50c

Overtones by Alice Gerstenberg. Play in 1 act. Rather difficult. 4 characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 75c. Royalty

The Post-Office by Tagore. Two acts with interior setting. 3 male and two children, possible for all female characters. Pathetic story of a little sick boy always expecting a letter from the King. Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price \$1.25

Rose of the Wind by Anna Hempstead Branch. A fairy play in 1 act. 2 male and 2 female characters, possible for all females. Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price \$1.75. Permission from Houghton, Mifflin Co.

The Turtle Dove by Margaret Scott Oliver. 6 male and 1 female character possible for all female characters. (In "Six One Act Plays"). A Chinese play requiring artistic production. 1 act. and 1 exterior. Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price \$1.50. For permission to perform communicate with the author.

Will O' the Wisp by Doris F. Holman. 1 act. Found in the book "Representative One Act Plays." A serious play of poetic quality. 4 women. Interior setting. Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price \$3.00. This book also contains 25 very fine one act plays.

The Wonder Hat by Ben Hecht, and Kenneth S. Goodman. A rather difficult farce. 3 male and 2 female characters. Possible for all female characters. Exterior setting. Found in "Representative One Act Plays." Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price \$3.00. Also may be obtained in single copies from the Drama League Book Shop, price 50c.

LONG PLAYS

The Adventures of Lady Ursula by Anthony Hope. A romantic comedy and not difficult. 4 acts. 3 interior settings. Costumes of the 18th century. 12 men, 3 women, possible for all female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 50c. Royalty

As You Like It by William Shakespeare. A comedy in five acts. Unusual edition, well arranged both for acting and reading. 16 male and 4 female characters. Possible for all female characters. Obtained from the Dramatic Publishing Co., price 25c. No royalty

The Chinese Lantern by Laurence Housman. A comedy in three acts with one interior scene. Fantastic costumes of modern times. 12 males and 2 females. Possible for all female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 75c. Royalty

The Forest Princess by Constance D. Mackay. A play in 3 acts which can be given outdoors or indoors as desired. Contains several dances. Medieval costumes. 20 characters and as many court attendants and peasants as desired. All female characters possible. Plays 1½ hours. Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price \$1.35. No royalty

Monsieur Beaucaire by Booth Tarkington. Dramatized by Ethel H. Freeman. 3 acts, with two interior and two exterior settings. 14 male and 7 female characters, and servants. All female characters may be used. Requires exacting preparation. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60c. Royalty

The Piper by Josephine Preston Peabody. A play in 4 acts which could be given indoors or out of doors. 20 characters and as many supernumeraries as desired. Medieval costumes. Obtained from Samuel French, price 50c. Royalty

Pomander Walk by Louis N. Parker. 3 acts with 1 exterior setting. Difficult but well worth the effort. 10 male and 8 female characters. All female parts possible. Costumes of the 18th century. Obtained from Samuel French, 60c. Royalty

The Princess by A. Tennyson. 8 males and 4 females; all female parts possible. Full evening play. Obtained from Walter Baker, price 35c

Prunella by Lawrence Housman. Three acts. Exterior setting. 14 male and 8 female characters. Poetic play of Pierrot and Pierrette. Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price \$1.50. Royalty

The Rivals by R. B. Sheridan. 3 males and 5 females. All female parts possible. Costumes of the period. 5 acts. Scenery varied. Obtained from Walter Baker, price 25c

The Romancers by Edmond Rostand. A comedy in 3 acts. Indoors or outdoors. One scene throughout. Costumes either Medieval or 18 century. 6 characters and as many supernumeraries as desired. Obtained from Samuel French, price 35c. No royalty

A Rose O' Plymouth Town by Beulah M. Dix and Evelyn G. Sutherland. Charming romantic comedy in 4 acts. 4 male and 4 female characters. All female characters possible. Puritan costumes. Interior setting, and an exterior setting. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60c. Royalty

The Russian Honeymoon by Eugene Scribe. Comedy of Russian life. 3 acts. 4 male and 3 female characters. Two interior settings. Obtained from Samuel French, price 35c. No royalty

Sherwood by Alfred Noyes. A drama of the time of Robin Hood with costumes of that period. Full evening play. 16 males, 6 females, fairies, merry men. All female characters possible. Indoor scene of castle and forest scene. Obtained from Stokes, price \$1.25. Permission for performance must be obtained from the publisher

All plays subject to royalty must be arranged through the publisher.

ADDRESSES OF THE PUBLISHERS OF THE PLAYS LISTED

Walter H. Baker & Co., 5 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

Drama League Book Shop, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City

Dramatic Publishing Co., 542 Dearborn Street, South, Chicago, Ill.

Fitzgerald Publishing Co., 18 Vesey Street, New York City

Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City

Penn Publishing Co., 925 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Willamilla

The following description of the play life of a small boy, by Booth Tarkington, is so enchanting in its comprehension and so chaste in its expression in what it leaves unsaid, that the serious-minded editor of *THE PLAYGROUND* could not forbear getting permission to reproduce it among the graver matters which concern us. Only the young in heart are advised to give time to it.—Editor.

Master Laurence Coy, aged nine, came down the shady sidewalk one summer afternoon, in a magnificence that escaped observation. To the careless eye he was only a little boy pretending to be a drummer; for although he had no drum and his clenched fingers held nothing it was plain that he drummed. But to be merely a drummer was far below the scope of his intentions; he chose to employ his imagination on the grand scale, and to his own way of thinking, he was a full drum-corps, marching between lines of tumultuous spectators. And as he came gloriously down the shouting lane of citizenry, he pranced now and then; whereupon, without interrupting his drumming, he said sharply: "Whoa there, Jenny! Git up there, Gray!" This drum-corps was mounted.

He vocalized the bass drums and the snare drums in a staccato chant, using his deepest voice for the bass, and tones pitched higher, and in truth somewhat painfully nasal, for the snare; meanwhile he swung his right arm ponderously on the booms, then resumed the rapid employment of both imaginary sticks for the rattle of the tenor drums. Thus he projected and sketched, all at the same time, every detail of this great affair.

"Boom!" he said "Boom! Boomety, boomety, boom!" Then he added:

*From the story *Willamilla*, by Booth Tarkington published in the *Red Book*.

Boom! Boom!
 Boom bought a rat trap,
 Bigger than a gnat trap,
 Bigger than a bat trap,
 Bigger than a *cat* trap!
 Boom! Boom!
 Bommety, boomety, boom!

So splendid was the effect upon himself of all this pomp and realism, that the sidewalk no longer contented him. Vociferating for the moment as a bugle, the drum-crops swung to the right and debouched to the middle of the street, where such a martial body was more in place, and thenceforth marched, resounding. "*Boom! Boom! Boomety, boomety, boom!*" There followed repetitions of the chant concerning the celebrated trap purchased by Mr. Boom.

What Unique Recreational Activity is *Your* City Conducting?

Reports received from recreation departments throughout the country show an interesting variety of activities. A new activity developed by one city is bound to be suggestive to other communities. And it is this give and take of ideas which is making possible the enlargement and enrichment of programs marking the growth of the movement. Here are a few recent developments.

The Division of Playgrounds and Sports of the Chicago South Park Commissioners reports a paper flower show which, according to Superintendent V. K. Brown, has been so successful that the Division is being urged in a united appeal to transfer the exhibition to the Chicago Art Institute. When the project was undertaken last fall there were not more than the three or four playground workers who knew anything about flower making. The subject was taken up in classes for workers and instruction given in the correct botanical construction of the various flowers, the proper joining of the leaves to the stem and the subject of color harmony. The results secured have been well worth the effort.

The Division of Playgrounds and Sports has also been responsible for the development of some highly successful kite tournaments a spectacular lantern parade in which the children carried lanterns which they had constructed and of some forms of sand play and aeroplane construction which have been very noteworthy.

Community Play for the Summer Months

I. *Social Activities*

Neighborhood picnics, beach parties, block dances
 Community "Fun Nites"

Open-air concerts, sings, moving picture shows

II. *General Outdoor Activities*

Aquatic—Swimming and diving events

Canoe races

Water carnivals

Model toy boat exhibits and races

Camping and Hiking—Week-end neighborhood
 or club camping trips
 Summer Camps Institute

Recreation field days for store employees once a month, in cooperation with merchants

III. *Athletic Games*

Twilight Leagues for baseball, volley ball, tennis, horseshoe pitching

Grammar Schools baseball tournament

Golf, archery

IV. *Special Celebrations*

Community celebration of Flag Day

Fourth of July celebration—

Athletic meet

Citizenship festival, foreign groups participating

City-wide play and music festivals

Out-of door dramatics and pageantry

V. *Playground Activities*

Playground Ball leagues for boys and girls

Storytelling, dramatization of stories

Local and city-wide playground festivals, featuring folk-dancing, story play, athletics

Pet and doll shows. Doll dramatics

Sandbox play, sand modelling contest

Nature study collection contests, flowers, foliage, twigs and stones of the neighborhood being collected

Summer gardens, with prizes for the best exhibits of flowers and vegetables

VI. *Civic and Health Activities*

"Know Your City" campaigns

"Swat the Fly" campaigns

Summer Foods Institute

Boys' Day and Girls' Day, calling attention to needs and the possibilities of the city's boys and girls and featuring suitable activities

Baby Health Campaign, giving attention to the summer care of young children

The Athletic Badge Test for Boys Revised

In 1913 the Playground and Recreation Association of America through a committee of Physical Education and recreation specialists drew up a set of badge tests for boys, the attainment of which represented a minimum standard of physical efficiency. These tests have been widely used for eight years by school authorities, recreation officials and others, and they have formed the basis of the tests which have been incorporated by a number of State Boards of Education in their Physical Education syllabi.

From time to time suggestions have been received from those using the tests urging that certain changes be made and new events added. As a result of this wide-spread interest a committee was appointed to take up the matter of revising the tests. On this committee were Mr. Lee F. Hanmer, Chairman; Mr. R. K. Atkinson, Secretary; Dr. A. K. Aldinger, Mr. Clark W. Hetherington, Dr. William Burdick, Mr. Daniel Chase, Mr. Carl A. Hummel, and Mr. George O. Draper.

The changes which have been made in the tests are here outlined by Mr. Hanmer for the benefit of the readers of *The Playground*.

"Two rather significant changes were made in the test by this committee. The first one was the inclusion of the 4th event which has never heretofore appeared, viz. the throwing event.

"The American Physical Education Association at its session in 1920 heard a report from a committee on standard physical efficiency tests which had been working for the greater part of a year on this matter. In this report the following statement was made:

"The committee recommends that running, jumping, throwing and climbing be considered as the four fundamental activities to be included in any physical efficiency test.

"Our committee was unanimous in its approval of this addition to the test and baseball and basketball throws were added to all three of the tests, and the eight pound shot put was added to the third test.

"The other fundamental change had to do

with the matter of options. With the great amount of material which has been worked over during the past few years in playgrounds and in city recreation systems and especially with the decathlon tests which have been so popular in a number of places, some difficulty was experienced in determining the changes and which events should be included and which excluded. The test as finally submitted embodied the mature judgment of the leaders in recreation and physical training, and it is felt that the options allowed will not only make the tests more practicable but will interest the boys in a larger number of events than have previously been brought to their attention.

"All of the old tests have been retained with but two changes in standards, the advisability of which have been thoroughly demonstrated. The time for the sixty yard dash in the first test was lengthened to nine seconds, and the time for the one hundred yard dash in the second test was shortened to 13 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

"In connection with the revision of the test a new form of certification and requisition blank was provided which gives a place for reporting not only of the number who have qualified in the various tests, but also of the number taking the tests. It was felt that this data would be of value in any future revisions. Had such material been available to the present committee they could readily have seen where the largest number of failures or the greatest weaknesses of the present tests exist, and it is hoped that in the future years there will be found in the files of the Playground and Recreation Association of America an even more useful mine of material than is there at the present time."

With the very keen interest which exists in physical efficiency standards the Playground and Recreation Association of America is anxious to give the tests as wide-spread publicity as possible so that boys everywhere may benefit by them. Will you not help us? Send, and urge your friends to send to the Association for a copy of the pamphlet which will be mailed you free.

Home Play--II

EDNA G. MEEKER AND CHARLES H. ENGLISH

Mother's Contribution to Home Play Nights

"Mother's games were naturally a little less strenuous than some of ours but they were great fun.

The Minister's Cat. "Mother started in this way: 'The minister's cat is an amiable cat.' Then Bob who sat next to her had to describe the cat with another adjective beginning with 'A' and so on around the circle. When mother's turn came again she used an adjective beginning with 'B.' Our group was so small that we went as far as 'P' before we were tired of the game. We all kept a record of the number of words we were not able to supply. Dad won the game because he had the fewest misses.

Animal, Vegetable or Mineral. "This is an old game as mother said, but we all enjoyed it. Dick started by saying, 'I am thinking of something.' Then each of us in turn asked a question until someone was able to guess the object. It is always easiest to guess if you find out first to what kingdom the object belongs. As you can select anything in the universe as an object, some pretty clever questions must be asked.

Observation. "Mother gave us one minute to look at a great variety of objects that she had placed on a table. Then she sent us to another room to write from memory all the objects we could remember. There is another way of playing this game, mother said. Use fewer objects. Have the group form in line and keep in step to music. March past the table having time only to glance at it in passing. Mother suggested that this game would be good as a day-time game for children, giving them a minute to look out of the window, then writing down what they remember.

Peanut or Candy Hunt. "Mother made a great hit when she selected this game: She had nuts and pieces of candy wrapped in paper hidden around the room behind pictures and in all sorts of places where you wouldn't expect them to be. The game was for us to find them, and we did!

Number Fortunes. "The Boys and Peggy had helped mother earlier in the day to make thirty cards $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, first marking them on

pieces of cardboard and cutting them out. They made them of two different colors and then divided the cards in two piles, numbering them with crayon and using for each pile the numbers from one to fifteen. When we were ready to play that night, Mother shuffled those in one set and placed them in the center of the table face down. She shuffled the second set and distributed them among the rest of us, giving an equal number to each. There were a few left over which we considered as belonging to our pet cat and Dick played for him. Then mother asked some question like—"Who obeys mother the best?" or "Who gets up earliest in the morning?" She turned up the top card on the pile and the person having the number corresponding to it was the one to whom the question applied. Then Peggy, who sat next to mother, asked a second question and so on around until all the cards had been used. I noticed that mother was careful to ask only pleasant questions for fear the children might take it quite seriously.

Telegrams. "We wrote at the top of blank sheets of paper any ten letters. Then mother told us to write a telegram using the letters in the order given as the initials of the words to be used. We had only four minutes to do this. The telegrams were read and we decided which was the best. Of course there are other ways of playing this. You can, if you like, have each member write his birthplace at the top, using those letters for the initials of his telegram words.

Cities. "Here is another game which mother said was very similar to telegrams. She made a list of cities, transposed the letters and gave a list of the transposed letters to each of us. For example, she had down t n o o b s which spells Boston. The game was to see who could put the letters back in place.

Word-Making. "Here is a game you have surely played. Mother took a long word and told each of us to write it at the top of a sheet of paper. Then she gave us ten minutes to see who could write the longest list of words, using only the letters found in the word and in no instance using any letter oftener than it appeared in that word. It is a great deal easier to do this, we

found, if we group the words according to their initial letters.

Paper Bag Drawing. "Mother produced some large paper bags in which articles had been delivered from the grocers and had each of us, one at a time, put a bag over his head and with a heavy crayon draw his face on it. This was great fun.

Bean Bag Throwing. "We got so interested playing bean bags that we did not want to stop. Father had made the board a few nights before and mother had shown the children how to make the bags so it was a real home game."

HOW HELEN ENTERTAINED US

"Perhaps you are wondering what I did to entertain the family."

Psychology or Train of Thought. "First I told them that I was going to have them play a very high brow game. Then I gave them a word to write at the top of a sheet of paper and told them that I would give them ten minutes to write the train of thought for which the word was responsible. But I warned them that they could express this thought by only one word. The word I gave them was 'winter' and by the time the ten minutes were up we had a long list on winter such as sleds, snow, skating. You can do this, too, by using proper names, such as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln or names of other well-known people with whom it is possible to associate a good many ideas.

Alphabet Traveling. "I asked them all to sit in a circle. Then I turned to mother who sat next to me and said: 'I am going by airplane to Atlanta.' She replied, 'What will you do there?' I said, 'Ask advice.' Then mother turned to Dick who was next her and said, 'I am going by airplane to Bermuda.' Dick asked, 'What will you do there?' Her answer was, 'Beg bananas.' The game went on in that way, each succeeding player using the next letter of the alphabet in giving the answers.

Rhymes. "Each one was given the name of something in the room, a different word being given in each case. Then every one chose the name of some person to put in a rhyme with the word given. We found it was a better plan to have the rhymes written down for they were usually longer and funnier if this was done.

Where Letters are Equal to Words. "This game was great fun. I asked them to answer certain questions by using letters of the alphabet. Here are the questions and the answers:

What letter is a human organ?	I
What letter is a beverage?	T
" " " " bird?	J
" " " " vegetable?	P
" " " an insect?	B
" " " a claw?	Q
" " " " part of a house	L
" " " " large body of water?	C
" " " " sheep	U
" " " " command to oxen?	G
" " " " verb of debt?	O
What 2 letters are the condition of a winter pavement?	I - C
What 2 letters name a county in England	S - X
What 2 letters make a word meaning too much?	X - S
What 2 letters name a creeping vine?	I - V
What 2 letters name a verb that means to rot or fall in ruins?	D - K
What 2 letters name a word meaning not difficult?	E - Z
What 2 letters name a girl's name?	K - T
What 2 letters name a written composition?	S - A
What 2 letters name a summer dress goods?	P - K
What 2 letters name a kind of pepper?	K - N
What 2 letters name a word meaning to surpass others?	X - L
What 2 letters name a word resembling jealousy?	N - V

Candy-pulling. "Of course, no party is complete without some candy so on my night we had a candy pull. Here is a very good recipe I found. Boil three cups of sorghum molasses with a very large tablespoonful of butter until, when a little of it is dropped in cold water, it becomes brittle. Before taking off fire flavor with lemon extract (not lemon juice, which would curdle the candy). Pour into buttered pans and, when cool enough to be handled, divide, giving each person a piece. Pull until it is light. Hands must be kept well buttered, and candy, when pulled enough should be spread on waxed paper or on buttered pans. Cut in small piece with a knife or buttered scissors.

Song and Music Composers. "The children helped me out in this game by writing beforehand on small numbered cards some questions which I gave them. These questions were, 'Who wrote the words to *Home Sweet Home*? Who wrote *To a Wild Rose*? Who wrote *Dirie*?' There were a number of similar questions. Then the

questions and their answers were written on a large piece of paper. We distributed the cards giving an equal number to each player and I held a list of the questions and answers. The player at my left, who happened to be Dad, picked up one of his cards and asked the question written on it. As he could answer it he kept the card. Next came mother. She could not answer her question so she had to try to sing the song or whistle the music. It just happened that she could not do this so she had to pay a forfeit. Then the next one in the circle picked up a card and so on around. There was one question no one could answer so I had to give it to them. You understand, of course, that no one is required to sing, hum or pay the forfeit unless it is his own card question he cannot answer.

Dumb Crambo. "I asked half of the group to leave the room while the rest selected a word that could be acted. Then I went to those outside and told them a word rhyming with the word chosen. For instance, the word we selected was 'toil' and the word I gave to those outside was 'voile.' Then they had to think of a word rhyming with 'voile' and come in acting it. The rest of us had to guess what was being acted, and if it is 'boil' we say, 'No, it is not boil.' The acting group go out again and think of another word which they come in acting. They keep this up until they have acted 'toil.' It is then their turn to stay in the room and select a word and let the others do the acting. If the right word cannot be guessed the group 'gives up' and must, in unison, do a stunt. If the other group cannot guess at any time what is being acted and have to 'give up' then they must together do a stunt.

Famous People. Dad acted as leader in this. He said he was going to give a list of articles and we were to write down noted names in history or fiction which the articles suggested. The articles Dad gave were:

1. Burned cakes (King Alfred)
2. A kite (Benjamin Franklin)
3. A dove (Noah)
4. A steamboat (Robert Fulton)
5. Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)
6. A burning bush (Moses)
7. A lonely island (Robinson Crusoe)
8. A muddy cloak (Sir Walter Raleigh)
9. A cotton gin (Eli Whitney)
10. A hatchet (George Washington)
11. A wolf (Red Riding Hood)
12. A spider's web (Robert Bruce)
13. A cat (Dick Whittington)

14. Snakes (St. Patrick)

15. An army of rats (Pied Piper of Hamelin)

This game can be played without pencils and paper, credit being given to the first one whose correct answer is heard by the leader. The game may also be continued by having different ones in the group ask questions, the answers to which may also be written. In this case the leader will write the number and the new question and opposite them the name of the person who put the question. If later it is found that any one has a wrong answer to his own question he must do a stunt. The one who has the largest number of correct answers wins.

Conundrums. "Our family is very fond of conundrums so I looked up all the good ones I could find. Here are some of them:

Why are weary people like automobile wheels?
Ans. Because they are tired.

What is the keynote a good manners? Ans.
B natural.

What kind of a noise annoys an oyster? Ans.
A noisy noise annoys an oyster.

What is it that goes from New York to Albany without moving? Ans. The road.

Which animal took most luggage into the ark and which two took the least? Ans. The elephant, who took his trunk, and the fox and the cock who had only a brush and comb between them.

Why is a dog biting his tail a good manager?
Ans. Because he makes both ends meet.

Why wasn't the Statue of Liberty placed on Brooklyn Bridge? Ans. Because she liked her bed low, (Bedlow Island)

Who is the first man mentioned in the Bible?
Ans. Chap one. (Chap. I.)

What will go up a chimney down but won't go down a chimney up? Ans. An umbrella.

Which is the longest word in the English language? Ans. Smiles. Because it has a mile between the first and last letters.

Teapot. "Another good guessing game is Teapot. We told mother she was 'It' and asked her to go out of the room while we decided on some object in the room and called 'It' back to guess what had been selected. Then each of us in turn made some statement about the object, using the word 'teapot' in the sentence in place of the object. For example, we chose the clock. And Dick said: 'Teapot has hands.' Dad said 'Teapot is always active but in a quiet way.' Finally mother guessed what it was from something Peggy said and Peggy was 'It.'"

The Question Box

There has been a start made here in the Little Theatre Movement and I am looking for information.

We wish to give several one-act plays in the near future and would certainly appreciate your advice in the matter. A list of several, both comic and tragic, for few people, men and women, together with other information along the same line, would be very much appreciated.

In answer to your letter of recent date, we are sending several bulletins on Community Drama together with a general list of plays. I have called to your attention several one-act plays which have proved especially popular with Little Theatre groups.

I would suggest if your group is just starting, that for a time, you produce the tried out plays. For instance, *The Wonder Hat* by Ben Hecht and Kenneth S. Goodman is sure to win laurels for you. The actors enjoy producing this play and it never fails to please the audience. *Beauty and the Jacobin* by Booth Tarkington is another excellent play for amateur groups. This play may be found in Helen L. Cohen's collection of one-act plays obtained from the Drama League Bookshop, 29 West 47th Street, New York City, price \$2.25. The book also contains *Gettysburg* by Percy MacKaye, *Spreading the News* by Lady Gregory and *A Night at an Inn* by Lord Dunsany.

At the present time we are preparing a list of one-act plays suitable for high school productions and we shall be very glad to send you a copy as soon as it is ready for distribution.

How Three Cities Conduct Social Dances

Directors of City Departments of Recreation and Community Service workers are constantly meeting the problem of keeping the recreational values of social dancing and at the same time eliminating the objectionable features of public dances. Following are the experiences of three cities in dealing with this problem.

In Red Bank, New Jersey recreation leaders hold classes in social dancing for the high school boys and girls two afternoons a week. The mothers of the boys and girls are the hostesses and the teacher is a woman thoroughly qualified to teach social dancing at its best.

In Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a meeting was called of representatives of the high schools, the University, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and other civic organizations to discuss the subject of dancing. The result was a plan whereby fifteen organizations cooperated in conducting community dances one night a week in the large hall of the Young Women's Christian Association building. The supervision of these dances and the standards of social conduct maintained were in the hands of a committee of young people who did not shirk their responsibility. Admission was by ticket only. From the first the capacity of the hall was taxed and dance halls of an objectionable variety were forced to close up.

In Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, the large central hall under the control of the Central Recreation Commission is used one night a week for community dancing for all the people. The hostesses come from the best of homes, the orchestra is the finest in the entire countryside and the floor is superior to that of any other in the city. Here again, objectionable dance halls have been forced to close for want of patronage.

A Few Questions Asked the Bureau of Community Music

From a Pennsylvania Clergyman:

"At State College last summer one of the lecturers spoke of your organization and of a choral book you publish. I am about to start a community chorus and would like to see a copy of your book."

From Ogden, Utah:

"Since I have general supervision of all the evening programs in the camps at the Yellowstone Park, I am especially interested in what you have to offer. What are the stunt songs?"

Book Review

THE ICE-BREAKER HERSELF. By Edna Geister, Author of *Icebreakers*. Published by the Woman's Press. Price, 75 cents

A book for recreation leaders on the technique of play leading. Tells the kind of attitude of mind a recreation leader should cultivate; tells how to get the absolute attention of a large group of people and how to keep it, how much and how little directing to do, how long to play a game, when to divide a group and when not to and other things of equally practical help.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMS FOR RURAL COMMUNITY CLUBS. Webb Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota. Price \$1.15

This practical pamphlet for rural community clubs contains suggestions on the organization and conducting of community clubs, a model constitution and by-laws, and programs along dramatic, musical and recreational lines. What to do on a community picnic; how to celebrate Christmas; what to do at a Valentine's party; good things to eat for picnic lunches and suggestions for programs and parties of all kinds make this booklet a mine of information.

THE HEALTHY CHILD FROM TWO TO SEVEN. By Frances Hamilton MacCarthy, M. D. The Macmillan Company. Price \$1.50

This book brings home the need for definite planning and direction in the care and up-bringing of children—not simply through babyhood, but all through the early years of childhood, emphasizing the importance of play under direction.

The chapter on Play and Growth stresses the fact that play should be regarded as a "fundamental need inexplicably bound up with the growth and development of the mind and body of the child." Suggestions are made for simple indoor and outdoor activities that parents can provide and general suggestions are given as to what constitutes wholesome or unwholesome play.

In the chapter on Nerves and Mind the author brings out the part that the right kind of play takes in developing self-reliance, courage and mental stability.

THE SETTLEMENT IDEA—A VISION OF SOCIAL JUSTICE. By Arthur C. Holden. Published by MacMillan Company, New York City

In his recent book Mr. Holden has discussed in a thoroughly sympathetic manner the purposes, ideals and methods of the settlement movement which he has traced from its early beginning in England through its development in America. There will be those undoubtedly who will feel that Mr. Holden has claimed too much for the settlement movement as a factor in democracy. Others, among them settlement workers themselves, will disagree with him in his conception of some of the functions of the settlements. But there will be general agreement with Mr. Holden in his statement that as a contribution to the solution of social problems the work of the settlement has been invaluable for the viewpoint it has furnished and for its effectiveness as a method of approach.

The importance of recreation is emphasized throughout the book. People coming to the settlements, Mr. Holden states, are seeking first of all recreation—"one of the fundamental needs of human beings." Much of this recreation he believes must be cultural. "There are as many among the unlearned poor who crave recreation of a higher sort as there are those among the educated

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RED LETTER DAY PLAYS

Margaret Getchell Parsons

"Let's give a play!" The garret is attacked—and the furniture rudely pushed and pulled. Mother and Grandmother dig out old laces and precious cameos—velvet curtains become skirts—lace curtains bridal veils—and for the young Belascos the fun begins.

For many years they have had little to act—a few old family pantomime favorites or some long play too complicated to get any fun out of—and so "This book was written because one group of boys and girls who loved to act had difficulty in finding simple plays which they could give without the costumes and scenery becoming a tax upon those who helped them. In fact, they liked to do it all themselves and could make an excellent stage by cutting off one end of the living room with a curtain or screen. Better still, in the summer time their porch served as a raised stage, with the whole front lawn below for amphitheatre, while May day plays were given on the lawn itself, with the porch for the audience."—*from the foreword of the book.* \$1.35

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well-to-do who are bored with what they dub high-brow stuff." Mr. Holden sounds a warning, however, regarding the danger of over-doing recreational activities and of trying too far to compete with the ordinary sources of amusement in the neighborhood. "If the settlement is to be regarded as the enemy of all amusement except that for which it is sponsor, its position must necessarily, in time, become untenable."

SCHOOL GROUNDS AND PLAY. By Henry S. Curtis Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 45—1921. Obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5c a copy

A pamphlet discussing play space necessary for schools, play equipment, and the varied play activities suited to children of varying school ages. Dr. Curtis also discusses the value of play, the state physical education laws, the Gary system and its modifications, specialized playgrounds and the school excursion. All the suggestions are based on a broad and practical experience in recreation lines.

A HANDBOOK OF PROGRAMS FOR PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS. Published by University of North Carolina, Extension Division. Price \$.50

This book contains practical suggestions for organizing Parent Teacher Associations, suggests different types of meetings and includes programs for discussions, suggestions for social evenings and model constitutions.

The programs for discussions are developed in detail. They cover not only the special problems of teachers and parents but also the general welfare of the community such as "community buildings," "the moving picture show," "community clubs for old and young," "the local press."

MOTION PICTURES FOR COMMUNITY NEEDS. By Gladys and Henry Bollman. Published by Henry Holt & Co., 19 W. 44th Street, New York City. Price, \$2.00

A book giving detailed information on all phases of motion pictures for the benefit of the non-theatrical exhibitor. The book is divided into four parts:

- I. Past and Present
- II. The Exhibitor's Problems
- III. One Hundred Suggested Programs
- IV. Mechanical and Legal

Among other subjects, lists of exchanges, motion picture publications, methods of financing motion pictures, selection and booking, suggested programs for various types of educational, religious and social institutions, equipment and installation, operation, motion picture laws, and the handling and care of films are discussed. All the practical information a person should have preparatory to the showing of motion pictures in a community is contained in this volume.

THE MINSTREL ENCYCLOPEDIA. Published by Walter H. Baker and Company, 5 Hamilton Place, Boston, Massachusetts. Price \$1.00

Everything pertaining to a minstrel entertainment will be found in the *Minstrel Encyclopedia* which gives detailed information on the production of a minstrel show from the organization and the cost to the final curtain. Suggestions are given here for special music, stage diagrams, cross fires, finals, stunts and monologues. Any group of amateurs wishing to furnish an amusing evening's entertainment will find this booklet helpful.

IT IS TO LAUGH. By Edna Geister. The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. Price \$1.25

"It Is to Laugh" is not a book of jokes, as the title might lead one to think, but a collection of games and stunts for many kinds of occasions. The first chapter is devoted to "mixers," which to use the author's language in describing one of them "mix up a group of guests so thoroughly that they will never succeed in getting sorted out again into their original classifications." Other chapters deal with group games for groups of all sizes; stunt races; trick games; games and stunts especially adapted to picnics; devices for choosing partners; suggestions about refreshment serving and how to end an evening without an anticlimax. This book should be useful in replenishing ideas of those who are constantly having to plan entertainment for adults.

GARDENING: AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEXT TREATING OF THE SCIENCE AND ART OF VEGETABLE GROWING. By A. B. Stout, New York Botanical Garden. In New-World Science series, edited by John W. Ritchie. Cloth xvi, 354 pages. Illustrated with drawings and photographs. Price \$1.60. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Company

A text book in gardening especially designed for the gardener of grammar school and junior high school age which combines the theory of plant life with practical directions for the young gardener. The first chapters deal with the fundamental relations between plants and their environment, principles of growth and reproduction. The succeeding chapters cover seeds for the garden, time for planting, how to grow plants, care of growing crops, diseases of plants, insects in the garden, storage of vegetables and other problems of actual gardening. Each chapter is followed by exercises that train the student to work out his own problems. Tables of planting dates are included in the appendix.

ARTICLES ON RECREATION IN MAGAZINES RECEIVED DURING MARCH 1922

Modern City, February 1922:

Hiawatha's War Memorial—New building which will serve the city as a theatre, community house, and other purposes.

Note regarding San Francisco's Community Center Activities.

Modern City, March 1922:

A Friend of Village Improvement—Martha Candler. An article describing Boston's attractive Town Room.

Physical Training, March 1922:

Teaching the World to Play—Elwood S. Brown. Outline report of the Y. M. C. A.'s constructive influence throughout the world.

Normal Instructor and Primary Plans, April 1922:

Making a Giant Stride for a Playground.

The Journal of the National Education Association, March 1922:

Rural Community Organization, Augustus W. Hayes. Association Men, March 1922:

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It is thus that Graham Taylor described the First National Recreation Congress held by the Playground and Recreation Association of America in Chicago in 1907. In four months another congress is coming which promises to be just as full of the play spirit and, because of its breadth of subject, of even greater interest to community workers. This—the Ninth National Recreation Congress—is to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 9-12, 1922 under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America And Community Service.

Up to 1914 a National Congress for the purpose of discussing recreation problems was held each year. Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Washington, Cleveland and Richmond in turn extended their hospitality to hundreds of recreation workers who gathered together to "give and take" in the field of recreation and become re-created themselves by meeting in sociability and play with others who were interested in the same problems.

In 1916 the Eighth Recreation Congress was held in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Because of the war and the demands of the period which followed, no National Recreation Congress has been held since that time.

More importance than ever, therefore, attaches itself to this year's meeting, at which the recreation questions and problems of the last six years will be discussed and the experiences of many recreation workers in America and other countries exchanged.

The range of subjects to be covered by the 1922 meeting will be broad, and "Building for Citizenship" will be the key note. For the benefit of those who are particularly interested in specific phases of the recreation movement, a number of special section meetings will be arranged.

But recreation will not show itself only in the passive discussion of knotty play problems. Active recreation will assume large proportions during these three days and everyone will have an opportunity to demonstrate practically all his pet play theories. "Participants, rather than spectators" will be the slogan.

It is our hope that many readers of THE PLAYGROUND will attend the Congress and that our subscribers will send us any suggestions which occur to them regarding topics, speakers and other phases of the Congress.

Inquiries for further details should be addressed to the Recreation Congress Committee, One Madison Avenue, New York City.

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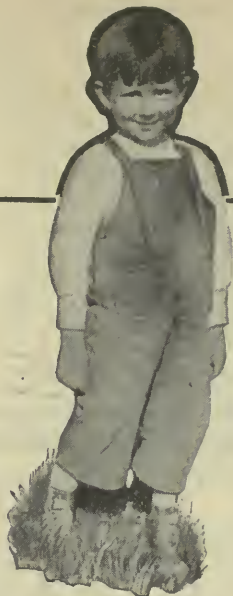
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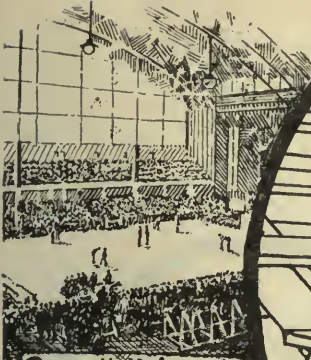
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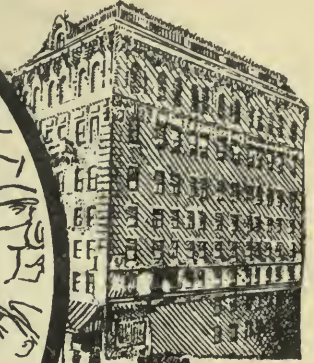
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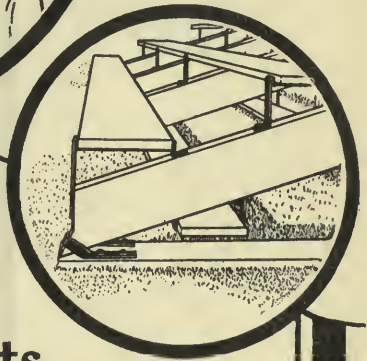
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Let us assume that a single generation of men have in fifty years managed to accumulate all that now passes for civilization. They would have to start, as all individuals do, absolutely uncivilized, and their task would be to recapitulate what has occupied the race for, let us guess, at least five hundred thousand years. Each year in the life of a generation would therefore correspond to ten thousand years in the progress of the race.

On this scale it would require forty-nine years to reach a point of intelligence which would enable our self-taught generation to give up their ancient and inveterate habits of wandering hunters and settle down here and there to till the ground, harvest their crops, domesticate animals, and weave their rough garments. Six months later, or half through the fiftieth year, some of them, in a particularly favorable situation, would have invented writing and thus established a new and wonderful means of spreading and perpetuating civilization. Three months later another group would have carried literature, art, and philosophy to a high degree of refinement and set standards for the succeeding weeks. For two months our generation would have been living under the blessings of Christianity; the printing press would be but a fortnight old and they would not have had the steam engine for quite a week. For two or three days they would have been hastening about the globe in steamships and railroad trains, and only yesterday would they have come upon the magical possibilities of electricity. Within the last few hours they would have learned to sail in the air and beneath the waters, and have forthwith applied their newest discoveries to the prosecution of a magnificent war on a scale befitting their high ideals and new resources. This is not so strange, for only a week ago they were burning and burying alive those who differed from the ruling party in regard to salvation, eviscerating in public those who had new ideas of government, and hanging old women who were accused of traffic with the devil. All of them had been no better than vagrant savages a year before. Their fuller knowledge was altogether too recent to have gone very deep, and they had many institutions and many leaders dedicated to the perpetuation of outworn notions which would otherwise have disappeared. Until recently changes had taken place so slowly and so insensibly that only a very few persons could be expected to realize that not a few of the beliefs that were accepted as eternal verities were due to the inevitable misunderstanding of a savage.

From *The Mind in the Making* by James Harvey Robinson.

The Playground



JULY
1922

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CENTS

The Playground

Published monthly at Cooperstown, New York
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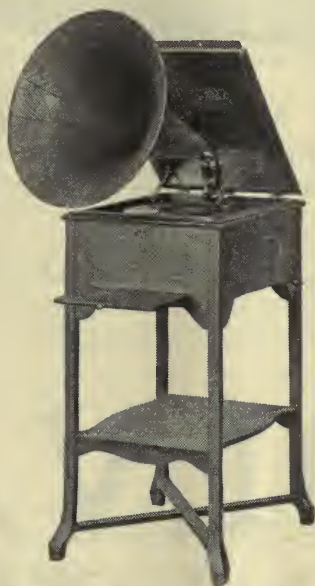
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The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 4

JULY, 1922

The World at Play

The Ideal Rural Community Center.—The April issue of *Home Lands*, the magazine issued by the Department of Church and Country Life of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, tells of a most interesting community center located in Colfax Township, Newton County, Indiana. Though there is no town in the township, the nearest center being ten miles away, and there are a number of conditions which are unfavorable, nevertheless a very remarkable center has been developed at the school which is located in the center of the township. The Central School, to which all improved roads lead, has its own moving picture machine and play rooms for both boys and girls have been fitted up for use in all weather. Playground equipment has been provided in the school yard and physical education receives new emphasis.

The community enjoys a real lyceum course which is well supported. A program of recreational activities is conducted and local groups, such as the Sunday School, Ladies' Aid Society, Missionary Society, Farmers' Clubs and Institutes, conduct all kinds of social events.

The only church is the Community Church which draws people from other townships. Neighboring ministers give of their time and service to this work for which they are paid out of the community fund. People are brought together and acquaintances are formed through the social, educational and religious appeal. Many suppers are enjoyed together around two tables, each of which is sixty feet long.

A New Park for New Rochelle, New York.—By the will of the late Samuel Frederick Cowdrey, New Rochelle is to receive for use as a park Mr. Cowdrey's country estate at Davenport Neck. The property, which is ideally located, facing as it does, Long Island Sound, is valued at \$200,000. Under the terms of the will of Mr. Cowdrey's aunt, Miss Grace Thorne, an endowment fund of \$50,000 has been set aside for the laying out and maintenance of the park.

"The Buffalo Plan"—The City Planning Committee of the Council of Buffalo has submitted a plan known as "The Buffalo Plan" which contains some very broad provisions for the development of the community's art, cultural and civic life. The resolution recently presented to the Council provides for the "location for future public or quasi-public, buildings suitable for the accommodation and promotion of music, arts, education and social benefit, including as a central feature a new municipal music hall." A new municipal convention hall or auditorium is also a feature of the plan. In a final clause of the resolution it is urged that "the future public buildings of a local character, such as branch libraries, health centers, social welfare, community centers, educational and other local public buildings be placed in suitable groups in the various localities which they may be designed to serve, so far as possible, consistent with the public welfare and convenience."

Harrisburg's Municipal Bathing Beach.—Across from Harrisburg's city park located on the banks of the Susquehanna River is an island which for years has been used for park purposes. Here are baseball diamonds, running track and tennis courts. "Every summer past" states Mr. Edward Z. Gross, Superintendent of Parks and Public Property, in the May issue of the *American City*, "a bathing place has been maintained on the extreme lower point. A small wooden building containing lockers provided accommodations for the bathers. At the upper end of the city another such bath house was located, but both were inadequate and primitive.

"At the election in November 1918 the floating of a loan for \$40,000 for the erection of a concrete bath house and the establishment of a municipal bathing beach was voted. In June 1921 the building was thrown open to the public. This attractive looking concrete bath house is equipped with dressing rooms, lockers, shower baths, drinking fountain, telephone and electric

light. One side is set apart for men, the other for women. Outside at either end of the building are stationary wringers. A board walk from the common central door forms the road way to the water.

"There is no charge for swimming privileges and suits are supplied the bathers at a nominal fee, except to small children who may use them without charge. A first aid tent has been erected and life guards watch over the safety of the bathers.

"The popularity of the beach is tremendous. Thousands come daily and the bath house from the opening day has been packed to its capacity. Soon it became necessary to erect auxiliary tents which in turn have been filled."

Rotary Club Raises One Hundred Dollars for Badge Test Program.—The Rotary Club of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, wants the boys to have a chance to be physically fit. It has raised the sum of one hundred dollars in order that the athletic badge tests issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of American may be held for school children of the city.

A letter has been sent out by the Rotary Club to the city superintendent of schools and to every teacher in the public schools notifying them of the contest and asking their help in enrolling contestants.

At the close of school, Boys' Day is to be held, when the boys will show the degree of fitness they have attained, and will be awarded badges. Four hundred boys have already signified their intention of taking the tests.

Citizenship Clubs.—Dr. Henry E. Jackson, who for the past four years has been the special agent in community organization for the U. S. Bureau of Education, has recently devised a plan to assist young men and young women to equip themselves for citizenship.

Under the auspices of the National Community Board, the headquarters of which are in Washington, D. C., Citizenship Clubs are being promoted. The Board, however, is not undertaking to set up any organization of its own, but aims to operate through agencies already in existence. Several national organizations are now actively promoting the Citizenship Club idea.

The details of the plan are fully described in Dr. Jackson's new book, "What America

Means to Me," copies of which may be secured from the National Community Board at a dollar each.

In order to make concrete and continuous the service to Citizenship Clubs the Open Road Magazine has been selected as the official organ of the movement. Two pages of each issue of this publication will be devoted to reporting progress and describing activities of the various clubs.

Work of the Caney Creek Community Center, Ky.—The public was given an opportunity to see the type of boyhood which is being developed at the Caney Creek Community Center, Kentucky, at a meeting held at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street, New York City, on April 9th, 1922. Bright-eyed, manly little lads assisted Mrs. Alice S. G. Lloyd, founder of the center, in explaining the work which is being done by the workers and students at the center. The developments of citizenship clubs is one of the important phases of the work. These clubs are organized in the little outlying schools with the purpose of keeping the boys and girls physically clean, mentally awake and morally straight. The mountaineers are illiterate, though pure-blooded Americans, and the Community Center has done a great deal toward educating them.

High School Pupils Parade for Athletic Field.—All the high school pupils of West Philadelphia had large delegations in a parade recently demonstrating their need of an athletic field. They bore huge banners with inscriptions such as "All Dressed Up and No Place To Play," "Help Us Get An Athletic Field."

Help of Citizens Necessary in Playground Work.—The Playground Department of the city of Los Angeles recently took a significant step when through its secretary, Mr. Charles L. Lamb, a letter was sent two hundred citizens inviting them to attend a luncheon to discuss the desirability of organizing a committee of representative men and women to act in an advisory capacity to the department.

The letter reads in part as follows:

"The work of the Recreational Department of Los Angeles has developed into such a big undertaking, and the Playground Commissioners see so many splendid opportunities of service

in the way of making good citizens were it possible to enlarge and broaden the scope of the work, that beyond a doubt the time has arrived to form an Advisory Committee of representative men and women who can give the project their moral support and advice. No work or financial aid will be expected from this Committee.

"Such auxiliary committees have proved very helpful in many other cities, and Los Angeles, being one of the pioneers in recreational work, must not now lag behind."

Children's Leisure Time Exhibit.—In Seattle a whole exhibit was recently devoted to suggestions for the constructive use of children's leisure time. It was sponsored by the playground and recreation committee of the Mothers' Congress, aided by the public schools, Community Service and other groups advocating the discovery and development of the child's play interests. Kindergarten and primary grades of the public schools exhibited work done during the free period of the school day and demonstrated group games and singing. The Community Service exhibits stressed home play. A model back yard fitted with apparatus such as Dad could easily make for after-supper romps with the children attracted especial attention.

No More Vacant Lots for Meridian.—One vacant lot playground in Meridian, Mississippi, has made the townspeople realize how much they have been missing. Now they are going to have just as many of them as they can fix up. The Community Service athletic committee was responsible for the first playground, which is on a lot back of the Winner-Klein and Co. building.

Horseshoe pitching has become the favorite sport on this field, and, as a consequence, the term "athletic hero" has taken on a new significance in Meridian. It used to include only husky young chaps in white jersey—now citizens whose hair isn't so luxuriant as it used to be have come into fame for their canny shoe-swinging. Rotarians and Kiwanians and Chamber of Commerce members have staged horseshoe battles.

Volley ball and tennis are also on the vacant lot play program and will be extended just as soon as more playgrounds are ready.

A New Playground in Clearfield.—What once was an unattractive vacant lot in the

fourth ward of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, is now a playground site. Even more important than the transformation was the neighborhood spirit it brought about.

Three leading industries lent workmen for the day. They were supplemented by boys, and in the evening, by business men. One firm supplied 250 feet of tile for draining, while another helped make the work go more speedily by lending a truck.

It takes a lot to feed almost two hundred hungry men and boys, but local merchants had donated plenty of food. Butter and meat furnished by the grocer went between countless rolls that were the baker's contribution. The grocer had also donated coffee, and the bottling works had sent five cases of soft drinks. Cigars had been supplied.

In the evening the Italian band played for an hour. By the blaze of eight bonfires the laborers surveyed their work and found it good. About twenty stumps had been blown or dug up, and the lot had been freed from stones. A space large enough to provide three hundred children with play room had been raked and cleaned, all ready for the play party the next week.

Dramatic Activities in the Schools and Playgrounds of Newark.—Schools and playgrounds united in the three plays given early in May at the Cleveland School, Newark, under the leadership of Mr. W. J. McKiernan, instructor of dramatics and pageantry, assisted by teachers and playground directors. *A Springtime Fantasy* was presented by the Senior Girls' Dramatic Club of the Prince Street Playground. The pupils of Milford Street School gave a health play, *David and the Good Health Elves*, while the Junior Girls' Dramatic Club of the Charleton School and Prince Street Playground distinguished themselves in *The Goose Herd and the Goblin*.

There is no question about the popularity of dramatics in the Newark recreation system. Not only were the three plays mentioned given in May, but later in the month an entertainment was presented under the direction of Mr. McKiernan by the three clubs of the Joseph E. Haynes' School and the Morton Street Playground, which brought into play a large number of boys and girls. *The Pied Piper of*

Health, The Wishing Boy, and Trouble in Fairyland were the three attractive playlets given.

For Eye and Ear.—A series of concerts with all the old-time atmosphere of the earliest chamber music has been offered by the Community Arts String Orchestra in Santa Barbara, California. It is not an amateur organization, but a group of twenty-two skillful professionals, men and women, under the able leadership of a highly trained musician, Mr. George S. Clerbois. The orchestra was founded by Mrs. Albert Herter, wife of the painter, who is himself conducting a life class at the Santa Barbara School of Arts under the Community Arts Association. It was Mrs. Herter's artistic taste that conceived the original idea of composing the players into a picture by means of harmonious costumes against a beautiful background, so that the eye should be pleased as well as the ear. This has won admiring comment from everyone seeing for the first time that attractive grouping of blue and gold and lavender. The orchestra is not self-supporting at the moderate sums charged for admission. The deficit has been met by three dozen persons, not only music lovers but lovers of the community life of Santa Barbara.

Bird Study.—A very delightful feature of the summer playground program is a class in bird study. This year the National Association of Audubon Societies is expending some \$30,000 in materials to aid teachers and pupils in their study of wild birds. Young people will be taught to build bird houses, feed birds in winter, learn the names of common birds in their communities, and the value of birds to mankind.

Those who become junior members will receive material for the bird study course. Already more than 1,700,000 children have been enrolled in these junior clubs in the schools of Canada and the United States. Teachers and

recreation leaders everywhere are invited to write and secure free the Association's plans for bird study. The address is 1974 Broadway, New York City.

Meeting of the Eastern District of the American Physical Education Association.—Health and the play side of physical education received emphasis at the convention of the Eastern District of the American Physical Education Association, held at Newark, N. J., in April. There was much of value to the physical educator and play leader. Besides the helpful talks given by Dr. McCurdy, Dr. Hetherington, Dr. Arnold, and others, there were visits of inspection to the schools and playgrounds, to see the splendid health, recreation and physical education work being carried on in Newark. The health plays, health songs and the marionette play, given on the second afternoon of the conference showed attractive devices by which not only the children themselves but also the public might learn health rules. The children were splendidly trained and acted their parts with a true play spirit. In the evening a large and beautiful production, *The Road to Health*, was given in the Armory and attended by many interested and enthusiastic spectators. On the last morning of the conference, a huge meeting was held in the Armory at which several normal schools demonstrated marching, apparatus work and dancing. The Newark Normal School of Physical Education and Hygiene gave a splendid exhibition including a number of attractive dances beautifully performed by men and women of the school. The clog dances given by the Teachers College Physical Education Department were especially joyous and received much applause. Dancing, as well as marching and apparatus work were splendidly demonstrated by the Central Y. W. C. A. Normal School of Physical Education.

James Bryce, it is pointed out in a recent issue of *The Survey*, as long ago as 1879, planned with Canon Barnett methods of political education: and later became a frequent visitor and helper at Toynbee Hall. In commenting on a report of that settlement in 1901 he wrote: "I would suggest that it be more clearly stated what the members work for and what the settlement exists for is to seek and to diffuse knowledge and truth; to help all classes to live and work in concord."

Giving a Helping Hand to France

Last summer Miss Neva L. Boyd, Director of the Recreation Training School of Chicago, was sent to France by the National Federation of Settlements to give help along recreational lines in connection with the settlements in Paris and wherever aid might be rendered. Miss Ellen Coolidge of Boston, the international representative of the National Federation of Settlements, who had been in Paris for several months, had received many requests for help which were awaiting Miss Boyd's arrival. "For instance," writes Miss Boyd, "two reconstruction camp organizations, each operating several camps, wanted their workers trained to give the right emphasis to the play of the children in their charge. The settlements asked for help with their children on the playgrounds and various institution heads entertained hopes of putting in some group activities provided their facilities proved adequate. In addition to these opportunities the American Red Cross cooperated in a class of folk dancing three hours a week. This organization was giving a course of training to twenty-five young men and women who were to serve as recreation workers in the various provinces. They were being trained at a center composed of a club house converted from military barracks and a very good playground laid out and equipped on the old fortification wall. I was much impressed by the eagerness and unselfish attitude of these young people toward their new work.

"In addition to doing what I could in the settlements, particularly at the Maison Sociale, I felt it was desirable to interest the public school teachers in play. Through the generous help of Monsieur Mirineau, one of the higher officials of the schools, I was given permission to visit several of the grade schools, the normal school, and an open air school for pre-tubercular children. I tried to interest the teachers by offering to discuss the value of play with them and to lead in games children of any age they might wish to select. I suggested I be given the same groups that physical education teachers were handling. Five schools responded and four of them permitted me to see their work before discussion with teachers or my own demonstration with the children took place. Two particularly

able teachers asked me to meet Dr. Houdre, a progressive woman physician, who conducted the best of the privately conducted open air schools. After we had talked a little while she said, "I am not interested in what you say for these are also my own ideas. What I want is someone to come into my own school and put them into practice." We arranged for a series of play periods in her school extending over about five weeks. She had about forty boys under ten years of age with two teachers, a nurse, an office attendant, women for cleaning, and the gardener. The school is located on the old fortification wall, high enough to get a breeze. There is a good space for games on one side of the building, a flower and vegetable garden, which the boys help to plan and care for, an open air gymnasium with a turf surface and a substantial roof. The building is equipped with adequate shower baths, a good sized room for exercise and play, a dining room, a beautiful school room, and an office and an examination room. All have a great many windows, so that the children have light and air and yet are properly protected in cold weather. Many of the other open air schools are conducted in roughly constructed shelters and tents.

"The teachers in this school were so eager to learn games that I went whenever I had time and played with the boys. One of the teachers wrote the descriptions as we played or translated them from the books I gave her. She said there was a great dearth of material in France and she treasured every game.

"Dr. Houdre was delighted to secure what she had wanted for so long a time and I have no doubt the boys are now playing games on the days when the physical training teacher does not come to drill them through a game or two and many gymnastic exercises.

"A district supervisor who was very much interested in Dr. Houdre's school asked me to lead games in a large school for children from four to nine years of age. She invited some teachers from schools in the same district and asked me to demonstrate group play in which all the children took part with a group of forty children four years of age, another group seven years of age and still another eight or nine years of age.

Play with the children was followed by discussion with the teachers who frankly admitted they had not been hitherto conscious of the social value of games.

"In another part of the city the director of a boys' school arranged a comprehensive demonstration of the physical training given in his school and then asked for criticism. We spent several hours discussing the relative value of gymnastics and play. The district supervisor of physical training was also present and both men agreed that play involves social education quite lacking in gymnastics and both expressed a desire to see a change brought about in their physical training work.

"All teachers with whom I talked admitted that for the first time they saw the social education inherent in group games, when previously they had seen play only as a means of physical and mental development. In fact there seemed to be widespread enthusiasm for the physical vigor and health supposed to be produced by formal physical training.

"Very often the exercises for young women seemed very strenuous. I visited an evening class of working girls who were playing a relay in which the girl at the head of the line was lifted above other players' heads and passed down the line on their uplifted hands. Physical training was new to the girls and they were so filled with enthusiasm over becoming strong and healthy that they put all their energy into it.

"I found the people of France absolutely open-minded and with a single purpose in view, the good of the children. A group of about thirty teachers who were convinced of the value of play planned to send one of their best teachers to Chicago for training. They selected their candidate and secured the equivalent of a year's salary, but because of the great loss in the exchange she was unable to come. They had also secured permission for her to return to Paris as a special teacher in the normal school, thus making her work far-reaching. We have not abandoned the plan and I am hoping to secure sufficient financial help so that she can come to us this year. It seems to me that the greatest help we can give is in making it possible for French workers to come to the States for special training in work in which we are in advance of them and in turn to train their own workers."

Interesting Developments in Foreign Lands

The June 1922 issue of *Mind and Body* contains interesting extracts and reprints from foreign educational journals which have a very direct bearing on recreation. A few of them reprinted from the *Monthly for Gymnastics, Play and Sport*, published at Berlin, are given here:

The New Belgian Law on Physical Training provides in part that physical training be put into effect in all schools whether they receive national support or not; that young people not attending school shall attend physical training classes of gymnastics societies; that communities of more than five thousand inhabitants maintain a playground and a gymnasium and, if possible, a swimming pool, these facilities to be thrown open to all school children of the community; that the national and provincial government shall aid in financing these projects.

An announcement relating to activities in Germany is to the effect that the Minister of Science, Art and Education has directed that all institutions preparing teachers of physical education shall train these teachers to serve as leaders of hiking parties. This form of recreation has become so very popular that a shortage of trained leaders has developed.

A further notice from the Minister of Science, Art and Education requires attendance at obligatory play afternoons just as at physical training classes.

A program for a daily physical education period has been approved unanimously by the Division of Education of Prussia. It is expected that this program will soon be put in operation.

The Berlin Board of Trade has appropriated six hundred thousand marks to be expended for athletic fields, play spaces and park improvement in their city.

The city of Mannheim has decided that instruction in swimming should be part of the child's schooling and has appropriated one hundred thousand marks to provide facilities. It proposes to follow the lead of Hanau, Offenbach and Oberhausen by making attendance at swimming classes compulsory.

The Munich Sport Sheet proposes that the gymnastic festival scheduled for that city next year be enlarged so as to include contests in light athletics, swimming and possibly football.

The American Junior Red Cross Playground Movement* in France, Italy and Belgium

RUTH M. FINDLAY

Director of Playgrounds, Junior Red Cross

Part II

When the third training course for playground leaders opened on October 18, 1921 at Bagnolet Playground, Paris, there were sixty applicants, among them Madame Gouraud-Morris, the champion woman athlete of France and Mr. Raoul Paoli, champion weight thrower and football player, who said: "We realize that the children of France have been neglected in our scheme of athletics and we want to remedy it."

Because of lack of facilities it was necessary to limit the class to twenty-four students. These applicants not only seemed more serious than those in the preceding classes, but they had a

four leaders enrolled, nineteen had been sent by special oeuvres, patronages, or schools, which expected them to return from the "stage" and conduct play activities; secondly, the idea had grown that the playground course given at Bagnolet was both interesting and serious, that it was not a question of being with the Americans and earning more money than elsewhere, but rather it was the offer of training for a new profession. The element of competition entered, because out of sixty applicants, only twenty-four could be accepted owing to facilities.

Until the middle of November the weather



A good start for the 40 metre dash.

Bagnolet Playground, Paris.

broad social vision. Throughout the course there was quick understanding of the activities and principles taught and, what was more valuable, many discussions and inquiries.

There were two factors which were probably responsible for this. First, out of the twenty-

* In the June Playground, Miss Findlay told of the first two training courses for Playground workers which she held in France. In this issue the third course is described.

was ideal for outdoor work, and in anticipation of cold and wet weather later we crowded into those days all that was possible of outdoor activities in the following schedule:

- 10 — 11 : Team games
- 11 — 12 : Group games
- 2 — 3 : Conferences

- 3 — 4 : Rhythmic activities
 4 — 5 : Field Work

Thursdays and Sundays organization work with children. Each student organized a group of children of not less than fifteen, teaching them games, working out decathlon tests and conducting match games.

During the latter part of November and until the course ended on December 18th, the weather was extremely cold and the ground in a muddy condition. During those days, the program of necessity had to be altered. Games were adapted to the size of the barracks, such as captain ball and hand ball not of the regulation type but a modified form of association football, using the hand to propel the ball instead of the foot. The problem was to choose not only games suited to a small space, but to supply enough activity

of the Tennis Club of Bagnolet Playground, many government and school officials visited the playground during the training course and much publicity was given to it in the French journals.

On December 18th the course ended in a Christmas Fete for four hundred children. I think I shall always remember those happy days of preparation, which in spite of the cold barracks went steadily on. First the posters designed and executed so beautifully, then the yards of "guirlandes," flowers and lanterns made by monitrices and children. One of the Polish girls designed realistic friezes of "Pere Noel" plowing through the snow, while the second taught the monitrices the Polish dance "Cracoviac," which they danced in costumes at the Fete. The other member of this Polish group, together with a French girl, very simply yet impressively produced the "Nativity Scene." The participants

Demonstration Playground in the centre of the town of Tourcoing, France. Note church opposite. For 10 days the children from the various schools were brought by the teachers. The French monitrices who



had been trained in Playground methods at Bagnolet, Paris, taught children games. In this picture they are learning a simple folk dance while behind (see volley ball court) another group is beginning net ball.

to keep warm. However, by adapting and planning the projected program of playground work was taught. Folk dancing proved valuable. After a certain number were taught, each monitrice was called upon to teach a dance of her country. In this way the Junior Red Cross ideal of exchange of national tradition was developed.

The presence of Madame Gouraud-Morris and Mr. Raoul Paoli made a valuable contact with the French Sports Associations. The entire class, at the invitation of these two, witnessed at Pershing Stade the track and field meet and football match of the French girls versus the English girls. Through the efforts of Madame Gouraud-Morris, Mr. Paoli and Mr. Salbreux, president

were the children of the playground. The Belgian monitrice not only dressed a little girl to represent Belgium in the Junior Red Cross Tableau, but was responsible for the decoration of one of the barracks. The French girls did everything from making costumes to serving the "gouter." One girl especially impressed me with her joy in the preparation of the Fete. During the war she was for two years a prisoner of the Germans, made to do the hardest sort of work in the fields. Of a frail constitution, it is a wonder she survived, but that day when she fashioned the beautiful decorations, her eyes beaming when I asked her to stay later than the rest to arrange the decorations, it seemed as if those two years

had partly been forgotten. Here, in play activities, life had given her back some of the joy that those two awful years had taken from her.

The boys of the playground, dressed as clowns, had been drilled as acrobats, and did wonderful stunts much to the delight of the onlookers. By invitation the children of the following organizations presented numbers on the program, thus promoting the feeling of cooperation and good friendship: Union des Femmes de France; Children from St. Ouen Schools; Boy Scouts.

The program was held in the largest barrack. A stage and curtains were manufactured from material on hand. The last number of the program was "Tableau Vivant" The Junior Red Cross, four girls representing the nationalities in the training course, French, Belgium, Polish, American, and over all a banner of the Junior Red Cross.

Then came the lighted Christmas tree and "Pere Noel," impersonated by Mr. Paoli, who gave to each a sack of candy. In the other two barracks which had also been decorated, hot chocolate and rolls were served to the children and presents given by the Tennis Club and other organizations using the playground. Many school and government officials were present. Moving pictures were taken by Pathe.

And so ended the third playground training course, in a spirit of activity and cooperation.

I have never, even in America where our young people have grown up playing, seen such spirit and activity, such eagerness to learn. It is as if they were trying to make up for the playless years, and I feel that with the rapidity with which this idea is travelling, in France especially, America will have to look to her laurels if she wishes to be known as the playground country.

The children, too, are quick and eager in learning the games. There is much to be done yet in the way of permanent organization; more stress must be laid on team play, more care must be given to the girls' work lest they go through those bad years we had in America, when the girls' program was neither fitted to her body nor her needs, being simply a duplicate of the boys' activities.

Before the playgrounds are handed to the local authorities at a date not far distant, much propaganda is needed to put across the "play

spirit," the democracy of the play field and the encouragement of the team play in contrast to the champion system in athletics. I can at this moment speak with authority only of the playgrounds of France, because the movement in Belgium is yet in its infancy, Charleroi playground being the only one opened at present. Charleroi has been in operation since September 15 and I believe with the great interest shown by the local committee under whose management it is, that it will be successful. The Italian playground movement has scarcely commenced, activities being done, at present, on a temporary space in Florence by the Italian girl trained in the first course.

School hours in these countries are much longer than in America, the school day ending very seldom before four-thirty. On Thursdays there is no school. The months of July and August, ten days at Christmas and during Easter, comprise school holidays. Our playground hours are adapted to these conditions, being opened during holidays and on Thursdays from nine in the morning until dark. On Sundays the hours are from half past one till six; on other days from three until dark. A seasonal program for boys and girls is planned with each director and here again adaptations are made to conditions. The follow-up of the program is done by field visits, which up to the present have been limited for lack of assistance. In all the work with the children and directors, the following points are emphasized. First, activity: that is, teaching the "spirit of play," encouraging the weaker or timid child to enter games suited to him, thus giving each an equal chance; secondly the fact that unless the weather is unusually severe out-of-doors is the place to play. From March 1921 to date, October 24th, the children at Bagnolet have played indoors but six times. Next, the habits of justice, loyalty, honesty, democracy and obedience to law, are inculcated through strict adherence to rules of the games, by encouraging the children to teach each other games, and by explanations of decisions, impartial choosing of teams and respect for property. We are trying to leave, not material goods, but an ideal—the ideal of play; and if we do that, are we not leaving for the future generation a better understanding and living of life? Again "Let's play."

The Play Spirit in Gymnastics

S. A. MATHIASSEN

There is a growing feeling that gymnastics are not so fundamental nor even healthful as the promoters claim. After one has had gymnastics from his teens up through college the average man's opinion inside and outside of the recreational movement often runs something like this: "It's all right but I'll get my exercise in games. Tennis, baseball, golf, basket-ball or something of the sort." Those who think more deeply on the subject have in many cases decided to give gymnastics its place as necessary for corrective work. The fundamental criticisms that it is surface activity, that it does not plow deep into the mind and spirit, that it does not link up with self-expression of fundamental instincts have been all too well justified. The half-heartedness of formal gymnastics points to something wrong about it. Emerson insists that education must be endogenous, that is, must develop from within out. This applies to physical education. The best we have been able to do seems to be to get a *secondary* interest in it. Gymnastics to make one a better athlete, or a better business man, or (in Germany and Scandinavia) better defenders of one's fatherland, but seldom do we find gymnastics for itself.

We have begun, perhaps reluctantly, to turn more and more to games and athletics. In Scandinavia where the Ling system originated and where gymnastics had once extended among the great masses of people the whole movement seemed, before the war, to be about to die down.

A NEW SPIRIT

It was with the feeling that gymnastics can be little more than a mild kind of medicine to be taken fifteen minutes before retiring that I visited the world famous gymnastic college in Ollerup, Denmark.

I had been watching the gymnastic class a short time only before I was almost spell-bound with interest. This was not a "gym teacher" but an artist to the tips of his fine fingers who led the group with all the inspiration and intenseness of a great director of a beautiful chorus. These

men, bare-footed and with only a pair of trunks on their splendid bodies, were not "going through exercises" but were intent on giving joyful and wonderful expression to the up-welling instincts of rhythm and desire for beauty.

Now I understand why the world is wearing a beaten pathway to this place. A real discovery has been made. Gymnastics have become play. That element lacking in the old systems but which the Greeks knew has been found. The true play spirit, by that simplicity which marks genius, has been inculcated into gymnastic exercises.

The success of Niels Bukh with his new gymnastics is remarkable. It was developed just as the war broke out and confined to Scandinavia during those troublesome days. Great crowds have witnessed the demonstrations of his pupils since the war in various countries but notably at the Olympic games. When the King of Denmark saw his "peasant lads" during the northern European athletic meet, he granted an audience to Niels Bukh and asked that the whole demonstration be repeated the next day of the athletic meet. The King brought the whole royal family with him to see the repetition.

A WIDE APPEAL

Mr. Bukh has delivered lectures all over Europe and is constantly visited at the school by committees or commissions which wish to learn how this work can be adopted in their own countries.

The most interesting feature of the whole movement is that workers and farmers—the young men and women—are taking up the work. Mr. Bukh has himself trained over 1000 *volunteer* gymnastic leaders since 1914. They come for five or three months' courses at their own expense to fit themselves as volunteer leaders in their home communities.

In his new book *Primitiv Gymnastik eller Grund-gymnastik* Mr. Bukh shows his special interest in building up good citizens and community feeling through gymnastics as well as health and bodily beauty and culture. What he writes in one place may be translated thus:

(Continued on page 182)

* Mr. Mathiasen was connected with War Camp Community Service and has just returned from a year's leave of absence in his homeland.

The Rural School Field Day*

Every country school can and should have a field day once a year.

"What do you mean by field day?" I hear you ask.

There are many kinds, the Picnic, the Festival, the School Fair, the Athletic Meet, the Sport Carnival, the Dramatic Field Day or Pageant. A picnic may be the only type you have had so far and this may be all you are ready to undertake this year, but have a picnic if nothing more! It's worth something just to have the children bring their parents and have dinner together. It makes for sociability and neighborliness. The children will play and have a good time even if no special equipment is provided and only the usual games and contests planned.

"Oh! Is a picnic lunch like that a form of field day?" you say.

Yes, the picnic is the simplest and most common form of rural school field day, but it can easily be made much more than a get-together and "eats."

"How?"

"By a little planning on the part of the teacher and pupils, most any school can have an exhibition and perhaps a real play-festival with something going on all the time."

"What is the first thing to do to get up an exhibition?"

"Talk it over with the pupils. Determine on place and date. Decide on some of the things they have been doing that the parents and patrons would like to see. Appoint a general committee and several sub-committees to be responsible for different parts of the program. For example—1, Committee on Exhibit; 2, Committee on Play Equipment; 3, Committee on Games and Contests; 4, Committee on Lunch."

"That sounds easy," says the teacher of a one-room school, "but you forget that I have only a dozen pupils in all—and they range from six to fourteen years of age. What can we do? How much can I trust pupils of these ages?"

"Yes, and I have forty in my school," says another. "How can I manage so many?"

It depends on how much you have trusted

them and how well you have used your opportunities to organize other activities. If you have been doing good work in leadership training, or training in responsibility, perhaps a ten-year-old girl can select and arrange an exhibit of some of the best specimens of drawing and coloring. If you have had some real nature study, with collecting of leaves, flowers, weeds, grains, butterflies, birds' eggs, or what not, an older boy can properly label and make a good display. If your manual training or project group has made a table or bench, bird house, seed frame, tool box, or anything else useful and worth showing, these objects can be displayed. Perhaps you have an aquarium or some growing plants and vegetables, records of your pupil health clubs, height and weight charts or other health posters. Surely some of these things can be assembled by a committee of pupils and be all the more interesting to the parents because of this fact.

2—The Committee on Play Equipment will need to enlist the help of some goodnatured farmer or storekeeper, and have ready for the big day some of the following articles—rope and swing boards for a couple of swings; planks and horses for teeters; a sand pile in a shady nook for the real little tots, a hammock for the older children and a rest tent for adults unless you are near some building. For games you can use two inflated balls as volley balls or basket balls; two soft balls as playground baseball or stocking ball, some old tennis balls, a bat, some horse shoes, and bean bags. Not all of these will be available or necessary. Some of your biggest boys will soon find out what can be had.

3—The Committee on Games and Contests will need considerable steering. If you have a supervisor of physical education and have been having a large variety of activities at your recess or play periods, your problem will be mainly one of selection. Some of the events should be chosen with a view to showing the adults how well the children do certain things requiring training in coordination and team work. Perhaps they will want to put on a short setting up drill with everyone in it, led by the teacher or some pupil leader. Maybe a folk dance, singing game or rhythmical exercise. If you have a talking

* Published by the courtesy of the State Department of Education, University of the State of New York.

machine or phonograph (and every rural school should have one) use it, but don't spoil the fun of getting ready for the day by putting too much time in drilling for this. Just select some of the activities you are doing from day to day and show them off.

Other events should be for general participation, group games as (1) Three Deep, (2) The Beater Goes Around, (3) Drop the Handkerchief, (4) Hunt the Squirrel, (5) Call Ball, (6) Spud, (7) Who Hit Me?, games that can be played by the adults as well as the children. A few team games and relays should be included as (1) Overhead Passing Relay, (2) Right and Left Pass, (3) Pass and Run, (4) Dodge Ball, (5) Playground Baseball.

4—The Committee on Lunch will need the help of several parents, one of whom should be made chairman and boss the most important part of the preparations. Plans for providing hot cocoa, milk, water, lemonade, and similar supplies require mother's assistance, and it must be decided who shall bring beans, and who sandwiches, who cake, and who ice cream. If each family brings its own lunch complete and goes off by itself to eat it, you won't have the same spirit as you will if you all pool your resources and gather around one central table or tables. Someone must make coffee for the adults, and the fire has a centralizing effect in itself. Then the ice cream freezer must be opened with proper ceremony at just the right time to make the lunch a real success. Drinking pop, eating cake and sweet stuff before the lunch is ready often spoils the appetite (and the whole day too by causing the stomach ache) of the younger children and should be forbidden.

Do you see how this will work out for your school?

"Yes," some will say, "we have done that much before. What can we add? We want more than just a few games. Some of our boys and girls are pretty anxious to try out their running and jumping ability."

Then it is well to have track and field events that give individuals a chance to compete against each other. Dashes 50, 75 and 100 yards; the Potato Race; Standing and Running Broad Jump. Baseball throw for distance and accuracy are well known events for boys. For girls, Short Dashes; Basket Ball or Bean Bag; Throw for Distance; Running and Catching; and Potato Race.

It is necessary to classify pupils for these events and it has been found best to use a weight standard—boys eighty lbs. and under against each other; those over eighty, but under one hundred in a second class; boys over one hundred lbs. in the third or unlimited division. The girls may follow the same weight classification but often a more simple division is used, that of age—girls, thirteen and over being in the older group; from nine to thirteen in the medium; and under nine years in the younger group.

This is much harder to handle I admit. You will need help; judges, starters, timers and other officials.

"Yes, but we don't even know the rules for the events."

Here are ten of the best.

Rules for some of the Field Day Events:

Dashes.—Runners may start from the standing or crouching position. If from the standing position, no part of the body may be ahead of the starting line; if from the crouching position the fingers must be back of the starting line.

The starter gives the signal by saying: "On your marks," "Get set," "Go!" If the runner prefers the crouching start, he should take the following positions with respect to the commands: "On your marks," place fingers on starting line, one knee on the ground, about 8 or 10 inches from the starting line, other foot beside knee. "Get set," raises body off knee, pitching slightly forward and rest on hands and toes. Instead of "Go," if possible use a starter's gun or strike together two boards. The runner may dig small holes for "toe grips."

The timer shall be stationed at the finishing line and shall start his watch when he hears the word "Go," or the instant he sees the smoke of the gun. A white cord, held chest high at the finishing line, must be "breasted" by the runner and not touched with the hands. The instant the runner breasts the cord the timer shall stop his watch. The time is the number of seconds elapsed from the beginning to the end of the run.

If the runner leaves the "mark" before the signal "Go" is given, he shall be called back and start again.

Flag race.—Six 1-pint bottles (grape juice bottles) and three 10 on 12 inch flags are necessary for each contestant.

Arrangements for boys: The bottles shall be

placed in a row. There shall be a distance of 5 feet between each of the bottles numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, 5, 6. The distance between bottles numbered 3 and 4 shall be 15 feet. The starting line for the 80 pounds class shall be 30 feet, for 100 pounds class 40 feet, and for unlimited class 50 feet from Bottle No. 1.

Arrangements for girls: Arrange bottles Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and bottles 4, 5 and 6 as described above. The distance between bottles Nos. 3 and 4 shall be 10 feet. The starting line for the youngest group shall be 20 feet, for girls of middle group 25 feet, and for older girls 35 feet from bottle No. 1.

The race for boys and girls is the same. Place one flag in bottles Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The contestant runs from the starting line, removes the flag from bottle No. 1 and places it in bottle No. 4. He returns for flag No. 2, passing between bottles No. 1 and 2, and places it in bottle No. 5. He returns for flag No. 3, passing between bottles No. 2 and 3 and places it in bottle No. 6 and then crosses the starting line. (See "Dashes" for start and finish.) If used as a relay, the second boy should be touched off as first finishes. He should begin with No. 6 flag and place it in No. 3 bottle and so on.

Potato race.—On a direct line draw four circles 12 inches in diameter and 5 yards from center to center. A starting line, which is also the finishing line, shall be drawn at the following distances from the center of first circle and at right angles to the direct line:

For boys: 80 lbs. class and 100 lbs. class, 5 yards; unlimited class, 10 yards.

For girls: All divisions, 5 yards.

On the first circle place a basket or other receptacle not over 2 feet in height and with an opening not exceeding 1 foot in diameter. The basket should contain three potatoes or blocks of wood 2 inches square.

On the signal the player runs from the starting line, takes one potato from the basket and places it in the first vacant circle (the one nearest the basket), runs back to the basket, passes between it and the starting line, takes the second potato from the basket, places it in the second circle, returns to the basket, passes between it and the starting line, takes the third potato from the basket, places it in the third circle and runs back to the starting line. From the starting line the player runs to the first circle, picks up the potato and replaces it in the basket, passes between the

basket and the starting line, runs to the second circle, picks up the potato, replaces it in the basket, passes between the basket and the starting line, runs to the third circle, picks up the potato, replaces it in the basket and runs across the finishing line.

If a potato is dropped anywhere but in the circle in which it should be placed or in the basket, it must be picked up and properly placed before another is touched.

Potato race, (simplified form): Secure two potatoes or two wooden cubes measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Mark five yards in front of the starting line a square upon the floor or ground measuring 12 inches in outside dimensions; five yards further on mark a six-inch circle and five yards further a second 6-inch circle. Place potatoes or blocks in the 6-inch circles. At the word of command, contestant runs and gets nearer potato and places it in the square, goes and gets farther potato, touches square with it, and replaces it in farther circle, then goes back and gets other potato and places it in nearer circle and returns to starting line. Total distance is 70 yards. Potatoes may not be dropped or thrown, but must be placed in every case. On the line is allowed if the potato is more in than out.

Running and catching.—At a distance of 30 feet from the starting line and parallel to it, stretch a cord 10 feet from the ground.

On the signal the girl runs from the starting line, tosses a basket ball, volley ball, or bean bag over the cord, catches it, and runs back to the starting line. Three such trips are made, finishing at the starting line. In case of failure to catch the ball, it must be secured, tossed over the cord (either direction) and caught before continuing the run.

The starting line and the cord should both be well away from any wall, backstop, or other object, so that neither the contestant nor the ball shall touch any obstruction during the run. Two or more may compete in the same race if the cord is long enough. This makes a splendid relay race each runner making only one trip.

Running broad jump.—A take-off, 8 inches by 18 inches, should be firmly imbedded in the ground; the edge nearest the running path shall be flush with the surface. The take-off should be painted white. If the take-off is nailed to a plank about 3 feet long and 1 foot wide, and the plank imbedded sufficiently deep, as directed above, the take-off will be very firm. The ground

shall be spaded some distance from the take-off making a jumping pit of suitable size. Measure distance from the edge of the take-off, nearest to the jumping pit, to spot where the heel or hand nearest the take-off first touched the ground. If the player steps over the take-off, the distance shall not be measured.

Standing broad jump.—Arrange take-off as described under "Running broad jump"; the player toes the edge of the take-off or line. Measure distance from the take-off or line, to spot where heel or hand nearest the take-off or line first touched the ground or floor.

The feet of the competitor may be placed in any position so long as toes do not project over the front edge of board. A competitor may rock backward and forward, lifting heels and toes alternately from the ground, but may not lift either foot clear of the ground, nor slide either foot along the ground in any direction.

Throwing Tests: Baseball throw for accuracy.

Make a target 15 inches by 24 inches of wood or canvas to represent the area within which a "strike" must be thrown. Suspend this target about a foot or two in front of a backstop of wire, a fence, or a mat in the gymnasium. The lower edge of the target should be 24 inches from the floor. A strike is any throw that hits the target enough to move it at all. (Care must be taken to see that the ball hits the target directly and not on the rebound.)

The thrower shall stand facing the target with both feet upon the line indicating the distance specified for this event. In delivering the ball he may step forward with either foot, but his other foot must be upon the line when the ball is thrown.

Give each contestant 6 throws. The winner is the one making most strikes. In case of tie have each throw one ball in turn until one misses and the other does not. Adults will like to try this event. Have a number of targets and good supply of balls to save time for it goes off very slowly otherwise. Forty ft. is distance for 80 lbs. class, 45 for 100 lbs., 50 for unlimited.

Baseball distance throw.—The thrower may run any distance before making the throw. Measure distance from the throwing line, directly in front of thrower, to spot where the ball first struck the ground. If the player crosses the throwing line before the ball strikes the ground, the throw shall not be measured.

Basket-ball distance throw.—Draw a circle 6 feet in diameter on the floor or ground. In throwing, contestant shall not touch outside the circle with any part of the body until the ball has struck the ground; he must leave from the rear half of the circle. Pass the tape through the center of the circle, but measure distance from edge of circle to spot where the ball first struck the ground. If any part of the body touches outside the circle, the distance made shall not be recorded.

Round arm throw (usual method): In making the round arm throw only one hand shall be used. The ball may be started from any position and thrown in any manner or style.

Forward overhead distance throw—The ball shall be grasped with both hands, placed behind the head, and thrown forward from this position.

Backward overhead distance throw—The ball shall be grasped with both hands and thrown backward over the head.

You may want to include some dramatic work as some schools do. Americanization programs fit into this plan very well. Historical episodes of local or national significance may lay the foundation for a real community pageant later. If you have already held the Play Festival and formal Track Meet, a day when Folk Dances and singing games are featured might make an interesting variation.

A match game of some kind is often a good way to finish the day. Baseball, of course, is the favorite. However, I think it is wise to show the people some other form of contest occasionally and demonstrate that Volley Ball, Field Hockey, Dodge Ball or Modified Soccer Football are very interesting.

Many field days are arranged on the township, county or supervisory district plan with all the schools uniting.



The Summer Outdoor Playground Schedule

GENEVIEVE T. HOLMAN

During the summer weather conditions and all day playground periods make possible a program covering the entire range of play activities. The number and variety of activities need be limited only by the facilities and leadership available.

Suggested Daily Schedule for Younger Children

8:30 to 9:00 a. m. (for all ages)

At this time the leader posts daily programs and special posters. The children use apparatus for free play. If there are pets to be fed committees of children can assist the attendants in caring for them. During this period and the next the play leader will have time for friendly chats about subjects of interest to the children.

9:00 to 10 a. m.

In this period preparations for the special programs of the week may be made. It is important to take for this an early morning hour when the leisure time is less interrupted than in the afternoon. Children who have home duties can easily arrange to come on certain days of the week.

10 to 10:30 a. m.

For the same reason an early morning hour is the best time for informal club meetings such as nature, good health and doll clubs. In the afternoon when large crowds are present the leader cannot give time to small groups.

Suggested days for club meetings are Monday, doll club and tea party; Tuesday and Friday, nature club; Wednesday, good health club. On Thursdays there may be walks and excursion groups. Either Friday or Saturday may be devoted to special day programs.

It is suggested that clubs for sand play, toy making, scrap books and for such other forms of play that can include larger numbers and those not regularly enrolled be scheduled, for the period from 1 to 2 p. m.

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.

This period may well be devoted to team games of athletics for the children eight and nine years of age who are regular attendants. Some team games and athletics which are especially suitable for the summer season are dodge ball; relay race—each boy to run 40 yards or less;

group baseball throw; group high jump. If there is a large number of teams older boy and girl leaders may be used to assist in refereeing so that two or more games can be conducted at the same time. The play leader should be free to supervise all.

Boys and girls not included in team games may use the apparatus and balls in free play, boy and girl leaders being made responsible for balls and other loose materials.

12 to 1 p. m. (for all ages)

This is a time when informal tests may be held on apparatus and in athletics and posture. There may be try outs for the athletic badge tests for boys and girls.* Less vigorous games may be played.

This is usually the lunch hour and if there is but one leader she will not be on the playground. It may, however, be kept open by an attendant or boy and girl leaders may be in charge. In one Pennsylvania city the playground is left in charge at noon of the Junior police—older boys and girls of the playground—who take great pride in looking after the ground. One day may be made picnic lunch day when all the children who bring lunches and the play leader eat lunch together.

1 to 1:50 p. m.

Manual and constructive play of all kinds—sand, block, drawing and painting, toy making—may be scheduled for this period. Material for constructive play may be distributed to boy and girl clubs or group leaders of the kite club, sand building club and other groups to take charge of materials and see that it is put away.

Some play leaders may find it advisable to conduct not more than two different kinds of manual play on one day, setting aside different days for other kinds. Sand, toys, blocks and drawing and painting materials should be brought out every day so that children may use them in free play.

1:50 to 2:10 (for 6-9 year olds)

Each day half the period may well be given to stories of the general literature and amusement type. On certain days the other half of the

* See pamphlets 105 and 121 issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, free.

period may be used for special stories, such as nature stories, good health stories, stories of industry and of art, biographical stories and narrative history.

2:10 to 2:30 p. m. (for children 6-8 years inclusive and others who wish to join them)

The program may begin with singing games and other more active circle games, followed by sense games and miscellaneous mental tests. The period should close with a story play. This program may be varied by omitting on one day sense and mental games and giving a longer period to dress up story play. Another variation will be found in substituting on one day a week for the sense and mental games one or two circle games followed by music corner activities. Music corner may be combined twice a week with four to five year olds.

2:30 to 3 p. m. (for children 4-6 years)

Some of the children 6-9 years of age may help play with the younger ones if there are not too many of them. Others will play on apparatus and with balls.

3 to 4 p. m. for impromptu groups of children 7-9 years old)

A few vigorous group games may begin the program. Follow with less vigorous group games, such as imitative games, tests of bodily and mental control and alertness and less vigorous games in which sides complete. The period may well end with a vigorous game of sides between impromptu teams.

4 to 6 p. m. (for all ages over 6 years)

In this period there may be individual tests on apparatus, athletic and good posture tests.

6:30 to 7 p. m. (for children 7-8 years of age)

Singing Games and Circle Games. On many playgrounds after the evening meal fathers accompany their small children to the playground to swing them and watch their play on apparatus. It is well to introduce at this time some circle games which will interest all the children from 4-8 years of age. The fathers will like to watch these games.

Group Games and Games for Small Boys. Such games as potato race and handkerchief snatch will also interest the fathers, who will usually join in the game.

7 to 8 p. m. (for boys and girls of various ages)

Social group games may be advantageously introduced in this period. Sometimes children 7-9 years of age may be invited to join the games with grown-ups.

In many recreation systems the playgrounds are closed to children after supper and devoted entirely to the use of adults.

All Together for Hampden County

Hampden County in Massachusetts is a piece of farming region along the banks of the Connecticut river and in the foothills of the Berkshires. There are big towns and little hill towns in this county. There are stretches of fertile farming land and there are bare rocky hills. There are thriving cities, for instance Springfield, famous for erecting beautiful municipal buildings, for inaugurating safe and sane Fourths, for being a "city of homes" and a few other things.

A little while ago this county decided there was something wrong when a piece of country with as fertile farming land as that particular county possesses raises only about one-eighth of the farming products it consumes. The people decided that the cities were draining the life of the country too heavily, and that the thing to do was for both the city and country to get together to see if they couldn't make better use of their own agricultural resources. This was the beginning of the Hampden County Improvement League.

It would require several pages to do justice to the things this league is doing. It is putting that county on the map, agriculturally speaking. It is also helping to make life for the farmer, the farmer's wife and the farmer's children more interesting. There are poultry clubs, and pig clubs, and gardening clubs for the girls and boys. There are classes in dressmaking and other household arts. County-wide meetings are held, for which nationally known speakers are secured. There is talk of a county picnic this summer and there is talk of having occasional county-wide Neighbors' Days.

The League apparently realizes that its problem is one of getting the people of the cities and the people of the country together and thus bringing about the realization that they really are neighbors and that their interests are all bound up together.

A citizen in a small community in Alabama, when asked what had been the effect of Community Service replied, "Community Service has certainly made it easier to get the people to pull together on community projects."

Home Play--III

EDNA G. MEEKER AND CHARLES H. ENGLISH

PEGGY PLANS HER PROGRAM

"Of course Peggy wanted to plan a party so Dick and I helped her. The first game Peggy wanted us to play was Anagrams.

Anagrams. "We did not happen to have a box of Anagrams so we drew some small squares about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size of cardboard and cut them. In each square Peggy wrote a letter of the alphabet, making several complete sets and then wrote several more of each vowel and of letters like S and T that are used very frequently. We put all of the letters in the center of the table face up. Then we each took whatever letters we wanted to spell words and gave them one at a time to each other to put together to form these words. The one who put together the greatest number of these word puzzles in a given time was the winner.

"One of Peggy's playmates knew of another way to play this game so we tried it. We turned the cards face down and each of us in turn drew one which we tried to use in building a word directly in front of us or in adding to somebody else's word. If we could succeed in doing this we could take the word and place it with ours. If you find you cannot use the letter drawn you may keep it for future use. When all the cards have been drawn and the game is over the person having the greatest number of words in his line wins.

I See Something You May See. "Peggy chose an object in the room and said, 'I see something you may see.' Dick replied, by saying, 'Pray, what color may it be?' Then Peggy told the color or colors and by questions from all of the rest of us in turn the object was finally guessed. Mother guessed it, so she was 'It.' In playing this game it is important to remember that after the color has been learned questions must be answered by 'yes' and 'no.'

Song-bird Wishing. "Peggy informed us that this is a good game to play when the family is sitting on the porch or having an evening picnic in the woods. She told each one of us to make a wish. Then Peggy said, 'All ready' and when all of us said, 'Yes' gave the order, 'Go.' At this we all listened and the one who first heard a song

and said 'bird' was assured that his wish would come true. Bob heard the first bird. He was then out of the game and the rest of us tried again.

Drawing Animals. "We each had a slip of paper with the name of an animal written at the top. We turned the name under so that it would not be seen by anyone else and tried to draw a picture of that animal. Then each of us showed his work of art. The rest tried to guess what it was and a vote was taken as to which was the best.

Come—See—Come. "Bob who was leader in this game said, 'Come, see, come' and the rest of us responded with 'What do you come by?' Bob answered, 'I come by D,' or whatever may be the initial of the object chosen. Then we all began to guess the objects in the room beginning with the letter given. The one who guessed correctly had the next turn to choose.

Mother Goose Questions. "Mother asked a question about some character in Mother Goose Rhymes as, 'Who jumped over the moon?' The one who answered first correctly had to try to give the whole rhyme. If he could give it quickly he was allowed to ask a question, but if not someone else could give it and could ask the next question. The leader might then call on one or more to act the rhyme. This gave opportunity for us all to have some part in the game. As Mother said, if it is played at a children's party some of the children could be used as Bo-peep sheep and any number as the children of the Old Woman Who Lived in Her Shoe.

Bubbles. "Each of us was given a clay pipe and a small bowl filled with a strong solution of soft water and soft soap to which about one half a teaspoonful of glycerine had been added. As Peggy announced, "everyone knows what to do next."

Game of the United States. "We were told to answer on paper the questions Peggy was going to give us by writing the abbreviation of states in the United States. We did not write the question, but just gave the answer, numbering each. Here are Peggy's questions with the answers:

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------|
| 1. | Which state is the cleanest? | Wash. |
| 2. | “ “ is the most religious? | Mass. |
| 3. | “ “ never forgets itself? | Me. |
| 4. | “ “ saved Noah and his family? | Ark. |
| 5. | “ “ is a physician? | M. D. |
| 6. | “ “ is a grain? | R. I. |
| 7. | “ “ seems to be in poor health? | Ill. |
| 8. | “ “ is an exclamation? | O. |
| 9. | “ “ is a parent? | Pa. |
| 10. | “ “ is to cut long grass? | Mo. |
| 11. | “ “ is to study carefully? | Conn. |
| 12. | “ “ is a number? | Tenn. |
| 13. | “ “ is metal in its natural formation? | Ore. |
| 14. | “ “ is the happiest? | Ga. |

Twenty Questions. “Peggy called this an old-fashioned game. She asked Dad to leave the room. The rest of us decided upon some person or object and Dad was called back to guess who or what had been chosen. He was told he might ask twenty questions that could be answered by ‘yes’ or ‘no.’ As he was successful in guessing before he had used up his twenty questions he did not have to pay a forfeit and could choose the next person to be ‘It.’

Predicaments. “Each of us wrote a question on a slip of paper and handed it to his left-hand neighbor. He then wrote the answer to that question and handed it to his right-hand neighbor. Each question had to begin with the words, ‘What would you do if . . .?’ and each answer began with ‘I would . . .’ When each of us had received a question and answer we read them aloud. You can imagine how funny some of them were.”

MOTHER’S REST DAY AS DESCRIBED BY HELEN

“It was father who conceived the plan that mother should have nothing whatever to do with the housework at least one day a month. A Saturday was decided upon as the regular day because the boys and Peggy didn’t have to go to school and father and I had half-holidays. Our special Saturday was made the first one of the month.

“Mother writes out on Friday the things we will need from market for Saturday and Sunday. When Saturday morning comes the rest of us get up early and mother is persuaded to have her breakfast in bed. It was hard to get her to do this but she humored us and really knew it did her good not to have any hurried feeling. Also she knew the responsibility was good for the children.

We all help with the breakfast—the table having been set the night before—and then, while the boys clear things away and wash the dishes, father is on his way to business via the market. Peg and I are making the beds and straightening the bed rooms. While I get ready for business Peg has started dusting. The boys sweep the porches and the front walk and the chores are done. We have a simple lunch, possibly of soup, plenty of bread, butter and jelly and some fruit.

“Sometimes mother spends a large part of the day reading a pile of interesting things she has been collecting for, as Dick calls it, ‘Her very own day.’ Sometimes she spends the day with a friend or else goes down town to have lunch with father and to spend the afternoon with him driving the little old Ford in the country. Peg and I always get the evening dinner and the boys wash the dishes.

A Brown Social

“One evening, not long ago, Bob was reading in one of our books on ‘Entertainment’ a description of ‘A Brown Social’ for a church dinner party. Suddenly he said, ‘Say Sis, come into the other room.’ There he gave the article to me to read and said, ‘Isn’t that a swell idea for us to use for our Mother’s Day next month? I’m glad our name isn’t Black, but if it was Green we could manage that all right.’

“Well, we did it, and when father and mother came home from a drive, bringing Mr. and Mrs. Smith with them, this is what they found:—Dinner ready, and the table presenting a decided ‘brown’ appearance. We had made brown crepe paper table runners and doilies, little Brownie souvenirs of whole walnuts, wire and seedless raisins. The centerpiece was the hardest, but we managed to find some cat-tails which we arranged by means of a glass ‘frog’ in a brown kitchen bowl. Our menu was beef-loaf, brown gravy, browned potatoes, brown bread, salted pecans, pickled pears, chocolate pudding, molasses cake, and, for the grown-ups, coffee.

“We had made up a game called *Brown Objects*, which we played this way:—Starting with mother and going round the table several times, each one, as it came his turn, gave the name of something brown—person, race or object. When anyone failed to name something quickly he had to give a forfeit, and Bob, who had charge of the redeeming of the forfeits after dinner, saw to it that some weird stunts had to be done before owners received their property again. This game worked out most satisfactorily because it

suggested some interesting topics for conversation. For one thing, 'Brown College' started us on the subject of its football team. We talked too about Egyptians and their history.

"When we had finished dinner Dick taught us a stunt song he had learned which is sung to the tune of 'John Brown's Body,' and is entitled, 'John Brown's Baby.' The only words are 'John Brown's Baby had a cold upon its chest' (sung three times) 'And they rubbed it with camphorated oil' (sung once). We sang it through and the second time instead of singing 'baby' we clasped our arms and rocked them as if we were holding a baby. The next time we sang it we also omitted 'cold' and coughed instead. Each time we dropped another word and substituted an action so, at the end, we had added in action: striking the chest, for 'chest'; rubbing chests, for 'chest'; smelling, for 'camphorated'; and pouring, for 'oil.' We had some music, told anecdotes and, for Peg's benefit, before she went to bed, toasted a few marsh-mallows because she wanted to make them 'brown.'

"Mr. and Mrs., Smith voted our 'big idea' a huge success, and said they meant to pass it on to others."

Bible Games

Every Sunday afternoon the Brown family played some Bible games which they found exceedingly interesting as well as instructive. The directions for a few of them follow:

Bible Initials. The leader says, "I am thinking of someone mentioned in the Bible whose name begins with 'J' (or perhaps some other initial). If it is 'J,' someone probably will ask, "Did he once feed five thousand men?" The leader's reply will be, "No, it is not Jesus." Someone else says, "Was he swallowed by a whale?" Leader will answer, "No, it is not Jonah." Someone else may say, "Did he love David as a brother?" The leader, having had Jonathan in mind, will say, "Yes, it is Jonathan." It is then the turn of the one who guessed correctly to think of a Bible character and give the initial.

Bible Story-Guessing. Tell a story beginning, "I am thinking about" and then go on to describe some person, place or incident in Bible history. The one first guessing the subject described scores one point. The leader may continue the storytelling or, if it seems best he may allow the one who guessed to continue it. The

stories should be brief and someone should keep score.

Scouting for Bible Words. This is played as the regular game "Scouting for Words." The players go "scouting" for names of Bible characters or places mentioned in the Bible. The game may be played with "sides" or by counting individual points scored.

Capping Bible Verses. The leader gives a Bible verse. The person sitting at his left then recites one beginning with the first letter of the last word in the text just given. This is continued as long as the interest is high. Keep count of the number of verses each one gives. With small children it is well to let them use their Bibles to find verses.

Another similar game consists of having the leader give a verse beginning with "A"; the next player one beginning with "B" and so on through the alphabet. If a player fails to give his verse any number of the players may each have the opportunity of giving a verse beginning with that letter—there must be no duplicates—and each may score a point for the verse thus given. Each player scores a point for giving a verse when it is his regular turn.

Bible Texts. Each player holds a Bible. The leader says, for example, "Find Psalm 91:1." The first one to find and read it scores a point. The leader then gives another text to be found and read. The game may be considered finished when one member of group has seven points to his credit. The group may want to make a contest of this by having two sides and seeing which side can score two out of three games. The game may be considered to consist of seven points.

Acting Bible Characters. Especially good for Sunday play-time is the acting of Bible characters or scenes, as charades or as story dramatization. Some of this may require practising before it is put on.

AT THE TABLE

The Brown family made a game of discovering something of interest from their varied day's experiences to relate to the family at the table. Very quickly the children learned to notice wholesomely interesting things about the crowds with whom they mingled on the street or the growing things which they saw on country roads. They

(Continued on page 181)



17 of 84 Posters Submitted in Poster Contest Conducted by Conneaut Community Dramatic League for Plays Given as Part of Dramatic League Institute Demonstration

Shall We Have a Community Building?

A community building is something to be proud of. It is a symbol of community unity, since it constitutes a place where all sorts of activities may be carried on, and around which a whole community program may center. In considering a community building project, however, it is necessary to make sure by a careful study of local conditions that a real need for one exists, and that there is sufficient enthusiasm for it among the members of the community to insure its ultimate success. In other words, the disadvantages and dangers must be weighed with the very obvious advantages before any action is taken which will commit a community to a large expenditure when a smaller sum expended wisely on existing resources in the various neighborhoods might result in a broader and more effective program.

There is to be considered the heavy initial cost, plus large maintenance expense, interest on investment, depreciation and repairs, all of which are a very actual tax on the community before any service has been rendered by the building. There is next the problem of supervision and

leadership. The building which is officered only by a caretaker or matron has limited use. If a community organizer is responsible for leadership his activities are likely to be confined to the building alone. This tends to limit the program to the center, with resulting criticism of "institutionalization" and the preventing of service to those groups who for one reason or another cannot use the building, or to those which exist in definite relation to institutions, such as the schools, the churches, the neighborhoods and the lodges.

The number of unused or partially used community buildings now in existence throughout the country—buildings which were erected with great enthusiasm and glowing promises—demands an emphasis of the prerequisites for success:

1. A feeling of need for the building
2. Creation of a real demand
3. An organization responsive to this demand which will operate and lead in the use of the building
4. Provision for adequate leadership

5. Reasonable assurance of permanent adequate financing

Facilities already existing in the community should, of course, be used to maximum capacity before new capital expenditure can economically be justified. Existing facilities, furthermore, may be more varied as to character of building and location, and so be more readily usable by different sections of the community, sections both in the geographic and social sense. It is well to realize that the building in a very large community may not necessarily be a symbol of unity. Its actual use may be confined to those groups for whom space and time can be found, or to those who live in the immediate neighborhood; so that other groups and individuals may resent the building because of their inability to use it.

Remodelled buildings are successfully doing duty as community centers throughout the country. In most cases the expenditure for adapting them to community use is very much smaller than the amount required for a new project.

In many towns, however, adequate or even possible facilities do not exist. Then the community building becomes a necessity. There is undoubtedly a great advantage in having a definite, concrete thing to raise money for. Perhaps before campaigning a good test would be to ask ourselves the question: "All things considered, can we possibly get along without one and still carry on an effective program?" or, as someone has suggested, "Can we have a community building and still effectively work out in the community?" If this is so, the building cannot fail to become a great and lasting benefit to the community.

Making Full Use of School Property in Duluth

The report of the Superintendent of Recreation of Duluth, Minnesota, for the year 1920-1921 indicates that the fullest use of the school property of that city is being made. Here are some of the activities that have been carried on in school buildings and school yards.

Community Clubs

There are using the schools five definite organized community organizations having their meetings regularly once a month.

Game Programs

One of the most popular forms of entertain-

ments for adults in constant demand. Mass games and progressive table games are used.

Boy and Girl Scouts

Fifteen schools, well adapted for the purpose, have one or more patrols using them.

Gymnasium Classes

These include men, women, boys and girls. Adults in their own neighborhood find facilities for health and fun under competent directorship. Classes are held in ten schools.

Parent-Teachers Associations

Nearly every school has such an organization linked through a Federation or central body where officers of local clubs can exchange ideas.

Moving Pictures

In five different schools each week the cleanest and best of pictures are shown to capacity houses of fathers, mothers and children.

Lectures and Entertainments

In community meetings local and outside speakers lecture on subjects usually suggested by committees in the community.

Bands

In four schools bands are practicing once a week. In the Lincoln School a community orchestra practices once a week.

Dramatic Clubs

In three schools dramatic clubs met to get up plays for the community meetings.

Men's Clubs

Clubs on the order of Community Clubs but with a membership of men only for the purpose of discussing community improvements.

Elections

About a dozen schools were used for this purpose.

Minstrel Shows

Three of these popular entertainments were held in the past year.

Parties

A general get-together of the people in the community for fun and to get acquainted in a social way.

Skating Rinks

The most popular of all outdoor sports. Seven were maintained the past winter.

Dances

Ten regular supervised dances were held each week. In addition to this were many occasional dances meeting the demand for supervised dancing.

Taxation

Not long ago at a public hearing in Long Branch, N. J., on the subject of an appropriation of \$3000 for the partial support of the Community House, a speaker in opposition offered the argument that since dancing and card playing were contrary to the discipline of his church, and he was therefore opposed to them, he should not be taxed as a citizen to pay the \$3000 in question.

An editorial in a Long Branch paper suggests that if this idea were generally recognized and acted upon, our tax officials would soon go to the lunatic asylum *en masse*. For instance—the highwayman, the burglar and every other law-breaker is taxed to pay the cost of the police and other machinery of law—and these gentry are certainly opposed to our legal machinery. Is this any reason, however, that they shouldn't pay taxes? Again, because church property is exempt from taxation, the taxation of other property must be increased. So Jews and Catholics, as individuals, are taxed for the benefit of the Protestant religion and vice versa. Large numbers of people not affiliated with any church and who do not approve of churches are also taxed for the benefit of these religions.

There are many who do not believe in prohibition and yet they are taxed to pay the huge expenses of the enforcement laws. If they weren't, it's safe to say that the laws wouldn't be enforced.

Incidentally it is stated by the editorial that the amount asked for the Community House meant only 2¢ tax on the thousand dollars.

Three Cents for Recreation for Five Years

Three cents apiece for municipal recreation for five years! That is what the people of Bridgeport, Connecticut, have been paying. When the Bridgeport board of recreation was appointed in 1918, there were just five playgrounds for all the children of that city of some 140,000 people. Now there are twenty-two. Here are some of the things which that three cents has paid for:

- The upkeep of eleven tennis courts
- The care of a public golf course
- Nine baseball diamonds
- Twilight baseball league

- Soccer, basketball, and baseball leagues in the public schools
- Outings for the little tots and their "little mothers."
- Swimming classes with competent instructors who taught over 5000 boys and girls to swim
- Hikes and overnight camping trips for the young people
- Twenty recreation sings
- A public Forum
- Public band concerts

Popularizing Work

Do you know how to repair a hot water bag when it leaks? Can you sole a shoe? Are you able to demonstrate clearly and accurately how paper is made? If you can't, beside a member of a Junior Achievement Club, you will probably feel very incompetent, even though he may be only fourteen years old and you three times that age.

The idea is this—if there is some one thing like making toys or repairing rubber articles in which several boys or girls in a community are interested, they may get together, communicate with the Junior Achievement Bureau, and form an achievement club, with this type of work as their project. In this project, they try to achieve. The range of projects is wide and includes rubber work, wood-working, electricity and wireless, cooking, gardening, marble and granite work, press work and printing and a number of other such activities.

Over 45,000 boy and girls are now enrolled in these Junior Achievement Clubs, which are at the present time organized in ten eastern states.

The Junior Achievement Bureau, of the Eastern States League, which is the instigator of this work, is situated at Springfield, Massachusetts. It was organized and provided for financially by sixty leading business men and firms in the ten eastern states. These men felt that boys and girls of today needed the opportunity to try themselves out in industrial, commercial, trade and agricultural activities in order to find the vocation which most appealed to them and to which they were most fitted. They first needed the desire, however, to enter into the community projects of work. By introducing into the clubs a spirit of competition—in other words, making

work a game—by granting awards, by suggesting the use of club songs and yells, and by providing experts in the various types of work to talk to the clubs on their particular project, a genuine interest in the work was secured. Visits to factories and industries are also arranged in the different trades.

Standards are set by the Bureau for each club. Achievement medals are awarded for achievement each year and opportunity is given to make booth exhibits of the work at the expositions and fairs. A pennant is awarded any club which has an average attendance of 90% for twelve consecutive meetings. Members who have learned to demonstrate publicly with skill some phase of a project are allowed to wear achievement caps.

The Bureau offers the following services without financial responsibility to groups of children, young men and women, leaders, committees, organizations or institutions, which are interested:

1. Assistance in outlining a program of achievement work for a year.
2. Assistance in organizing groups and in keeping work under way throughout the year.
3. Assistance from specialists in training demonstration teams and outlining plans for exhibits.
4. Suggestions and outline follow-up instructions and literature on the various projects.
5. Provision of incentives and awards.

During 1921 the Bureau organized 322 clubs with a membership of 5481 boys and girls—316 volunteer leaders were secured to lead and train boys and girls once a week.

Mr. O. H. Benson, who for ten years had charge of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club work under the United States Department of Agriculture, is the director of the Bureau.

Publicity

In speaking of the effect of publicity on playground attendance, Miss Josephine Blackstock, Director of Playgrounds at Oak Park, Illinois, says:

"We complete our first year of existence next week as a municipal playground organization and I believe we have established one record: In this period we have not once missed having a weekly article in our local papers on the Oak Park playgrounds. We have preached the educational implications of play from many angles. We are

running a weekly playground periodical called *The Playground Periscope*, devoted to the interests of the playgrounds. We have our editors and reporters on all the playgrounds and all matters of interest to the girls and boys appear in *The Periscope*, which is published in the columns of one of the local journals. It is followed not only by the children but by many adult readers who are thus kept in close touch with our aims. We have had in the papers many special articles dealing with the various play activities on the playgrounds. We have preached abroad our recreation institute held last winter and its ideals for a playing community. We have had frequent illustrations showing the special play events on the playgrounds. Further, we have reached our public through the medium of the clubs and schools. I have just completed a lecture tour of seven of the grade schools, telling the sixth and seventh grades about the festival in honor of President Harding at Mooseheart, rehearsals for which will be held on the playgrounds this summer and I have talked a dozen times on the educational value of play before the Parent-Teachers' organization and the women's clubs.

"I believe that we have accomplished something definite in the matter of organized publicity. After all, publicity is a *sine qua non* in the launching of any business project and I believe that the same principle should be applied to the good work of playgrounds."

A Stadium for Baltimore

Baltimore, Maryland, is planning to have a stadium to seat 40,000 persons which will be ready for use, though not entirely completed, in time for the Army-Marine football game next fall. The Park Board is supplying the funds for the project, which will be in the neighborhood of \$325,000. The stadium will probably be called *Venable Stadium* in honor of the late Richard M. Venable, once president and generally recognized as the founder of Baltimore's Park system.

The following are some of the details of the new stadium, as planned:

Height—40 feet from the surface of the field to the top of the rows of seats

Inside width—340 feet from barrier to barrier

Inside length—600 feet

Seating space—100 feet wide all around.

except at the opening with a 15 foot walkway at the top for standing and walking.

The stadium will cover approximately 8 of the 15 acres which have been set aside for the project. It will be built into the ground to some extent having an earthen outside embankment and will be U-shaped and open at one end. The area of its playing floor will be bigger than the Yale Bowl, the Harvard, Princeton or Pennsylvania stadiums. The municipal stadium of Tacoma, Washington, is wider by 50 feet but 200 feet shorter.



The Oldest Friends' Meeting House in the Country

Oldest Friends' Meeting House in the Country Becomes a Recreation Center

In Newport, Rhode Island, is the first Friends' Meeting House in the country, built in 1700. Many Newporters still living can recall when there was only one house in all the section thereabouts. Now it is one of the most congested sections of the city and the big elm-shaded grounds of the meeting house are like an oasis of green in the midst of pavements and buildings.

Ever since the epidemic of infantile paralysis a few years ago, the children have used the yard as a playground. Recently, however, the children were in danger of losing their playground and the people were in danger of losing the bit of old time Newport; for the care of the building and grounds had become such a financial burden to the small Rhode Island Society of Friends that they had decided either to sell the property or to convert it into tenement houses.

Fortunately the Superintendent of Recreation, Mr. Arthur Leland, and other public-spirited

Newporters realized in time the importance of making some sacrifices to keep it. A fund has been raised and the property has been acquired for a recreation center. The big room, where once the Friends gathered for Yearly Meetings, is now a gymnasium. The little upper room, built like the cabin of a ship, with great oak beams hewed out by a ship's carpenter is to be kept exactly as it is and will be used for business meetings, dinners and luncheons. And out under the elms in the yard the children will continue to slide down the slides, to play in the sand boxes and to play games or make baskets or do a number of other interesting things under the leadership of a "play lady."

An especially important service which this old meeting house will render is to furnish a gymnasium for the use of nearby schools. Situated as it is in the center of the uptown group of grammar schools—none of which are equipped with gymnasiums—it will give an opportunity for physical education to large numbers of children who are just at the age when they most need this training.

The people of Newport have killed two birds with one stone. They have preserved as an historic relic the oldest Friends' Meeting House in the country and they have created a breathing space and a play space in this crowded quarter of the city.



Playing in the Elm Shaded Meeting House Yard

Just received the new 'Playground.' Congratulations upon the magazine! It is a big improvement over the other more compact style. I am sure that all readers appreciate the convenience of this new magazine as much as I do. C. E. BREWER, Detroit, Michigan.

An Evening with Famous American Women

CHESTER G. MARSH

Supervisor Recreation Association, Middletown, Ohio

The difficulty of finding material for women's clubs which will be entertaining and still be in harmony with the purposes of the club was recently met in a novel way by the Recreation Association of Middletown. At a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs the Recreation Association presented a program which proved a great success and brought out much unsuspected talent.

The entertainment was called, "An Evening with Famous American Women." A huge gilded picture frame with an opening measuring four feet by three feet was constructed and placed at the back of a stage representing an old colonial drawing room. A piece of cream colored tarletan was stretched over the opening, behind which was hung a sliding curtain of heavy material. Electric lights were wired on the inside of the frame throwing a bright light on the figures posed to represent portraits of the wives of the presidents who have, during the past one hundred and thirty years, held the position of "First Lady of the Land."

Great care was taken in selecting the characters to represent the portraits and in coiffure and dress the pictures were copied exactly.

The *Voice of History* in cap and gown stood beside the frame and as the curtain was drawn

showing the living portraits she read a brief sketch of the life and principal characteristics of the "First Lady" shown.

At the time the wives of the presidents were revealed in the frames the various American women who had distinguished themselves during that particular administration, in art, letters, civics, music or the drama, were presented on the stage. Musicians were presented in the costume of the period and gave a musical number. As for instance, Louise Homer was represented by a local contralto, who, in the costume of Delilah, sang *My Heart at thy Sweet Voice*, from *Samson and Delilah*. Authors were in many cases accompanied by groups of characters from their best known books, as Harriet Beecher Stowe with Little Eva, Uncle Tom and Topsy and Louisa May Alcott with the beloved characters from *Little Women*. Actresses gave short sketches from their most famous scenes and the leaders of great movements were indicated by groups from their organizations, as in the case of Clara Barton and the Red Cross nurses.

The entire entertainment was colorful, educational and varied, ending with a grand finale, a short drill performed by six young girls in Colonial costume, showing Betsy Ross making the American flag.

Foreign Students Study Play

An encouraging sign of growth in the recreation field is found in the interest which foreign students in this country are taking in the movement.

Among recent callers at the headquarters of the Playground and Recreation Association were two young Chinese students from Columbia University, seeking literature and information which would help them in promoting the playground movement in their own country. One of the young men is returning shortly to Peking where he will engage in educational work and will thus have opportunity to promote playground and recreation through the schools. He was especi-

ally interested in pictorial material for educational publicity. In addition to the large supply of recreation literature which these students took with them, they ordered a complete set of the publications of the Playground and Recreation Association of America sent to the Librarian of the Government Teachers College at Peking.

Another caller proved to be a student at the Biblical Seminary who is planning to go to India this Fall to do kindergarten work. She wished to secure material which might help in creating an interest in play and recreation in that country. Among other publications she took with her a copy of *Pioneering for Play* with its variety of publicity suggestions, and copies of the Athletic Badge Tests for Boys and Girls.

Excitement Over Marbles Eclipses Interest in Politics in Wash- ington, D. C.

A silver cup, a trip to New York and to Jersey City are the treats in store for the champion marble shooter of Washington, D. C.

There is a great deal of excitement in the Capital City over marbles this month. Twenty-five hundred is stated as a conservative estimate of the number of entries expected in the marble tournament which includes children from all the playgrounds of the city. The boy who emerges as the champion of the district will challenge the renowned "Buster Rech," marble champion of Jersey City and claimant of the world title.

Each of the twenty-seven playgrounds will have elimination matches. Each winner of his playground championship will be presented by the Washington Daily News with two tickets to the circus. The Playground and Recreation Association of America is encouraging interest in play for play's sake by giving each champion a year's subscription to The Playground magazine. As for the second best marble shooters, they are to have two complimentary tickets apiece for Keith's Theater.

The sort of time the Washington champion is going to have on his visit to Jersey City is indicated by the following letter from the Director of Playgrounds in Jersey City:

"The Rotary Club will provide a silver cup for the championship and will also entertain your Capital Kid. The Rotary club entertained the champion marble shooters of the different districts this afternoon and they are enthusiastic in their desire to show how royally they can entertain your marble shooter, though they expressed surprise that you knew any other games in Washington besides golf and politics.

"The date is fixed because the finals of the boys' athletic events will be held in Pershing Field on that date and this would fit in with the program very nicely."

Big Marble Tournament in Trenton

The boys of Trenton, New Jersey, are getting into training for a big marble shooting tournament. The Trenton Times is offering ten handsome medals for the champions of the different

playgrounds and a silver loving cup to the victor in the elimination match for the city championship.

The contest is to be managed by the boys, one boy from each playground will comprise a committee on rules and regulations.

As soon as Trenton has discovered the boy who can qualify as the city's king of marble shooters, the Parks and Playgrounds Commissioner plans to issue a challenge on behalf of Trenton to Commissioner Moore of Jersey City to put Trenton's champion against "Buster Rech," the champion of all Jersey City's marble shooters. Commissioner Page believes this tournament to be a big move in the direction of interesting the boys in clean, healthy recreation.

Picking New York's Marble Champion

With three thousand spectators looking on and thousands of others trying to find a place where they could look on, New York City picked its champion marble shooter on May nineteenth.

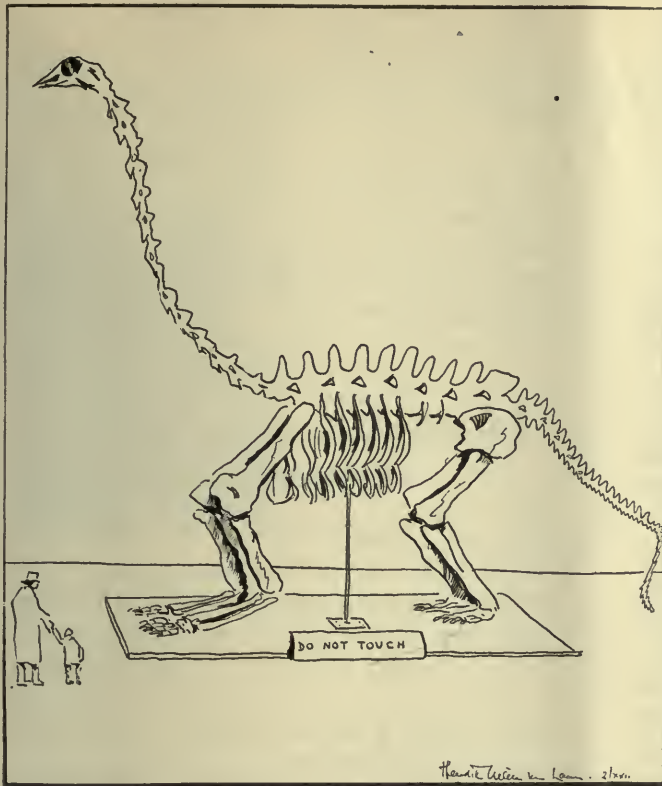
The contest took place on a raised dirt court which had been improvised for the occasion in the front of the City Hall. The first shot was made by the Mayor, who, not content with taking one shot kept on shooting marble after marble to the amusement of the lookers-on. There were three hundred fifty boys in the contest—representatives of hundreds of thousands who had started in the elimination contest in the five boroughs. Nicky Markoff, a thirteen-year old Manhattan boy, outshot them all and received the gold medal awarded the city's champion. The second best shot was awarded a silver medal.

A free trip to Philadelphia is also in store for Nicky, where he is to play the champion marble player of that city. Nicky was a little worried at first for fear his mother would not let him go, but a visit from members of the Board of Recreation Department fixed everything up for Nicky. His mother literally beamed her consent.

The Mayor's comment on the event was this:

"Playing marbles gets the boys off the streets and into the playgrounds of the city, and I am in favor of anything that will do that."

Recreation Congress, October 9-12, Atlantic City, N. J.



State Olympic Games

In North Carolina the old horseshoes have been taken down from the peg in the barn and refurbished up in preparation for the first annual North Carolina Olympic Games held in Durham from May fourth to sixth. One of the main divisions of the contests in which any resident of the state from seven to seventy years may compete is barnyard golf or horseshoes. There are gold medals to the winners and silver ones to the runners up. In reviving this old sport, still dear to the heart of every village and farm, the founders of the games are trying to give them a folk atmosphere, comparable to the archery contests of Merrie England and the bowling on the green of Colonial days.

The three days of games include a wide variety of sports, such as track events, trap shooting and tennis. According to the sponsors, this is the first time that any state has attempted to bring together all its athletic activities into one strong body. The organizers of the North Carolina games aim to have upon the governing body representatives of all the colleges, universities, schools and other athletic agencies. The state Olympics are planned for each year, one an indoor championship and the other an outdoor.

The citizens of Durham, which is one of the largest mill centers in the country are financing the games.

*Reprinted from *The Survey*, May 6, 1922.

MODERN HISTORY

The Father: This, my son, is an animal, the most powerful that ever lived, which ruled the world for untold years.

The Son: Why did it die out, Father?

The Father: Because it did not have brains enough to adapt itself to changing circumstances.—Courtesy of the *Survey*.

Seventh Annual Kite Day in Detroit

Kite Day has become an annual event in Detroit. So popular has it become that competitors in the events of the Seventh Annual Kite Day on May 6th were divided into two sections. Those who live east of Woodward Avenue flew their kites in Pingree Park and those who live west compete in Woodward Park. The east side contest was particularly thrilling because it was participated in by Chinese, Korean and Filipino boys, and oriental people are the most expert makers and fliers of kites in the world.

The tournament is open to any boy, girl, man or woman in the city. Gold, silver and bronze medals are offered as prizes and banners are awarded to the school center that carries off the most points. Rules governing the contest are as follows:

All kites must be made by the person entering them.

No one person can receive more than one prize.

All kites and aeroplanes must fly to win a prize.

All persons must register with clerk and receive identification number before their kites can be flown. Those over 18 years of age can enter any competition, but are judged separately in making prize awards.

Here are the different contests —

HEIGHT CLASS—May fly as soon as registered with clerk. They will be judged at 2:30 P. M. on field.

NOVELTY OF DESIGN CLASS—Contestants entering this class must have their kites looked over before they are flown. This inspection will be on the tennis courts at 2 P. M. The kites must fly as soon as inspected and will be judged in air.

PULLING CONTEST—When kites are at the end of string, spring scales will be used. These will be judged at 2:45 P. M. on field.

SPECIAL CONTEST—Messengers Moving Devices. Suspended figures and appliances. Those showing the greatest ingenuity in such devices will receive awards. These will be judged on the field at 3 P. M.

220-YARD DASH CONTEST—This will consist in letting out a kite and fouling it on a 220 yard cord. String must be measured carefully and sealed with a sticker bearing teacher's name or will be measured on field. Each boy will be allowed one assistant. Contest to take place at 3:15 P. M. on the field.

KITE BATTLE—3:45 on the field. Starting signal to be three shots. At signal to start flyers attempt to cut down opponent's kite. Surviving kite wins. Kites may be brought to ground through any strategy except physical interference with opposing flyers on the ground. Any type of cutting or sawing device may be applied to cord providing the whole does not exceed 25 feet length on the string from the kite.

SUGGESTIONS: Glass fragments glued on cord with guides to catch opponent's string and force same against razor blades embedded in cord.

SPECIAL NOTE—No kites entering kite battle will be allowed to fly before 3:45 P. M. All kites remaining in the air at 4 P. M. will be considered in the contest unless flyer displays conspicuous flag of truce. Cutting devices shall be inspected beforehand.

MODEL AEROPLANE CONTEST—Contest to be held at Northwestern Field only at 3:15 P. M.

MODEL GLIDERS DISTANCE—All gliders shall be launched from the hands without impetus.

MODEL GLIDERS PERFORMANCE—Gliders launched in any manner. The operator to announce the performance previously.

Three trials will be allowed for each competitor.

MODEL AEROPLANE POWER DRIVEN

ENDURANCE—Planes may be launched from the hands or the ground. The contest will be determined on length of time planes stay in the air.

LENGTH OF FLIGHT—Contest to be determined on distance flown in air in an approximately straight line. All model planes not entering these contests will be mentioned for particular performance, truth to type or workmanship.

Saturday Afternoon Walks in Philadelphia

Afoot and light-hearted, I take to the open road,
Healthy, free, the world before me,
The long brown path before me, leading
wherever I choose.

—Walt Whitman

Who could resist an invitation to go hiking thus attractively worded?

For more than ten years the Division of Physical Education of the Philadelphia Board of Education has conducted Saturday afternoon walks into the country for anyone and everyone who cared to go. All that is required of those who join the hikers is to be at the starting point on time and to bring carfare. The walks are all about five miles and the pace is sufficiently moderate so that no one need to be afraid that he can't keep up. "The aim of the walks is to get people out into the open to learn how even a simple exercise like walking can mean strength and health for those who seek it and pleasure for all."

The rules are worded as follows:

Resolved, To

"Follow" the leader, and so avoid mistakes and delays.

Conduct ourselves in such a way that we shall always be welcome to return.

Be sparing in the collection of wild flowers, especially those depending on seeds for future growth.

Respect private grounds, which owners kindly allow us to traverse, closing gates and leaving everything as we find it.

Leave no lunch boxes, paper nor other refuse about, to mar the beauty of the woods and field.

Observe these rules on all walks, whether Wanderlust or others.



Camp Raton for Boys

JULIUS KUHNERT
Camp Director

Camp Raton at Raton, New Mexico, opened June first and will continue for two months to satisfy the wander lust of boys. Here they can play Indian to their heart's content

all under wholesome conditions with expert leadership for the very small cost of five dollars a week. The camp is conducted by the business men of Raton, on a non-profit making basis for the sake of the boys throughout the country. The camp is open to any boy who cares to attend no matter where he may live. Boys may enroll for as many weeks as they wish and they may come at any time during the two months, June and July, when the camp is open.

Camp Raton is located at Ute Park, New Mexico, in the heart of the Rockies, at an altitude of about seven thousand feet. The beautiful Cimarron canyon and river, with its stately palisades hundreds of feet high makes the park an ideal place for such a camp. Over 40,000 acres of virgin timberland and snow capped Mt. Baldy—the famous gold producing mountain of New Mexico—in the distance furnish the boys an excellent opportunity to study two of New Mexico's greatest industries, lumbering and mining.

The accommodations for the boys who enroll for the camp, whether for one week or eight, include ample tents, cooking utensils and a large pavilion which serves as dining hall, recreation quarters and kitchen. An experienced chef does the cook-

ing. The boy with the smallest appetite can eat a man's sized meal, for the invigorating air, the wholesome activity and New Mexico's blessed sunshine all do their share toward building him up physically and mentally. Physical exercises, games, hikes and athletics for every boy contribute to increasing his strength, health and courage.

The camp is under the direction of trained men who understand the boys. Expert leadership is the keynote of the camp. There are educational features also in the camp schedule. Boys who have fallen behind in their school work will have the opportunity to get excellent tutoring at the camp. This will cost two dollars per week per subject, which will include a one-hour lesson per day. General first-aid, campcraft, woodcraft, and similar subjects are taught the boys free of charge.

To be a boy and get away from the noise and heat and restless activity of the city in summer; to be welcomed into the brotherhood of boys from all parts of the country; to make free of streams and their trout and the cool pine forests and their deep silence, companioned by men with the hearts of boys will be the privilege of the young campers at Camp Raton.



The way to get rid of vice is to make virtue pleasant, not dismal, to build up healthy bodies and to create plenty of means of wholesome recreation. A healthy appetite is the only thing that can fight an unhealthy one. The real reformers are the athletic directors who are building healthy bodies and all those, including the press, who encourage sports, the teachers who awaken the mind to pleasant and useful thoughts, the purveyors of good amusement in the theaters and concert halls, the writers and publishers of books worth while, the preachers who appeal to the moral and religious nature, the physicians who heal sick bodies and minds. These are at work making virtue and defeating vice. These are the builders of the good life, which is the only successful enemy of the bad.—From an editorial in the *Chicago Tribune*

The Leisure of Lancaster's Children

According to the annual report of the city's Playground and Recreation Association, children of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, have spent a very happy and profitable year.

To begin with, they had ten summer playgrounds, where twenty-three supervisors directed such engrossing activities as folk dancing, athletic games, storytelling, handicraft and apparatus play. Special playground features were seven evening carnivals, quoit and bicycle tournaments, an annual picnic and a baby show with over two hundred entries. Band concerts at parks and schools were frequent and some of them had community singing and dancing on the program.

Gardening, the association believes, teaches children how to create. It also gives them the fundamentals of a business training. Last year Lancaster had three hundred twenty-two children's gardens, each 12 x 21 feet. The children paid five cents for the plot and for eight packets of seed. Owing to the high cost of real estate, prices for gardening plots have this year gone up to ten cents.

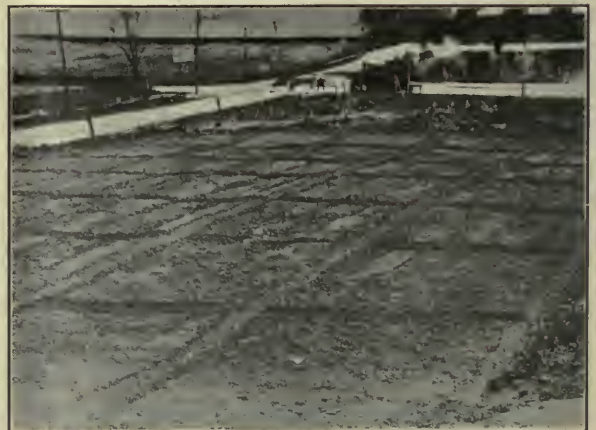
Last winter Lancaster children looked forward eagerly to Saturday mornings, because of the entertainments that the Playground and Recreation Association, in conjunction with the management of the Grand Theatre, arranged for them. Educational moving pictures, storytelling, singing and little acts put on by children made up the program. Representatives from various organizations chaperoned these gatherings, which had an average attendance of five hundred.



BEFORE—

CHILDREN'S GARDENS LANCASTER, PA.

It's a wise as well as public spirited property owner who gives the use of a vacant lot to the Lancaster, Pa., Recreation and Playground Association for gardening purposes.



AND AFTER!



This group of Recreation workers at Lancaster, Pa., represents a high type of leadership. Each member of the group is a college graduate and all have passed the Playground training course given under the leadership of Miss Mildred Wiley, Superintendent of Recreation.

False Economy in 1811

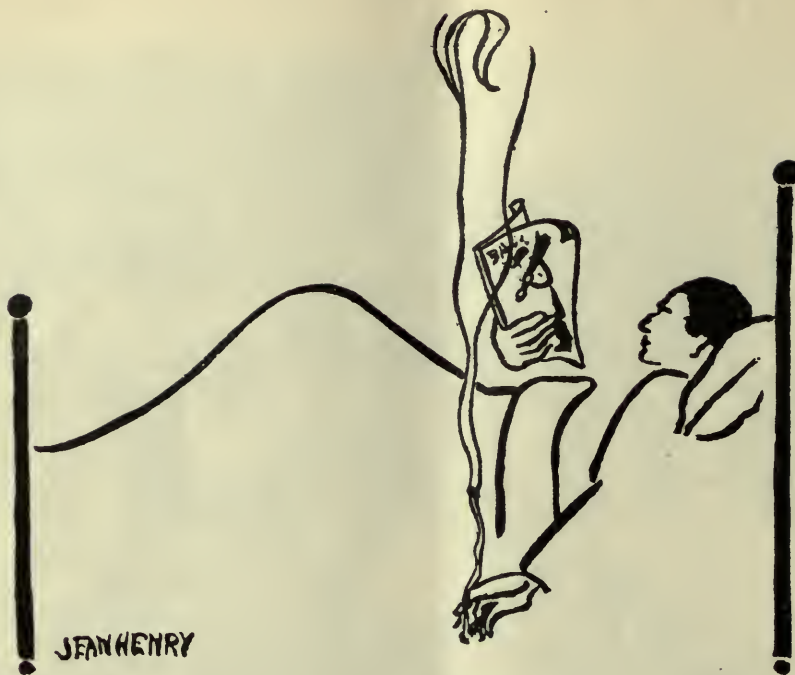
"It may be a subject of merriment that the commissioners have provided space for a greater population than is collected at any spot on this side of China." Thus reads the report of the commissioners who drew up the street plans of New York City back in 1811. The economy of these commissioners and their failure to anticipate that they were planning one of the great centers of population of the entire world have brought about a tangled problem that is gravely puzzling public spirited New Yorkers.

It is interesting to discover that even then some qualms were felt because so few breathing spaces were left. This is the way the commission explains the matter:

"It may be a matter of surprise that so few vacant spaces have been left and those so small; for the benefit of fresh air and consequent preservation of health. Certainly if the City of New York were destined to stand on the side of a

small stream such as the Seine or the Thames, a great number of ample places might be needful; but those large arms of the sea which embrace Manhattan Island render its situation, in regard to health and pleasure, as well as to convenience of commerce, peculiarly felicitous; when therefore, from the same causes, the price of land is so uncommonly great, it seemed proper to admit the principles of economy to greater influence than might, under circumstances of a different kind, have consisted with the dictates of prudence and the sense of duty."

The Russell Sage Foundation is making a start at undoing some of the harm caused by the lack of foresight shown a century ago. It is initiating a regional plan of city development which includes the whole big area occupied by those who earn their livelihood in New York City—to the end that better working conditions, better housing, better transportation and better provision for leisure-time activities may be secured.



Passive Pleasure Puzzle to Lady of Pre-Movie Age*

JEAN HENRY

"Now, take my son for example," said the old lady with the accordion-pleated smile. "He leads a very active life just being amused. All the young people do these days.

"They watch endless motion pictures, never feeling any desire to rave and rant before an audience themselves. Why, I remember when I was young, we all used to elocute. Good land, I can remember the hundred different ways we used to do 'Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight.' It was hard to listen to the different ones giving the

recitation, but the fun was in tearing your way through it. *I used to listen to as many as ten recitations just for the chance to deliver 'Who'll Buy My Roses?'*

"Then there's the question of music. Nowadays the youngsters turn on the phonograph and sit and listen. Of course, it's fine, but if I were young I'd want to do some of the screaming myself.

"I tell you, it gets into their blood, this passive life. There's my son. *He thinks he's an athlete because Sunday mornings he lies in bed reading the baseball and golf magazines.*

"It wasn't like this in my day."

* Courtesy of San Francisco Examiner

At Briar Brae Lodge in a comfortable old house a man and his wife entertained as their guests as many men struggling to "come back" as the house permits. One could dwell in this home for a year without being aware that he was anywhere else than in an unusually friendly home. This man has seized the secret, so simple after all, of emphasizing the normal part of man, not the abnormal, unhappy part. The normal man loves laughter, books, music. He finds them here and they inspire within him a purpose to leave behind him, outside the door, any unnatural appetite which cannot co-exist in his life with such things.

—From *The Survey*.

Recently the Foreign Press Service of New York offered a money prize for the best essay written by one of four hundred girls in one of the German schools where the children were then "striking" in protest against the plan of education followed. In the winning essay written by a 16-year-old girl, the daughter of a manufacturer, appears the following paragraph:

"I believe that with work we shall find our way to beauty. It is not right to separate work and beauty. Work calls beauty into life. Work and beauty are like body and soul; they are friends, not enemies. In the world that is gone many sought beauty through idleness; in the world that we youth shall make beauty shall be found through work."

Behold! The Pioneers!

THE HISTORICAL PAGEANTS OF MICHIGAN

ETHEL ARMES

Groups of American Indians have taken an impressive part in community drama during the past year. In Oklahoma, at the Sapulpa pageant, they were among the actors. In Michigan, at the St. Clair County Festivals and Pageants, groups from the Algonquin and Winnebago tribes were leading actors.

The three historical pageants of Michigan, South Carolina and Oklahoma stand out in the Community Service record of 1921 as great community events.

The story of the Michigan work directed by Nina B. Lamkin and Edna Keith, dramatic specialists with Community Service (Incorporated), has striking phases of public interest. Five separate communities, Capac, Algonac, Yale, St. Clair, and Beard's Hill staged pageant scenes and festivals on a small scale and all five united in the big historic county pageant with 4500 actors, produced at Port Huron on the final day of the Centennial Celebration, July 9.

In each of these local celebrations the town itself was the hero and the history of the town, the plot. The story of each locality was told in so vivid and beautiful a manner that it can never hereafter be as dry as dust to any man who saw it. It will forever be a source of pride to natives of Michigan and to thousands of children a source of inspiration—a light to grow by!

The actual historical facts of which the Episodes were built, were woven together by symbolic interludes giving grace and unity to the whole. The people in each section gathered their history themselves and helped in the building of the Festivals. The mammoth Historical Pageant held at Port Huron included scenes from the Festivals given in different sections of the county and Port Huron, groups in early Indian, French and English scenes.

This series of Historical Festivals and the Great Pageant reflected past history, present achievements and future desires and were built upon civic ideals. The program of songs for each Festival and for the County Pageant was given by local choruses developed in each community.

The superb figure of Chief White Wing, ad-

vancing at the head of the Indian group to greet the Jesuit Fathers, La Salle and Hennepin, and make with them the solemn covenant of peace that blazed the way for the advance of the first planters into Michigan—this was a scene before which the descendants of those very planters bowed their heads. Chief White Wing is a Winnebago Indian from Nebraska who poses for statues in the Chicago Art Institute. Chief Deerfoot formerly of Buffalo Bill's Show; Lilia Red Wing, a Winnebago girl from Nebraska who has played opposite Dustin Farnum in *The Squaw Man* and many other pictures; and a large group of Algonquins now living on Walpole Island in the neighborhood of Algonac, comprised these Indian actors.

First the early Indian life of Michigan was portrayed; then the coming of the French; the voyageurs, trappers, fur traders, in fur caps, heavy mackinaws, stout boots and leggings such as they actually wore—and finally the landing of the Jesuits, with the cross carried aloft by the Father Superior. The Knights of Columbus gave La Salle, Hennepin and the rest as only devout Catholics could. Few will ever forget that planting of the cross in the wilderness amidst the kneeling figures of the Indians!

Then . . . a pause . . . and the lumbering prairie schooner. Behold, the pioneers! Coming on foot, on horseback and in those rickety old ghost wagons,—the great grand-fathers and the great grand-mothers of the people acting them and the people watching them.

That early settler's scene! They spread the meal in old frontier style, with coffee served from an iron kettle—a relic of the past—hanging under the schooner. They pitched tents, put up shacks. The first mail comes. An eighty-four year old St. Clair man who carried mail himself seventy years ago took this part again and wore the original plug hat in which he brought the mail! This took with the audience!

It all took.

The Procession of planters carrying oldtime tools, antiquated sickles, "finger scythes," the first

(Continued on page 183)

Fort Valley Gives Peach Blossom Festival

There are 5,161,569 peach trees in and around Ft. Valley, Georgia. In March every one of these trees turns into a big fragrant pink bouquet. In every direction you look about the town your eyes meet masses of these pink blossoms.

What more appropriate spring festival could such a Georgia town have than a Peach Festival? This is what the local Community Service committee decided this spring. The Mayor and other public-spirited men saw the advertising possibilities of the plan and proposed that a huge barbecue be given at the same time and that the Governor and members of the House and Senate at Atlanta be invited to take part as guests of honor.

The idea was not long in taking possession of the entire community. Broken pavements were suddenly patched; the bank was painted; blossoms appeared in every store window; information booths sprang up.

When the festival day arrived between 10,000 and 12,000 people turned out. The guests were entertained during the morning by excursions through the miles of orchards. At noon they sat down to the barbecue. There was literally a mile of tables, each table decorated with peach blossoms. More than 150 hogs and 10 cows had been slaughtered for the occasion. 350 gallons of Brunswick stew, 500 gallons of coffee, 3000 loaves of bread, 3 barrels of pickles, and numberless bottles of "pop," not to mention sundry extras, were consumed and everything was free! The Shriners' band and several orchestras imported for the occasion did much to enliven the meal.

After the crowd had been fed to its complete satisfaction and had listened to a talk by Governor Hardwick, they betook themselves to Oakland Heights Park to witness the beautiful Blossom Festival. On a stage covered with evergreens and flowers against a natural background of peach trees, the King and Queen of Peach land held Court. They were entertained by the court musicians—otherwise known as the Community Choral Society—and by the Goddess of the Orchard and her maidens who danced before the King and Queen and presented for their entertainment the Japanese masque called *The Sun Goddess*, in which the rice maidens, the cherry blossom maidens, wistaria maidens, and the Goddess of the Orchard strove with dances and other

enticing wiles to lure the Sun Goddess from her cave and to appease her anger. At last, amid a shower of peach blossoms, the lovely Goddess appeared and promised a speedy return of spring and a prosperous season for the fruit grower.

The day ended with a picturesque recessional as the King and Queen and all the royal party, the court musicians, and the gaily dressed players made their way back through the peach blossoms—a colorful ending of the festival.

The thought behind the entire Festival was an interpretation of the joyousness with which the planters greet the awakening of the peach trees, and the bursting forth into bloom of the acres upon acres of fruit trees which mean the life and happiness of the little valley. The fame of the festival has travelled all over the State and wide publicity has been given to it in the newspapers. Moving pictures of the pageant were shown in New York City.

An Impressive Historical Pageant

In Jacksonville, Florida, out in one of the pleasant residence parks of the city bordering the historic St. Johns River a great pageant took place during April. The very stage was a picture; an ancient Spanish fort shadowed by moss draped live oaks rising from a stretch of gleaming white sand. Out of the mist of centuries ago trooped the figures of the pageant; Indians, Spanish, French and English.

Three thousand actors took part. They represented practically every school, club, civic and art organization in the city and many surrounding towns. Material for the pageant was compiled by the local History Committee assisted by the city's public library workers, and the Florida Historical Society. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. sent drawings of the costumes of early Indians in Florida and interesting descriptions of their ancient ceremonials.

The pageant opened with The Green Corn Festival, one of the most spiritual, beautiful and picturesque ceremonials of the early American Indians. Legends of the flowers, moss and trees of Florida were given by rhythmic dances in the interludes.

The dream of Ponce de Leon, "The Fountain of Youth," was exquisitely portrayed by a group of young girls in pantomime and dance.

Pasadena Community Players

The purpose of the Community Players—all volunteers—who entertain the city of Pasadena with such interesting presentations during the year, is not to make actors or profits but to provide opportunities for self expression and bring people together at the Community Playhouse in cooperation for their own entertainment. This Playhouse is legally incorporated as a Non-Profit organization and operated on a strictly non-commercial basis. The active membership fee is \$1.00, sustaining members paying \$25.00. In the five years of its existence, the Playhouse has put on eight Shakespearian plays, besides a number of plays by French, English and American authors. Original work has not been neglected, first productions of a number of plays having been given during the existence of the Playhouse. Out-of-door plays and pageants, a summer Art Colony, a juvenile dramatic department, community sings, Easter and Christmas festivals have been conducted by the Community Playhouse Association. The organization now numbers more than a thousand members. The repertory of the Community Players for 1921-22 is given below.

1921 Repertory 1922

Pasadena Community Players

- Pilgrim's Progress*, John Bunyan (outdoors)
August 10-13.
- Pomander Walk*, Louis N. Parker (outdoors)
July 13-16.
- Seven Keys to Baldpate*, Earl Derr Biggers, Sep-
tember 15-24.
- Little Women*, Louisa M. Alcott, October 13-22.
- The Dawn of a Tomorrow*, Frances Hodgson
Burnett, Nov. 17-26.
- Will O'Bishopgate*, Alfred Brand, December
5-10.
- The Things That Count*, Laurence Eyre, Decem-
ber 29-January 7.
- His House in Order*, A. W. Pinero, January
16-21.
- King Lear*, William Shakespeare, January 26-
February 4.

Too Many Cooks, Frank Craven, February 13-18.
Good Gracious, Annabelle, Clare Kummer, Feb.
23-March 4.

Beyond the Horizon, Eugene O'Neill, March 7
and 8 (for members only).

The Yellow Jacket, Hazelton and Benrimo (a
revival), March 13-18.

Strife, John Galsworthy, March 23-April 1.

Sister Beatrice, Maurice Maeterlinck, April
10-15.

The Great Divide, William Vaughn Moody, April
27-May 6.

Ruddigore, Gilbert & Sullivan, May 15-20.

Drama League Prize Play, May 25-June 3.

Potash and Permuter in Society, Montague
Glass, June 15-24.

A little pamphlet issued by the Pasadena Com-
munity Playhouse Association, 83-85 Fair Oaks
Avenue, Pasadena, California, describes in de-
tail the arrangements necessary for the produc-
tion of plays in the Community Playhouse.

May Day in Shreveport

A parade,—“the biggest and best ever seen in
the city”—so the Shreveport, La., people de-
clare; a track meet taking in a thousand public
school children, and a beautiful May day Festi-
val—this was what closed the town half a day
last First of May.

The whole thing was financed on “big
hopes,” as Grover C. Thames, Executive
Director of Shreveport Community Service,
said.

There wasn't a cent to operate on but the
sale of seats on the grand stand and the pro-
gram sales went a long way to pay the costs.
Over seven thousand people attended and
there was the most gratifying cooperation from
the local schools, civic and business organi-
zations and clubs. A parade consisting of
about forty floats passed through the principal
streets of the city out to the Fair Grounds
where the festival was given. A May Pole
dance and crowning of the Queen of the May
closed the fete.

Lord Bryce has written recently: “If it be improbable, it is yet not impossible, that, as impatience with tangible evils has in the past substituted democracy for oligarchy or monarchy, so a like impatience may in the future reverse the process.”

Democracy is still on trial. We have faith that it can be made to succeed, to succeed more and more, but if democracy is to succeed there must be throughout not only America, but throughout other republics, the spirit of Community Service.

What Unique Activity Is Your Playground Conducting?

SOME NEW STUNTS

Mr. A. W. Buley, Director of Public Recreation, Kingston, New York, describes two stunts which he has found successful and which he is glad to pass on to other recreational directors.

A BOXING MATCH

This stunt may be used at gatherings of older boys (of high school age), men's clubs or even at mixed parties of young people or adults. It was recently used with great success at a gathering of over one hundred men.

To create interest it was announced that a boxing match would be the entertainment for the next meeting, and a fake match was arranged between two of the men present. A goodly number appeared on the night of the meeting and several of the men brought along rubber soled shoes so that they might not be at a disadvantage when boxing.

The director in charge exhibited a pair of boxing gloves before the meeting opened, and many were the friendly challenges that took place as the men came forward to feel and to try on the gloves. It was explained that due to the number present it would be impossible to give everyone a chance to exhibit his skill so those to take part would be chosen by lot. Upon entering the room each man had been given a ticket bearing a number, a duplicate of which had been placed in a hat. Four numbers were drawn. The men drawing these numbers were asked to step forward and put on the gloves. It so happened that a tall man drew a short man as a partner, much to the amusement of the crowd. They were then seated at a long table facing the audience, the glove was removed from the left hand of each, and a package was placed in front of each contestant. They were told that this package contained lumber, hammer, nails, hinges and a catch and it was the object of this boxing match to see who could build a box in the shortest possible time. Timers and judges were appointed. In case a box was not properly constructed it was returned to the builder much to the delight of the spectators who crowded so close that the contestants barely had room to work. Funny prizes

were awarded to the first two contestants to finish.

If properly worked up the surprise element of this stunt as well as the awkwardness of the men handling the small nails and the hammer will be appreciated by the contestants themselves as well as the spectators.

The material needed for one box included: 4 pieces of wood $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" x 12" (poplar or any other soft wood); 2 pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" x $3\frac{3}{4}$ "; 1 pair $\frac{1}{2}$ " strap hinges; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hook and an eye for the same; $32\frac{1}{2}$ " finishing nails; 1 small tack hammer. The equipment should be wrapped in a neat package and kept out of sight until just before it is to be used.

HAT TRIMMING CONTEST

Another stunt which may be used to good advantage in groups of young people and adults is a hat trimming contest. In the garrets of many homes can be found many old hats which may be secured for the asking. These should be gathered, the trimming removed from the shapes, mixed up and placed on a large table in the center of the room.

The men who are to do the trimming (from four to six men may work at one time), may be chosen by lot. Each man is given an untrimmed hat. At a signal he selects a piece of trimming to be used. Only one piece of trimming may be chosen at a time and no new pieces are to be taken until the previous piece has been fastened to the shape. Small prizes may be awarded for the best trimmed hat.

If every man present is given a hat to trim the women should be given small tissue paper hats, (these can be secured at any stationery store at a small cost), which have been numbered on the inside. A number should also be concealed in the inside of the shape the men are trimming. After the prizes have been awarded it may be announced that the men and women having the same numbers in their hats are partners. They will exchange hats and wear them during the period refreshments are served.

If the committee in charge have money available bright colored flowers may be purchased from a Five and Ten Cent store. These will be found to be a great help in trimming the hats.

The Question Box

QUESTION: Can you tell me of a successful remodelling of an old building for a community building?

The Community Welfare Club of Waterbury, Vermont, noticed that young people were congregating around street lamps, and that the street corners seemed to be the only place men had to go in their spare time. The Village Hall, almost seventy years old and rather dilapidated, was doing very little to live up to the community significance of its title. The Fire and Water Departments occupied the first floor. Occasionally the second floor was used for town meetings or basketball games, but it had not a large enough seating capacity to be of real use.

The Community Welfare Club saw possibilities in the old building. It was estimated that \$4,500 would turn it into a modern community house. More than enough was raised through a subscription drive and through fairs and entertainments. Soon the transformation began to take place under the direction of a competent architect. All Waterbury was saying, "You wouldn't know the Village Hall!" and eagerly awaiting the opening.

The entire floor system of the first floor was removed and renewed, and balconies with a seating capacity of 250 were constructed on the sides and front of the second floor. Granite steps, concrete walks and grass plots made the approach very attractive. The village fathers paid for the coat of paint that was a very telling detail. Inside the building a pool room and rooms for men, women, and children were partitioned off and furnished. A small kitchen, lavatories, shower baths and steam heat were installed.

One of the most interesting things about Waterbury's community building is the fact that its by-laws make each resident of the community a member of the club possessing a vote. Those who wish to do so may pay monthly dues, but there is no obligation, and the non-paying member is denied none of the privileges. At present the pledges of members bring in about \$850 yearly.

The building is under supervision from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m., a local man being employed as supervisor and janitor. A Board of Directors of

twenty-one members manages the club's affairs, while a House Committee of three members has direct supervision of activities.

QUESTION: Will you please tell me how to organize a novelty meet?

The young people of Warren, Ohio, had a gala day of fun and competition in a Novelty Meet and Pushmobile Contest. The schools assembled at the High school grounds at 1:30 on Saturday, March 18th, to join the line of march. Each school had its "dummy" band, which pressed into service cow bells, horns, tubs, can—every implement of recognized noise-making value. They lost no opportunities in following the unfamiliar but interesting suggestion—"Boys and girls from each school may clown up, paint up, trim bicycles, wagons or any other equipment desired, and also may have school yells, banners and signs."

ENTRIES

The entries to the contest totalled 914. All entries must have been made by 4:30 p. m. of the day before the meet. Substitutes could be provided if they also were entered before this time. Information or suggestions regarding the meet could be secured from the high school or from Community Service.

EVENTS

The meet took place on a prominent street in front of the Court House. There were boys' and girls' divisions, the boys trying each event first. Ten boys and ten girls were allowed to enter in each of the following: Tin Can Stilt Race, Stilt Walking Race, Roller Skating Race and Tug of War. There were about five entries from each school for pushmobile events, each pushmobile having a pusher and a driver. Three boys and three girls from each school could take part in the nail driving contest, nails and planks being supplied. Twenty boys and twenty girls composed the teams from each school for Hand Shinney.

The program was as follows:

1. Tin can stilt race. 30 yards (any sort of can may be used)

2. Stilt Walking Race. 30 yards (12 inches minimum from ground)
3. Roller Skating Race. 100 yards
4. Pushmobile Races. 100 yards (make, or use old wheels, boxes, carriages or wagons)
5. Tug of War. 10 on a team.
6. Nail Driving Contest. 1 minute (use any kind of hammer)
7. Hand shinney. 20 on a team. 3 minute games

Game Hour Increases Church Attendance

When Community Service held a play institute in Richmond, Indiana, the First Methodist Church was one of the churches to send a representative to take the course. Since then every Thursday evening after the mid-week service of this church a game hour has been held, participated in by old folks and young folks and children.

These metamorphosed mid-week meetings begin with a supper between six and seven served in turn by different organizations of the church and Sunday school. A sliding scale of prices for these suppers has been worked out so that the larger your family the less you pay in proportion. For example the first two in a family pay thirty cents each, the next person or two persons pay twenty cents each and the next ten cents each. Thus a family of six can get supper all around for \$1.20 and it is cheaper to bring them all than to leave any member at home to rifle the ice box and pantry.

From seven to eight is the regular evening service. After the service the people are divided into four groups for games, adults, young people, juniors and children. A visitor to one of these gatherings counted 180 people present. Moreover, the minister testifies that since the beginning of these mid-week programs his Sunday morning congregation have been larger by one-third and that the spirit of friendliness and sociability has increased among the families of the congregation.

Winchendon Tests Its Music Memory

"You're 'way off—that's not the Sextet from *Lucia*, that's *Cavalleria Rusticana!*" The speaker was one of two earnest small boys who had paused on a street corner in Winchendon, Massachusetts. "Well, then, whistle it again. I got to know them all," replied his friend, somewhat abashed.

Winchendon's first Music Memory Contest was on, and there were not many days before the final show-down, when all those who had been learning the Communnity Service list of musical selections were to hear them played and to compete in writing the names of selections and composers. Not only school children, but adults, were availing themselves of the many opportunities to learn these twenty-four representatives of the world's best music. Sets of records for use in the schools and at entertainments were donated by the Chamber of Commerce and the Teachers' Association. The library trustees put a set of records on their shelves to be loaned like books, and found it hard to keep one "in" for more than half an hour.

Hotels and music stores kept open house. At the churches on Sunday, organ preludes were music memory selections. The moving picture shows ran weekly announcements of the selections for the week and their composers, while the movie pianists accompanied screen scenes with Schumann and Rachmaninoff. The town hall was packed for a local talent concert, at which everything sung and played was strictly Music Memory.

When the contest finally arrived, 150 children were on the floor and many of the adults who filled the balcony took the test. Prizes had been donated by the Women's Club and the Lunch Club. Nine children had absolutely correct answers and each won a five dollar gold piece. The ten next highest received Victrola Books of the Opera, while the following ten received *What We Hear in Music*. The Wheeler School made the best average, and now proudly exhibits a satin banner.

Are Community Service and the recreation movement becoming a philanthropic, charitable movement, where the more well-to-do work for those who are less well off, or is it continuing a movement for all the people, by all the people? This question has several times been asked recently. It is, of course, for all of the workers throughout the country in the community service, leisure time movement to give the answer and to keep the work a great civic work representative of every group in the community and in the nation.

Yakima Scores

The following letter indicates what the local Service in Yakima means to the community:

I take great pleasure in unqualifiedly endorsing the activities of Yakima Community Service. I would mention particularly one feature of the service, which has come under my personal observation.

Some months ago, Mr. Jack H. Vincent, Executive Secretary, organized the Yakima Athletic Club, the membership of which is composed of boys ranging from fifteen to twenty-one years of age, many of whom, through neglectful or unfortunate home influences, stood in danger of being tempted to wrong-doing; while others had, for one reason or another, been denied more than an extremely meager education. This club now has more than 150 enthusiastic members, who regularly attend meetings conducted by themselves, under the guidance of Mr. Vincent.

Their activities are many, all looking to the mental, moral and physical improvement not only of the members, but of several boys who have made missteps, repented, promised good behavior, and been given a chance by the authorities to show their worthiness. Two such boys have been paroled by me to this club and have been given such assistance and encouragement that they appear to have been saved from a career of idleness and, probably, crime.

The club conducts a night school; encourages and assists its members to find suitable employment and provides many forms of proper amusement and sports calculated not only to entertain its members, but to develop them physically. They engage in many other activities and have undertaken and successfully carried out several community enterprises, such as the placing of street signs at intersections, and generally have been converted from boys without an aim to self-respecting young men, who appreciate some of the responsibilities of life. They have been and are being taught that somebody cares for them and a new light has dawned upon them. Community Service, under Mr. Vincent's leadership, is thus doing a wonderful service for this community, and while this is but one of many of its activities, this alone commends it to the most hearty support and deep appreciation of all our citizens.

Very truly yours,
 GEORGE B. HOLDEN,
 Judge of Superior Court

Fourteen Acres of Play for Massachusetts Village

The village of Florence, Massachusetts, has just been presented with fourteen acres of land to be used exclusively for play. The donor, Mr. Julius P. Maine, has lived in Florence for more than half of his eighty-three years and has been long known to the children of the place for his marble scrambles. Every spring for many years he has given the youngsters a lively scramble by scattering among them—first hundreds of marbles, then dozens of baseballs and finally a pailful of pennies. It is a safe guess that no child goes home without at least a penny.

Mr. Maine's fourteen acre gift will mean much to both the children and grown people of Florence. There is plenty of room for a baseball diamond, a football field, tennis courts and outdoor apparatus for the children without anybody getting in anybody's way and without anybody being disturbed by the noise. There is talk of restoring an old mill dam in Mill River which runs by the playground and giving the boys and girls a chance for bathing.

In order that the care of this play field may not be a burden to the taxpayers, Mr. Maine is asking the boys and girls to take hold and help clean up the grounds for use and to help in keeping them in order throughout the summer.

City Baseball Commission in Middletown, Ohio

Middletown, Ohio, has just appointed a City Baseball Commission. It is made up of a group of the city's representative citizens and is under the jurisdiction of the Park Board.

The big job of this Commission will be to see that each of the different teams and leagues gets an equal chance on the baseball fields. This will be no trifling task, for of baseball teams there are many in Middletown and of baseball grounds there are not so many. There are Sunday School Leagues, industrial leagues, business men's leagues and so called sand lot teams.

The Commission will pass on all schedules, will allot the various diamonds under the control of the Park Board and will name all paid umpires. The first move of the Commission was to call a meeting of managers of all the teams to discuss plans for the season.

A Middletown newspaper commenting on the Commission says: "The days of the slam bang unorganized sand lot game are gone and in their place has come the organization for the benefit of the whole which will so conduct the sport that the maximum number of teams and players will benefit and a spirit of cooperation replace the confusion of the past."

Neighborhood Activities in New Haven

Getting hold of the people who do not usually participate has occupied much of the thought and effort of the New Haven Neighborhood Associations. Miss DeWire, the Community Service director, describes how some of these associations are organized.

"In one district we interviewed several of the representative people, getting the name from the churches, banks, schools, women's clubs, factories, and got our committee that way. In another we interviewed a successfully operating civic club whose recreational activities had not been developed, and we now have a joint committee. Their recreational committee forms our Community Service Committee, with some additional people whom we discovered. In this particular neighborhood we had a "Community Get-together," and got one of the factories to put on a small stunt. We had over 300 people there, and passed out membership cards. This was our initial meeting, and from these returned cards, we have a pretty good idea of what the people want, and whom we can add to our committee.

"In another district where it seemed impossible to get any interested people, we had an entertainment given by the four schools in the neighborhood. We tried to get the children who never took part in such things to be the participants. We had games for everybody, and from the mothers and fathers who came, we were able to form a tentative committee. In another locality, we started by taking the children who attended night school, and giving them an hour of folk dancing. Through this group, we got a group of older girls for basket ball, and through this, in turn, we are getting our general neighborhood committee.

"We have been having theatre parties once a month. We buy out the first balcony and part

of the orchestra at a flat rate, then sell the tickets at a very reduced price. We send invitations to all factories, organizations, and the Board of Education, and in this way, we've been able to get a line on people we might never have known or been able to interest."

Popular summer activities included truck picnics, each guest bringing a lunch and twenty-five cents. The quarter paid for a truck ride to and from the picnic place and for ice cream. These picnics were advertised by sending relays of children from house to house heralding the event and by posting notices about the neighborhood four or five days in advance.

Block frolics are another popular neighborhood activity quite as popular as block dances. The committee in charge plans a neighborhood field day with separate events for boys, girls, women and men and events for boys and girls together and men and women together. A band is secured when it is possible. When a band is not to be had an enlivening orchestra is supplied by a group of mandolin players or a victrola on some veranda. These frolics usually end with singing.

In each ward there is a hiking club in two divisions—juniors, those between twelve and sixteen, seniors, from sixteen to seventy or over. Interneighborhood hikes are planned.

Other interneighborhood events are to include a series of dramatic stunts performed by the different dramatic clubs.

From the Prisoner's Viewpoint

The following letter was sent by a man in the military prison at Mare Island, California, to the Community Service organizer in San Francisco.

No doubt this will be a surprise to you, but it certainly is a pleasure to me as a means of showing my appreciation for the joy you have brought to me in the past year through your weekly entertainments and pictures. Words cannot express my gratitude and appreciation to you and your organization for all you have done for us and you cannot imagine what cheer and joy you bring to us every Thursday night, that is our biggest day here due to your great work. It certainly is more than a luxury while in this present condition that we are to be able to look forward to such pleasant hours.

Book Reviews

RURAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. By Augustus W. Hayes, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Tulane University, Louisiana. Published by the University of Chicago Press. Price \$1.50.

In this book Professor Hayes discusses the changing psychology of the farmer, his changing economic and social needs and searches for some unit around which to organize effectively community life. He shows the close relation between the psychology of the early farmer and the kind of community life he has had. The farmer of the early days was a highly individualized person who went out and conquered the wilderness and wrested from it a piece of land of his own. Isolation and absorption on the part of the farmer in his task made the individual farm necessarily a self-sufficing unit. When schools were built and school districts marked out the sole idea was to build a one-room schoolhouse so located as to accommodate the children of anywhere from a dozen to thirty or forty families and permit them to walk to and from school. All the the early farmer's "psychologic handicaps were concentrated and symbolized in the little school and perpetuated by the smallness of the school."

Today the farmer's needs are quite different from the early days. No longer is the individual farmer self-sufficing; he is very dependent upon the outside world. He is being thrown more and more in contact with strong competitive forces. The telephone, the rural mail delivery, good roads and automobiles are breaking down the farmer's isolation. Consolidation of schools, federation of churches building and maintaining community centers "have cut wider and deeper into the old individualistic state." Isolated one-room schools are giving place to the consolidated school with many classrooms, a gymnasium and an auditorium. In one county in Indiana where there were in 1890, 131 small-scale rural schools there are today twenty-one consolidated schools.

In these consolidated schools, in Professor Hayes' opinion, "an excellent framework is being erected which connects the community with every other community. . . . An organization of first rank around which all can gather regardless of church, lodge, society or other affiliations. In the common moral and financial support of the consolidated school we have our first community organization and our chief agency for coordination of agencies, forces and institutions."

Professor Hayes stresses the need for consolidation and cooperation in the country for greater social opportunities as well as for the purpose of meeting economic problems. "The ultimate need of the open country is the development of community effort and of social resources" he quotes from a report of a commission on country life. In speaking of the possibilities of the

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consolidated school as a unit of country life he says "plays, athletic games and luncheons held at the school will draw the community together in an informal way, produce acquaintanceship extending throughout the district and will arouse a community pride. The spirit of team work grows up, cooperation between individuals and groups develops in a most informal way but all of which, by proper direction and guidance will lead to more formal relationships and more significant lines of endeavor.

This book contains much of interest to all who are concerning themselves with the enrichment of rural community life.

PLAYS FOR CHILDREN. A Selected List. Compiled by Kate Oglebay. Published by H. W. Wilson Company, New York. Price \$5.50

Miss Kate Oglebay has compiled for the New York Drama League and the Inter-Theater Arts, Inc., a very complete selected list of Plays for Children classified under the headings Reference Books, Books about Costumes and Scenery, Books of Stories and Poems for Storyplaying, Storytelling, Readings and Recitations, Plays, Books of Plays, Plays for Christmas and Plays for Other Holidays. As in all Miss Oglebay's lists the plays are described in detail and for this reason the list will be found especially valuable.

PLAYS FOR SCHOOL AND CAMP. By Katherine Lord. Published by Little, Brown and Company. Price \$1.50

This is a collection of plays which have the merit of being easily and quickly put on. All have very simple settings. *The Raven Man*, an Indian play, *The Masque of the Pied Piper*, and *Buried Treasure*, a playing-pirate story, are especially suited to outdoor production. *The Raven Man* gives girls an opportunity to show their skill in water sports. *Kris Kringle Makes a Flight* is a Christmas Eve play which combines the singing of the old favorite Christmas carols with a simple story. A dramatization of the story of *The Three Bears* and a play of childhood in Japan laid at the time of the famous Festival of Dolls complete the collection. Practical suggestions are made for costumes and stage settings.

These plays were prepared by the authors to meet definite needs and are within the skill of the average boy and girl in school, or club, or church, or settlement.

MANUAL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION. Issue by the State Board of Education of West Virginia

The State Board of Education of West Virginia has recently issued a Manual of Physical Education prepared by Melville Stewart, Supervisor of Physical Education, which will be a very important factor in the promotion of physical education and play in that state. Posture, story plays, games, contests, folk dances, mass athletics, athletic badge tests and health activities, as well as drills, setting up exercises and similar phases of physical work are all outlined in a very practical manner. Pictures and illustrations showing homemade apparatus make the form of this manual unusually attractive.

The May number of *The Playground* contains what is in my opinion the finest collection of practical matter ever put in a publication of this kind.

DANIEL CHASE,
New York State Department of Education

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Home Play

(Continued from page 157)

told of games and occupations learned at school and in this way mutual interests were fostered and cemented. The family had a hard and fast rule that there should be no conversation at the table about what have been called "The Five D's—disaster, disease, dentistry, dirt and death."

When There Are Guests

When the children have guests the occasion may be in the nature of a party. The children may assist in making place cards, the chief advantage of which lies in the fact that these cards immediately become the topics of general interest and the young guest may join in the conversation with out the moment's embarrassment

of being *the* new thing toward which everyone is looking. One successful place card for an affair of this kind had on its face, in addition to the guest's name, a conundrum. The answer was placed on the reverse side to be looked at after all have tried to guess the answer. Some artistic stickers will add to the effectiveness of the cards.

A Picnic Supper

On a rainy day when a change in the daily routine seems desirable, the Brown family have much fun in planning a surprise for father by serving supper as a picnic. Boxes and baskets are packed as if for a picnic in the woods. The furniture is removed from the middle of the dining or living room and everything possible is done to make the room look like a shady, woody

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spot. All the plants in the house are assembled to add as much greenery as possible and then an approach to a twilight lighting is made by using certain lamp shades. The boys may make a camp stove and put under it a make-believe fire. The kettle of hot cocoa, or whatever the drink may be, may be brought in from the kitchen and placed on the stove. Everyone sits on the floor on blankets and paper table cover and napkins are used, as well as paper plates. After supper storytelling, singing and the playing of a stringed instrument make a delightful evening's program.

Just Before Holidays

Before each holiday some member of the Brown family is delegated to learn the origin of the day and something about it that is particularly interesting to tell the rest of the family at the table.

The Play Spirit

(Continued from page 148)

"What is experienced in the gymnasium or on the athletic field, can have great significance both

for the individual and for society. When Youth bends before the prevailing tone and the rules in force and builds upon the good comradeship in force, then a good foundation for community feeling is laid. That gladness and richness which youth here experiences and comprehends, can perhaps awaken the will to defend great national values, one of which is, indeed, companionship of countrymen together in song and athletics."


ARTICLES ON RECREATION IN MAGAZINES

Physical Training—Present Status of Physical Education in Japan—By Franklin H. Brown—A survey of facilities in Japan including playgrounds.
Camps for Men. By C. A. Wiltbach.
Christian Herald—Everybody Neighbors Through Song. By Kenneth S. Clark.
Better Times—Pulling Together—Work of the Park Community Council of New York City.
American City—New Swimming Pools in Birmingham.
Alabama—"Selling" Recreation to a Municipality—Utica, N. Y.
Homelands—Games for the Country—Raymond G. Bressler. How Red Oak Does It—C. R. Hoffer.
The Story of a community church. A Rural Industrial Organization for Community Work—By Frank A. Wilder.
An Ideal Rural Community Center—By Howard A. Kauffman.
The Service Magazine. "Remember W. C. C. S.—Margaret Mochrie.
The Modern City. Feeding the Spirit of Childhood.


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Parks and Recreation. Public Park and Forest. Forests and Recreation—By Arthur H. Carhart.
 Public Park and Forest. Statistics showing national, state and municipal park acreage in states in the United States.
 The Palisades. Recreation offered by Palisades Interstate Park—By Harold A. Caparn.
 Making Things. Devoted to the use of handicraft activities in the Recreation Department.
 Krug Park Playground at St. Joseph Provides Recreation for all.
 Recreation Department Program May-June.
 Women's Winter Sports.
 Mumble-the-Peg.
 Outdoor Sports Association.
 Memphis' Big Swimming Pool.
 From Park to Playground—Van Cleve Park, Minneapolis.
 North Carolina Community Progress—Church-By-The-Side of the Road. Community activities of a Greensboro Church. Rural school as a social center.
 Community Life Campaign.
 Playground for School and Community. Suggestions for layout and equipment.

Behold! The Pioneers!

(Continued from page 171)

preacher; the buck-board wedding, old games, old songs, old fiddles, old fiddlers—“When you, and I were Young, Maggie.”

The combined audiences were estimated at 30,000. The series of entertainments has opened the way for many community enterprises such as the establishment of athletic clubs, organized rural play, choruses and dramatic groups throughout St. Clair County.

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All brought their music—dirge and dance and wassail song, proud march and religious chant. All brought music and their instruments for the making of music, those many children of the harp and lute.

All brought their poetry, winged tales of man's many passions, folk songs and psalm, ballads of heroes and tunes of the sea, lilting scraps caught from sky and field, or mighty dramas that tell of primal struggles of the profoundest meaning. All brought poetry.

All brought art, fancies of the mind, woven in wood or wool, silk, stone or metal—rugs and baskets, gates of fine design and modeled gardens, houses and walls, pillars, roofs, windows, statues and painting—all brought their art and hand craft.

Then, too, each brought some homely thing, some touch of the familiar home field or forest, kitchen or dress—a favorite tree or fruit, an accustomed flower, a style in cookery or in costume—each brought some homelike, familiar thing. And all brought hands with which to work.

And all brought minds that could conceive.

And all brought hearts filled with home—stout hearts to drive live minds; live minds to direct willing hands.

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The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 5

AUGUST, 1922

The World at Play

Broadcasting Play.—Better Citizenship through Organized Play and Recreation was the topic of an address delivered by Mr. Sidney A. Teller, of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, over the Westinghouse Radio. Mr. John Bradford, of Community Service, recently spoke of the progress of the play movement from the Newark Radio Station.

War Heroes Honored.—Honor has been paid Sergeant James F. Healey, the first boy in Roslindale, Massachusetts, to be killed in the world war, by dedicating to his memory the former Washington Street playground. Over 1,000 persons were present at the dedication, which was under the auspices of the James C. Shea Post, American Legion. Prior to these ceremonies, a square at Mount Hope was dedicated to Albert Jensen, another world war hero.

Centers of Life in Italy.—*Centri di Vita*—Centers of Life—is the name the Italians give their community centers “because,” writes Mario Giani, who has been influential in organizing these centers in Rome, “they offer to members a pleasant way of living instead of vegetating.”

The committee, of which Mr. Giani is chairman, plans to organize a country-wide movement for establishing “Centers of Life” of three types:

1. Centers in industrial communities
2. Centers in industrial plants
3. General community-wide centers in small towns

The Community Cottage of France.—Much has been told in the past few months of community effort in American cities through which volunteers have banded together to provide by the work of their hands playgrounds

and athletic fields constructed from unsightly vacant lots, and community buildings suitable for housing the neighborhood’s social and recreational activities.

In France the same spirit of cooperation is not only giving expression to the social instinct but is playing an important part in the rehabilitation program. The May issue of *Our Work* tells pictorially the story of how a French workingman named Knap is helping to solve the housing problem of his country by working out a plan for social or cooperative buildings. He persuades a group of homeless families to devote their Saturday afternoons and Sundays to the construction of cottages and when enough houses are ready they draw lots for them. Besides helping his comrades build houses he gives them lectures on the benefits of cooperative enterprise.

Everyone has a share in the enterprise. The women and girls mix the concrete and help in carrying away empty buckets and doing other parts of the work. When the work is completed the men and women who have worked together celebrate the happy results of their cooperation by a dance.

The Ideal Recreation Director.—“All for the Want of a Colored String” is the title of an article from the pen of Helen Durham, appearing in *The Association Monthly* for May. Apologizing for her vanity in attempting to describe the ideal recreation director Miss Durham proceeds to do it in a very delightful and able manner. Any endeavor to reproduce the spirit or content of this article would leave much to be desired. All recreation leaders will find profit in reading it and finding out where the “Colored String” comes in.

Leisure Time Activities for Colored Citizens.—Nothing is more significant in the leisure time field than the interest on the part of

colored citizens in having large participation in the community's leisure time program.

Mr. E. T. Attwell, Field Director, Bureau of Colored Work of Community Service, recently addressed a mass meeting of over three thousand people in Greenville, South Carolina. This meeting, said to have been the largest in Greenville since the war days, was held in the interest of colored organizations in the community fund drive. The colored people of Greenville have purchased a community center, have raised \$1,500 in a recent campaign for funds and are now employing a full time Community Service worker.

Play for the Under-Nourished Child.—Dr. William Emerson in his book *Nutrition and Growth in Children* just published by D. Appleton and Company emphasizes the importance of exercise and play in the prevention and cure of mal-nutrition. "Many of the nervous breakdowns of later life occur," he writes, "because men and women who failed to form the habit of play in childhood pursue their work intensely without recognizing the need for adequate recreation and exercise. The habit of play is a permanent safeguard to health."

"The extent to which adults use exercise and play in their own lives makes it easier for the child to start right, and tends to raise the standards of health for all," in Dr. Emerson's opinion. "Parents who share in the sports and games of their children will come to a better understanding with them in all other matters. It is fortunate that recreation for the adult, which was formerly considered something to be indulged in quietly or even secretly is now coming out in the open and taking its part in every well-planned health program."

Recreation for the Insane.—Occupational therapy and similar activities are fast coming to be recognized as factors of primary importance in the rehabilitation of the individual. The part recreational activities can play in rehabilitation work is of no small importance. Increasingly it has been predicted recreation will be widely used in institutions for the feeble-minded and the insane in hospitals of various kinds.

Some interesting experiments have been worked out by a number of Community Serv-

ice workers. One special organizer in recreation has recently been conducting classes at the Huntington, West Virginia, State Hospital for the Insane. Fifteen women from the dementia praecox ward stumbled through the simple gestures of Looby-Loo. Gradually they became adept. They joined in with greater enthusiasm and before long their faces radiated the enjoyment they were deriving from the game.

Next the men had their turn. More active and highly organized games were provided for them and a game called stride ball was introduced for which the local sport shop had donated a basket-ball. Most of the men joined readily in the game and responded quickly to the directions and gestures of the leader.

Dr. L. V. Guthrie, Superintendent of the Huntington State Hospital, is greatly interested in the game work and stated that after the experiment succeeded in securing the results hoped for a special playground director would be provided for the institution to supplement the theatricals and weekly motion pictures which are a part of the program.

Girls' Day in Salt Lake City.—High school girls to the number of 2580 participated in Girls' Day at Salt Lake City on May 21st. The program opened with a posture parade by schools, the members of each school wearing their school colors. This was followed by an exhibition of folk dancing. Then came the athletic contests including the fifty yard dash, hurdle jump, standing broad jump, basket ball and baseball.

Save the Tennis Balls.—The life of tennis balls for use on tennis courts is very short, but these same balls are unusually good for the play of little children on the playgrounds and on the streets that are roped off for children's play. In Boston Joseph Lee at the time that he was actively leading in the local playground movement asked that these balls be saved for him, and in this way a very large amount of important play equipment was secured for the children of Boston.

Virginia Extending Physical Education.—G. C. Throner, Supervisor of Physical Education, State of Virginia, Richmond, Va., writes as follows:

"You may be interested to know that according to division superintendents' reports there are now 2,696 schools, 2,500 rural and 196 urban, having exercises at least three times a week. This means that little better than 40% of our total number of schools, 6,617, have a physical training period. These figures do not quite do justice because I selected only cities employing physical directors in the urban count. I personally know that Emporia, Farmville, Hopewell, Chase City, South Boston and other cities of such size are doing work in physical training. In physical inspection the report is not complete. Today 44 counties and Clifton Forge have reported. Out of a total school population for these places of 164,232 children there were 98,406 given physical inspection this year. I expect to see the total reach 200,000 school children this year.

"In athletics you may know that the University of Virginia has for several years been conducting high school and prep school championship meets at Charlottesville. What is more important to me is the report from the county superintendents showing 38 have county organizations in track, 40 in basket ball and 43 in baseball. There were about eight additional counties reported as being in process of organization at the time the questionnaire was sent."

Recreation Activities Are Booming in Sacramento.—Mr. George Sim, Superintendent of Recreation, writes that the city, with a population of 70,000, has 94 baseball teams playing regularly scheduled games each week. One of the McKinley Park soccer teams composed of playground boys grown up, recently won the California State championship in soccer.

An international concert for music week given under the auspices of the State Recreation Department introduced Mexican, Chinese, Scotch, Japanese, Italian, French and Serbian songs, while dancing, piano solos and other musical numbers gave representatives of other nations opportunity for participation.

Tickets have been distributed for grammar school boys and girls, entitling them to free swimming lessons at Riverside Baths, the only charge (\$.10) being for suits.

Country Club Holds Community Tennis Tournament.—The Country Club of Oxnard, California, plans to cooperate with Oxnard Community Service in holding a community-wide tennis tournament this summer.

More Tennis and Golf for Oakland.—Every boy and girl in the public schools of Oakland, California, above the fifth grade will have a chance to learn to play tennis this summer. So says the department of recreation. Last year instruction was given to 1,350 children but this year there will probably be more than that number. Almost every playground has a dirt court for beginners. Clubs have been formed among the playground boys and girls and among the older girls and women.

There is also going to be more golf played in Oakland this year than ever before, for the city has purchased a tract of land near the Sequoia Country Club and is constructing one of the finest golf links in the country. Eventually the course will consist of 36 holes. A club house with lockers, showers, and lunch facilities is to be built and it is planned to supply camping equipment for overnight parties. A professional golf player will have charge of the links and will give instruction to all who wish to learn.

Horseshoe Pitching in the Northwest.—Four states were represented at the three-day horseshoe pitching carnival held this spring in Minneapolis. There were matches to discover the champion woman pitcher and the champion man pitcher of Minnesota and then there was an interstate meet to discover the champion pitcher of the Northwest. Twelve gold and silver medals were awarded.

At the close of the tournament, Frank Jackson, a noted champion from Iowa played exhibition games with other champions.

The winner of the Minnesota State Championship was a boy fourteen years old.

World Championship Decided.—The "marble shooting championship of the world" was won at Pershing Field, Jersey City, by Charles (Buster) Rechl, aged 14, when he defeated Michael Troiano, of Washington, D. C. Nearly 3,000 boys watched the contest in tense eagerness.

Free Office Space for Community Service.—Community Service of Lafayette, Indiana, has been paid the compliment of being given free office space in the beautiful new building that the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators have just built for their headquarters. The building is an unusually fine example of the builders' art, and office space in it represents a generous contribution to Community Service in the shape of rental.

City of Lake Charles Provides Community Service Office.—The Organizer at Lake Charles, Louisiana, writes, "When I suggested at the meeting of the temporary committee that the office and other incidental expenses would amount to about \$250.00, and that this be taken care of by the men's clubs and the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Trotti spoke up and said that he thought that the city would be glad to do this. The next day he informed me that the city would provide me with office space and facilities, including a stenographer, and that the city would be only too glad to meet all of the expenses."

The Hospitality of Washington.—The steps which have been taken by the state of Washington to provide recreation are outlined as follows by Secretary of State J. Grant Hinkle.

"Our state permits the schoolhouses to be used as community centers and each locality, particularly along the paved highways, is making some portion of land that is accessible to the tourist available for park purposes. This is done for the convenience of automobile tourists for their cooking and sleeping requirements and is meeting with the hearty approval of both those who enjoy them and those who supply them. The small towns advertise by sign boards on either side of their limits that their parks, fuel and water are supplied free of charge and these are appreciated by the stranger."

Housing and Playgrounds.—"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect an apartment or tenement house to accommodate ten families or more unless a part of the land on which such building is located be set aside as a playground for children." This is one of the provisions of a bill intro-

duced recently into the New York State Legislature. This bill provides also that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of a city, Common Council, Board of Aldermen, or the Board of Trustees shall prescribe rules and regulations for the size and manner of laying out such grounds. This bill represents the growing body of opinion which recognizes that play is one of the necessities of life—especially of child life.

Six Hundred Acre Reservation on the Hudson River.—Another piece of beautiful wooded country bordering the Hudson River has been set aside for the enjoyment of the people of New York and New Jersey. Some time ago a big section in the region known as Bear Mountain was opened up by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. Now six hundred acres of wild mountain country north of West Point have been given to the Park Commission by Dr. Ernest G. Stillman.

A Noteworthy Gift.—Mr. Edgar T. Sawyer, president of the Oshkosh Gas Light Company, has announced that he will give the city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, his \$200,000 mansion. The only condition made by Mr. Sawyer is that the property shall be used for the benefit of the public. The city proposes to use the grounds of the estate as a park and to devote the building largely to social center activities.

New Tourist Camps.—A privately-owned tract of land has been secured in Whittier, California, on the main travelled road between Los Angeles and San Diego, to be used as an automobile camp. The Whittier Chamber of Commerce is arranging for the equipment and advertising of the grounds.

A short while ago in Gallup, N. M., the mayor declared a half-holiday, at the suggestion of the McKinley County Chamber of Commerce, to be observed as Tourist Camp Ground Day. The Chamber of Commerce organized a large group of citizens for volunteer labor to construct a camp ground and the job was completed at a saving of \$1,500 to the organization.

A Park for Salamanca.—Salamanca, N. Y., is situated in a valley surrounded by beautiful wooded slopes. Recently lumbering interests

acquired one of the mountain sides, threatening to strip it of timber. In order to save the city from this calamity, the Chamber of Commerce purchased the tract, through money in its treasury and volunteer contributions, and the tract is now to be presented to the city as a public park.

Helping to Seat the Crowd.—The Leavitt Manufacturing Company, of Urbana, Illinois, makers of Knockdown Bleachers, offer a special service without charge in the planning of seating arrangements for local conditions.

Developing Natural Play Resources.—Community Service of Brattleboro, Vermont, prides itself on having made available for play purposes natural advantages heretofore unused. A summer campaign to extend recreation activities to the rural towns in the county has placed emphasis upon using facilities every town has on hand.

"You don't need a lot of money to fix up a playground," says Brattleboro's community director, Frederick K. Brown. "The smallest neighborhood or community can provide some log equipment." Climbing tree, balancing tree, swings and chute-the-chute may all be fashioned from logs. The chute-the-chute is proving to be the most popular piece of log playground apparatus. It is constructed of two logs with two saplings on top, forming a natural groove down which the child slides.

The Connecticut River is a natural resource in which Community Service saw interesting play possibilities. Undergrowth has been cleared away from a spot on the shore, leaving a smooth beach for swimmers and a shady grove for those who do not swim. A foot of sand is transforming a rocky place on the beach into a wading pool. There are to be dressing rooms for men and women, a check room and a diving raft. Water games and sports will be taught by Community Service and with the cooperation of the Red Cross a life saving service will be maintained.

Largest School Has Great Play Space.—Plans recently submitted by the Superintendent of School Buildings of New York City provide for a type with seventy-two class rooms. The structure as planned would consist of five stories for two wings and front

while the center would consist of two stories, a great playroom on the first, an auditorium on the second and play space on the auditorium roof. Smaller playrooms and gymnasiums would also be provided, a total area for play and physical training of 38,000 square feet. Superintendent of Schools William L. Ettinger has suggested the erection of play buildings, every floor to be used for play, to meet the crying need for space for the play of New York's children.

An Athletic Federation for the United States.—A new organization, the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America, was launched on May 8th, 1922, at a meeting held at the American Red Cross building, at which delegates from practically every sports body in the United States were present. The Federation, according to the July issue of *Mind and Body*, is an outgrowth of a suggestion made last November at the American meeting of the Olympic Association by Secretary of War Weeks.

The President of the United States was chosen honorary president of the new body, while the Secretaries of War and Navy and Col. Robert E. Thompson were named as honorary vice presidents. The active officers chosen were: President, Henry Breckenridge; vice presidents, J. F. Byers, of the United States Golf Association; J. S. Myrick, of the United States Lawn Tennis Association; Gen. P. E. Pierce, of the National Intercollegiate Association; William E. Prout, of the American Athletic Union and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, representing the Girl Scouts of America. Herbert L. Pratt was made treasurer and Elwood S. Brown, secretary.

Community Service Schools and the Chicago South Park Commission.—A very practical demonstration of cooperation has been given by the Chicago South Park Commission in offering its splendid facilities to Community Service (Incorporated) for its training schools. Thirteen schools, each covering a period of approximately a month, have been held in the beautifully equipped field houses of the Commission where the gymnasias and all other facilities have been placed freely at the disposal of the Community Service students and lecturers. Mr. V. K. Brown, Superintendent

of the Playgrounds and Sports Division, through whose instrumentality the use of the buildings has been arranged, has further cooperated with Community Service in lecturing at the schools.

The contribution made Community Service by the Chicago South Park Commission in the use of its property represents more than mere money. It can be thought of only in terms of cooperation, good will, and personal service which cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Music in the Court House.—Minneapolis has just inaugurated a series of noon-hour concerts in the court house. These concerts are under the management of the aldermen, a member of the City Council and a committee from the Civic Music League. Musicians have given their services free to make the series a success. Concerts have been given by the different church choirs, by one of the church glee clubs and by the firemen's band.

The big marble-lined rotunda of the court house lends itself admirably to this purpose. The wide stairway with its many landings provides a fine stage while the floor and the several balconies accommodate the thousands who come in from the factory, store and office during their noon-hour for the relaxation and inspiration of listening to music.

May Festival Big Event in Middletown, Ohio.—The annual May festival in Middletown has become the big event of the year's recreation program. This year a crowd of more than five thousand people overflowed the three grandstands and lined the edges of the big athletic field while the children danced their May dances on the green grass. There were eight Maypoles and there was a Queen of the May with all the traditional pomp and ceremony attending her entry and progress. The program gave a chance for the school children and the playground children of all ages to take part. There was a posture parade by schools with a banner for the school that made the best showing. There were Maypole dances and the May pageant for the older children and for the younger children there were singing games and folk dances. The quaint folk dances danced by the younger children all in white were one of the prettiest features of the entire festival. There were old

English dances, Swedish dances, and Danish dances. One dance was taken from the days when the Druids used to dance to frighten away the animals that prowled in the forest. Several were dances which originated in early days as expressions of joy for the return of Spring.

A Memorial Day Pageant.—The members of the staff of the Department of Physical Education and Recreation of Ypsilanti, Michigan, were responsible for the very successful pageant staged on Decoration Day under the auspices of the G. A. R. and allied patriotic organizations. There were about fifteen hundred school children and three hundred Signal Corps and American Legion members in the pageant which was witnessed by at least ten thousand people.

More Storytellers for Boston.—This summer Boston children are having frequent expeditions into the wonderful land of "Once Upon a Time." Many new storytellers were trained by the course in storytelling and story dramatization conducted in the Dramatic Workshop of Community Service of Boston. Miss Joy Higgins directed the course and Mrs. Margaret Shipman Jameson lectured. The work was under the supervision of Professor George P. Baker of Harvard University.

May Festival.—The children of nine neighborhood associations which are under the direction of Community Service of Wilmington, Delaware, united for a May Festival in North Brandywine Park. They had such a good time playing singing games and circle games and competing in active games that they did not realize how much fun 1,500 adults were having watching them. The Maypole dance with its shifting colors was one of the prettiest spectacles Wilmington had seen.

Portland Hikers Will Have a Hut.—For a long time the Hikers' Club of Portland, Oregon, Community Service had wanted to put up a cabin or loghouse where hikers who were taking week-end trips might sleep when the weather was too severe to warrant a night under the stars. They had been offered a site, and the men of the club could do all the building, but there remained the question of

supplying material. "We'll put on a show," they finally decided. So a hilarious production of *What Happened to Jones* entertained Portland and also provided the wherewithal for building the hut.

The Hikers' Club, which started with a few members and now has enrolled about one hundred young people, is self supporting. On the first and third Sundays of every month the club covers eight to ten miles of rural trails. Details are given in the local papers before each hike, and all young people interested in joining are cordially invited. On the second and fourth Thursdays of the month the club enjoys a social evening in the Young Women's Christian Association auditorium.

Storytelling an Unfailing Delight.—A story club has been formed as part of the activities of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, Community Service. During the spring storytelling hours were held every Saturday morning in each of the town's schools in preparation for the summer's outdoor playground program.

That the children of Clearfield are hungry for the kind of play which it is the purpose of Clearfield Community Service to provide was shown on the first Saturday morning when over two hundred children assembled at the Market Street School House to hear stories and to play games. Three volunteers kept the faces of the children eager and their eyes bright with the stories of *How the Elephant Got*

his Trunk, and *How Hans Roth Saved the Town of Solothum*.

A Memorable Hike.—There is a Business Woman's Gymnasium Class in Greenville, South Carolina. One of its regular activities for the summer is a Week End Camp. On the afternoon of Easter Saturday, twenty young women of the group, with the Community Service organizer among them, hiked to the top of Paris Mountain. This is a five-mile stretch from the car line—over the top of the world.

Although but a one-night camp experience—for they returned to Greenville Sunday afternoon—it was for many of the girls their first excursion into the real outdoors. Now many a Saturday night this summer will mean for them—a mountain top. Nothing less, ever again!

Another very interesting activity at Greenville was the Easter fete at City Park in which five hundred children took part under the leadership of one of the Community Service workers. Twenty girls who graduated from the Recreation Institute held last June in the community volunteered their services and gave invaluable help. Six of the group costumed as gay clowns, as Puck and Peter Rabbit, told stories to the little folks. The Pied Piper with his music appeared and the children followed him in a picturesque march around the athletic field. Storytelling, games and Easter egg rolling took up the rest of the afternoon.

The Recreation Congress

A great deal of interest is being expressed over the Recreation Congress to be held in Atlantic City, October 9-12. Replies have been received from superintendents of recreation and recreation commission members, settlement workers, volunteers in the community recreation field, superintendents of schools, representatives of Chambers of Commerce and local organizations of many kinds, all of whom announce their intention of attending the Congress.

In a future issue of *The Playground* information will be given about the program and we shall be able to announce a few of the speakers.

Watch *The Playground* for news of the Congress and write us to send you material as it is issued.

RECREATION CONGRESS COMMITTEE

One Madison Avenue, New York City



WILLIAM E. HARMON

William Harmon

He Is Making Up to the Present Day Boy for What He Himself Missed

Mr. William Harmon of New York City is trying to make up to the boys of this generation what the boys of his generation missed. "I was born," he writes, "in Lebanon, Ohio, in the midst of one of the best agricultural counties, an educational center, the seat of the national normal university. It was apparently the ideal city for the making of strong, clean men and women possessing all the attractions of an agricultural and college community. But there was one missing link in the way of spiritual and physical development—the direction of child life during years of play or leisure."

It was to supply this "missing link" in the lives of the children of Lebanon, that, in 1909, Mr. Harmon gave to the town an eighty-acre farm to be used as a big playground and the building known as Harmon Hall where Lebanon's young people can play basketball, billiards, and pool; bowl, hold debates, and, in fact, find something to fit every mood and every taste.

On September 30, 1921, the town of Lebanon celebrated Harmon Day to express their appreciation of what this play endowment has meant to

the life of the town and to unveil a tablet in honor of Mr. Harmon and in commemoration of his gift. In accepting this tribute Mr. Harmon expressed the hope that sometime he might see inscribed on this tablet, "On this spot, September 30, 1921, a national movement for the establishment of playgrounds in small cities and towns was launched by the donor of this park."

"Ages hence," said Mr. Harmon, "I would like to look down from the windows of Heaven and see children in a thousand playgrounds and realize that, in a measure, at least, it was made possible through the inspiration I gained from this thing which today you are raising in my honor."

It is in fulfillment of this hope that Mr. Harmon organized last November the Harmon Foundation which has as its principal aim to help the towns and small cities of America to set aside for recreation big open spaces that may never be built upon but shall remain through the years a permanent endowment for play.

As Mr. Harmon puts it—"The gift of land is the gift eternal."

Now, the element of "play" in a world in which there is just as much work as in the business world lies in the psychological joy that everything is self-imposed: all is one's own choosing, with the instinct naturally pointing to the thing we most want to do, not to the thing that we must do, whether we like it or not. If there is a world that is like an oyster, it is this world outside of business; where one can choose the kind and size of the oyster, and open it as he wills. This is not work. Work is where one works for self; for one's own material advancement; for and from necessity. The other work is "play" in that one works for others. Someone will say: "I don't see the distinction." No one can, until it is actually felt and experienced. But the difference is there; as distinct as night from day; as marked as sunshine is from rain. A man does not feel the same when working for others as when he works for himself, and this is not empty theory or, what we choose to turn up our noses at nowadays, idealism. It is an actual physical fact.—From "Now That I Have 'Played' for Two Years" by Edward Bok.

Music for America

Otto H. Kahn

On the Occasion of the Inaugural Recital of New York's Music Week, May 1st, 1922

NEW YORK, MAY 1ST.—*One of the chief features of New York's Music Week was the speech of Mr. Otto H. Kahn today at the opening session of the "Festival of the Organs," a series of organ recitals and concerts given by the National Association of Organists in the Wanamaker Auditorium.*

Mr. Kahn said:

"It is a particular pleasure to say a few words of greeting and congratulation on this auspicious occasion. Those whose vision and enthusiasm conceived the scheme of New York's Music Week and whose energy and zeal carried that conception into effect, deserve the thanks of the community. How timely was their plan and how correctly they judged public sentiment in inaugurating it, is fully proven by the wide interest, the universal approbation and the influential support with which it met from the beginning and which have followed it in ever growing measure.

"This is the third recurrence of New York's Music Week. It is being celebrated in multi-form manifestations, indicative of the keen and profound interest of the people of this city in, and responsiveness to, musical art. The success of the event is gratifying, but by no means surprising. Ours is an art-loving population and the potentialities arising from that fact are of great promise. What is needed to realize these potentialities, is what those in charge of Music Week are aiming to accomplish: Bring art to the people and you will bring the people to art.

DEMOCRACY AIMS AT THE SPIRITUAL

"The people are hungry for nourishment for their souls. The upward struggle of democracy aims at the spiritual no less than at the material.

"The lives of the vast majority are cast upon a background of sameness and grind and routine. Necessarily so. The world's work has got to be done. But all the more should we endeavor to open up, to make readily accessible and to cultivate those pastures where beauty and inspiration may be gathered by all.

"We all are the better for psychic change from time to time, just as we are the better for physical change of air and surroundings. We need to give our souls an airing once in a while. We need to exercise the muscles of our inner selves just as we need to exercise those of our bodies. We must have outlets for our emotions. Just as the soil of agricultural land requires rotation of crops in order to produce the best results, so does the soil of our inner being require variety of treatment in order to remain elastic and fertile and to enable us to produce the best of which we are capable.

"I believe that some of the restlessness, of the turmoil, of the lawlessness, even of the crime of the day, arises in a measure from a reaction against the humdrumness and drabness and lack of inspirational opportunity of everyday existence. I believe that much can be done by art, and particularly the art of music, to give satisfaction to the natural and legitimate desire for getting away from unrelieved dullness and drudgery, and to lead the strong impulse underlying it into fruitful, instead of into harmful, or even destructive channels.

THE PIANO VS. THE POLICEMAN

"When I uttered this sentiment a couple of weeks ago at a hearing before Mayor Hylan concerning the project of creating a Civic Art Center in New York, the Mayor interrupted to inquire whether I meant to say that art would be effective toward diminishing crime. I replied that the stimulation and wide cultivation of art, as of every other ethical element, would tend to make the soil less propitious for the growth of the weeds of crime. The Mayor continued: 'One of this morning's newspapers wants me to put a policeman into every house,' to which yielding to the temptation of alliteration, I replied jocosely: 'I would rather have a piano in every house.'

"This impromptu formed the text for much merrymaking and satire in the press. I need hardly say that I no more meant it to be taken in a literal sense than the poet when he wrote of

'teaching the young idea how to shoot' meant to be understood as referring to revolver practice. The sense of my remark was akin to that of the well-known German popular saying, which, like all popular sayings, has a great element of truth and wisdom in it:

'Where they sing, you may safely dwell.
There is no song in the wicked.'
(*'Wo man singt, da lass Dich ruhig nieder.
Boese Menschen haben keine Lieder.'*)

"That does not mean that any and all members of choral societies are wholly free from evil, or that you would be safe in engaging a cashier in sole reliance on the fact that he has a well-cultivated tenor voice.

"What I meant to convey, and what I maintain, is, that the best preventive against crime is to encourage and foster in the young—and in the grown-ups, too, for that matter—interest in, and understanding for, that which is beautiful and inspiring and which will bring into their leisure hours influences and occupations tending to counteract the lure of the street and to breed aversion and contempt for that which is vulgar, cheap, brutal and degrading. Toward that end, one of the most potent instrumentalities is art. It is, or can be made, a mighty element for civic betterment. It is, or can be made, one of the strongest among those agencies which have power to form and guide the thought and the sentiments and the conduct of the people. It has a weighty purpose and a great mission.

ART IS RED-BLOODED AND OF THE PEOPLE

"Art is not 'high-brow' stuff. It is a red-blooded, democratic thing. General Pershing knew what he was about when, in the midst of the gravest preoccupations, he took steps to encourage singing and band-playing among the men of the American Expeditionary Force. So did the great Napoleon know what he was about when, in the field, engaged in a critical campaign, he turned his thoughts to making provision for fostering art in France. It is a significant thing that recently the labor unions of New York voted favorably upon the proposition to inaugurate a movement for the creation of a People's Theatre.

To acquire appreciation of, and understanding for, art is to acquire true enrichment. For, wealth is only in part a matter of dollars and cents. The occupant of a gallery seat, who has paid twenty-five cents for admission to a con-

cert, will be far richer that evening, if he has brought with him love and enthusiasm for art, than the man or woman in a box at the Metropolitan Opera if *blasé* and indifferent, they sit yawning or chattering. The poor man in a crowded tenement who feels moved and stirred in reading a fine book, will be far richer at the time than the man or woman sitting in dullness in a gorgeous mansion. If he goes to Central Park or Riverside Drive, with his eyes and soul open to the beauties of nature, he will be far richer than the man or woman rushing in a luxurious automobile through the glories of the Italian landscape, the man thinking of the Stock Exchange and the woman of her new dress or next party.

ART IN AVENUE A

I don't mean to imply that love of art is lacking among the well-to-do and is preponderantly confined to those not blessed with worldly goods. Feeling for art has nothing to do with the size of a man's pocketbook. Proportionately speaking, there is probably no very great difference, as to the number of art lovers on Fifth Avenue and on Avenue A. But the inhabitants of Fifth Avenue have a far greater and more continuous supply of diversions, artistic and otherwise, than those of Avenue A, and therefore, are naturally not as responsive and susceptible to the simpler appeal, do not bring the same freshness, zeal and enthusiasm to their enjoyments, nor carry away from them the same degree of stimulation and satisfaction. That is one of the penalties of Fifth Avenue and one of the rewards of Avenue A.

The dividends which we receive from having fitted ourselves to appreciate and enjoy art and beauty, no Bolshevik can take away from us and no income tax can diminish.

Not the most profitable business of my banking career gave me that sensation of gain which I experienced when, a boy of seventeen, I had the treasure house of "Tristan and Isolde" opened up to me. Nor did I ever come so near to having the feelings which are generally attributed to a plutocrat as on that occasion. It so happened that I was taken to that performance by one of the rich men of the town in which I then lived. He fidgeted restlessly through the first act, but during the divine duo in the second act he fell asleep and actually

(Continued on page 236)

The Organist*

ANGELO PATRI

Author of "A Schoolmaster in the Great City"; Principal Public School 45, The Bronx

"It's too bad, but he always does that. Sets his heart upon doing something that is impossible. A fifteen-year-old boy can't be allowed to go off on a camping trip alone. If he would only be willing to have a couple of other boys with him it wouldn't be so bad. But he made up his mind to go off to an island all by himself for the summer. Did you ever hear the like?"

"Robinson Crusoe stage, that's all," said his father.

"Robinson Crusoe? What's that got to do—my goodness, there he goes! Did anybody ever have such a child before, I wonder? Now he'll play wildly like that for an hour or so."

The tones of the organ swelled and rolled through the house, a loud wild cry, a shrill lament. The first loud outcry died away only to rise again tremblingly, pleadingly, wistfully. Silence, and then a storm of thundering tones of protest and discordant rebellion, ending in a proud march of defiant, thumping chords.

"Hear that?" said his mother, atremble with nervousness and dread. "Now he will pick out one part of all that noise and play it again and again until he is tired out. It's dreadful."

"It sounds to me like music," said his father hopefully.

"Music? There isn't any tune to it. You couldn't sing it, or even remember it. He couldn't play it again if he wanted to. He'll vary it until he is tired of it, that's all. It's unhealthy. I'm going to make him stop and go out and cut the grass. I'll have to find jobs for him all day so he'll forget this."

"Some way I wouldn't, if I were you, Mary. I'd let him play it out. Then he'll feel better. Just the way you do when you have a good cry."

"You mean that he's crying?"

"That's his way of crying, I take it. Let him alone."

Surely, let him alone! The adolescent child who asks to go off by himself indicates that he needs to steady his emotional self. His body is uneasy because it is beset by strange sensations which he can neither locate nor define. His mind is "jumpy" because his emotions are shifting and uncertain. Part child, part man, he sees through the glass but dimly.

Then be patient with his queer, quick-changing moods, his wobbly, inconsistent attitudes, his untimely tears and still more untimely laughter. Be prepared for the unusual demonstrations of his inward self. If he goes into the backyard and throws stones at the fence viciously for a full hour, turn your attention elsewhere and let him throw all the disturbance out of himself.

When he writes verses or composes on the violin or the trombone, try to remember that "this, too, shall pass away," and let him have it out with himself. If it is possible to keep him busy it is well, but there are times when you will have to permit him to comfort himself in ways that harrow your nerves. Be patient. You wore your heart on your sleeve once, for all your still outside today.

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* Courtesy of New York Evening Post.

Mr. M. C. Potter, Superintendent of Schools of Milwaukee, in concluding his report on the work of the School Board Extension Department in charge of Milwaukee's social centers says:

"That children shall grow into a productive maturity, sure to pull their own weight, capable to lend a hand in carrying another's load is a prime desideratum. To make a living is fundamental. But to make a life it is imperative to develop wise ways in employing leisure hours. We wish all of our youth to learn to earn, as also that many of them shall learn to learn. But all the work of our hands returns to dust. Continuous power of recreation either of wealth or of beauty must depend for permanence upon constant recreation. This last consideration is most dominant in the Extension Department, but it gives validity and fidelity to practical working activities in all the departments of school life."

Leisure Time for Civic Information

"We can hope for an informed and intelligent citizenry only to the degree in which we are able to lead it to the employment of leisure time in gaining civic information."

In speaking of the importance of an appreciation on the part of the schools of the value of training for the right use of leisure, Mr. W. D. Ross of the Kansas State Normal School has said:

"Reading must be taught not merely that the child may as a man be able to read a market report or interpret a set of directions; but that he may want to employ some of his leisure time in adding to his intelligence and increasing his enjoyment by resource to the riches of literature. And unless our schools in their teaching of reading accomplish this result in an ever increasing degree, they will be constantly failing in a correspondingly greater degree; for in the first place the taste for reading offers the most pleasurable and profitable of all the means for the employment of leisure, and in the second place, since in four years it is out of the question adequately to prepare youth for the duties of citizenship, and since the problems of government in our democracy must ever become more complicated and complex with increasing population, we can hope for an informed and intelligent citizenry only to the degree in which we are able to lead it to the employment of its leisure time in gaining civic information.

"And this leads me to the observation that through story, biography, and vital contact the social sciences must first unconsciously and informally and later consciously and formally form a part of the school work of every grade. Only as they are impressed upon them in the formative period of childhood and youth will their social responsibilities become the leisure time consideration of adults.

"But reading and interest in the social sciences alone will not insure the continued success of our democracy. There must be consideration and judgment, also exercised, as a part of the proper use of leisure. So must our schools increasingly encourage and stimulate original expression and constructive thinking, if need be at the expense of drill and even of some facts. Organized plays and games—athletics for all, must be provided.

Some one has said the two right uses of leisure are to get health and keep it; to get a mind and use it; but plays and physical exercises should be provided not merely to promote health but to teach team work and furnish inspiration and means for the right use of leisure.

"Music and art should have unquestioned place, not primarily as accomplishments; but as a means and training for their enjoyment, in the leisure hours of later life.

"Finally in my opinion as more and more our schools come to realize the importance of their task of training for leisure, they will become centers of amusement and of social activities where wholesome selected entertainments and supervised social functions will at once eliminate the dangers of the other sort; cultivate the right kind of present tastes and furnish the basis for the suitable employment and real enjoyment of future leisure."

Recreation*

Realizing just how barren of all recreational possibilities are the homes of the poor families among the charges of the Welfare Office, for the past year we have arranged weekly "parties" for both mothers and children. Sometimes it is a car ride in a brightly illuminated car furnished by the Street Car Company, or an auto ride in cars driven by the members of the Rotary Club. But most often we just meet—lately at the courthouse, and play all the noisy, old-fashioned games and have "hot dawgs" or cocoa and when it gets really hot ice cream or lemonade. It would be entirely beyond words to tell what good times we have had and how the families look forward to Monday nights. Somebody is always glad to furnish the refreshments as long as we can furnish the boys and girls to enjoy them.

Play they must. What does the average little shaver care, given all the fun and frolic he wants, that the fare on the family table is poor and scant or that his wardrobe consists of a patched or ragged pair of overalls. He just wants to play. If he can get it in the right way all is well and good, if not, the street corner and crap game will get him. Too much cannot be done in providing for the "good time" that every boy and girl craves.

*From The May Round Table, issued monthly by the Arkansas Commission of Charities and Correction

Music for Citizenship

WILLIAM C. BRADFORD

That man cannot live by bread alone is an axiom of the ages. Under the divine inspiration of what he might be and what his inner soul dictated he should try to be, man has threaded his way upward across the centuries. In the midst of life's struggles and through them all he has realized that food, shelter, and clothing do not make up the sum total of the thing called life. In the sweat of his brow, man has found the way and the means of physical development. In the reaction and of the reaction of his physical environment he gave rise to his physical development. In the contemplation of an ideal life and ideal relations and an ultimate destiny, he provided for, gave expression to spiritual growth, and spiritual development.

The physical expressions of man's growth and development through the ages have always been perishable. Governments have been organized which seemed as enduring as the ages; yet these governments live only in story. Ceaseless changes have wrought havoc with practically all the physical creations of man. It is only in the world of his spiritual expression—literature and music that we find permanency.

The great spiritual expressions embodied in music still live with all their original significance. It flows into the present from the past, points into the future and embodies the mortal life essence of the spiritual in man. Music that has been expressed by man in the moments of his greatest exultation can never die.

It came out of the same emotions, feelings, sentiments whether written in the fifth century, the fifteenth century or the twentieth century, which are contained in the physical, mental and spiritual embodiment of man today. This is true whether the songs were originally sung amid the solitudes of the mountains, in fertile valleys, or amid the pomp of royal courts or the splendor of ancient cities. These musical masterpieces will stir the same sentiments, emotions, feelings, will bring about the same spiritual exultation that they did in the day of their conception.

Music, whether opera, oratorio or symphony, selects incidents and scenes in nature and human life and expresses them through the emotions of the composers to the emotions of the listener or the reproducer. It lifts people out of the walls

and limitations of particular time and particular place and makes them harmonize with and possess all time and all place. The courage, the heroism, the devotion, the ideals, the struggles, the triumphs, the defeats, the symphonies and the tragedies of human life record the life's spiritual, typify individual experiences, tendencies, hopes and aspirations.

Music is an interpretation, by the masters, of life. Through it runs the inspiration and the justification of moral clash and struggle and in the ultimate triumph of the ideal is recorded the distinction between the transitory and the eternal. Music is a guide and inspiration in times of stress and strain, a comforter in affliction, a balancing power in times of triumph and victory.

The songs of the Aryan mothers still soothe to slumber; the folk songs and the dance symphonies of the Hungarian street Arabs arouse feelings of happiness and contentment. The weird fantasies of the chilling minor strains of the Russian schools make us listen to the voice of the down-trodden; they almost bring to our ears the cries of the oppressed peasants or the despairing death struggles of the Siberian exiles. The operatic airs of the Italian masters make us think of the every day commonplace struggles in life. These musical expressions of whatever land or clime or people show the attempts of the soul of man to classify the things pertaining to its environment.

So the awakening of a new spirit in our own communities is finding expression through community music. Through it we are building on the best contributions of all ages and all races and so building toward a higher type of citizenship. We are opening up new channels to a richer cultural life, and a finer appreciation of the best, not only in music but in all forms of art.

Athletic activity is the best substitute for war, and every virile nation must have one or the other.

Every great art interprets its own time in terms of that time, and no art can depict our time without giving a large place to its athletics.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,

Professor of Sculpture and Physical Director,
University of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Music Week as Educational Propaganda

A remarkably successful use of community music as propaganda for education is seen in the recent state-wide music week in Pennsylvania. The event was fostered by the Department of Public Instruction as a part of the general music plan of this department which is known as the "Pennsylvania plan." The purpose of the music week was to demonstrate the educational and social value of music; not only in the schools, but to show its vital relation to home, church, industrial and civic life.

In order to stimulate public interest in the music week, the Department of Public Instruction sent out for publication an exhaustive article on Pennsylvania's musical history. It also sent out a set of suggestions for the event, covering school competitions, music memory contests. The response was gratifying, not only in the large cities, but in the towns. A feature of the occasion consisted of programs in honor of Pennsylvania's composers such as Stephen C. Foster, Ethelbert Nevin and Charles Wakefield Cadman.

As pointed out by C. F. Hoban in his report on the music week to Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Superintendent of Education, "Pennsylvania for the first time feels its musical power. Every citizen in our Commonwealth feels that ours has been the greatest Music Week movement our country has had. Belief in ourselves will make a great Pennsylvania, musically, educationally, spiritually."

In addition to creating this wholesome morale among the citizens, the music week realized another purpose for which it was organized. That purpose was the demonstrating to the people of the educational value of music so that they would in turn give loyal support to the advanced step that Pennsylvania has taken in musical education. That step is the "Pennsylvania plan," which owes its inauguration to Dr. Finegan.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PLAN IN MUSIC

With the cooperation of the Governor and the Legislature, the school law was amended making the teaching of music compulsory in every elementary school of the state, both public and private. Dr. Finegan created a state director of music and selected for the position Dr. Hollis

Dann, head of the Department of Music of Cornell University.

The directors of all subjects in the Department of Public Instruction were unanimously agreed that the time allotment for music should be twenty minutes daily in the first six grades and the equivalent of twenty-five minutes daily in the upper (junior high school) grades.

In order that the law might not become a dead letter through the lack of trained teachers, a three year course for music supervisors was installed at three state normal schools, Indiana, Mansfield, and West Chester. These all-the-year-round school for supervisors are open to teachers from other states as well. In addition, Dr. Dann is conducting this summer a session for supervisors similar to the course formerly offered under him at Cornell. This course which is given at the West Chester Normal is available not only to the 500 Pennsylvania supervisors, but to those from other states.

The state requires every teacher in the elementary schools to qualify in music. To help the teachers meet this requirement, a state-wide plan for the musical training of grade teachers has been adopted. Every student in the thirteen normal schools is taking a practical course in music, including the singing of rote songs, sight singing, musical dictation and skill in teaching. The 46,000 teachers now in service are reached through the music courses in the nine weeks' summer session held in the thirteen normal schools. Extension courses are given wherever a class of twenty teachers signifies a desire for such instruction. Constructive work in music is being included in the county and city institute programs.

That the especially talented students may not be neglected, a vocational course in music will be offered wherever the local high school is adequately equipped to give it.

The problem of credits for outside study of music is being solved by a comprehensive plan to be offered in the high school music syllabus now in preparation.

RECREATION CONGRESS'S
Atlantic City
OCTOBER 9 - 12

For a National Bureau of Recreation

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, recently told the National Association of Music Merchants that he favored the proposed Bureau of Recreation to further the development of music, drama, and athletics in cooperation with individual communities. Especially did he urge the place of music.

"You know that in Wales each year every community has its Eisteddfod, or song festival, where every man and woman, whether poet, artist, musician or mechanic, competes. There is competition among artists in every line and those who carry off the honors in the local festival enter the national Eisteddfod for competition with the winners from all over the country.

"Introducing this in the United States would mean the organization nationally of instrumental and vocal music, the theatre and all other recreations. And this national organization must begin in the individual community. I believe that all municipalities should have recreational leaders. In the smaller communities especially we must encourage the drama, which of recent years has shown a tendency to become a lost art in the little town. The drama is linked with music, for no play is worth while on the stage unless it is accompanied by music in one form or another. I would have every form of recreation so that the humblest citizen could really take part and enjoy it, and I would have every town organized to give expression to its people. I would have community competitions, from which the winners would go to county and state competitions, and finally to a great national gathering. I would have musical festivals in town, city, county and state every year.

"I would so develop music in the community that I would have a musical instrument of some kind in every home, and I would have every child taught to play, sing and know music."

In the same address Secretary Davis pointed out the relation between music, especially the music industries, and wages. "There are 40,000,000 gainfully employed in the United States, and those among that number who receive a saving wage are all prospective customers for you music merchants," he said, "You ought to be strong for the maintenance of the saving wage. To reduce the wages of the American workman

half a dollar a day means a wage loss of 7,300,000,000 a year. That loss falls first on recreational industry, for it is in recreation that the workman and his family first undertake to curtail their expenditures.

"You gentlemen and every employer of labor whose market ultimately depends upon the wages the workingman of America earns would do well to bear these things in mind."

Future Criminals*

Crime is an individual disease in part, springing from social causes, and not merely a tough problem in legal administration, and Justice Cropsy's recent reminder of this fact is a useful one at the present time, when most of the activity against crime is, not unnaturally, concerned with the machinery of criminal procedure.

The justice pointed out that the bulk of the crimes of violence in this city are committed by men under twenty-five, one-third of them being boys under twenty-one. The majority of these young criminals, moreover, are native born, so that it becomes logical to regard the boys of the city, between twelve and eighteen, as the proper material with which to work in stopping not only the present crime wave, but, what is equally important, future outbursts of criminality.

This is not a new discovery, but it is worthy of reemphasizing as a field for crime prevention efforts that should be worked collaterally with efforts to increase the efficiency of the Police Department and to expedite the processes of the District Attorney's office. It has become too much the habit perhaps to regard the Boy Scouts and kindred organizations as solely war activities. They were created as good citizenship breeders in the first place, and their war functions were secondary. Intensification of their work now would be a wise and timely step for the future; it would not only help meet present conditions as regards crime, but it would also pay large dividends ten years from now. We greatly need more playgrounds, more opportunity to participate in manly sports and many other things to help bridge over the critical period incident to the breakdown of the system of parental authority brought from Europe and real assimilation to the spirit of restraintless American freedom.

* From New York Tribune, May 17, 1922

A Stephen C. Foster Program

KENNETH CLARK

A recent operetta based upon the life of Franz Schubert gives timeliness to the performance of a program in honor of America's beloved folk-song composer, the late Stephen C. Foster. It is fitting that those engaged in community music should pause to pay such a tribute to Foster's memory since his famous songs *Old Folks at Home*, *Old Black Joe* and *My Old Kentucky Home* form the backbone of the community singing repertoire in our country. Indeed, the "Old Folks at Home" is declared by Foster's recent biographer, Harold Vincent Milligan, to be probably the most widely-known and beloved song ever written, aside from one or two national airs born of great historical crises. The performance, therefore, by groups all over the country of the Foster program outlined below may become both an inspiration to the performers and a musical monument to America's great melodist.

The outline presented below gives the *maximum possibilities* for a Foster program. Even though the individual group may select only those parts of it that are suited to its own desires and resources, still the resultant performance should be one that will give pleasure. The plan in general calls for the following: The narrating by a speaker of interesting and generally unknown facts in Foster's life; the singing of some of his familiar and unfamiliar songs by the audience, soloists, quartets, and choral groups; the illustrating of certain of the songs through pantomime and tableaux. In the following pages are presented, first, the program as a whole and then the details for developing each number in all its phases. The plan offers a joint objective for musical and dramatic groups.

A STEPHEN C. FOSTER PROGRAM

1. Overture—*Medley of Foster Songs*
Band or Orchestra Selection or Phonograph Record
2. *Gwine to Run All Night* (De Camptown Races)
Solo with Choral Group or Quartet
3. Talk on Foster's Life.
4. *My Old Kentucky Home*
Solo; illustrated by tableau
5. (a) *Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming*
Sung by Quartet or Chorus, or Phonograph Record

(b) *Oh, Susanna*

Solo with Quartet or Chorus, or Phonograph Record

6. *Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground*

Solo and Audience; illustrated by tableau

7. (a) *Oh, Boys, Carry Me 'Long*

Baritone Solo with Quartet or Chorus, or Phonograph Record

(b) *Uncle Ned*

Baritone Solo with Quartet or Chorus

8. *Old Black Joe*

Solo and Audience, with tableau

9. *Hard Times Come Again No More*

Duet with Quartet or Chorus, or Record

10. *Nelly Bly*

Solo with Quartet or Chorus, and Tableau

11. *Nellie Was a Lady*

Male Quartet with Solo

12. *Old Folks at Home*

Sung by Audience, with Tableau

An interesting commentary upon the song *Gwine to Run All Night* (De Camptown Races) may be introduced following this number if a gifted pianist can be secured to play the *Lullaby* from "Tribute to Foster" by Percy Grainger. It is a study in "musical glasses" effect and is based on the above-mentioned song. The Australian composer relates that one of his earliest recollections was that of his mother singing him to sleep with *Camptown Races*. This piano piece, which is difficult, has been recorded by Mr. Grainger for the Duo-Art. This roll, which can be played only on the Duo-Art, is No. 5821 and is sold at \$3.00

MATERIAL REQUIRED

The first essential for presenting the above program is that the group shall possess a copy of a book containing the Foster songs listed therein. Available collections are the following:

Twenty Songs by Stephen C. Foster. Edited by N. Clifford Page. Price \$1.00 less 10%. Published by Charles H. Ditson and Company, 8 East 34th Street, New York City

Album of Songs by Stephen C. Foster. Edited by Harold Vincent Milligan. Price \$1.50 less 20%. Published by G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd Street, New York City

The Ditson book contains the entire 12 songs listed above and the Schirmer book contains all except *O Susanna* and *O Boys Carry Me 'Long*. For the preparation of songs in which the audience takes part the Community Service song leaflet may be utilized. These are to be had at cost from the headquarters of Community Service. If it is desired to use more than one verse of these songs, however, the following books may be used.

Twice Fifty-Five Community Songs published by C. C. Birchard and Company, 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. Price \$15 each, \$13.50 per 100

101 Best Songs published by the Cable Piano Company, Chicago, Illinois. Price \$10 each, \$7.00 per 100

For the interpretation of *Old Folks at Home* and *Old Black Joe* special analyses have been made for Community Service by Nelson Illingworth, the Australian baritone. These are to be had without charge upon request to the Bureau of Community Music, Community Service.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

For the compilation of the talk on Foster's life the most valuable data is found in the following book:

Stephen Collins Foster, A Biography, by Harold Vincent Milligan. Published by G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd St., New York City, Price \$2.50

The Ditson book of songs listed above also includes a one-page biography of Foster.

Certain brief material on Foster's life and writings is found on pages 93 and 94 of a Handbook on Community Music, issued by Community Service, price \$.50. Further information on the subject is found in musical encyclopedias.

A page of biographical notes concerning Foster has been prepared by the Bureau of Community Music, Community Service, and is to be had upon request.

Upon the unveiling of a marble bust of Foster at the Kentucky State Capitol an address on "Stephen C. Foster and American Songs" was delivered to the Kentucky Historical Society by Young E. Allison. A brochure containing a reprint of this address has been issued by the Insur-

*The talk on Foster's life should be prepared and delivered in a sympathetic, intimate style, with, if possible, touches of humor to brighten the narration of a career which had its tragic aspects.

ance Field, a publication located at 95 William Street, New York City.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA MUSIC

For the opening medley as played by band or orchestra the following music is available.

"Gems of Stephen C. Foster," published by Carl Fischer, Cooper Square, New York City. Price for small orchestra \$1.22; Price for band \$1.80.

"Sunny South," an overture containing four Foster songs, arranged by J. Lampe and published by Jerome H. Remick & Co., 219 W. 46th St., New York City. Price for small orchestra \$.75. Price for band \$1.00.

If it is desired to have an orchestral accompaniment for the "audience" songs, orchestral parts for these may be found in the orchestrations of "Fifty-Five Community Songs" issued by C. C. Birchard and Company, 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

THE NARRATOR

In order to knit the program closely together it is well to have it presided over by a Narrator. He should be a person of good diction and of dramatic ability. Above all, he should have magnetism and a sense of humor. He may make brief remarks in the form of a Prologue explaining the purpose of the program. It would be wise to have him deliver the talk on Foster's life. He may preface the singing of certain of the songs by telling the history of their composition. He should be able to fill in any waits in the program with announcements or other appropriate remarks. His costume should be that of a gentleman of the Civil War period.

THE TABLEAUX

Since the stage lights will be dimmed during most of the tableaux, it will be necessary to have the house lights down. Therefore, it is wise to have the audience learn the words of the songs beforehand, since they will have to sing from memory. Such a difficulty may be obviated by having a soloist or choral group sing from memory the verse, after which the entire audience sings the refrain, which should be familiar to all. The choral group might sit in the front of the auditorium and lead the audience in the singing of these songs.

Song Scenes from Stephen C. Foster

Arranged by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hanley of Community Service

SETTING

Stage to suggest a Southern scene out of doors. Forest green curtains hung at back and sides, or screens of the same shade, will make a good background. This curtain should have its back length hung through the center of the stage, giving the shallow depth necessary for the tableaux and pantomimes. A few trees and pendant vines here and there will add to the effect. Festoons of Spanish moss will enhance the tropical illusion and carry the wistful atmosphere characteristic of most of Foster's songs. The moss can be simulated with paper strippings sold by the Dennison Manufacturing Company, New York City, and known as crepe moss.

In the centre, back of the arras or screen setting, a platform two feet high, five feet long and four feet deep, enclosed back and sides by curtains or screens of forest green, black or other dark color, lighted from above and sides, or flooded from front of stage so as to concentrate the high light on the tableaux in the frame. The front of this inner stage, or frame, is flush with the back arras curtain or screens making the set, and this curtain is drawn from before the frame when the picture is to be shown.

The forestage is dimly lighted throughout. The lighting on the tableaux is regulated according to the mood of the song depicted, as amber for those of brighter nature, and blue for those of more serious type.

Pantomime will be more effective and easier to "get over" than straight tableaux, but the latter requires less rehearsal and time for preparation. The costumes are all of the "cornfield style"—that is, plain homespun dresses in browns, blues and blacks for the women, with large gingham aprons, bandanna headpieces or sunbonnets; overalls or homespun trousers, dark shirts and old straw hats for the men; children, the same styles, but in keeping with their ages. All shoes worn and run-down, with white hose predominating.

FIRST TABLEAU:—MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

Curtain rises on rather young negro man and woman seated down right on the forestage. His arm is around her shoulders, her head drooping forward, with hands to her face as if weeping. Opening bars of song sound softly, and he gently

takes her hands from her face and turns her head toward the centre back where the platform is concealed.

The audience begins singing first stanza of song, and curtains part, revealing a sunny, flower-bedecked setting, with a group of young negro men and girls singing and dancing to the music of the banjo. This may be pantomimed or given as a set tableaux, as desired. On the line, "By'n by hard times come a-knockin' at de door," the lights on the frame dim, and the young people change their manner and the tempo of the music to an effect of wistfulness and sorrow, but with the note of happy memories to sustain them. On the last chorus, the young woman down right looks up at the man, and joins him in singing, with a brave smile shining through her tears. Curtain at back slowly closes at the beginning of the last chorus, that at front, on the last line, showing the couple looking yearningly but happily toward the spot where in memory they could still see their "old Kentucky home."

SECOND TABLEAU:—MASSA'S IN DE COLD, COLD GROUND

Front curtain rises on dim stage with a circle of negroes, men, women, and children, gathered about an older man down left, on the edge of a field, or in the front yard of a cabin, if this can be easily done. The group looks at him inquiringly, and he gazes up and out front, as if seeing a vision of something he is about to tell them.

The audience begins to sing the first stanza. The old man looks at the group about him, and pantomimes the words, all drooping with him at the reference to their master's death. On the chorus, the curtain back slowly parts, showing a group of negroes in a cornfield, leaning sadly on their hoes, and with heads bowed in mourning and grief. On the last stanzas, stressing the goodness of the master to them all, the group down front respond with loving reminiscent smiles, but those at back hold their sorrowing attitude throughout. The back curtain closes slowly at the beginning of the last stanza, the front curtain closes just as it ends, the group on forestage, following the lead of the old man, baring their heads and looking up as if saluting the beloved presence of the master in the skies.

THIRD TABLEAU:—OLD BLACK JOE

Scene still dim on forestage. Front curtain rises on very old negro man standing in center of stage, looking up front, as if visioning and hearing something pleasing from afar off.

Audience begins singing first stanza. He pantomimes the sentiments as expressed by the words of each stanza, with the peering, listening attitude accentuated at the chorus. Pantomime for this scene will be less monotonous than a tableau. On the last chorus, the old man starts slowly down stage his eyes peering upward as if to pierce the heavens, and his hands yearningly reaching out to the desired companions there. The curtain closes slowly as he is almost on the edge of the stage down centre right. There is nothing shown on the platform back.

FOURTH TABLEAU:—NELLY BLY

Front curtain rises on empty forestage, introduction of song played briskly. Group begins to sing first stanza of song. Curtains at back part, showing the interior of a cabin, with an open fireplace at center back, a large iron pot hanging on a crane, or set on a pile of bricks built up in a square, an imitation fire blazing under it. Material for a paper fireplace may be had from the Dennison Manufacturing Company. A young negro man stands down right, smiling broadly and strumming on a banjo. A young woman stands left of fireplace, holding a broom in one hand and stirring the pot with a long spoon in the other. With the spoon she keeps up a sort of time—beating to the music, and in the chorus takes a dancing step toward the man. On the last chorus, he dances with her, and the curtain front slowly closes on the two of them uniting in a dance of irrepressible happiness and joy.

FIFTH TABLEAU:—OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Front curtain rises on empty stage, dimly lighted. Introduction of song softly played. From right enter a young negro man, but bent and unkempt, a lonely, forlorn figure. Two or three other negroes, more prosperous looking, follow him and look at him questioningly. He stands right centre in a most dejected attitude for an instant. He looks at the others a second, then turns and gestures toward the centre back, where the platform is concealed. Singers begin to sing first stanza, and curtains at back slowly part and reveal a tableau of an old negro man and woman seated in the centre of the frame, looking off long-

ingly into the distance. A young negro man sits at their feet, slightly left, pantomiming or actually playing on a banjo.

If practicable, the front of a cabin may be shown in the tableau behind the figures—a door and flat wall with vines growing about it. The light on the picture is amber, suggesting a sunny clime. The group on the forestage down right watch the tableau to the end of the chorus, with the forlorn negro right center holding out his hands longingly toward the scene at the back, a tender, reminiscent smile upon his face. There is a sort of pride, too, in his manner, that he has a home like that to tell the others about. They smile in sympathy and understanding, and the front curtains close slowly on the vision still shining sunnily across the dim distance to the prodigal son in the shadow.

A SPECIAL FINALE

A special finale may be added after the final tableau provided that there is someone in the community who can be made up to resemble Stephen C. Foster as shown by the two portraits in the Milligan biography. The finale would go as follows: After the curtain descends upon the fifth tableau, *Old Folks at Home* is played or sung long enough for the participants in the various tableaux to be grouped upon the stage at either side of the tableau frame. The curtain is then raised. While the refrain is sung by the audience and those on the stage, the frame curtains part revealing the figure of Foster seated. Kneeling at his side is a little negro child looking up into his face with gratitude while the composer's hand rests benevolently on the child's shoulder. The figures on the forestage sink to their knees and extend a hand toward the tableau as the curtain falls.

“Education is the transmission of a moral and intellectual tradition, with its religion, manners, sentiments and loyalty. It is not the instruction given in American schools and colleges that matters much or that constitutes an American education; what matters is the tradition of alacrity, inquisitiveness, self-trust, spontaneous cooperation and club spirit; all of which can ripen, in the better minds, into openness to light and fidelity to duty. The test of American education is not whether it produces enlightenment, but whether it produces competence and public well-being.”

GEORGE SANTAYANA

A Home Talent Water Carnival*

GENEVIEVE FOX

It's all very well to sit and watch a few expert human fishes do stunts in the water, but if you want some real fun, put on a home talent water carnival and give everyone a chance to compete. Madam Lolita, world famous diver and long distance swimmer, may be a marvel, but who would prefer watching her to seeing a girls' amateur rowing race or a lively game of canoe tag or a bunch of ten-year-old swimmers in a twenty yard dash.

Time was when young people were widely discouraged from having anything to do with the water. Then, the only portion of the population who enjoyed the delights of swimming and paddling around in a boat were the boys, and they often had to be very surreptitious about it. But now that boys and girls are encouraged to swim and even sometimes required to learn to swim as part of their education and now that the fathers and mothers are feeling rather ashamed if they can't swim—why naturally there's much interest in water sports. That is why water carnivals are coming to be annual events in many towns and cities.

A WADING POOL CARNIVAL

No longer is there any difficulty about finding plenty of talent for a water carnival in any town. Finding the water is sometimes more difficult. Still, nearly every town has enough water for at least a wading pool carnival like the one a playground instructor of Philadelphia instituted a few years ago. First of all, she made attractive posters and stuck them up about the playground announcing the event and inviting all children who wished to compete to register at once. Nearly 100 entered their names and proceeded to go to work making boats. During the following days, shipbuilding became the main occupation of the playground. Some were made from cigar boxes, some from stray pieces of wood picked up on some lot and others from material bought especially for the purpose.

However, it was not necessary to be a boat builder to take part in the carnival. There were races for those more skilled in navigation than in building and a sand modelling contest for those who were neither builders nor mariners.

The sand modelling contest was the first event on the program. It took place in the wading pool before the water was turned on for the races. Each child taking part was allotted a certain portion of the "beach" and asked to model the object he had practiced making on the playground. At the end of a given time, the judges awarded prizes for the three best specimens and it took a good deal of puzzling on their part to choose among the houses and churches and forts and battleships and animals that resulted.

After the sand building, the wading pool was filled to the brim and the races were on. Four classes of boats were entered:

1. Plain wooden boats
2. Sailing boats
3. Power boats (boats that wind up)
4. Boats built by the children at home or on the playground

As there were many entrants, the races were run in heats according to weight, size and style of boat. The enthusiasm of the spectators reached a high pitch when the winners of each heat lined up for finals; and the cheering was like unto that accorded a baseball hero, when a little five-year-old boy came in ahead of everyone else, dragging his sail boat behind him, totally unconscious of his victory—so intent was he on keeping his boat headed in the right direction and right side up. The final event was a parade of the home-made boats all around the pool.

TOY BOATS IN A CARNIVAL

The making and sailing of toy boats which has always fascinated children has become a recognized summer event in parks and playgrounds. Just as many a father wouldn't get a chance to go to the circus if Johnny didn't insist on being taken, so many a father would

* Used by special arrangement with *The Designer* for which this article was written

have to relinquish the pleasure of whittling out trim little boats and rigging them if he didn't have the excuse of "helping the kid." The Superintendent of Recreation in Detroit, realizing the perennial youthfulness of men, has organized an Adult Model Boat Club whose members give instructions to children in making model yachts and sailing boats. In addition to races on the playgrounds last year, Detroit held an exhibit in the Central Public Library of nearly every kind of boat you might mention in miniature.

In conducting toy boat contests, contestants for prizes should be classified into different groups according to whether the boats are built by the children or built with father, uncle or grandpa taking a hand.

THE HARRISBURG "KIPONA"

If your city has the right kind of water front and the kind of civic spirit Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has you can have a gorgeous city-wide carnival that will make you famous. For the last three years, the people of that city have celebrated the night of Labor Day with a festival which they call a "kipona," the Indian word meaning "sparkling water." This event has become so well-known that people come from all over the state to witness it. Last year a fifteen-hundred-foot stage was built on coal barges and anchored in the river. On this a program of pageant and singing and dancing was given to the delight of the crowd of one hundred thousand people who lined the river bank. A boat parade in which five hundred gaily decorated canoes took part and fireworks were other features of the evening.

Between a miniature carnival on a children's playground and a big water spectacle like the Harrisburg "kipona" there are many varieties of carnivals. Given a body of water, large or small—a lake or a stream or an ocean—and given a few people who will organize the events and there is no reason why your water carnival shouldn't be a success. There are so many things to do in and on the water that just about everyone can enter some one of the events if you make them varied.

A good start in making preparations is to ask everyone who has a boat—whether it be a tub of a row boat or perchance a steam yacht—to decorate for the occasion and enter one of the prize contests. A parade of deco-

rated boats makes a vari-colored pageant and gives an atmosphere of gaiety to the whole program. This part of the carnival is, of course, particularly lovely at night. Prizes help to stimulate artistic and original efforts. At the carnival last year in Detroit, conducted by the city Department of Recreation, the prize for the best decorated boat was carried off by a canoe that had been turned into a great white swan with a doll for a passenger. This part of the program may be made more elaborate by inviting the different clubs and organizations of the city to prepare water floats. Sometimes tableaux are enacted in the larger motor boats using an electric flash light for a spot light. However, the beauty of the occasion depends to a large extent on having a large number of decorated boats. The ugliest old tug looks pretty when it sports some gay streamers and bright lights.

A WIDE CHOICE IN EVENTS

Floats and decorated boats, however lovely, are of course something of an extra to the reddest-blooded sports. What they want are the races. Most of us are familiar with the many varieties of races and stunts that make a land meet entertaining, but the number of things people have discovered they can do in and on the water is not a matter of such common knowledge. If a potato race is exciting on land, it is much more so in the water, played, of course, with wooden potatoes that float. Three-legged races, tandem races, egg blowing contests, tugs of war, egg and spoon races, basket ball, tag and any number of other stunts and games have been adapted as water sports. In the egg and spoon race, the swimmer holds the spoon in his mouth with the egg balanced upon it. If the egg drops, the swimmer must replace it before going on in the race. Other water races which always prove popular are an obstacle race (with hoops, barrels, scows, poles and so forth for obstacles), a tub race (the contestants sitting or kneeling in tubs and paddling with their hands), and an alligator race. In the alligator race, two teams line up on their backs, each swimmer grasping with his feet the man behind him around the head or neck. All swim with hands only, except the last man. An old clothes race in the water is a good contest for experienced swimmers. The game is to swim out to a raft

fifty yards from the shore, don a full costume of old clothes including hat and shoes, swim to shore and then swim back to the float and take them off again. A form of water wrestling which people always enjoy watching is pick-a-back wrestling. Two men stand in water about up to their arm pits. Each has a man astride his neck. The contest consists of each rider endeavoring to unhorse the other. A game of water polo played between two crack teams is always fun to watch, but it is no game for amateurs.

Diving from different heights is a popular feature of every water carnival. Care should be taken not to allow too high diving and emphasis should be placed on diving for form rather than doing daring stunts.

The following program shows how varied the events of a water carnival may be. It was given last September by one of the neighborhood centers of Brockton, Massachusetts, under the direction of the Community Service committee.

Concert by Maitland's Band, 10 Pieces, 3 to 6 p. m.

- 1:00-2:00 p. m. **INTERSCHOOL CONTEST.** Open to three boys and three girls from each school in Brockton. One representative from each school in each event. Prize given by Ellis Brett Neighborhood Center to school winning most points. Events: 1. Long distance swim. 2. Diving (front standing). 3. Diving (swan). 4. Diving (Jack-knife). 5. Swim under water. 6. Short swim.
- 2:00-2:30 p. m. **STUNTS AND RACES** by International Institute.
- 2:30-2:40 p. m. **SCRAMBLE FOR BLOCKS.** Open to all boys under 20.
SCRAMBLE FOR BLOCKS. Open to all girls under 20.
- 2:40-2:50 p. m. **CENTIPEDE RACE.** Open to all—boys, girls, men and women.
- 2:50-3:00 p. m. **TWENTY YARD DASH.** Open to all girls under 10.
- 3:00 p. m. **RECEPTION TO CITY OFFICIALS.** John P. Meade, Chairman.
- 3:00-3:30 p. m. **LIFE SAVING EXHIBITION.** Life Saving Corps of Young Men's Christian Association.
- 3:30-3:40 p. m. **STYLE SHOW.** A—Best Bathing Suit. Open to all women bathers. B—Most Unique Bathing Suit. Open to all bathers.
- 3:40-3:50 p. m. **MINIATURE BOAT RACE.** Open to all boys and girls.

- 3:50-4:00 p. m. **WATER TUG-OF-WAR.** Open to all.
- 4:00-4:30 p. m. **V. & F. W. FILOON CO. PROGRAM.** (a) Float, Noah's Ark. (b) Interdepartmental competitions. (c) Balloon Race. Open to all boys under 20. (d) Swim to Ark and Return. Open to all girls under 20.
- 4:30-5:00 p. m. **WATER BASEBALL.** City Fire Department vs. City Officials.
- 5:00-5:30 p. m. **WATER VOLLEY BALL.** Brockton Young Women's Christian Association vs. Young Men's Christian Association.
- 5:30-5:45 p. m. **FANCY DIVING.** Open to all girls and women.
- 5:45-6:00 p. m. **FANCY DIVING.** Open to all boys and men.

Special Prizes

For smallest girl in races. For girl winning highest number of points in contest. For boy winning highest number of points in contests.

Two interesting things about this program are that it gives a chance for contestants of different ages and many different talents and it brings together different community groups—the city fire department, city officials, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the International Institute.

The centipede race was improvised for the occasion by the Community Service secretary. A group of boys and girls holding on by one hand to a wooden stringer 2 feet x 2 feet and swimming with two feet and one hand each. raced with other many-legged groups to see which should make the goal first.

Water baseball is played like indoor baseball, except for a few complications. The batter, catcher and backstops are stationed on a large low float while all the other players are on rafts 8 feet square anchored from the middle so as to allow free tilting. Bases are placed about 30 feet apart and the pitcher's float is in the middle of the diamond. A regular indoor bat is used and the ball should be a regular indoor baseball covered with rubber to keep it from water soaking and then with canvas to keep it from becoming slippery. The regular rules for indoor baseball are followed with a few exceptions.

A water tug of war may be participated in by two or more swimmers. The men on one side try to pull their opponents across a given line in the water.

(Continued on page 240)

A Small Town Gymnasium and Swimming Pool

JULIUS KUHNERT

Director Department of Health Education, Raton Public Schools, Raton, New Mexico

Can a small town have a municipal and school gymnasium and swimming pool? The answer to such a question is emphatically in the affirmative. It has been done in Raton, New Mexico, a town of about 7,000 people; it can be done elsewhere. Raton, in itself, is no different than other cities of the same class and size. The chief industry in the city is railroads, and it is a coal mining center, there being about ten mines within a radius of thirty-five miles. It is also the center of a great agricultural and cattle raising district, embracing an area about equal to the size of the State of Delaware. Raton is the county seat of Colfax County, one of the largest counties in New Mexico, having an area of 3,960 square miles, a county which is more than three times the size of Rhode Island. The assessed valuation of the entire county is \$30,000,000.

Naturally such a large county, in practically a new state, means a comparatively small population, the population of the entire county being about 25,000. In such a large district school boards cannot afford to erect many high school buildings, and so excellent county high schools are built in the county seats, to which all boys and girls in the county are welcome to go. Raton has such a high school. Here it was planned to construct a gymnasium and swimming pool which would serve not only the children in the public schools but also the men and women of the community who might find there recreation and wholesome amusement.

Preliminary plans were made by various groups in the city interested in the project. These groups represented practically all walks of life, from the high salaried executive to the humble railroad worker and miner. It was to be a project in which everyone was to have a part. The Board of Education sponsored the whole idea and did practically all the promotion work, with the other groups to aid financially.

The building was started during the war when the great need of physically fit men was felt more than money. The citizens of the community donated generously to the fund to the extent of about one-seventh of the needed amount. The

Board of Education, by practicing economy along certain lines, made up the rest. The building was completed in 1919 and opened for use in 1920. The entire cost of the building, exclusive of equipment, was \$50,000. About \$2500 worth of equipment is now installed, which includes gymnasium apparatus and lockers.

For a city of the size of Raton to erect a building at a cost of \$50,000 without a bond issue speaks well for the community and the Board of Education. Can other cities do it? It all depends upon how well the board of education and the taxpayers of the community cooperate. Where there is a will there is a way. Raton had the will and they found the way. The way was cooperation with all the civic agencies interested in the welfare of young people together with a far seeing Board of Education. The results were well worth the money spent. The efficiency of a building is largely determined by the number of hours it is used during the day and night and the gymnasium building has very few idle moments. It is the pride of the community and there is no one in the city who would rather have his money back and do without the gymnasium.

In the general plans of the building, two things were kept in mind: the variety of uses it could be put to and the allowing of space for increasing attendance. The gymnasium has a floor 40 x 90 feet upon which is a full sized basketball court and tennis court. A running track and spectators' gallery surrounds the entire gymnasium. There are two offices, one for the boys' director and one for the girls' director. Two club rooms are used by the Boy Scouts and the Girls' club of the high school. One of these rooms is now being fitted up as a health clinic. The swimming pool is 20 x 60 feet and ranges in depth from four to eight feet. The water is scientifically treated with filters and sterilizing outfits. There are two large locker rooms and shower bath rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls. These rooms can accommodate approximately five hundred lockers, thus allowing for an unusual growth. All rooms have natural light, are well heated with a modern heating plant and are vacuum cleaned.

The addition of the swimming pool to the building is a feature which is seldom found in the small school systems, particularly in this high and dry West. The famous "swimmin' hole" of the youngsters in the East is woefully lacking in the West. The streams are usually dry during the summer

(Continued on page 236)

Suggestions for Camp Programs*

Events for Water Sports Carnival

1. Spoon and Soap Race

Swim, balance cake of floating soap on table-spoon. If soap drops off, swimmer must tread water while putting it on again.

2. Balloon Race

Blow colored balloon along surface of water to finish line. Balloon must not be touched.

3. Candle Race

Swim with lighted candle or stick or cat-tail dipped in kerosene. Winner, first to cross line with candle still lit. Variation—swimmer may return to start to relight candle; partner may follow with torch in canoe.

4. Siamese Twin Race

Two boys swimming together in various ways: front boys using hands, rear boy legs; the latter locking arms around other's waist, and front boy locking legs around the partner's waist.

Tandem: As in three-legged race, inside arms and around each other's neck, swimming with outside arms and legs.

Dead Man's Carry: Both on backs, front boy swimming with arms, having feet hooked under arm-pits of partner who floats.

5. Flinging Life-buoy

Two men on team. No. 1 at start flings life-buoy to No. 2 who places it around his waist and floats while No. 1 pulls him in. First to cross-starting line wins. No. 2 must wait behind line until life-buoy has crossed line, No. 1 throwing until it does so.

6. Medley Race

Swimmers must swim breast stroke five yards, crawl five yards, float five yards, dive from barrel or raft at one yard mark returning, swim on back five yards and use option stroke to finish. Vary to suit conditions.

7. Obstacle Race

Various obstacles are anchored in water. Vary stunts according to local conditions.

8. Umbrella Race

Canoe propelled by wind with umbrella.

9. Hand Paddle Race

Six or eight small boys in flat-bottomed boat paddle to finish line close to shore.

We wish to express our appreciation to Mr. Daniel C. Beard, Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, Dr. A. M. Lehman, Dr. Gabriel Mason, Miss Mary De Witt Snyder and Mr. Harry Sperling for their kind and helpful cooperation.

Extracts from Detroit's Recreation Report

The Sixth Annual Report which has recently been issued by the Detroit Department of Recreation describes a number of interesting activities carried on in 1921, some of which are peculiar to Detroit.

Scootmobile Day

Unique in the annals of organized recreation, for instance, is Scootmobile Day which was held on June 25, 1921, dedicated to Detroit's little tots. Roller skates, coaster wagons, velocipedes and go-devils were brought by the children to two of the parks and after a brief talk on safety by members of the Public Safety Committee, races were run according to "vehicle."

Model Boat Exhibit

In order to create a greater interest in boating, a Model Boat Exhibit was held in August. The interest proved to be so great that a Model Yacht Club was formed. Model yacht races were held several times during the summer and fall. The toy boats and yachts were classified according to length, power, and blue prints were available to anybody interested.

Aquatic Day

Detroit holds annually an Aquatic Day for yachting and boating and other clubs about Detroit are invited to take part. This last year seventy-eight such clubs participated and the result was a most effective demonstration in mass recreation.

Pageant Day

Another annual event held by Detroit's Recreation Commission is Pageant Day. The Seventh Annual Pageant, given in 1921 was called the "Gift of the Ages" and showed the

* Reprinted by Courtesy of *The Scope*

history of the development of play—a gift to the children through the ages! Twenty-five hundred children and adults took part in this pageant.

Street Playgrounds

An experiment in street playgrounds was conducted by the Department of Recreation and the Detroit Police Department during 1921. Fifty-one streets were closed off for one block each from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Street closing signs provided by the Police Department were placed at the appointed hour by men, women or children in each neighborhood who volunteered to act as block leaders. A recommended list of equipment was given each neighborhood and this equipment (if purchased by the people) was kept at a place agreed upon. By this means the play space of Detroit was increased 80% without any expense to the city.

A Christmas Radiograph Service

Community Christmas Carolers and a municipal Christmas tree are a permanent institution in Detroit as in many other cities. Besides these, for the Christmas of 1921, the Detroit News by means of its radiograph, sent a complete Christmas service, including sermons by a Catholic and a Protestant clergyman and carols sung by a splendidly trained choir of thirty-five voices broadcast over the state, reaching thousands of people.

Moving Pictures and Child Hero Worship

The part that moving pictures play in forming the child's ideals and character was forcefully brought home by Will H. Hays in a speech recently delivered at a dinner given in his honor.

"During the time when I had the acceptance of this new work under consideration I took three little cowboy suits home, one for my boy, aged six, and one for each of his cousins, ages five and eight. They took those little suits into the bedroom to put them on. I heard them quarreling in the bedroom, and I wondered what they could be fussing about under those circumstances. I went to the door and listened. They were having a quarrel as to which one when they came out to show me would be Bill Hart. Mark you,

ages five, six and eight. And finally my boy, in a very vigorous voice said "All right, then; all right, then; I will be Doug." Well, it was a lesson. It used to be when we were boys that possibly we quarreled a little over who would be Abraham Lincoln or George Washington, or if we were real nifty we might have wanted to be Buffalo Bill, but now it is who will be Bill Hart or Douglas Fairbanks or Charlie Chaplin, and so forth."

The Well-Being of School Children in Bay City, Michigan

FLORENCE M. LIST

Supervisor of Physical Education, Bay City Public Schools

We have in our city of 40,000 people, seven community playgrounds each with a trained man and woman director. The Community Director of Recreation is the administration officer. There are sixteen grade public schools, two junior highs and a new one-and-a-half million central high school.

The public and parochial schools have had one common league in athletic competitive games for the past two years—the purpose of this being to foster an ideal community spirit.

These seasonal games are used in the league—Newcomb and volley ball for girls in fall—soccer football for boys—basket ball for eighth grade boys' and girls' teams in winter (nine players on girls' teams) playground ball for girls in spring and playground ball and baseball for junior and senior boys respectively.

The culmination of the spring work is field day. The activities consist of track and field events and the playing of the championship final games—both boys and girls.

Every known method is used to inculcate ideals of good sportsmanship.

The Athletic badge tests are used—last year our students *earned* two hundred seventy-six of these badges—this year three hundred eighty-seven of which thirty-six were third test badges.

We do work occasionally in the country in the way of "community programs" consisting of community singing, games for both children and adults and group competition.

Oakland as Seen from Hawaii

The Honolulu *Star Bulletin* recently carried the following article in the column known as The Newspaper Pulpit, conducted by Albert W. Palmer, minister of Central Union church. Perhaps such a message is needed by many a community not so far away as Hawaii.

WHOLESOME RECREATION

Everybody in Hawaii ought to know about the wonderful program of public recreation now in operation at Oakland, California. Idora Park, a dilapidated old commercialized amusement park, has recently received local mention as a "ballyhoo" monstrosity, but how many know the really great program for the whole city of Oakland put on by its municipal recreation department?

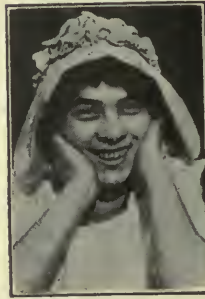
Oakland has nearly 250,000 population and something over 40,000 school children, which makes an interesting comparison with Hawaii where the figures both for population and school children are only a little larger.

But consider what Oakland does through its public recreation department in comparison with what we in Hawaii do not do.

Oakland has 51 supervised playgrounds of an average size of seven acres each. Of these 42 are adjacent to school buildings and nine are independent, most of them large athletic fields. All play activities are open free not only to children but to older people.

A unique feature of this system is an aquatic playground at Lake Merritt in the heart of the city. Here are boats and canoes and tea-rooms for lunches and picnics. Forty-two whaleboats are provided for girls' crews from different schools and Y. W. C. A. clubs.

On almost every playground there is at least a dirt tennis court and on many of them standard asphalt courts are found. Two expert tennis instructors are employed and last year 1,350 children were instructed in the game. It is planned to teach every boy and girl above the fifth grade how to play tennis. A municipal golf links has just been opened and there are eight baseball parks for older boys and young men. There are also two football fields, 125 handball and 100 volleyball courts.



FARMER GIRLS ON RAYMOND HOTEL FLOAT
TOURNAMENT OF ROSES
Oakland, California

Twice a year, at Christmas and on May Day, the playgrounds put on dramatic festivals or pageants. Last Christmas 3,000 people participated in the Christmas pageant and 20,000 people witnessed it. Eighteen May Day fetes were held in different grounds.

Some of the playgrounds are equipped with electric lights and are open evenings for young people who work in the day time. Five gymnasiums are thus open and five other playgrounds have field houses available for evening neighborhood events like club meetings, parties and dances.

Supervision is almost perfect. At each playground there are men supervisors for the boys and women for the girls—many of them students from the University of California who have taken courses in playground work. The department says: "Parents may send their children to these grounds with full confidence that they will be surrounded by the right influence and be as safe from harm as careful and sympathetic supervisors can insure." This is a very important point and one of the great differences between commercialized amusements run for profit and a modern public recreation program conducted for the benefit of the children.

Not content with play activities in its own boundaries, Oakland also conducts recreation camps outside the city. One of these is in the hills nearby and affords facilities for staying over night. Campers carry their own blankets but the camp provides drinking water, fire-places.

In addition Oakland maintains a municipal camp in the heart of the Sierras not far from Yosemite. Here the city has put in a water supply, erected permanent buildings and tent platforms and last year accommodated 1,250 of its citizens in family groups. This year provision is being made for 3,000! All bring their own blankets and the outing is limited to three weeks. Each person in camp is required to do an hour's work each day and the camp is so economically managed that board and room for adults is only \$6.00 a week and for children \$5.00. A bus line makes the 160-mile trip from Oakland daily at small expense.

This summer camp is being utilized, incidentally, as a means of developing thrift and training boys and girls to look ahead and save. Through cooperation with one of the banks a campaign is conducted each year urging children to save for their vacation fund. "Save 75 cents regularly for 30 weeks and on June 1, 1922, the bank will mail you a check for \$22.50 plus interest at the rate of 4 per cent per year, if all deposits have been made regularly. This will pay for your trip, fishing tackle and extras."

Five years ago, when I was a member of the recreation commission in Oakland, our annual appropriation on which to run the playgrounds was from \$80,000 to \$100,000. I suspect, and hope, it is more now. But I submit that it was money well expended for the well-being of the future citizens of the community. Those who are to do team work in giving good government for the city of tomorrow should be learning the principles of fair play on the playgrounds of the city of today.

How all this can be applied to Hawaii is a stimulating subject for thought. I leave it with you for further consideration.

Recreation Congress
Atlantic City
October 9-12

Great Towns for Small*

Why should the small town merely arouse a sneer? Here is Ober Ammergau in Bavaria, a remote little village of peasants, without one great man or famous woman, which is today honored throughout the world. What is possible in Bavaria might be the rule in Ohio, in Arkansas and in Maine. The small town is not small. It is America.

The glory of Ober Ammergau was born in sorrow. Fifty years ago that hamlet was stricken by the plague. When the scourge was removed these simple folk were grateful to God, and promised that every ten years they would themselves present a passion play, which pledge they are fulfilling. And of the life of Christ, who was Himself the small town carpenter, Ober Ammergau today furnishes the most vital of all modern interpretations. The folk there are not scholars. They are not rich. But they are disciples.

Their passion play is not given for money. The drama lasts four days and the fee—including food!—is \$1.20 of our money, actually worth 400 German marks. Curiously, one difficulty this year is to find thirty pieces of silver with which to act the part of Judas, and Anton Lang, who impersonates the Crucified, has refused \$1,000,000, offered by the movies. Ober Ammergau, therefore, has bred a race of great actors and actresses who will only act for love. Their fees are nominal, but not their reverence, not their industry, not their noble piety.

No small town need be dull where such a spirit prevails. In the lonely dales of Wordsworth's country, of Westmoreland, England—to give another case—every village has its choir, and every year the choirs compete. The musical week at Kendal, with only 15,000 inhabitants, has become of national importance. Composers there present their works for the first time. The farmer's son, his daughter, his laborer, produce executants on many instruments. The long winter is not too long for practice on violin, piano and flute. The rural society has been saved from dull routine. It throbs with melody.

We are tired of churches where only the paid choir sings, of games where thousands are merely fans, of theatres where the audience "stops, looks and listens," but contributes nothing save the price of a seat. Let us ourselves produce. Let us learn of Ober Ammergau the duty of initiative.

* Courtesy of Evening Mail, N. Y.

Volley Ball on the Playgrounds

GEORGE W. BRADEN

Four National Agencies—the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League, the Boy Scouts of America and The Playground and Recreation Association of America joined in the adoption of the official rules for 1922, the Playground and Recreation Association of America being represented by Dr. Wm. Burdick of Baltimore, Lee Hanmer of New York and the writer.

The more important changes in the official rules as adopted are as follows:

1. Scooping, lifting, shoving or following the ball should be considered as holding.
2. Reaching over the net, under any circumstances whatsoever, constitutes a foul.
3. A player may not "spike" or "kill" the ball when he is playing a back position.
4. A player who touches the ball, or is touched by the ball when it is in play, shall be considered as playing the ball.
5. In case of a double foul the ball shall be played over.
6. A center line, two inches in width, shall be pointed immediately beneath and parallel to the net.
7. The scorer shall keep the official score and make decisions regarding crossing the center line below the net. The scorer may also assist the referee in any other manner which may be agreed upon by the referee and the scorer.
8. When the score is tied at 14-14 it shall be necessary for one team to score two successive points (making a total of 16 points), in the same service, to win. When only one point is made on the service, the score reverts to 14-14.

The changes were made in line with suggestions from many different groups and from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Volley ball has for many years been recognized as one of the most popular, serviceable and widely used playground games.

Some of the reasons for volley ball being so popular and widely used on the playground are: (a) It can be safely and enthusiastically played by young and old of both sexes. (b) Those of limited strength, skill and endurance find volley ball a suitable, satisfying and healthful sport, while at the same time it can be used for match games and tournaments demanding a high order of skill and scientific play. (c) For informal games the number of players may vary from five to twenty on a side without destroying the pleasure and profit. (d) The equipment consisting of ball,

net and movable or fixed supports for the net is—considering the number of players involved—less expensive than the equipment for most team games. (e) There can be considerable variation in the size of the court or playing space without lessening the fun and physical values. (f) Except for match games, it is not usually necessary for the players to make a change of clothing—this factor making it more serviceable for playground use than certain other games where change of clothing



Lee F. Hanmer George W. Braden Dr. Wm. Burdick
 Representatives of the Playground and Recreation Association
 of America, in Volley Ball Conference

and a shower are not only desirable but necessary.

One factor in increasing the use of the game on the playgrounds has been the introduction of the adjustable and movable net supports. The movable and socket type of net supports makes it possible to clear the playing space

(Continued on page 231)

Three Years' Work of the National Physical Education Service

STATE CAMPAIGNS

When the National Physical Education Service was established in November, 1918, eleven states had laws for the promotion of physical education, four of this number having state supervisors. There are now twenty-eight states having such laws, with thirteen full time and two part time state supervisors.

The increase in state appropriations for physical education since 1918 is approximately \$278,000. The increase in the amount of local appropriations in that period is estimated to be \$405,000. The estimated increase in the number of children receiving physical education is 500,000.

1919 Campaign

With only one month to prepare for the legislative campaign in the winter of 1919, a good physical education law was secured in Michigan, and assistance was given in the securing of laws in Maine, Utah, Washington and Oregon. In the last three states physical education manuals have been prepared and distributed to the teachers. Utah now has a full time state director.

1920 Campaign

During the winter of 1920, Physical Education laws were enacted in Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi. Pennsylvania passed a law placing Physical Education among the subjects required to be taught by public schools. On the strength of that action, Dr. Finegan, State Commissioner of Education, has established a strong Department of Physical Education with several workers who are stimulating the establishment of Physical Education in the communities and counties throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

The Virginia law carried an annual appropriation of 50,000, \$25,000 for medical inspection through the State Health Department, and \$25,000 for the Physical Education activities program in the State Department of Education.

Georgia enacted a law similar to the Kentucky law, and the administration has thus far been in the hands of a woman assigned by the State Uni-

versity. Local officials report great progress in spite of the entire lack of compulsory features.

1921 Campaign

During the winter of 1921, laws were enacted in Missouri, North Carolina, Connecticut, West Virginia and Massachusetts.

Although the Missouri law carried no appropriation, the State Superintendent of Education found the necessary funds in his general budget to employ a State Director of Physical Education. The law is very good and the promotion work is starting well with the strong backing of the State Superintendent of Education.

North Carolina appropriated \$20,000, but because of the discrepancy between the amounts appropriated and the taxation provided by the legislature, operation of the law has been delayed until next year. The Superintendent of Education is putting a man in training who will eventually take the position of State Director of Physical Education.

The Connecticut law carried the compulsory features; the expenses met from the general administrative funds. A Division of Physical Education has been set up in the State Department of Education and a competent Supervisor of Physical Education has been employed.

In West Virginia no special Physical Education law was passed, but an appropriation of \$10,000 was made, part of which was designated for the promotion of Physical Education. The State Superintendent of Education reports that a special Physical Education program was carried on at all teacher's institutes or conferences during the last six months, and that part of the time of one of his assistants is being devoted to the state-wide promotion of the program. A special State Committee is now drafting a Bill to be recommended to the next legislature.

A full-time State Supervisor of Physical Education has been employed in Massachusetts. Physical Education is placed among the required subjects to be taught in all public and private schools. The State Commissioner of Education has received some funds to start promotion work

and has been assured of \$10,000 for the 1922 budget.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

In February 1919 thirty national organizations joined in the campaign for universal physical education in the schools. A year later the original Fess-Capper Physical Education Bill was introduced in Congress, proposing Federal leadership and stimulus to states in extending physical education to all children. In May 1920 occurred the first hearings on the Fess-Capper Bill before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. A promise of national legislation for physical education was included in the Republican Campaign platform. The Democratic leaders also promised support. In February 1921 there were extensive hearings on the Bill before the House Committee on Education, following which Fess-Capper Bill, H. R. 22—S. 416 (revised to overcome a number of reasonable objections) was introduced in Congress.

The bill now rests in the Committees on Education of both the Senate and the House. The Republicans promise ultimate action in fulfillment of the Party pledge, but during the present session are discouraging the reporting of any bills involving appropriations for new governmental activities. Leaders in the House Committee on Education have up to the present time agreed that the Towner-Sterling bill for a Department of Education must have right of way. The report on that bill has been delayed by the uncertainty of the plans for reorganizing Federal departments.

Every effort is now being made to convince the President, the members of the Educational Committee of the House, and other leaders in Congress that this Physical Education Bill, coming in response to the lessons of the War, definitely promised by the Party leaders, not involved in the reorganization problem, should be acted on without further delay.

RECREATION CONGRESS

Atlantic City

OCTOBER 9 - 12

Physical Education Representatives at the White House

Representatives of twenty-five organizations devoted to athletics, physical education, health and education called upon President Harding in the spring to request his personal leadership in the effort to secure universal physical education in the schools of the United States.

No specific bill was urged, but the need for a strong federal stimulus was emphasized on the ground that through local and state governments only one-tenth of the school children of the nation are now being trained physically.

Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby spoke for the group as follows:

"Mr. President, I presume there are several reasons why I have been chosen to act as spokesman for this group interested in universal physical education. My interest in this subject is of long standing. As one of the organizers of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, as one of the organizers of the first Public Schools Athletic League, and as past President of the American Olympic Committee, I have tried by every means to further the interest of wholesome sport and physical training in America.

"All who are here today represent National organizations which in various ways have been supporting the movement for universal physical education of the school children of this Nation.

"Investigations have shown that not more than 1-10 of the school children now receive special training for health, normal physical development and an appreciation of the meaning of good sportsmanship.

"Our experiences in the recent war showed the results of this neglect in a physically impaired manhood. In peace times the devitalizing effect of physical illiteracy and ignorance is just as real even though less clearly discernible.

"It is our conviction that the National government cannot carry adequately the responsibilities of national defense and the promotion of general welfare unless the states and local communities train the children for health and physical vigor.

"We, therefore, heartily approve the pledge for National stimulation for universal physi-

(Continued on page 242)

Non-Skid Recreation

A Pathological Conference Capitulates to Play

JOHN BEARDSLEE CARRIGAN

Divorce, sterilization of degenerates and deadly narcotics were the subjects Northwest social workers had gathered in convention to discuss.

The program of the Washington State Conference of Social Work which met in Yakima, Washington, in May, reads like chapter titles of a textbook in pathology. Means for making divorce more difficult were decided, sterilization of undesirables was approved and narcotics were threatened with war to the death, but there was no jubilation among this earnest group of 150 social crusaders. There was a troublesome question in the air. Methods had been approved for the salvage of damaged goods but wherein lay salvation for the parts of the social structure which still were sound? They were realizing that social decay is not a static condition, that to try and cure the results of moral decomposition, while taking little account of the causes and progression of the disease, is faulty science.

Thus it was that out of pathological conference came an eager consideration of the possibilities of play. Relegated to secondary consideration in the program, recreation became the paramount issue.

In such a group as this, trained in the study of human beings and human relationships, the great force for the building of health and character played by proper recreation was of course recognized. That certain social agencies were devoting their energies to this field was well known. But the findings of the conference committee on delinquency and correction came as a distinct shock.

"Boys are improving morally and girls are retrograding in the State of Washington," it was stated. "The improvement in conduct of boys is due to the effective community interest which is now being taken in the boy problem by such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association and Community Service, and to the work of business men's clubs, such as Rotary and Kiwanis. We attribute the moral toboggan of our girls to the lack of such community interest in their development and to the insufficiency of such agencies as the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts and Young Women's Christian Association at a time when organized effort is

doubly needed, because of ignorance and lax parental care which are causing failure to meet and solve the problems raised by the new freedom of the modern girl."

In short, delinquency among boys in Washington is declining because of increased effort in providing organized recreation, and immorality among girls is increasing because of a failure to provide sufficient organized recreation, for all of the agencies mentioned by the committee are attacking the problem of character building through organized recreation. Nor was this a committee composed of interested representatives of these agencies. The committee was formed chiefly of probation officers, juvenile court workers and school attendance officers.

FAULTY RECREATION OFTEN AT THE ROOT

Reconsidered in the light of its sources, the other problems which had been attacked by the conference, also revealed as one of their most vital causes insufficient, faulty or immoral recreation.

Thus examined, for example, divorce, which is chiefly caused by unsound marriage and unhappy family life, was seen to rise in large part from the criminal neglect of proper recreation in the modern community. With a broad recreational life for each community young men and women would have a chance to meet suitable companions and learn of each other's fitness for compatible marriage. With a rich recreational life it was seen that the chance of unhappiness in the marital relation would be proportionately decreased. The personal relationship of married men and women is largely a contact during their leisure hours. Work and sleep occupy two thirds of the average day. It is in the leisure period after work and before sleep that the relationship can either flower or wither. Enrichment and safeguarding of this period is therefore a practical insurance of family life.

Again, Canon H. Bliss, President of the National White Cross Society, emphasized the connection between drug addiction and faulty recreation.

"New victims of the drug habit," said Canon Bliss, "are usually seeking amusement and pleasure. The commercial cabarets, dance halls and chop-suey joints are the breeding ground of new addicts. In these unguarded recreation centers the drug peddler is supreme. Every addict is his ally, for, once converted to drugs, the addict becomes a fiendish and insidious disciple of its use."

"Try this; you'll like it," says the addict to his victim. And "just for fun," more often than not, the little white powder is tried. Once enjoyed, the second time is almost a surety, and a new addict has been added to the traffic in bodies and souls. This is an exact history of what happened to seven Seattle high school students, for example, on a chop-suey slumming party. Today all seven of these children are hopeless addicts."

The importance of the drug habit, in which improper recreation plays such an important part, is indicated by Canon Bliss in his estimate of 33,000 drug addicts in the State of Washington alone. It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 addicts in the United States today.

PREVENTION THROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS

It was such revelations as this brought the conference face to face with the recreation issue. The transition of the discussion from consideration of means of rehabilitating social wreckage to prevention through improvement of social conditions, with the emphasis placed on provision of sufficient proper recreation, was gradual. The contribution of each succeeding speaker was progressively emphatic. The committee reports heaped fuel on the smouldering fires of conviction, and by the third day the interest of the entire convention was riveted on the problems of recreation for prevention.

The final morning of the conference was given up entirely to its discussion and to recreation demonstrations by local Yakima agencies. The institutional recreation viewpoint was expressed by Miss Zada French, of the Seattle Y. M. C. A., the community recreation program was outlined by Major Roy W. Winton, Northwest District Representative of Community Service, Inc., and the attitude of rehabilitation agencies, in the light of the previous discussion, was covered by Judge Walter J. Thompson, of the Tacoma Social Hygiene Society.

Again, at the farewell luncheon tendered the delegates by the Yakima Commercial Club, approval and encouragement of the organized recreational movement was the topic of every speaker. It was a startling metamorphosis, revealing a growing intelligence in social work in the Northwest, and a broadness of vision among its workers.

THE RECREATION PROVIDED MUST BE THE RIGHT KIND

And in consideration of the sort of recreation which would solve these problems, the point was never overlooked that the recreation which must be sought by individuals, recreation agencies and communities, must be non-skid recreation. The young people of America, it was stated, have been skidding long enough, and often their parents have not been far behind them.

It is often said that we do not have sufficient opportunity for recreation in America, which is undoubtedly true, but in providing such opportunity it is doubly important to make sure that it is sound recreation which is being provided.

The community program of recreation which centers on the family and the neighborhood received the emphatic approval of the conference. "I believe, for example, that all public dance halls for commercial purposes, should be abolished and community dances under chaperonage of reputable women should be established in their place. Young people must have recreation and, if we do not provide safe means, the evil places will prevail," said Mr. R. H. Hassell, Probation Officer for Everett and Snohomish County, who was a spokesman for the committee on delinquency and correction.

And so it came to pass that the Washington State Conference of Social Work adopted the following resolution and addressed it to Community Service, Inc:

"Be it resolved that in its opinion Community Service should extend its operations even to the most rural districts, cooperating with the other agencies already there established in order to meet the need of those who are deprived of the social, educational and recreational activities and advantages so necessary for the development of the American family."

This will be the battle cry of the growing campaign for non-skid recreation in the State of Washington.

Some Recreation Problems Discussed

At the meeting of the American Physical Education Association held at Detroit in May, some very important recreational problems were discussed in the Playground and Recreation Section of the conference of which Mr. C. E. Brewer, Recreation Commissioner of Detroit, served as chairman.

Some of the questions arousing most interest as reported by Mr. Brewer for THE PLAYGROUND, were as follows:

THE ADMINISTRATION OF A RECREATION SYSTEM

The discussion which centered around the question as to whether recreation should be combined with the Park Department or Board of Education or conducted as a separate department was indicative of the eagerness with which the people who are engaged in recreation work are looking for light on this important subject and are weighing the evidence which the advocates of the three different forms of administration were able to produce as the result of their experiences. Following the discussions it was announced as the opinion of those present that a separate department should handle all public recreation for the following reasons:

(A) The recreation department is the coordinator of all resources of the city and provides the means of cooperation through which these facilities may be used.

(B) Departments created for other work are loaded with that work, and find it difficult to give adequate attention to the recreation work.

(C) A separate recreation department has recreation uppermost in mind, and the personnel is selected for recreation work.

(D) Mixing recreation work with school, park, jails, police or charity departments, is dangerous to the success of the work.

(E) School boards, park departments and other departments have larger appropriations. If budgets are cut, recreation work is the first one to be curtailed.

(F) Separate recreation systems are able to secure larger budgets because the work of the department is not confused with streets, sewers, boulevards, jails, prisons and similar facilities.

(G) A separate system created for studying,

organizing and administering recreation needs can more readily be held responsible.

(H) Recreation interests are likely to be kept more permanently before the community.

(I) Recreation problems receive more enthusiastic support from recreation advocates if not a part of some older and already established department.

(J) A separate department head is able to devote all his time and attention to vital and important recreation problems.

The point was further made that in any city from fifteen per cent to twenty per cent go to school thirty-three hours and play about fifty-one hours of the week after school hours. From eighty to eighty-five per cent work eight hours, sleep eight hours and have about twenty-two hours per week for play. The Board of Education is not interested in those who do not attend school; thus eighty-five per cent are not being taken care of unless a separate department is created.

Twenty-nine states in the Union, it was stated, have made play a part of their school program, requiring at least twenty minutes of play a day. Some of those taking part in the discussion felt that if the Fess-Capper Federal Physical Education Bill should be passed, creating under the State Board of Instruction Physical Education Departments making regular appropriations out of tax funds, the securing of separate appropriations to special recreation departments might, as a result, be a much more difficult matter. The fact was brought out that the Fess-Capper Bill includes children of school age but in many of the state legislative bills no mention of age requirements is made, thereby making it possible for school boards to legislate themselves in as the official recreation body. Whether the school boards would take over all public recreation work would depend upon the progressiveness of the board.

(In connection with the whole subject of administration of recreation systems recreation officials may be interested in calling to mind the chapter on administration in the booklet *Community Recreation* published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America and

Community Service, in which the advantages of the recreation board over other forms of administration are discussed and also the September 1912 issue of *THE PLAYGROUND* containing an article entitled *Which Municipal Body Can Best Conduct Public Recreation* in which the various forms of administration are discussed in detail.)

THE RECREATION WORKER

The recreation worker, his duties and responsibilities and the conditions controlling his appointment received careful consideration.

Civil Service Appointments

A discussion of the question "Are Civil Service examinations for recreation workers satisfactory?" brought out the consensus of opinion that Civil Service is not satisfactory because the success of the playground work is due to the personality of the worker plus experience. This can not be brought out satisfactorily, it was felt, in an examination, although it was conceded that a probationary period of six months may solve the question. Another element entering into the success of Civil Service lies in the Civil Service Commissioners.

It was felt that if a Civil Service examination is required it should include:

- (A) A written examination
- (B) A practical test, that is, physical, such as:—pull-up, broad jump, to bring out physical defects which are latent and would escape the medical examiner
- (C) Practical demonstration with a group of thirty or forty children or adults, upon the playground
- (D) Physical examination
- (E) Oral interview to get the attitude and view-point of the applicant

In lieu of a Civil Service examination, it was the consensus of opinion of the meeting, there should be some standard set up, whether it be through a personnel department, or as it was suggested, the acceptance of certain educational qualifications, such as:—diploma from a college or a certificate from a school. The minimum requirements for a recreation worker should be at least a high school education. A college education or at least two years in college was considered preferable. In lieu of the college training the candidates should have a sufficient amount

of actual experience to warrant their becoming recreation workers.

Salaries

On the question of salaries some felt that competent supervisors could be secured for \$1200 a year as the minimum, this amount depending, of course, upon the size of the community and of the budget. The majority of those present felt that the salaries for competent recreation workers should parallel, or be a little higher, than those of high school teachers.

Where Shall the Recreation Leader Work?

The amount of time a recreation worker should spend out in the community introduced the thought of community responsibility which is so significant in the new conception of the place of recreation in civic life. During the preliminary organization it was felt the worker should spend at least ninety per cent of his time getting acquainted with his community. After this preliminary organization is over the larger amount of time may be spent in the center, but the worker should not draw within his shell and lose all contact with his community.

PLAYGROUND STANDARDS

The question, "Can and should a playground standard, which with modifications might be used in the various cities, be adopted?" brought out many points of view on what is meant by a playground standard. It was felt that certain activities could be standardized, but much stress was laid upon the fact that the standard must not be routine, nor must the work be allowed to become too mechanical. A standard daily program of work which would be considered a minimum program for the efficient conduct of playground activities might, it was thought, be put into effect. There could, too, be a standard set for the minimum amount of apparatus essential for the successful conduct of a playground. Standards for nomenclature of games, of apparatus and the number of individuals a play leader can competently supervise on the playground could and should, it was believed, be adopted.

It was felt that the course for playground and recreation workers adopted by the Playground and Recreation Association in 1907 should be revised and the standards suggested included in that course.

SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

Methods of Keeping Attendance

"What methods of keeping attendance may be universally adopted by recreation departments?" A vote on this much discussed question showed that of the three methods discussed the first (A) was felt to be the best.

(A) Take the attendance each period or session, i. e., morning, afternoon and evening, and allow ten to fifteen per cent for the floating attendance. The day's total is the sum of the attendance of the periods.

(B) Take the attendance early in the afternoon and at the height of attendance. Add the two totals and divide by two, thus giving the average attendance, with no allowance for floating attendance.

(C) Tally and register count,—i. e., take the attendance each hour and add the total. Some felt that the average stay of a child on the playgrounds is one hour. The majority did not agree, but felt the average stay was from two to three hours, depending upon the director's ability to make the playground and its activities attractive.

Dues and Charges

Those present were divided on the question as to whether or not admission fees should be charged for recreation activities. Some took the stand that no admission fee should be charged for any activity on public property; others felt that there was no distinction between charging for golf links or swimming pools or charging for a community entertainment or dance. On the other hand, it was claimed by some that a charge was legitimate for golf and swimming pools because of the large overhead. In some cities the discussion showed membership dues collected in lieu of the admission fee in activities organized as clubs. In other cities various clubs are permitted to charge admission if they pay all the cost and give a certain percentage of the gross receipts to the building or center. There was a feeling on the part of some that the activity and the property would be much more appreciated and more interest taken in them if the participants were required to pay a small sum. Those having another point of view maintained that as long as people were paying taxes to maintain these activities, there should be no admission charge for their use.

Leadership for Adult Clubs

It was felt as a result of the discussion on the amount of leadership necessary for adult clubs, that regardless of age when any organization or group of people used a public facility there should be some supervision, because of the fact that the school board or other organization controlling the building will always hold the recreation department responsible for any groups meeting in that building which are held under the auspices of the department of recreation.

Industrial Leagues

The organization and financing of industrial leagues has in the main, the discussion showed, three methods of operation.

(A) The activities of the industrial teams may be financed by the employer through the Welfare Department.

(B) The activities may be financed through athletic organizations created in the shops

(C) Financing may be accomplished through collections on the ball field or the charging of admission at the gate

The discussion brought out the fact that where leagues are forced to depend upon their own resources they usually have a deficit which the employer must make up. The system of taking collections on the ball field does not prove very profitable, as the amounts collected do not, in most instances cover the expense. Many leagues require each team to pay into the league a sufficient sum of money at the beginning of the season to meet the expenses connected with the league.

The meetings of the Playground and Recreation Section of the Convention closed with the election of Frank S. Marsh, Superintendent of Recreation at Middletown, Ohio, as Chairman of the Section for the Convention to be held in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1923.

Volley Ball on the Playgrounds

(Continued from page 214)

when desired for mass games, athletics and other organized team games. The ball is really the only part of the equipment which is indispensable for informal—just for fun—play, as children have been seen time and again playing on a space of odd dimensions and indifferent surfacing with a clothesline stretched between two trees.

Buffalo Recreation Survey*

CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN

Chairman Recreation Committee, Social Welfare Conference of Buffalo

I. THE PROBLEM

Only in the past generation has recreation assumed its present prominent place as one of the primary functions of government. With the tremendous growth of our cities, accompanied by the speeding-up process in commerce and industry, there has come general observance of the necessity for properly organizing and directing the leisure-time activities both of children and of adults, so that their spare hours may be profitably occupied. No city which has a decent regard for its own welfare will fail to provide its people with an adequate, well-rounded program of wholesome activity for the "hours of play" which can be used to such great advantage in the development of the right kind of American citizenship.

Spare time provides the largest unused time asset in a city's life. Industry and commerce occupy working hours, the schools occupy the study periods, but what occupies the spare time? Just as the West was a long time the great treasury of resources for our country, so spare time is the great treasury of unused or partly used resources of modern life. The problem is not solely a problem of child life. In building a recreational program for our city, no less attention should be paid to the problem of solving the recreational needs of adult life than is given to providing recreational facilities for youths and children.

An exhaustive survey recently conducted in the city of Cleveland has brought forth some conclusions which are of universal application and of importance to us in visualizing our local problem. A table giving the percentage distribution by age groups of total recreational hours spent at home and away from home shows at a glance that about half the recreational hours of children are generally spent at home, only forty per cent of the recreational hours of youths

is spent at home, while 75% of the recreational hours of adults is spent there.

The estimated percentage distribution of away from home recreational hours by the different types of agencies by different age groups shows that by far the largest proportion—seventy-five per cent—of the time spent by children away from home is spent in the parks, playgrounds, streets, or vacant lots, while the largest per cent of the time spent away from home by the youths—to wit, forty per cent—is spent at commercial entertainments furnished by the movies, dance halls, theaters, pool rooms. On the other hand, the largest percentage of time spent by adults away from home—fifty per cent—is spent at clubs, lodges and similar gatherings.

COMMERCIALIZED RECREATION TAKES TWENTY PER CENT OF LEISURE TIME

The fifth largest industry in the United States, so far as amount of capital involved is concerned, is the moving picture industry. When you add to this the money invested in theaters, amusement parks, pool rooms, public dance halls, cabarets, it will be seen that commercialized recreation is the largest of any industry in the United States, not only in the amount of capital involved but in the number of people it reaches and affects. Commercialized recreation, if properly controlled, is a very important and valuable factor in helping to solve the problem presented by the proper use of leisure time. It has been estimated that it takes care of about twenty per cent of the recreational hours available. It follows from these considerations that government is not on the wrong track when it devotes more time and consideration to this greatest of all unused assets of community life, the remaining eighty per cent of leisure time available.

Another important fact brought out by the Cleveland survey emphasizes the great tendency toward indoor sedentary types of recreation on the part of adults. In building a recreational program for Buffalo, this tendency should, in my judgment so far as possible, be combatted by

* Paper presented before the delegates to the Convention of the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and the Public Baths at Buffalo, New York, May 11 and 12.

providing more adequate facilities for enjoyment of health—giving outdoor recreation for youths and adults. This, however, must be brought about in part by instilling in the children: first; more healthy interest in outdoor games which will lead in later life to the enjoyment of playing baseball, tennis, golf and other outdoor games suited to adult interests. This, of course, must necessarily be followed by the provision of facilities for such games; second, a love and understanding of nature and an enjoyment of life in the open, in exploring the woods, hill, stream and shore, such as will create in the individual

for the adolescent youth, but contributing on the whole very materially to lessening the city's problem for the provision of park areas within its borders. The automobile today can hardly be treated as a means of conveyance for only the privileged few. Many more people own cars now than owned horses in the last generation. Statistics show that there is one automobile for every eleven persons in Erie county, and many a pleasant Saturday or Sunday will see the entire family bound for the country, piled into the back of a Ford delivery wagon converted for the occasion into a commodious touring car.



The early development of an interest in exploring the woods, hill, stream and shore will create a life-long interest and delight in nature.

a life long interest. This, of course, must be followed in turn by providing the facilities for the enjoyment of this interest, perhaps through a belt of outlying parks and forest preserves in Erie County, places where one might not only go for a day's outing, but where one could as well pitch tent and live in the open for some days at a time.

The automobile has to a large extent changed the entire complexion of city life. It is easy now for the average citizen to get out of the city into the country, where a few years ago it was extremely difficult. The automobile has become a very large factor in the recreational life of the modern city, creating serious problems, it is true,

SPARE TIME HABITS STARTED IN CHILDHOOD

Laying the proper foundation in children will tend to giving a turn in the right direction, as has been pointed out above, to the types of recreation that will be followed in later years in life during the hours spent away from home. Just so the character of instruction which the children receive in school will tend to influence the way in which the increasing number of recreational hours spent at home will be employed in later life. It is found that all spare time habits started early in life are permanent. There is a clear inference that the school could and should by proper treatment of the subjects of the

curriculum, for instance, reading, music, and scientific and art interests, build up spare time habits and help lay foundations of rounded out and purposeful adult recreational life. This effort on the part of the schools must necessarily be followed by the provision of adequate and convenient facilities for obtaining books for home reading through the public library and its well located branches, facilities for the enjoyment and participation in music through a real music hall and the use of local community center halls, and facilities for the enjoyment and pursuit of science through a natural history museum and its extension lecture courses, and of art through our art museum and its extension work which might very well be planned to reach every section of the city.

It is evident that, while a well-rounded recreational programme should be designed to touch all classes and ages, the foundation for the same must be laid very largely among children of school age. Hence, the balance of this paper will be devoted to a discussion, to a large extent, of a recreational program for children, and necessarily will first consider the problem of the under-privileged child and deal with those sections of the city where such children are found in the greatest numbers.

PRELIMINARY RECREATION SURVEY

A committee appointed by the Social Welfare Conference in the spring of 1921, representing eleven organizations, undertook to make a preliminary survey of the recreational needs and facilities of the city of Buffalo. This committee with a membership of upwards of thirty voluntary workers drawn in a large part from the expert talent of the various Social Agencies in this city, has, by using a large share of their leisure time, which perhaps should have been devoted to personal recreation, conducted what will prove to be a very valuable series of investigations. For the sake of convenience the city was divided into nine geographical districts and a sub-committee has been in charge of the survey in each of these districts. A program of facilities in an ideally supplied district was placed in the hands of each sub-committee, and their first task was to check the existing facilities within their district against this ideal program. This first step was completed during the summer months last year and early in the fall the committees presented their preliminary reports.

At the same time there was presented a report from a separate sub-committee on the recreational facilities found in the churches of the city and also from a separate sub-committee a report on the city's playgrounds.

Certain recommendations were made by a number of the subcommittees upon this occasion which were later formulated in concrete form for the use of all. It was clearly evident from the reports submitted that there was a great need for the correlation of recreational facilities in the city and that there was a sad lack of these facilities in those parts of the city where they were most needed. Thereupon it was determined to ask each district sub-committee to plot in a uniform manner, upon a map of their district all of the various recreation facilities found to exist within their district, and, secondly, following the recommendation of one of the subcommittees, to conduct a questionnaire survey among all of the eighth grade children in the schools of the city as to their use of their leisure time. These reports have been collected and analyzed, and some of the conclusions to be drawn from them will be indicated. It was also suggested that each district sub-committee, in the course of making its survey, should get in touch with as many local organizations and people as might be interested, with the object in view of ultimately creating in each district a local sentiment which might be crystallized into the activities of a purely local committee. It is hoped that eventually each local committee will adopt a recreational program for its community, together with a program of urgency, and that the several local committees will cooperate one with the other in seeking the municipal support necessary to carry into execution their several programs.

EXPERIENCES OF OTHER CITIES

Coincident with the conduct of the actual field survey, a very careful study has been made of the experience of other cities, and certain conclusions in regard to some of the phases of the problem have thus been reached. For instance, in regard to playgrounds, we find that playgrounds naturally divide themselves into three categories: 1. Junior playground for children under ten years of age where boys and girls play together. This should be located next to the public school in order to take advantage of the school plant which should be utilized throughout

the year. To eliminate the necessity of dangerous street crossings by children going to and from the grounds, this type of ground should be located between rather than on major streets. The area served by such a ground should not be more than a quarter of a mile in radius and less than this where barriers such as railroad yards or industrial establishments occur. The playground should include at least an acre of usable land about 200 ft. x 300 ft. for the use of sand piles, wading pool, and drinking fountain; and swings, see-saw, benches, a flag and shelters should be included in its equipment, as well as open space for supervised games and apparatus.

2. Senior playground for children over ten years where the play areas for boys and girls are separate. This playfield should be next to the public school also, for the physical needs are much the same as the junior type. Both types may be combined with other recreational facilities such as a park or athletic field, but should be operated separately, independently, and without conflict. Senior playgrounds will draw children from a distance ranging from one-half to one mile. Usable land in these grounds should be approximately two acres. Each portion should be equipped with facilities for indoor baseball and basket ball, bowling, outdoor gymnasium, flag, shelters, open space for supervised games to be used for skating in winter and open air theatre on summer evenings, swimming pool, and drink-

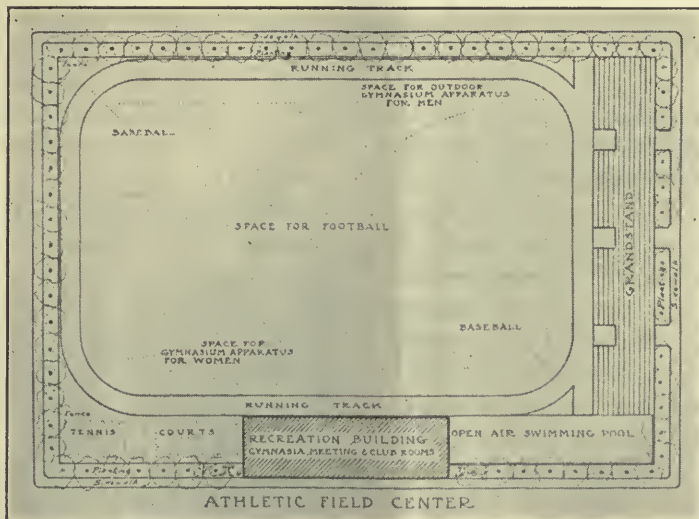
ing fountain. 3. Athletic field center. This should be provided with tennis courts, running track, baseball and football grounds, and locker building. Such fields will serve a territory of a mile or more in radius and should be approximately five acres in size. Since they are intended primarily for older youths or adults, they may be located on or near main thoroughfares or in connection with larger parks.

In case the junior or senior playgrounds should not be located in connection with a public school building where the schools would be assured of a more intensified all year round use, there should be provided an adequate building which would have as a minimum a small auditorium, toilets, drinking fountain, lockers, storage space, office and dressing room for supervisor. Such a building should be located along the side or in the corner of the space. Apparatus should be as close as possible to the fence or house.

BUFFALO NOT YET ADEQUATELY SUPPLIED

On the basis of the above consideration, it is evident that, in view of the fact that we have in Buffalo today only twenty-five playgrounds, public and private, we are very inadequately supplied with these facilities that are so important to health and character building. Not only are we poorly supplied with playgrounds, but a comparison of the facilities which our children enjoy

(Continued on page 235)



Athletic field centre. Courtesy of Citizens' Committee on City Plan of Pittsburgh.



BUSINESS MEN'S DAY

"Many an office worker nursed bruised thumbs and fingers and an aching back as the result of that unaccustomed manual labor."

The House That Peru Built

GENEVIEVE FOX

Peru, Indiana, has a community house which she boasts is worth \$25,000 and cost only \$5,000. How did she get such a bargain? Why, 268 men gave 3,035 hours of perfectly good time without pay to the building of it.

They began operations the day after Christmas when a dozen men in spite of cold and sleet and rain turned out with picks and shovels and dug the holes for the cement foundation posts. Then ninety-six men celebrated New Year's Day by hauling cinders, carrying boards and driving nails.

During the next three weeks it became popular for men to take their setting up exercises down on the community house lot instead of at home or in the gymnasium. Masonry, carpentry, painting and plumbing were all the work of volunteers.

Not a few were professionals who handled laths and boards and nails with dexterity born only

with practice but many an office worker nursed bruised thumbs and fingers and an aching back as a result of that unaccustomed manual labor. However, neither broken backs nor bruises, nor cold weather nor stormy weather could lessen the enthusiasm of these volunteer workmen.

It was a representative of the national organization of Community Service who set the idea of a community house in motion but this idea, like a snowball rolling down hill, once started, travelled very rapidly rolling up more and more interest as it went.

From start to finish the building was a product of community wide effort. Twenty-five business men advanced the money for the lot. The unions contributed skilled labor and amateur volunteers performed all the unskilled work. Among these volunteers were members of the manual training

class of the High School who received credit in their regular work for what they did on the building. The Chamber of Commerce set aside a special day when its members turned out in force to help and even the Mayor donned overalls and turned to. Each of two large manufacturing concerns contributed stoves to warm the building for the workmen. The Rebeccas, The Ben Hur Ladies, the W. C. T. U., the Camp Fire Girls and different girls' Bible classes took turns cooking the free dinners that were served every day to the workmen.

The roast pig dinner on New Year's Day was a good example of the way the Peruvians pulled together. The pig was donated by a farmer, butchered by a local butcher free of charge, roasted in one of the big ovens by a neighboring baker also free of charge, and served by the Camp Fire Girls in the dining room of a laundry across the street from the community house lot. The ice cream and the after dinner cigars and the flowers which were presented to the ladies who cooked the meal were all donated.

The result is that Peru has a community house that any city might be proud to claim. It provides a place for the young people to play volley ball or basket ball on a good hard-wood floor and when they want to put on a big game and invite their friends to come and look on there is plenty of room for spectators. This same big hall will be used for exhibitions, for concerts, holiday celebrations and all the general good times that Peruvians may be moved to concoct. It will solve the problems of housing the Chautauqua next year and will provide a meeting place for conventions. Upstairs there are rooms which will serve as headquarters for the Women's Club, Camp Fire Girls, and other local organizations.



HAULING CINDERS FOR UNDER FLOOR
Peru. Ind.



IT BEGINS TO LOOK LIKE A BUILDING

The building will be open every day and every night through the week except Sunday and there is pretty sure to be something going on every day and every night that it is open. Already recreation in Peru has been given a boom. Not only are the industrial basket ball teams and the Rotarian and Kiwanis teams and all the other lively basket ball players going stronger than ever, but people who have never played basket ball or volley ball in their lives are learning. Girls' teams and boys' teams, women's teams and men's teams are being organized by the Community Service secretary and volunteer leaders for all kinds of athletic games are being discovered and trained.

There is going to be plenty going on at the new building and there is going to be a lot more play this next year in Peru now that Peruvians have a house especially built to play in.

“Recreation, paradoxical as it may seem, is too serious a matter to be left in private hands. Especially is this true in the case of large amusement enterprises.

“The history of commercialized amusement is that too often it falls into the hands of men who betray the trust that their public responsibility entails.

“The remedy is for recreation to be made a government function. In many of its aspects it is more important than any other work the government is doing.

“Clean recreation is a safeguard for national health of mind and body. But this cannot be had unless play is conducted in the right moral environment.”

CHARLES L. STELZLE

Home Play--IV

EDNA G. MEEKER AND CHARLES H. ENGLISH

NEIGHBORS' PLAY NIGHT

As the Brown family added new features to their home evenings their fame spread abroad and the neighbors became interested. So many inquiries came that it was decided to invite five or six neighborhood families and have a neighbors' play night. The party was a huge success and by enthusiastic consent a neighborhood club was organized, the members agreeing to meet twice a month, going to each other's homes. Father Brown was elected president. The plan which he put into effect was somewhat as follows:

Building an Evening Play Program

The evening was so planned that there was something doing from the minute the first individual arrived until the end. The following illustration describes it graphically:

Sustained interest and excitement, as Father Brown explained, are the greatest elements going to make up a successful evening's entertainment. There are two climaxes to be reached. If the party begins at eight o'clock there may be five or six games leading up to the first climax. Following the active games may come a stunt which gives opportunity for a rest for the majority. Up to nine o'clock the games and programs are under leadership. At that point the time has arrived for relaxation and no leadership. Refreshments are served and familiar groupings of friends will be seen. A few songs may now be sung by the group. At nine-thirty the program is continued. This time the games are much more active with the competition element very strong. Four or five games are played and the climax of the evening is reached at ten-thirty. Then comes a stop. Those who wish to go home may now do so without embarrassment. A few may want to stay and sing around the piano, but the formal part of the program is over. All will go home with a feeling of satisfaction and will want to come again. The secret of this lies in the fact that the program has not been dragged out; that it has been active

without tiring the group through the introduction of stunt intervals for rest.

Refreshments

Refreshments are an expression of hospitality which heretofore have been almost a necessary part of an evening's program. Now social games and stunts are known in such numbers, or are so easily obtained, that there is no longer the old need of falling back on food to please one's guests. The spirit of hospitality will carry without it and it will not even be missed if the program is sufficiently entertaining. Further, the serving of refreshments deters many hospitably-minded folks from entertaining in their homes. It is well, therefore, in arranging for neighborhood parties to be careful about making a precedent which will defeat, even in a small measure, the results desired.

If it is decided not to have refreshments there need not be such a long interval as has been indicated between games and there may be more group singing with perhaps some solo work. A reading, too, might be enjoyed here.

What to Do with the First Arrivals

A large part of the success of the Brown's neighborhood parties was due to the family's realization of the fact that their responsibility as hosts began when the first individual arrived. Someone was sure to come before the hour set, but he was not made to do penance by having the family album thrust upon him! Instead he was put in charge of the "Ghost" corner.

For this a table supplied with ink, soft ink paper pad and a stub pen are needed. As the guests arrive each is asked to write his name on a piece of paper, making the lines very heavy. The paper is then folded quickly, the name being bisected in the process and pressed together. When opened the lines and blotches form queer ghost-like figures. The paper is pinned on a line nearby. Later a guessing contest may be held to identify the ghosts.

The second arrival is given the task of supervising coin snatch. For this a calling card is balanced on the end of the middle finger and a

quarter is placed on the card just over the tip of the finger. Then the card is snapped from the finger, the object being to leave the coin on the finger.

In the dining room another stunt is arranged for the third person arriving. This is called *Handkerchief and Pencil Stunt*. A pencil is placed in the middle of the handkerchief which is folded diagonally with the pencil rolled in it. Then the handkerchief is unrolled to see if the pencil is inside or outside. Probably it will be inside. The trick used to get it outside is as follows: When picking up the corner of the handkerchief to fold diagonally it is thrown over about an inch beyond its opposite corner, thus concealing the pencil in the center. With the pencil as a center the handkerchief is rolled over and over until it is entirely wrapped. This rolling continues several times. Then it is unrolled and the handkerchief will be on the outside. The corners are not touched during the rolling or unrolling process.

A series of squares are marked off on the floor by means of a cord if the floor cannot without injury be marked with chalk. In each square a number is placed indicating its numerical value as:

1	3	2	5
0	4	6	1

The guests stand about ten feet from the square and throw five beans to a square. A scorekeeper is needed to give credit to each player for the score he makes. This game gives two or more guests something to do.

As the members of the group gather they go from one stunt to another and after they have enjoyed them they will become interested spectators and have as much pleasure as the participants. By this time all the guests will have arrived and the evening program begins.

THE PROGRAM

Part I

All join hands and form a double circle, the men on the outside, the women on the inside. The women turn about and face the men, each one acknowledging the man in front of her as her partner. The leader takes his position inside the circle and leads in a series of stunts. Each man in the outside circle must do a stunt first for the benefit of his partner. She, in turn,

does the same stunt for his benefit. Then all the men move to the right, thereby acquiring a new partner. If they are not acquainted the new partners introduce themselves. The leader then gives out a new stunt which is acted out after the same procedure. This continues as long as is desired.

Stunts

1. Each guest is requested to cross arms taking hold of his nose with one hand and his ear with the other. The leader then orders a quick reversal of hands.

2. Each guest rubs his stomach with a wide circular motion with one hand, at the same time patting his head with the other.

3. One partner extends his arms straight out in front of his body crossing the wrists. Hands are rotated outwardly so that the palms come together. Fingers are clasped. The hands, still clasped, are brought outward, then inward and up near the chin. The other then points to the finger he wishes moved. Almost invariably the wrong finger moves.

4. The partner doubles his fists placing one on top of the other. The other partner takes his two index fingers, extends them, and moving them simultaneously but from opposite directions knocks one fist off the other in spite of the pressure used to hold them together.

5. One partner imitates some animal by action or call; the other guesses which it is.

6. With the weight of the body on the left foot, the right foot is swung in a circular movement clockwise. After a momentum has been gained the attempt is made with a finger to describe an imaginary six in front of one's partner without changing the direction of the swinging foot.

7. One partner whistles a portion of a song; the other tries to guess it.

8. Each guest makes a circle with one hand in front of the chest. With the other hand he makes a circle in the opposite direction, attempting to keep both hands going simultaneously.

9. The guests are asked to see how many times they can spin round on one toe without letting the other toe touch the floor. Next, each spins on one heel with the other foot held from the floor.

10. One partner assumes a sober expression while the other tries to make him laugh by all kinds of stunts. Neither is allowed to touch the other.

11. One partner places both hands on the side of his head with thumbs on ears and fingers spread, imitating the so-called Elk sign or a donkey ear movement. At the same time the other partner imitates some musical instrument, such as the violin. The object of the first partner is to change quickly to catch the second partner doing the same stunt. He has the privilege of dropping his hands from his head to imitate the instrument. The other partner must immediately imitate the ear motion. This is continued until one catches the other making the same motions.

12. The women now step to one side and the men take partners giving the "Story of Harry" as follows: "Hello, Chester"—(strikes partner on chest). "Have you 'eard (pulls ear) the story of 'arry (pulls hair)? 'They had need (bump partner's knee) of his feats (step on foot) in the army (strike arm). I know it (poke finger in eye) everyone knows it (pull his nose). Hip, hip, hurrah" (slap him on hips).

The Englishman's Version. "Hi there! Harry recently returned from the trenches. They demanded his services in the militia. So they told me. It's a matter of common observation. Oh gee, but it's great!"

Some Novel Contests

Lemon, Lemon, Lemon. All form a circle. Each must learn the first name of his neighbors. Two leaders step into the circle. Each dashes at any member of the circle and yells "lemon" three times. The person thus attacked must yell the first name of either neighbor before the third "lemon" is spoken. If he fails he must go into the circle and be "It," the leader becoming one of the circle.

Scouting for Words. Letters of the alphabet are printed on pieces of cardboard, one letter on each piece. It is advisable to make a double set. The leader starts by saying that they are all going shopping and that as cards are flashed before them and the letter given the first one who mentions something beginning with that letter which may be purchased at the place they are visiting will receive the card. A trip may be taken to the market, the grocery store, hardware store and other shops, several things being purchased in each place. At the end of the game the individual or the side, if it is played as a team contest, holding the most cards win. Other subjects may be used in the same way, such as

the names of automobiles, the names of people present, rivers in America and other objects.

Ocean Wave. The group is arranged in a circle, the men and women alternating. There is one vacant chair. The leader stands in the center of the circle. He announces: "Change right or change left" and the person next the vacant chair moves into it, the next in circle sits in his chair. The leader endeavors to secure a vacant chair and person left out when this is done then becomes leader. Moves must not take place until the chair beside a player is vacant.

Quiet Games

Spoon Pictures. This requires two people as confederates. One is sitting in the circle, the other, as leader, leaves the room. Someone is chosen to take a spoon and with it to make a picture of someone in the group. Holding the spoon before the guest whose picture he decides to take, he snaps his finger twice. The leader is then called in and the spoon handed to him. It is his task to discover whose picture has been reflected in the spoon. Very cautiously while looking around the circle he keeps glancing at the confederate who is taking the position of, or otherwise mimicking the guest whose picture has been taken.

Coat Relay. The guests form in two lines, each having the same number of people. Two large overcoats are provided. Two chairs are placed some distance from the leaders of the lines. The relay is then run off in this manner:—The one in front of the line puts on the coat, runs around the chair and back to line, takes off the coat and gives it to number two, who repeats the performance. As each one hands the coat to the next, he goes to the rear of the line. The side finishing first wins.

Refreshments. It is suggested that for refreshments lemonade or fruit punch be put in pop bottles and straws provided. Animal crackers may be served tied in squares of different colored tissue paper.

Part II

Guess Who? A sheet is hung in a doorway. One half the group which has been divided into two teams goes behind the sheet. One at a time each member of the group sticks his nose through a small hole in the sheet. The other side guess to whom the nose belongs. A record is kept

of the order of showing and of the guesses. Later, the other team may use eyes for exhibit purposes.

Rapid Pass. The players form a circle. *Four or five articles* are distributed to different parts of the circle. Such articles may include a broom, a hairpin, waste paper basket or a book. As music is played on the piano or victrola these articles must be passed around. Those holding the articles when the music stops must drop out of the game.

Charade. The players are divided into groups of four or five. Each group is given a word to act in pantomime and three minutes in which to prepare for it. A suggested list follows:

Automobile	—Ought-oh-mob-eel
Aeroplane	—Air--oh-plane
Stationary	—Station-airy
Handkerchief	—Hand-cur-chief
Infancy	—In-fan-sea
Forswear	—Four-swear
Antidote	—Aunt-I-dote
Penitent	—Pen-eye-tent
Cribbage	—Crib-age
Masquerade	—Mass-cur-aid
Bookworm	—Book-worm
Knapsack	—Nap-sack

Going to Jerusalem. The players are arranged in two groups, one group being stationed down the room in a double file. One of these players is asked to play the piano. The other group now forms a circle around the center group. Members of the center group place their outside hands on their hips, thus forming loops pointing toward the circle players. The circle players march around to the music. When the music stops each one grabs for an arm of someone in the stationary group. The individual failing to secure an arm drops out. The group thus diminishes until all but one are eliminated from each team. These two are crowned king and queen of Jerusalem.

Bottle Fortune. All players are seated in a circle. The leader secures a milk bottle and places it in the center of the floor lying on its side. He then asked a question, beginning with: "Who," as "Who is the best baseball player" and "Who is the handsomest person in the room?" He then spins the bottle. When it stops spinning it will be pointing toward one of the group. That person is then proclaimed the answer to the question. He then takes the place in the middle of the room and starts to spin the bottle.

Weavers' Relay. The players form in two lines, each containing the same number. The contestants stand about three feet apart, facing front. Number one in each team at the word "Go" runs down the line in and out between the players in a weaving fashion. Coming back in the same way he takes his original place. This is a signal for number two to start. He must, however, circle around number one on coming back, thus making the complete round. All players run and the first group to finish wins.

Tangle Foot. The players are divided into two equal groups and line up facing each other. Each is provided with a pie tin. The leader who stands at the head of the lines ties a ball of yarn to some object by him. He then gives the ball to one player who tosses it to a player opposite, thus starting the game. The ball is tossed back and forth until it is unwound. At no time must the hands touch the ball. If it falls to the ground the player must pick it up with his tin. Care must be taken not to break the cord. Anyone breaking it is out of the game, but must stay in line. After the ball is unwound three minutes are given the players to free themselves from the cord without breaking it. That side wins which has the most number of players free at the end of the time period.

It is well to close the party with the group singing around the piano, ending with all players forming a circle, clasping hands and singing *Till We Meet Again* or *Auld Lang Syne*.

Atlantic City is a wonderful place in October, and the wisest and best of the recreation world will be on hand. Can you afford to miss it?

Dramatics on the Summer Playground

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN

To develop dramatics as an art form concentrated work with small groups is required. Just how advisable this is for the summer playground is a question of opinion. Some believe that during the summer vacation long periods should not be given to a form of recreation so passive as is dramatics. Others advocate an outdoor theater for every playground. The Baltimore Playground Association operates both a children's theater and a community theater on the municipal pier.

Certain requirements, it is believed, must be met before a dramatic program can be carried out on the summer playground. The first is leadership. There should be, many feel, a special leader free to work with a few children at a time. The play leader responsible for general activities is too busy to attempt this and very often is not equipped to direct the children in this activity.

Experience has shown that through such dramatic institutes as Community Service conducts it is possible to train dramatic leaders. It is important, however, that those taking the course shall have had some previous training, experience or participation in dramatic activities. College girls, for example, who have taken part in club dramatics or coached plays may receive training through such institutes which will enable them to give valuable service as volunteer leaders of playgrounds. Or they may be employed as part time workers at a nominal sum. More and more training schools, colleges and other educational institutes are introducing short, intensive courses in dramatic activities. As a result dramatic leaders will in the future be more easily secured.

The second requirement, many feel, is an outdoor setting which will make it possible for voices to be heard by the audience. Without this it is useless to put on a play, pageant or festival in which the understanding of the plot depends upon the spoken line.

If leadership and proper settings are to be had, then dramatics may well be given a place in the summer program. If used the organization of dramatics should coincide with the gen-

eral plan of organization for playground activities. A few suggestions follow:

The Organization of Playground Groups

There may well be a number of groups or clubs studying plays which they may put on informally. Parts should be assigned so that the boy or girl may have the development which comes from representing a character whose qualities it is desirable for him to study and appreciate. For the public performance of a play, however, the children should be cast in the parts they are best fitted to play. Such a performance must be artistic, for only in this way can a high standard of appreciation be developed.

Plays

For Children. It is well for children to be given an opportunity to express their dramatic instincts before they reach the self-conscious age of ten or eleven years. Plays chosen for them should have literary and art values. The best subjects are from mythology and narrative history.

For Adults. If there is indoor space a social or athletic group is able often times to put on a play by making its own arrangements for leadership. A play will frequently attract newcomers who will later become interested in other activities.

Pageants

Pageants as well as dramatics require conditions which every playground cannot meet, they are particularly suited for general community participation and are best worked out by using local organizations as units.

When a play leader is successful in securing community responsibility for pageants they may well be undertaken. There is danger, however, in holding pageants too often. Every few years a pageant arouses community interest as nothing else will, but it should be alternated with other community projects.

A Story Play Festival

The story play festival is the most practical form of dramatic exhibition for the average

playground. The story is presented through action, gesture, dancing and games and there are no spoken parts; hence there need be no arrangements for acoustics. The story play festival can easily be put on by the regular play leader in charge of general playground activities because it is in line with the regular playground program. It is not limited to the story play group but may take in all ages and groups of playground attendants.

Some practical suggestions for a festival follow:

How to Organize a Festival Group.

Announce a festival group by attractive posters. Let the regular story play group be a nucleus, but since this is apt to be composed largely of small children it is better to form a new group which will bring in older boys and girls and adults.

Divide the group into committees, making each responsible for definite preparations. Let one committee help choose and adapt the subject of the festival, another plan costumes and still another choose dances, games and entertainment features. It will often be less difficult for the leader to do the work herself than to rely on committees, but it is very valuable for the participants to share the responsibility.

*How to Provide Costumes.** Costuming often presents a difficult problem on the playground. It is obviously undesirable for the honor of being a royal character to fall to the child who can furnish a royal robe and there is often danger that this may happen. The best plan for the provision of costumes is for the playground to have a wardrobe. But very often the governing board in charge of playgrounds does not furnish such perishable equipment as costumes though occasionally it will supply costumes for some general event in which all the playgrounds are represented. The individual playground should provide a way of keeping in a neat and sanitary condition any costumes which thus fall to its lot. They will furnish a nucleus for a playground wardrobe.

In some neighborhoods the play leader can secure the cooperation of women's clubs or other groups in helping to furnish and make costumes for playground purposes. Members of

such groups will often give the playground costumes they have at home which have been made for school and other programs.

A playground wardrobe need not be expensive. It should not attempt to cover all historical periods. It is important only that there shall be set of costumes suitable for the medieval, mythological and symbolical themes which so frequently form the basis of children's festivals and story plays. Such a set may consist of a king's robe of scarlet or purple cambric edged with ermine (cotton stained with ink); a queen's robe to match; two crowns of pasteboard covered with gold paper; a princess' costume of a slip and long cape in delicate and contrasting colors of cheesecloth; a prince's costume of knickers, jacket with puffed sleeves and cape; capes of colored cambric and fancy hat for court gentlemen; long capes, slips in bright colors, high cornucopia shaped hats with veils of cheesecloth falling from their tops for court ladies; a jester's costume with breeches and sleeves of contrasting color; smocks and belts for guards with helmets, shields, swords and spears covered with silver paper. Gymnasium bloomers and children's knickers serve as breeches for the men's costumes.

Peasants' costumes must suggest the national costumes of the countries they represent. Girdles, boleros and smocks can be interchangeably used for several different kinds of costumes, but aprons and caps are distinctive and must be correct as to colors and shape.

Girls frequently have their own cheesecloth or silkline slips in bright colors which they use in dancing. A few extra slips of this sort make costumes for various Greek and symbolical characters. Fairy wings can be simulated by triangular pieces of the same material of which the slip is made. One corner is fastened to the shoulder, another to a band around the wrist.

How to Select Festivals

In selecting festivals it is important to take into consideration whether or not they are to be used for a festival in which all the playgrounds combine or whether they are adapted to smaller groups and are better used in a single playground. A festival of the first type is to be found in *A Day at Nottingham* by Constance D'Arcy Mackay.* In it the theme of Robin Hood is interwoven with folk dances, songs and

*See *Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Festivals and Pageants* by Nina B. Lamkin which may be secured from the Playground and Recreation Association of America, One Madison Avenue, New York City. Price \$.25.

*This may be secured from the Playground and Recreation Association. Price \$.15.

quaint old games. Large numbers of children may take part.

Play leaders may develop their own story play festivals through their festival groups. These may be original themes or adaptations of dramatizations already published. The following may be easily adapted: Goldilocks and the Three Bears, Red Riding Hood, The Shoemaker and the Elves and other pantomimes in *Pantomimes and Tableaux for Children* by Nora Archibald Smith.

Music for almost any festival theme may be found in Mari Hofer's *Music for the Child World*.

The Nature Festival

Nature is always a suitable subject for a playground festival. The cycle of the seasons can be used at any time of the year. All seasons are represented in the cycle but the climax is in the season which is being celebrated. It gives opportunity to bring in many small children as little seed elves whom mother earth keeps warm and cozy during winter, as sun fairies, wind fairies, rain fairies, snow fairies and frost elves. Numerous characters may be introduced for the older boys and girls.

Among other festivals Miss Mari Hofer's nature festival and harvest festival will be found suggestive to play leaders.

One of the most successful of Detroit's playground pageants was the garden pageant portraying the nature theme from the social and patriotic point of view.

Tableaux

Tableaux may be successfully utilized in connection with festivals for team, class and club social occasions.

Among other sources of information on tableaux is *Plays, Pantomimes and Tableaux for Children* by Nora Archibald Smith. There is also considerable material for use at boys' entertainment programs and in some festivals. These tableaux, showing what boys have accomplished before they were sixteen years of age may include the following:

Marcus of Rome—The Boy Magistrate; Brian of Munster—The Boy Chieftain; Olaf of Norway—The Boy Viking; William of Normandy—The Boy Knight; Baldwin of Jerusalem; The Boy Crusader; Frederick of Hohenstaufen—The Boy Emperor; Harry of Monmouth—The Boy General; Giovanni of Florence—The Boy Cardinal; Ixtlil of Tezcuc—The

Boy Cacique; Louis of Bourbon—The Boy King; Charles of Sweden—The Boy Conqueror; Van Rensselaer of Rensselaerswyck—The Boy Patriot.

New York's Reorganized Recreation Committee Studies School Building Program

A reorganization has recently taken place in the New York City Recreation Committee, a completely independent body, with power vested in delegates elected by various city agencies. The services of an executive secretary have been secured for at least one year, and the scope of the Committee's activities has been enlarged to include aid to community organizations in recreation matters.

The objects and functions of the Committee are:

To work toward the adoption of a comprehensive recreation plan for Greater New York

To serve as a citizens' organization in promoting and safeguarding the public recreation interests of Greater New York

To provide the means of keeping the organizations that are interested in public recreation in touch with all matters affecting public, private and commercial recreation interests throughout the city

To bring about concerted action on such questions as from time to time arise influencing the provision of facilities for public recreation and the character of their administration

To work through its executive and its affiliated organizations to secure adequate appropriations for the extension, upkeep and operation of all public recreation facilities

To advise with and prepare recreation programs for community organizations and other agencies carrying on recreation activities

It has been decided that the present task of the Committee will be a study of plans now drawn up as well as proposed plans for the construction of new school buildings in New York City. The committee hopes to work closely with the authorities in the matter, cooperating with them wherever possible. It will endeavor to get all the constructive criticisms possible and present them to the officials in a helpful way. A sub-committee on Construction of New School Buildings has been formed under the leadership of Clarence A. Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation.

"Find Yourself Campaign" in Shreveport, La.

Shreveport, La., has just conducted a "Find Yourself Campaign" in the Shreveport High School. Questionnaires were distributed which were calculated to indicate what were the tastes and ambitions of each pupil. He was asked how he spent his leisure time; whether he played any musical instrument; the line of work he was most interested in; whether he was preparing for his life work in any way; whether he planned to go to college; whether he was willing to work his way through college; what one thing in his opinion Shreveport most needed, and various other questions.

The answers to the last question were especially interesting. One hundred fourteen thought the city most needed well equipped junior and senior high schools. By "well equipped" was meant a modern building with auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, library, dining room and club rooms. Seventy-three thought the greatest need was a public library, 51 voted for more parks, 22 for an athletic club, 5 for "wholesome amusement," 4 for an opera house, 3 for an auditorium and 1 for "more smiles."

This questionnaire is to be followed up by getting together groups of students by their chosen professions and securing the best speakers available in each line of work.

A Community Center for Ithaca's Women

A house which something over a year ago became the property of the federated organizations of Ithaca, N. Y., has been transformed into a real community center for the women and girls of the city. Hardwood floors, new hangings and comfortable chairs have made it very home-like and attractive.

Activities at the community building appeal to a diversity of women's interests. For those who like athletics, there are tennis classes, conducted in cooperation with the school playgrounds, and gymnasium, swimming and basketball classes, conducted in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A., Classes in dancing and dramatics afford opportunities for self-expression, while

Sunday musical entertainments and supervised social dancing provide wholesome recreation.

Domestic arts have a prominent place in the program. Because of the sewing and millinery classes organized with the aid of the Home Bureau and the Home Economics Department of Cornell University, the wardrobes of many Ithaca girls have become more artistic and less expensive.

Particular attention is given to the interests of mothers, a course of lectures having been arranged through the courtesy of the Home Economics Department of Cornell. During Baby Week at the community house, a model nursery was temporarily established with nurses in charge. Literature was distributed and mothers heard practical talks on the care of young children.

Buffalo Recreation Survey

(Continued from page 225)

with those which the children of other cities enjoy is illuminating. Moreover, only ten of the twenty-five playgrounds are adjacent to schools, less than half of them are properly equipped, and only four of them are open the year round. So far as distribution is concerned, no playgrounds are found in the great section of our city south of the Buffalo River. Moreover, the great and growing residential section supplementing the industry in the Black Rock section is very poorly supplied. That section of our city lying east of Main Street and north of Broadway has only two small public playgrounds. There are several sections of our city absolutely delimited as separate, thickly-settled communities on account of being walled in on all sides by railroad yards, which are absolutely without playground facilities.

From reports in other cities it is found that sixty per cent of the juvenile delinquency is confined to the congested districts and that the establishment of local playgrounds show a very marked reduction in the number of cases of juvenile delinquency.

It is the judgment of our committee that this problem of supplying play spaces for the children in the thickly congested districts should be given immediate and intensive attention.

(To be continued)

Plant Exchange Day

Yards and gardens of Shreveport, Louisiana, will have a surprising variety of bloom because of Plant Exchange Day, recently promoted by Community Service and the Garden Club of the Women's Department Club. On this day all sorts of flowers, plants, vines and vegetables changed hands at the City Hall.

Amateur horticulturists who donated choice specimens found that they did not cast them upon the community in vain, for they could avail themselves of many fascinating things their neighbors had. The old lady who brought in some bulbs from her famous rain lily bore away triumphantly that cutting of "Wandering Jew" she had long been wanting. The business man who gave some plants of his special "Big Boston" lettuce found that "Dorothy Perkins" was the name of those pink roses that bloom in bunches, and decided to take home a slip and start it near his front porch. In the afternoon the school children came, eager to annex interesting new things to grow in their summer gardens.

The entire third floor of the City Hall was filled with tables of plants and cuttings, which were neatly wrapped and labelled. Women of the club told how to plant and to care for the varieties on their tables. All sorts of flowers and vegetable seeds were given away in the seed department. Care was taken to see that the plants were free from disease, the State Entomologist inspecting them all before they were placed on the tables.

Not only did Plant Exchange Day widen the repertoire of the city's little gardens, but it interested many who could not have gardens in planting a particularly enticing shrub or in planning window boxes or a miniature flower bed. Such a day is a very definite means of city beautification.

A Municipal Gymnasium and Swimming Pool

(Continued from page 209)

time and when they are full of water they are usually so swift and dangerous that swimming is seldom possible. The large irrigation dams are few and far between and the owners seldom allow boys to swim in them on account of the dangers of deep water, mud and the suction of the sluice ways. If nothing else would warrant the

erection of such a building, the swimming pool feature alone is well worth the expense. During the summer there are over 100 men and women who use the pool every day and during the winter the average attendance runs between fifty and seventy-five.

Such a building has innumerable uses. The board of education is very liberal in this respect and every worthy cause can find some time to use the building. The Boy Scouts, Sunday Schools, all elementary schools, various clubs, men's and women's gymnasium classes, independent basketball and tennis teams and the high school basketball team all have free use of the gymnasium.

Music for America

(Continued from page 196)

snored. No plutocrat, not the most "hard-shelled" capitalist, ever looked with a more lordly feeling of superiority upon the benighted poor than I did upon that snoring rich man.

AMERICA'S UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES

It has been said by a foreign observer that America is "the land of unlimited possibilities." And that is true. The saying was meant in a material sense, but it is equally applicable in a spiritual sense. Underneath the crudeness, the newness, the strident jangle, the jazz-iness and Main Street-ness of our young country, there lies all the raw material of a great cultural and artistic development. In this vast country, with its multifarious mixture of races, all thrown into the melting pot of American traditions, soil, climate and surroundings, every kind of talent is latent. All we have to do in order to bring it to fruition is to call to it, to look for it, and to extend to it guidance, support and opportunity.

American energy, enterprise, vision and daring have produced, on this new continent, a material development which has astonished the old world. If, as I trust and believe will come to pass, we will give to art that full scope and place and honor to which it is entitled, if we make it widely and easily accessible to the people, if we afford serious encouragement, fostering attention and adequate opportunity to worthy aspirations and genuine talent, and due reward to true merit, we shall, I am convinced, astonish the world and ourselves by the greatness and intensity of the manifestation of the American spirit in art.

More About the Recreation Congress

Have you made your reservation for the Recreation Congress at Atlantic City, October 9-12? If you do not act quickly, you will not be one of the fortunate 175 to stay at Haddon Hall, for letters which reach the office daily indicate a large and enthusiastic attendance.

DELEGATES

There will be delegates from California, Washington, Texas and other far away states. Not the least interesting feature of the registration is the diversity of interests reached in the groups sending delegates. Recreation commissioners and superintendents will naturally form one of the largest groups present, but there will also be many representatives from settlements, civic organizations and similar groups. Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and many other groups are arranging for participation. So universal is the appeal of the recreation movement, so many and varied the mutual problems, that here at the Recreation Congress will be a common meeting ground for groups in all fields of work.

THE PROGRAM

The evening meetings will be inspirational in their scope, and such speakers as Joseph Lee, Arthur Pound, author of *The Iron Man*, and Dr. John H. Finley, will talk on various phases of leisure time activities in their relation to citizenship building. In the morning and afternoon sessions activities of broad general interest, such as community music, community drama, neighborhood organization, the recreational use of parks, the financing of community recreation, home play and international play, will be presented. Discussions at these meetings will be led by such experts in their fields as Professor Dykeman of the University of Wisconsin, Professor Baker of Harvard, Major Welch of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, and others.

The practical recreation worker and official, and representatives of groups in specialized fields will find in the many section meetings and round-table conferences which are being arranged, a

rare opportunity for an exchange of opinion and experience with other workers. Community wide civic celebrations, rural recreation, industrial recreation, the administration of municipal recreation, the training of workers, problems of equipment, surfacing, the upkeep of grounds, swimming pools, community houses, winter sports, games, athletics, camping, and the many other topics on which new light is constantly being thrown will be thoroughly and practically discussed.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Readers of THE PLAYGROUND who are considering coming to the Congress are urged to notify the Recreation Congress Committee, One Madison Avenue, New York City, and to make tentative reservations at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall which is to be the headquarters of the Congress. Information regarding rates at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall and at some of the smaller Hotels of the city may be secured by writing the Committee.

ARTICLES ON RECREATION IN MAGAZINES RECEIVED

- The Journal of the National Education Association, June, 1922:
The Seven Ages of Play (A poem)—Charles H. Keene.
- Better Times, June, 1922:
New York City Recreation Committee Studies School Building Program—LeRoy Bowman.
- City Managers' Bulletin, June, 1922:
The Results of Recreation in City Manager Cities—Ethel Armes.
- American City, June, 1922:
The Municipal Swimming Pool in Johnstown—H. Lee Wilson.
Municipal Vacation Camps That Work the Year-Round—A description of the year program of Los Angeles Camps.
- The Modern City, June, 1922:
Long Meadow's New Community Building.
- Parks and Recreation, May-June, 1922:
Parks as Camping Grounds—Margaret Mochrie.
Man and Rural Recreation—Arthur H. Carhart.
Parks as Memorials—Clifford N. Cann.
"Making Things"—The use of handicraft activities in the Recreation Department.
Jackstones.
Net Hand Ball Rules.
Recreation Department Program for July and August.
Detroit's Summer Program.
Amateur Athletic Federation of Cook County.
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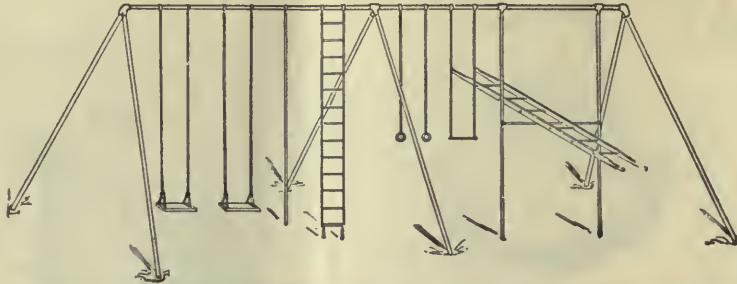
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A Home Talent Water Carnival

(Continued from page 207)

Some Little Known Events

Boat races are capable of almost as many variations as are swimming races. All kinds of boats and all degrees of skill or lack of skill in navigation may find a place on this part of the program. A rowing contest for amateurs is always fun—sometimes all the more so if the contestants go around in circles instead of keeping to a straight course. Rowing races with two in a boat, one at each oar often create much amusement as well as excitement, especially if the rowing partners are not well matched. A variation of a straight motor boat race is effected by tying row boats or canoes together and attaching them to motor boats. The motor boat which reaches the goal first with its tail of boats intact wins. Mixed canoe races or row boat races with a boy and a girl for the crew of each boat are usually favorite events. Sailing races, sculling races, canoe tag and canoe tilting are always enjoyed.

In canoe tag one canoe is *it* and tries to tag another by throwing into it a cork ball, inflated rubber cushion or similar object which will float and is light enough not to hurt anyone. Each canoe should have the same number of persons so that odds will be equal. It is best not to use more than three in a boat. Those in the pursued boats must not touch the ball to interfere with its falling into the boat.

A canoe tilt is as exciting as ever were the old time tilts between knights. Each player is armed with a pole ten or a dozen feet long of bamboo. The ends are well but lightly padded, covered with rubber sheeting and sealed with electric tape. This is important, because if the pads get wet inside the poles will be too heavy to use. Contestants may use either canoes or row boats. The object is to push the other man into the water. It is unfair to grasp the pole of your opponent or to hit below the belt. Much depends upon having a skillful paddler who can keep your craft in the right position for the most effective action.

Please mention THE PLAYGROUND when writing to advertisers

At the water carnival in Elkhart, Indiana, last year a two-man portage canoe race was introduced. The start was made at a bridge above the city and the finish was at the park where the other water events were held. To make the trip it was necessary to portage canoes around the dam.

The following program of city championship events in Detroit last year afforded varied entertainment and gave men and women and boys and girls of different degrees of skill a chance to compete:

1. Boys 50 yards—Free Style—3 prizes
2. Girls' 50 yards—Free Style—3 prizes
3. Canoe Singles—200 yards—3 prizes
4. Boys' 50 yards—Breast Stroke—3 prizes
5. Girls' 50 yards—Breast Stroke—3 prizes
6. Life Saving Exhibition
7. Boys' Novelty Race—2 prizes
8. Girls' Novelty Race—2 prizes
9. Fancy Diving—Boys and Girls—
Low board:
Boys, 2 dives each—3 prizes
Girls, 2 dives each—3 prizes
10-foot board:
Boys, 6 dives (4 compulsory)—2 prizes
Girls, 6 dives (4 compulsory)—2 prizes
10. Canoe Race, Doubles—200 yards
11. Men's 50 yards—Free Style—3 prizes
12. Women's 50 yards—Free Style—3 prizes
13. Men's 50 yards—Breast Stroke—3 prizes
14. Women's 50 yards—Breast Stroke—3 prizes
15. Men's 50 yards—Back Stroke—3 prizes
16. Women's 50 yards—Back Stroke—3 prizes
17. Fancy Diving—10 foot board:
Men, 10 dives—3 prizes
Women, 10 dives—3 prizes
18. Swimming Exhibitions—Stunts
19. Canoe Tilting and Canoe Bailing—1st and 2d prizes
20. "Surprise"

Descriptions of many varieties of water sports are to be found in the following books:

At Home in the Water, by George H. Corsan, published by the Association Press (Young Men's Christian Association).

Games for Boys, by G. S. Ripley, Henry Holt & Company.

Recreational Athletics, published by Community Service, Incorporated, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Perhaps the two most important maxims for a committee in charge of a water carnival are, "Give everybody a chance on the program" and "Never let anybody take a chance of meeting with an accident." A water carnival should be an occasion when the school children of different grades show how far they can swim and an occasion for the boys and



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The Play Movement In The United States

By Clarence E. Rainwater

A study of community recreation that provides a survey of the organized play activities in this country. This volume presents a view of the general subject of recreation based on the author's long experience in the field and classroom. Its contents include chapters on the origin, stages, transitions, and the trend of the play movement, together with constructive suggestions for those interested in recreation. Recreation directors everywhere will welcome this valuable book.

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girls who understand life saving to give exhibitions and a chance for all types of water talent and all degrees of daring to be displayed. The greatest care, however, should be taken in arranging contests to see that the contestants be so classified that no one should ever be participating in an event which is too difficult for him. Only the expert swimmers should be allowed to do stunts and at all times life guards, rafts, and life boats should be ready in case anyone becomes confused in the water. Only by taking no chances whatsoever can the committee be sure that their carnival will not be marred by some accident.

Physical Education Representatives at the White House

(Continued from page 216)

cal education which was included in the Republican Party Platform and the support which you have given this pledge in your subsequent utterances. We call upon you, Mr. President, to lend the power of your personal leadership

for carrying out the program of federal stimulation for speeding up the extension of adequate physical education for all school children."

The President replied graciously as follows: "Mr. Kirby, it is not necessary for me to reply at length. What you say strikes a sympathetic chord in my heart."

Those present were:

Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball—Women's Relief Corps
Dr. John Brown—International Y. M. C. A.—Physical Dept.
Mr. E. Dana Caulkins—Child Conservation League of America
Mrs. Arthur Ellis—General Federation of Women's Clubs
Dr. George J. Fisher—Boy Scouts of America
Mrs. Ernest R. Grant—National Tuberculosis Association
Mr. E. J. Henning, Mr. John W. Ford—Loyal Order of Moose
Mr. Alan Johnstone, Jr.—American Social Hygiene Association
Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby—Playground & Recreation Ass'n of America
Mr. R. F. Lovett—Community Service
Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan—American Association of University Women
Miss Clara D. Noyes—American Nurses' Association
Mrs. Simon Nye—Council of Jewish Women
Colonel Palmer Pierce—National Collegiate Athletic Ass'n
Mr. John Poole—International Ass'n of Rotary Clubs
Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft—College Physical Directors' Society
Dr. Dudley B. Reed—American Physical Education Association
Mr. W. C. Roberts, Mr. Edw. F. McGrady, Mr. Edgar Wallace—American Federation of Labor
Mr. Frederick W. Rubien—Amateur Athletic Union
Mr. W. C. Friedgen—American Gymnastic Union
Dr. Rebecca N. Stoneroad—National Memorial Physical Betterment Bureau
Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins—National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations
Miss Ruth White—Girl Scouts of America
Mrs. A. B. Wiles—Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. E. A. Yost—Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Book Reviews

SPRING ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN HEALTH. Published by the Connecticut State Board of Education

The State Board of Education of Connecticut has issued a bulletin on spring activities which is designed for temporary use pending the publication of the complete Physical Education Manual in September. "It is hoped," states the foreword, "that these exercises and activities requiring that pupils be out-of-doors will tend toward the creation of an out-of-door attitude toward physical education. The emphasis is distinctly recreational and conforms to the natural spirit of play so characteristic to childhood."

MANUEL—RELATIF A L'ORGANISATION ET A LA DIRECTION DES TERRAINS DE JEUX. Prepared by Ruth M. Findlay and William A. Wieland

A very important contribution has been made to the playground movement in Europe by the publication in French of a playground manuel prepared by Ruth M. Findlay and William A. Wieland of the American Red Cross. Playground programs, suggestions for organization, activities and games for children of various ages, directions for folk dances and similar practical details with which playground workers should be familiar make this manual invaluable to the recreation workers overseas who are now being trained in large numbers.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN IN THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY. By Luther Allan Weigle, Horace Bushnell Professor of Christian Nurture, Yale University. Published by the Pilgrim Press, Boston, Massachusetts. Price \$1.50

A book for parents dealing with principles rather than with problems or cases. It does not undertake to present ready-made formulas for the training of children, but aims to help parents to think for themselves. The outline of the book is that of an introductory course prepared and released by the International Sunday School Lesson Committee as one of its elective courses for adult classes. Beginning with a discussion of the family and the problems of the modern home, the succeeding chapters deal with the child at play, at work, and at study and conclude with a consideration of the child in relation to the church.

GIRL SCOUT PAMPHLETS. Published by National Girl Scout Headquarters, 189 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Community Service for Girl Scouts

Types of activities which girls of Scout age may undertake as part of their responsibilities as members of the community. "The strength of scouting will depend not so much upon the activities within the movement as upon the degree to which the Scouts become self-conscious members of the community taking responsible parts in community projects," says the writer.

Some of the activities suggested are:

Friendly services to individuals or families

Cooperation with other civic organizations (caring for little children on the playgrounds, serving school lunches, being responsible to certain districts during clean-up weeks)

Bird protection

Protection of wild flowers and other plants

Elimination of gypsy and brown tail moss

Introductory Training Course of Girl Scout Officers

Contains useful material for leaders of Scout troops

The Citizen Scout

Activities for Citizen Scouts, that is, Scouts over 17 years of age



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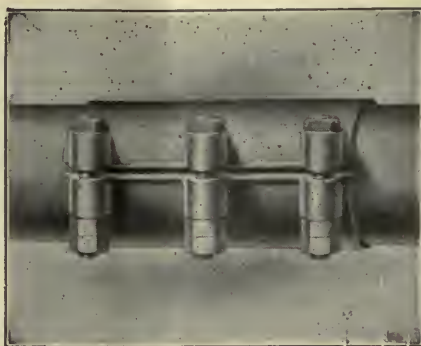
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C. M. GOETHE Sacramento, Cal.	J. H. McCURDY Springfield, Mass.	ARTHUR WOODS New York, N. Y.

TO LIVE

Life is not gathering gold nor jeweled plate
Nor building monuments of steel and stone,
He cheats the years who lives for these alone.
He sacrifices much who would be great,
And oft the path to glory lies too straight,
Along the by-paths are the mercies grown,
There dwell the kindly friends who smile and wait
To share the joys with which the hours are sown.
To spend some strength to win another's smile,
To play with children and to know the trees,
To fling glad hours upon the summer seas,
Seeking no fortune or reward the while,
To share in all the seasons have to give
Of happiness and sadness, is to live.

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The George Matthew Adams Service
8 West 40th Street, New York
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The Playground



SEPTEMBER
1922

25
CENTS

The Playground

Published monthly at Cooperstown, New York
for the
Playground and Recreation Association of
America
1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Membership

Any person contributing five dollars or more shall be a member
of the Association for the ensuing year

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Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office at Cooperstown, New York,
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Association of America

Another testimony to the supremacy of the Victrola XXV—for out of doors!

MANY PEOPLE WITNESS MAY DAY PROGRAM

At least 750 persons attended for third and fifth places. Ed- the May day exercises by the ward Williamson, of Central, won school children of the city at the this race; Sheridan Pyles came

May Day
Exercises

Grafton, West Virginia
Public Schools
Using the

Victrola XXV



announcement of the... was in only a few seconds more time a print.

At the beginning of the program and while the children were being assembled, the large crowd was entertained by several victrola selections reproduced by a large concert machine loaned by the W. F. Frederick Piano company store here. The big instrument sent the notes sounding loudly over a large area and the several selections were heard by everyone within the boundaries of the Legion field. The music was also kept up while the various exercises were being performed.

the racing contests the... the West Grafton... the large... by several victrola se... duced by a large con... loaned by the W. F. b... ano company store... the instrument sent the... nding loudly over a large... and the several selections

We could not reproduce this photograph large enough to give an adequate idea of the crowd gathered at Grafton's May Day Fete; yet a *single Victrola XXV* (scarcely visible in the picture) furnished the music for hundreds of children all over the large field to dance and perform their exercises!



Victrola XXV
The Standard
School Instrument



Educational
Department

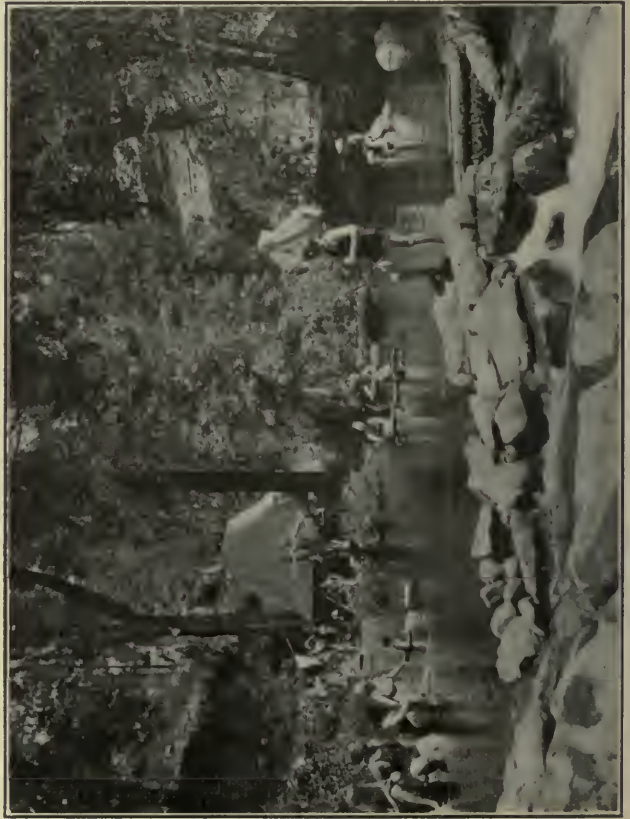
Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, New Jersey

Many cities are now extending their leisure time facilities to include summer camps where the delights of out-of-doors are

available at slight expense. These pictures represent the camp conducted by Stockton, California.



HOW YOU CAN EAT!



"The cool silver shock of the plunge in the pool's living water"



"TAKE IT EASY"

The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 6

SEPTEMBER, 1922

The World at Play

"The New Society."—Dr. John H. Finley, writing in the New York Times of a visit to Walter Rathenau, recently assassinated, says, "He was first, last and always a man who approached all problems from the point of view of the spiritual values involved." Dr. Finley quotes from an early book by Rathenau which begins, "this book treats of material things but treats of them for the sake of the spirit" and ends: "We are not here for the sake of possessions, nor for the sake of power, nor for the sake of happiness; we are here that we may elucidate the divine elements in the human spirit."

Dr. Finley compares Rathenau's saying, "The final goal, the only full and final object of all endeavor upon earth is the development of the human soul" with a similar opinion voiced by Lord Haldane.

"I had spent a part of an hour, one of those late Winter afternoons beside the Thames, with Lord Haldane, and singularly enough this was almost the identical phrase he had used in discussing the problem of democracy. The greatest mind into whose presence I came in England, and the greatest with which I was to come into contact in Germany, had sighted the same goal, though they were doubtless following different paths toward it; for, as Rathenau said, the goal points out the direction, but not the path, of politics."

A Memorable Radio Message.—Speaking from Pittsburgh by radio, Sidney A. Teller said:

"We say 8 hours for school or work, 8 hours for rest and sleep, and 8 hours for play and recreation. To take those 8 leisure time hours and translate them into health, cooperation, civic spirit, and better citizenship is the biggest job and the largest opportunity that faces America. Last year, only 500 cities in America had playgrounds. There should be 5000. Last

year only 1,000,000 (one million) boys and girls were on our playgrounds daily. The attendance should be over 10,000,000 (ten million) daily. The money spent by a community for playgrounds is the best and largest investment that can be made. It is money spent for health instead of disease, for morality instead of for delinquency, for happy and normal child life, for civic beauty, for cooperation, for better citizenship. The city that has no time, or place, or money, for children's playgrounds is a very selfish, ignorant, backward city, in fact, a wicked city and one that has no place in America."

The National Essay Contest of the American Legion.—Through the American Legion all boys and girls of the United States and its possessions between the ages of twelve and eighteen have been given the opportunity to tell in an essay, not to exceed five hundred words, how the American Legion can best serve the nation. Cash prizes divided into \$750 for the first, \$500 for the second, and \$250 for the third, will be given the winners, to be used for scholarships in colleges designated by the winners. In each state there will be a first prize silver medal for the best essay in that state, and a bronze medal for the second best. The contest closes on October 6, 1922.

Recreation a Roundabout Way to a Job.—We know that recreation helps communities that are feeling the unemployment situation by filling surplus leisure hours with wholesome activity. But never before have we heard of recreation being the means of securing jobs for the unemployed. This is what happened in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where the situation resulting from long continued unemployment was serious. The sports promoted by the Recreation Commission kept men, who otherwise would have been wandering the streets,

interested and occupied. Baseball leagues, in particular, did wonders toward maintaining morale.

The brilliant playing of one of these leagues drew large crowds to the games in which it figured. Managers of industrial league teams heard that the best baseball was played by the "Leisure League" and went to see its games, scouting for stars to build up their own teams. The Leisure players vanished one by one. They were given good jobs in the shops so that they could play on the "Dusty" League. For a time these losses were not felt, because of the seemingly unlimited talent to draw upon, but finally so many of these young men had secured new jobs that the "Leisure League" vanished into thin air. Another argument for recreation had been written.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight Gives Cornell Social Center.—In accordance with the desire of the late Major Willard D. Straight, formerly of the J. Pierpont Morgan Company, New York City, that she do something to make Cornell "a more human place," Mrs. Straight has given Cornell a million dollar building to be used as a center for the social and recreational life of the students.

There will be a large Memorial Hall for banquets and general recreational purposes, reading rooms and billiard rooms will be provided, office facilities for student organizations and activities, and a small theatre with a seating capacity of approximately five hundred will serve as the center for the activities of the Dramatic Club.

Standard Oil Company Gives Community House.—Whiting, Indiana, has had a gift of a community house, as a memorial to the town's World War veterans. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana gave the site, and a gift toward the price of construction. The balance was made up through private gifts. Work on the building began June first and will probably be completed by fall. Community Service of Whiting will operate the center and conduct recreation activities.

Wilmington's Newest Playfield.—Another unused piece of park land in Wilmington, Delaware, has been reclaimed. Two fine diamonds and a concrete stadium capable of accommodat-

ing 5,000 spectators will give the city's baseball fans additional opportunities for the game. There is a quarter mile running track and a bandstand which will hold a band of forty pieces. In the fall the field may be used for football. Undergrowth has been cleared away from the grove at the sides of the field and fifty large picnic tables have been placed there. Later a children's playground will be built.

The grading and equipping of the field was made possible by Mr. Samuel H. Baynard, whose generosity has provided Wilmington with other recreation fields in the same district. Mr. Baynard's motto is, "Do it while you're living." He personally superintended all the work.

Salt Lake City Is Presented with a Golf Course.—"Such a present is better perhaps than endowing a University, for it will serve to keep our people and especially the boys and girls in the great outdoors and will be the means of building a finer type of citizenship." With these words the Mayor of Salt Lake City accepted the gift of an athletic field and municipal golf course given to the city by Bishop Charles N. Nibley. The dedicatory exercises included music, the flag raising, and an exhibition golf match.

For the Women and Children of Boston.—On January 4, 1921, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts granted a charter for The Durant Incorporated which, states The Durant Beacon, is, in so far as is known, one of the largest and most comprehensive enterprises ever planned for women.

The Durant Incorporated has as its purpose the promotion of the general welfare and the all-round development of women, girls and children. As a means of accomplishing this purpose it plans the erection of a building which will provide opportunities for recreation and for physical development, gymnastics, dramatics, concerts, a children's theatre, motion pictures, games, elective courses and classes, debates, indoor and outdoor sports and facilities of many kinds.

There is no limit for members. On January 4, 1921, there were 108 incorporators; on March 4, 1921, 204 members. A year from that date the total membership had reached the figure of 10,000.

For Toledo's Newsboys.—Mr. Raymond A. Hoyer, who has recently become Superintendent of the Toledo Newsboys' Association, writes of an interesting experiment being worked out at the Club along health lines. Arrangements have been made for a special room at the Toledo Hospital with the best possible medical and surgical attention for the members of the Club. A cooperative scheme is also being worked out with the school doctors and nurses, the district nurses, the Social Service Federation and other social agencies whereby the Association is informed of the needs of the Club members who may be known to these groups.

"Right now," writes Mr. Hoyer, "we are doing a 'land office' business in removing tonsils and adenoids. While this is scarcely a recreational activity, still it has such an important bearing on the lives of our boys that I thought it would be interesting to you."

The Toledo Newsboys' Association has been in existence for thirty years, for the past thirteen of which it has had a fine downtown Club House containing gymnasium, swimming pool, showers, kitchen, Club rooms, library, printing outfit, an adjoining play field and a complete theatre, seating 1600. Considerable income is derived from theatre rentals, although the Association reserves the use of the auditorium for Sunday entertainments and other occasions.

Youthful New Haven Races on Roller Skates.—Almost every city boy or girl is adept in the art of roller skating, but it is only recently that cities have recognized possibilities for organized sport in roller skating. Perhaps the largest and most successful series of roller skating races yet conducted are taking place in New Haven, Connecticut. The first race, a city-wide attraction, was worked up and directed by the Physical Culture Department of the Public Schools, assisted by Community Service and other local organizations.

For the speedway a well paved street running through the celebrated green right in the center of the city was obtained from the Park Commissioners. The Police Department roped it off and furnished policemen. From 9 to 12 o'clock on a Saturday morning speed races were in progress, crowds of spectators gathering. Just about as many girls as boys entered

the races, and both high schools and grammar schools were represented.

So successful did these roller skating events prove that the city has been setting aside streets for roller skating every Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. The city and Community Service cooperate in providing supervision. From 9 to 10 there is general skating, the skaters being kept rotating so that they will not collide. From 10 to 11 there are races—straightaways, relays, backward and fancy. The boys and girls are divided according to ages or weights. Each supervisor has a book in which he enters a report of each Saturday morning's activities, giving the names and addresses of winners in the various events so that they will be available when the final city championships are to be decided.

Literature for Logging Camps.—Beans and bacon and sleep cannot adequately or entertainingly fill off hours in a logging camp. The men need reading matter to help them pass their evenings and to keep them in touch with the world outside. Community Service of Aberdeen, Washington, is helping to relieve logging camp monotony by starting a drive for magazines and literature. Boxes for the collection of interesting printed material have been placed on convenient corners. Twenty-three camps are on the receiving list.

Wanted: Backyard Playgrounds.—Every idle backyard in Knoxville, Tennessee, had a chance for redemption during the summer campaign for backyard playgrounds. The municipal playgrounds could not provide play spaces for a large percentage of the city's children, so committees were appointed to secure at least one back yard in every city block. A coupon was put into the newspapers so that backyard owners who were willing to lend their land could sign on the dotted line.

A Unique Publication.—Inmates of the Walla Walla, Washington, state penitentiary have started a magazine which is an interesting revelation of prison life and psychology. It is called the Agenda, with the sub-title "things to be done."

The first Agenda includes a statement about "our work," some "family notes" and information about jute mills. There is a tribute from

Cora Wilson Stewart, the educator, as to the quality of the training given in the prison school. The work of Community Service in the prison is praised in a department of the magazine called "inside information."

A Staff Guide.—The Division of Parks and Recreation of St. Louis has issued a little booklet entitled "A Staff Guide," small enough to be easily slipped into the pocket, which is full of helpful suggestions to playground workers, though, as the foreword states, it does not represent an exhaustive analysis of duties of the playground staff. The booklet contains rules and regulations governing inter-playground games; senior boys' playground rules, boys' games, girls' games, rules for junior horse shoe pitching, kite tournaments, net handball, volley ball, athletic programs and some detailed regulations governing playground management.

Macmillan Juvenile Ladder Library.—The Macmillan Company has issued a booklet entitled "Macmillan's Juvenile Ladder Library," the purpose of which is to point out to parents a simplified plan whereby their children from the earliest ages upward may, by a judicious selection of books, know all the joys and delights of fairy wonderlands and pass onward gradually to the no less delightful realities and achievements of our every day world.

In addition to pointing out the characteristics of the children of different age groups, and the nature of the books making a special appeal to these ages, definite books are listed and information given regarding prices. Copies of the Ladder Library Catalogue may be secured by writing Macmillan Company, 64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

An Aid to Americanization.—Communities which are undertaking English and citizenship classes for foreign-born adults will welcome a new pamphlet, "Suggestions for Securing and Holding Attendance of Foreign-born Adults upon Public School English and Citizenship Classes," issued by the Bureau of Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor. Material of great practical value has been compiled from the results of public school experiences in Americanization work during the past year.

The pamphlet first gives directions for a survey to discover the number, location and edu-

cational needs of the foreign-born members of the community. It then suggests interesting and workable methods of recruiting for classes. Possible members may be reached through former class members, foreign-born leaders, newspaper and poster publicity, industries, churches and through a special American Citizenship Week. Methods of organization and enrollment are described.

Once the class is started, good teaching itself is the best way to hold interest. The lessons should be connected with life and should introduce the play element. Directions for mock elections and other dramatizations are given. Community gatherings where native and foreign-born may mingle promote friendliness and show the foreign-born that the cheap commercial amusement which is all they ordinarily can know is not typical of American social life. The pamphlet closes with stories of what many towns and cities have done in Americanization work. They are full of human interest and of ideas worth imitating.

Available Films.—Through the Industrial Department of the National Headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, scenic, industrial and educational motion pictures suitable for showing on playgrounds and in community centers may be secured without cost, save transportation. The only stipulation made is that applications for service be definite concerning the length of time the films are desired and contain the counter-signature of the local Y. M. C. A. secretary in the community. A catalogue and application blank will be sent to any group upon request. The majority of the films spread their propaganda by means of stories which are of real interest to young and old.

For Better Motion Pictures.—At a conference called by Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America, Inc., at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, June 22, 1922, it was agreed by all present that public opinion would support better motion picture films than were being shown, that the producer did have it in his power to bring about the showing of better films, that public opinion could be still further educated, that the principles which should prevail in the

manufacture of films and in the writing of scenarios could be better stated than they have been and could be made available in such a way as to influence the making of better films.

Clarence Arthur Perry pointed out that when people go to burlesque houses they know exactly what they are going to see; when an individual goes to a neighborhood theatre he does not know what he will see. There is need for more facts about films to be given to the public so that those wishing a certain kind of film will know where to go.

There is need, one speaker felt, of a motion picture foundation which will produce educational films which will be effective and artistic.

It was pointed out that in small communities theatres are compelled to take a regular service and must take all the films furnished whether they show them or not. One of the most difficult problems is that of making sure that the small communities have a better class of films. Foreign countries at this time are receiving some of the poorest films manufactured, and much of the work done by our missionaries is frustrated through the bad motion pictures shown. Mr. Hays stated, "I am ready to underwrite the integrity of purpose of the motion picture producers of the United States."

Drama Institute for the Amateur Stage.—The Inter-Theatre Arts, Inc., 65-67 East Fifty-Sixth Street, New York City, has carried successfully to completion its interesting and valuable venture in training dramatic workers. Fundamentals of production under Madame Alberti, Helen Ford, and Elizabeth Grimball, costume design under Rhea Wells, dancing as related to the drama under Miriam Loder Wallace, incidental music under Berta Ellsmith and make-up under Oscar F. Berner—the bare outline tells the tale of what the summer meant to the eager students.

Taking Drama to the People.—Writes a field worker of the Association, "While in Indianapolis I attended a most unique performance. The Mayor has hired an entire cast of stock actors, in fact two of them, who play old time dramas on stages in the parks, the spectators sitting under a tent. The tickets are distributed each day from twelve stations. So popular have the performances become that about one thousand people are turned away each night. It is a real production, by real players, under splendid conditions in the community park."

A Travelling Theatre.—You don't need to go to the theatre in Cincinnati this summer. The theatre comes to you, giving performances on your own playstreet. This travelling theatre is a part of the recreational program of Cincinnati Community Service, organized to bring amusement to everyone in the city and to stimulate dramatic appreciation. Four troupes of players have been recruited from city talent. Like the strolling players of the Middle Ages they set up their scenery, put on their costumes and proceed to create a temporary world of charm and make-believe for circles of eager-eyed children and anticipatory grown ups.

Festival to Finance Play.—Covington, Kentucky, has been busy with a festival arranged to call attention to the recreation needs of the city's children and to provide for them financially. A warehouse of the Kenton Loose Leaf Company was turned into a place of carnival. Fifty booths sold attractive wares. There were a gypsy fortune teller, a lolly-pop tree, a five and ten cent store and a magic well. One section of the warehouse was roped off for dancing, under the direction of the Covington Women's Club.

The opening of this three-day festival was heralded by a parade, in which business men and various organizations participated. Parade floats represented a Boy Scout camp and a city playground.

A Clearing House for Musical Entertainment.—The music service bureau established by Community Service of Knoxville, Tennessee, prevents conflicting dates for musical attractions and helps to insure for them adequate support. The "date book" of the bureau is on inspection at its headquarters in the Business Men's Club. Organizations planning to bring artists to the city are invited to communicate with the bureau, which will arrange advance publicity for concerts.

Denver Music Week.—A thrilling story of musical opportunities and delight is told by the mere program of Denver Music Week. Every day for the entire week attractions are listed all over the city. Churches, schools, stores, factories—likely and unlikely places presented vocal and instrumental music—band, symphony, solo. "I hear America singing."

Chinese Girls Camp.—If it were not for glimpses of twisted trees and a far-off pagoda, one might think that the camp for Chinese girls at Cave Villa, West Valley, Kuling, was an American girls' camp. Almond eyed girls in bloomers play volley ball, baseball and tennis. They enjoy hikes, picnics, nature study and other forms of outdoor life. The camp is conducted by the Department of Physical Education of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in Shanghai. Self-government is its policy, only such rules as the girls find necessary for their happiness and freedom being adopted. A Chinese girl may stay at the Kuling camp a whole month for the price of a week's board at an American girls' camp.

New Medart Catalogue.—The Fred Medart Mfg. Co. of St. Louis, manufacturer of playground equipment, has just issued its new catalog "M." These pioneer builders of playground equipment have, over a period of 50 years, contributed much to the development and growth of the playground movement.

The new catalogue is in line with the policy of the manufacturer to do more than merely sell the equipment—it is really a comprehensive treatise on the subject of playground planning and equipment. It is profusely illustrated with views, photographs and diagrams—contains much valuable data and information, and suggests various layouts which can be had for certain sums of money.

No More Holes in Hoquiam Hosiery.—Mothers of Hoquiam, Washington, have been finding the stockings of the household in an amazingly whole and neat condition of late. Hoquiam little girls have developed a sudden interest in the state of the family hosiery because of the Community Service stocking darning contest. The contest was open to all girls of the city from six to fourteen years old, inclusive. Groups from various neighborhoods were taken by automobile to the Central Playground, where the inter-city darners' championship was called for two o'clock. Stockings, needles and thread were the implements of competition, and there were prizes for champions of three age groups.

Hoquiam boys from six to fourteen have also had a chance to show their skill in handi-

craft. They had a boat building contest. Boats were constructed at home and brought to the Community Service office to be judged for craftsmanship, originality and balance when placed in the water. Among the seagoing vessels on exhibition were sailing sloops, a shingle "steamboat" propelled by means of a paddle wound up on a rubber band, and a turreted battleship.

New Playground at Turners Falls.—Near the Unity Church of Turners Falls, Massachusetts, is a large field of several acres, which the church offered Community Service for use for a children's playground. It was an excellent opportunity, but there were several thousand difficulties in the way, all in the shape of rocks. Not to be daunted, however, Community Service issued posters which were displayed in store windows and stickers which automobiles carried, urging everyone to come out on certain days and wage war on the rocks.

And they came! On June 28, eighteen trucks, ten teams and four hundred men and boys put in an appearance. Refreshments were served by the Women's Clubs and local merchants furnished twenty cases of pop. On July fifth there were twenty trucks, eight teams and five hundred men and boys. On this occasion the National Catholic Women's Council of St. Marys provided the refreshments.

Increase of Recreation Facilities in New England.—In Swampscott, Massachusetts, the number of playgrounds has been increased from three to eight. The five new playgrounds were cleared by neighborhood effort. The town is now considering the problem of acquiring new play spaces to meet future growth.

North Adams, Massachusetts, is to have a \$25,000 athletic field and recreation center. The City Council recently appropriated this amount for the purpose. The Mayor appointed a Commission of five citizens interested in recreation to arrange for the purchase and equipment of land. Adams Community Service will direct the program at the new center.

Community Service of Brattleboro, Vermont, has acquired an island in the Connecticut River for outdoor recreation. A fine beach is being cleared, and a foot of sand is transforming a rocky place on the shore into a wading pool. Water sports will be directed by

Community Service, and with the cooperation of the Red Cross a life saving service will be maintained.

More Playgrounds Proposed for America's Children.—At the National Convention of the Elks' Association held at Atlantic City in July, the following resolution was proposed:

Resolved:—That every lodge of Elks be urged to purchase or otherwise acquire the necessary property and equip and maintain a playground to be known as Elks' Field for public use, with a view to encouraging the youth of America to engage in athletic activities and patriotic exercises for the development of the bodies and minds of future citizens of the United States, and thus quicken the spirit of American patriotism and create the very best citizenry in the world

New England Playground Workers Confer.—The playground in the crowded city district was the chief topic of discussion at a conference of playground workers from Massachusetts and New Hampshire cities which took place in the offices of Boston Community Service. Representatives from Fall River, Fitchburg, Manchester and other large industrial towns told how they are organizing activities in centers which are the only means of giving the children of congested streets a wholesome play life.

Block Play Centers Meet Playground Shortage.—Realizing that its city playgrounds could not adequately meet the need for summer play, Newark, New Jersey, planned twelve block centers. A washing by the city street cleaning forces and rope boundaries turned the blocks into play spaces. They were laid out in sections, special games for special ages being assigned to each section.

In the circle games section (for ages 6-9), the principal activities were singing games and bean bag play. Games played in the social games section (pages 10-12) included Red Rover, bull-in-the-ring, jump the shot, whip tag and horserider. The third section (ages 13-15) was for such team games as circle ball, baseball, quoits, and relay races. The games of skill played in the fourth section (ages 16-20) included volley ball, boxing, hand tennis and

swat baseball. One of the block playgrounds was for colored children. Fraternal and social organizations of the city provided leadership.

An Aerial Tournament.—For several weeks before the Community Service kite tournament, boys of Corsicana, Texas, were busy with splints, strings and gay colored paper. They made kites of all descriptions—novel kites, racing kites, artistic kites and kites which aimed to win prizes for size or for careful construction. Fathers and mothers had heard so much about the event that a large number of them were on hand. Fathers who had come over "to see the kids play" found the only annoying feature of the afternoon the rule that no young competitor might have help in flying his kite. One or two fathers couldn't resist the temptation to break this rule and were seen assisting with unruly strings.

In the free for all kite battle the boys had fastened knives and razor blades to their kite cords. The adroit small kite had as much chance to cut down opponents and win as had the larger kite. Other events were 100 yard dashes for each type of kite, altitude races for each type of kite and a messenger race, the object of which was to send a device up the string in as short a time as possible.

Fifteenth Regiment Armory Will Serve Community.—New York's 300,000 colored people will have a real community center when the armory of the Fifteenth Regiment, New York National Guard, is completed. The building will serve as headquarters for the famous Negro regiment and will also be constantly in use by the community. The plot upon which the armory's foundation has been set up is on Fifth Avenue between 142nd and 143rd streets.

Inside the building will be enough dormitories to accommodate about eighty per-cent of the regiment's unmarried membership, and a laundry, tailor shop, shoe repairing shop and store, all run on a cooperative basis. A medical clinic, a legal department and an employment bureau will be maintained for the benefit of families of members. Other features will be a women's exchange, clubrooms, a gymnasium, a forum for community meetings and a dance hall, which will be operated on a self-supporting basis. Under the direction of the Playground Association, the children will use the drill floor as a playground during the day.

Flag Ceremony on River Bank.—Just at twilight Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, celebrated the birthday of the national emblem. The community gathered around the D. A. R. flagpole on the river bank at 6:45. There was a program of addresses and singing. Professor Dykema of Community Service led the community choral club of eighty voices. The saluting of the flag by two hundred Boy Scouts, who repeated the oath of allegiance, was very impressive.

Forty-eight Industries United for Play.—In Paterson, New Jersey, an industrial city, adult recreation has been very successfully organized through an industrial athletic association. The Paterson Industrial Athletic Association has become in three years one of the largest associations of its kind in America. Forty-eight industries are now active members. Every year an industrial athletic carnival on a large scale is held at the armory.

Nature Guide Activities.—Sequoia National Park is another of the national parks to which the free nature guide movement, fostered through the joint cooperation of the Federal Government and the State of California, has been extended. There will be the usual program of camp fire talks and hikes. The Nature Guide Movement which had its origin in surveys made of the highly organized work in the mountains of Switzerland and Norway by the World Recreation Survey, has been extended to Yosemite National Park, Yellowstone and Glacier Parks and bids fair to spread to all the national and state parks of the country.

A Real Neighborhood.—At the extreme end of a Pennsylvania city quite removed from any other residences are ten attractive medium houses practically alike, whose residents have a real community life. They are congenial and neighborly and enjoy each other's society. There is a large open space on which eight of the houses face, and here the men have erected swings and a slide for the children of the neighborhood. They plan tents and a merry-go-round for this summer.

Homeland Day.—The old world and the new contributed the choicest of their handiwork to Homeland Day, which was a part of the Ameri-

canization program of the Mothers' Club of Ely, Minnesota. Nine nationalities were represented, the flag of each country flying over a booth where articles of its making were displayed by women and girls in national costumes. Each group contributed some of their national songs or dances to the program.

The enduring patience of the foreign artisan was shown in the delicate needlework, finely wrought copper and silver, and the shawls and laces displayed in Scandinavian, Italian, French, Slavic and Jewish booths. America contributed colonial antiques, such as silver plate, furniture, old pottery and books and coverlets intricately stitched by candlelight. The work of the very first Americans—baskets, bead work and moccasins—was especially interesting. Cadman's Indian songs were sung by a Princess in deer skins as an early American contribution to the program.

Gowns of today from Paris contrasted strikingly with the bright holiday attire of Norway and Jugoslavia. From Cornwall came clogs and miners' lanterns and the famous pasty which supplies the miner with a warm dinner. Over one thousand articles were displayed. Several hundred visitors of various nationalities met to look at them, proud of their own land's achievements, but eager to give whatever was fine in them to their new land.

Play Festival at Daytona Beach.—In May the Volusia County Recreational Association under the leadership of Mr. L. R. Reynolds, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, planned a gigantic play festival for the young and old boys and girls of the County which was held in connection with the annual high school declamation and debating contest in the Peabody Auditorium at Daytona Beach. All schools in the County were granted a holiday so that the students might attend the festival. In the morning there were games between the various schools to determine which had the champion team. In the afternoon on the beautiful beach various races and contests were held in which children from all over the County participated. Those who did not enter the races and the smallest children enjoyed singing games and folk dances.

Not the least attractive feature of the program was the old fashioned basket picnic lunch spread at noon in the amusement park.

This was the first attempt at what will probably be in the future an annual affair. It was a wonderful sight to see thousands of children on the beach enjoying games, contests and other wholesome amusements. Children from the one and two teacher schools in the country came in contact with the larger groups and mutual appreciation was engendered.

More Fun in Field Days.—Farmers' Field Days at Cornell University are more and more becoming days of real fun for all the family. The introduction of quoits into the Granges and a state championship tournament into the Field Day has added numbers of participants, who used to be spectators. A camp-fire and "hot dog" roast is provided for Boys and Girls Clubs. Of course much of the day is spent in tours of the campus and farm and finding the secrets of better farming.

Memorial Park for John Burroughs.—Early in April the memorial field at the boyhood home of John Burroughs was dedicated. The meadowland and old home was purchased by Henry Ford and presented for a public park to the John Burroughs Memorial Association. A bronze

tablet bearing only the name of the naturalist and the dates of his birth and death was placed upon the "boyhood rock." Beneath the rock is the grave.

A Letter from the Marchioness of Aberdeen.—The following letter from Lady Aberdeen is evidence of her continued interest in the recreation movement in the United States since her visit some years ago:

I have received the circular letter with regard to THE PLAYGROUND, and this reminds me that I have again to thank you for your continued kindness in sending me the monthly copy, and to assure you that it is received and read with the greatest interest and appreciation.

May I ask you to convey my personal congratulations, and my sense of the help received, to the Editor?

Hoping that you are keeping well, and that you are still as happy as ever in your most delightful and useful work.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Isabel Aberdeen and Temair
(The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair)



Courtesy of Community Service

A corner of the grounds around the Bloomfield Memorial Building during the dedication exercises.

The Power of Music*

Hon. James J. Davis,

Secretary of the Department of Labor

I would so develop music in the community that I would have a musical instrument of some kind in every home, and I would have every child taught to play, sing and know music. For music makes for better citizenship. It will drive out envy and hate, which do so much to poison the well-springs of our life. Wherever people gather together I would have music, for it brings happiness and contentment.

I am delighted to have this opportunity for a word with the National Association of Music Merchants. Your president and I were boys together. I remember him about his father's music store, so it can truthfully be said of him that he has spent his life serving the people musically. One of my earliest recollections after my arrival in this country is De Forest's Music Store. For I came from Wales, the land of music and song, and to me in this new land the music store naturally became the center of the community. Some of the pleasantest recollections of my life carry me back to the days when I played the clarinet in the Sharon, Pennsylvania, town band. To my mind there is no greater influence for community and social good in the American small town of today than the town band. Every young man in the American community should strive for a place in the band. It means practical as well as musical inspiration and it means companionships and associations which will go with a man all through his life. I know this not only from my own experience. President Harding preserves as one of his proudest recollections the memory of his association with the Marion, Ohio, band, in the days when he was just beginning to develop the character for accomplishment which bore him to the White House.

You know that in Wales every community has its Eisteddfod, or song festival, where every man and woman, whether poet, artist, musician or mechanic, competes. It is the great event of the year in every community. There is competition at the Eisteddfod among artists in every line and those who carry off the honors in the local festival

enter the national Eisteddfod for competition with the winners from all over the country.

POWER OF MUSIC LONG RECOGNIZED

The power of music, most universal of arts, has been recognized from the dawn of civilization. Down the long centuries from the dim ages to today humanity has marched or danced, plodded or gamboled its way of progress under the inspiration of music. From the Psalms of David to the syncopation of modern jazz music has always been the one art that entered intimately the lives of most of the world's peoples. Existence without music is a drab, drear thing for an individual or a people. There is no greater force for peace and happiness than music.

We, in America, could take no single step that would advance our nation along the road to happiness further than the establishment of a national means of exercising the power of music. I can vision an America, united in its songs of home, community and country, knit by that emotion which music alone can stir, leading the world to greater heights of peace, prosperity and happiness.

FOR A FEDERAL BUREAU OF RECREATION

It is to this end that I have suggested the formation in the Federal Government of a Bureau of Recreation—because music does recreate—to be charged with the development of instrumental and vocal music, the drama, theatre and athletics throughout the United States. I believe it is the duty of the Government to do everything possible to make its people happy, and surely the encouragement of the nation's recreation is a part of that duty. I would have this Bureau of Recreation cooperate with the States and the individual communities in developing home and community music. I would have it provide proper direction for national drama and national athletics.

As to music, I would adapt the Eisteddfod idea of Wales to America. That means the organization nationally of instrumental and vocal music, the theatre and all other recreations. And this national organization must begin in the individual community I believe that municipalities

* Extracts from address before the National Association of Music Merchants, Commodore Hotel, New York, June 7, 1922

should have recreational leaders. In the smaller communities especially we must encourage the drama, which of recent years has shown a tendency to become a lost art in the little town. The drama is linked with music, for no play is worth while on the stage unless it is accompanied by music, in one form or another. I would have every form of recreation so that the humblest citizen could really take part and enjoy it, and I would have every town organized to give expression to its people. I would have community competitions, from which the winners would go to county and state competitions, and finally to a great national gathering. I would have musical festivals in town, city, county and State every year.

A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IN EVERY HOME

I would so develop music in the community that I would have a musical instrument of some kind in every home, and I would have every child taught to play, sing and know music. For music makes for better citizenship. It will drive out envy and hate, which do so much to poison the well-springs of our life. Wherever people gather together I would have music, for it brings happiness and contentment.

Now, in this plan for a national music a heavy responsibility rests upon you, gentlemen, the music merchants of America. You have a double interest in its development, community and patriotic pride and your desire for business prosperity. For a musical America means a growing, prosperous, influential musical business in America. The music merchants in every community should be organized to promote music in every form. They should see to it that the community has a leader of music, a band, an orchestra, and that choral and community singing are encouraged. Every time a band or orchestra gives a concert, every time a chorus is heard, you provide inspiration that may fire the ambition in the soul of youth and start a new musician on the road to fame. That means more business for you. If your municipality does not do the work you should organize your musicians and business men to foster, promote and develop the musical side of the community. For if you develop just one person in your community who becomes a real artist it will have been worth all the community may have contributed.

I know of no greater satisfaction in life than that which comes from having aided deserving talent on the difficult road to success. The com-

munity which helps a musician will find its reward when that musician returns to play or sing his or her appreciation. A community musical leader would readily find the youth with talent and if a musical education was beyond his reach could appeal to the community to provide him with a start in music. One great musical soul from a city in a generation would add honor and glory to its name.

WOULD TEACH MUSIC TO EVERYONE

I would teach music to everyone. Not merely the technical reading of musical notes, or the mechanical manipulation of an instrument, but the true meaning behind the music. We may all listen to the great masterpieces played or sung and know that the playing or singing is great, but how much greater is the enjoyment which comes of knowing the story, of love and life, or sorrow and tragedy, that was in the mind of the composer when he wrought. That enjoyment is what makes the song of sentiment so popular in all ages. Words that tell an emotional story, set to appropriate music, burn into the soul. Who has not felt his heart strings torn when a great artist sings of "Home, Sweet Home?" Who has not felt the soothing sweetness of mother love, throbbing in the tones of the lullaby? These are the themes that stir the inmost soul of man. Beside them modern jazz and ragtime do not even tickle the surface.

I don't know from where the words came, but they express better than I can my love for music: "This is the luxury of music—it touches all the chords of memory. It stirs the depths of sorrow and of joy. I love it for all it makes me forget and for all it makes me remember." All through life music goes with us.

My love for music sometimes proves embarrassing, for it is only by real effort that I restrain myself from joining in the chorus when I hear good music. Sometimes even real effort fails.

All that I have outlined to you in community music organization I have put in force at Mooseheart, the City of Childhood, thirty-five miles west of Chicago. We bought a farm and added to it until now we have 1,023 acres, with more than eleven hundred children. It is the place where we teach boys and girls how to make a living with their hands as well as with their heads. It is a modern town with all conveniences. We have a 120-piece band, a symphony orchestra, the drama, and all that goes with it. Nearly every child can play some instrument.

Music and Labor

Dr. Frank Crane

Organized labor ought to turn its attention to music.

Music is perhaps the best recreation in the world. It cheers, inspires and drives away the gloom.

It is also the best unifier in the world. It is the best bond of comradeship. . . .

We speak of music particularly in reference to groups of laborers because theirs may be the finest music in the world, which is choral singing.

We have somehow fallen into the erroneous notion that music is a luxury and an accomplishment of the idle; or at least it is something that can be taken up only by a favored few.

The contrary is true. Music is essentially universal, democratic and human. Anybody can learn it. It requires no unusual gifts, and not even an education.

James Hodson describes the musical activities of the weavers in Lancashire, England.

In Lancashire and Yorkshire almost everybody is an amateur musician. The weavers there recently gave a production of Balfe's *Bohemian Girl*. A loom tackler took the part of Florenstein. A moulder's laborer was Count Arnheim and a weaver was Arline. The other principals, the chorus and the dancers were all mill hands, boy and girl mill workers.

These workpeople, who are all good union members, have given a number of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, besides very creditable performances of *The Messiah*, *Elijah* and *The Crucifixion*.

The result is good fellowship and refreshing democracy. Often a subordinate in the shop commands his superiors in the chorus or the orchestra.

Some of the singers as well as the instrumental performers learn their parts entirely by ear. That is a laborious process but they enjoy it, and the results are surprising.

There can be no reason why the delights of music and its civilizing and refining advantages should not be enjoyed by every class of people. And if the workers in a factory or a mill were encouraged to take up this sort of thing it would increase the pleasure of living emphatically.

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Strike One!—Belgian boys love the game of baseball. These two were taken on the playground at Charleroi, Belgium.



Johnny stops a hard shot.—Every commune in Belgium having more than 10,000 inhabitants is required by law to have at least one playground.

About the Recreation Congress

From twenty to twenty-five members of the staff of the Department of Recreation of Detroit are making plans to attend the Congress. What city will beat this record?

* * * * *

The Recreation Commission of Allentown, Pa., will attend the Congress in a body.

* * * * *

The State Federation of Women's Clubs of Arizona will be represented by Mrs. C. M. Roberts of Willcox, Arizona.

* * * * *

The Board of Playground Directors of Oakland, California, have passed the following resolution:

Resolved: that the Superintendent of Recreation be and he is hereby authorized to make plans to attend the Recreation Congress to be held at Atlantic City October 9th to 12th, 1922, and that the Playground and Recreation Association of America be notified of the willingness of the Oakland Recreation Department to assist in any possible way.



'O, aimez vous vous balancez bien haut.'—Folk dancing on the Junior Red Cross Playground at Charleroi, Belgium.

State Olympics as a Basis for National Olympic Teams

How North Carolina has set the pace in conducting the first State Olympic games in the history of American athletics as a try out for National Olympic aspirants

MARMADUKE R. CLARK

Director General of First North Carolina
Olympic Games

The first week in May found one thousand and thirty-seven athletes, representing the best talent of the colleges, universities, high schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, military companies and industrial plants of the state making their way toward Durham to compete in the first State Olympic Games ever held in the history of the United States. Long, lanky mountaineers from the "Land of the Sky" in that country back of Asheville, keen law and medical students from the universities, ambitious high school boys from the tobacco belt and from the larger cities, staid business men from the golf clubs and business men's clubs of the Y. M. C. A.'s, speed swimmers, both men and women from all along the sea coast, tobacco and cotton planters from the Piedmont district, all blended together in one grand effort to determine the athletic supremacy in every type of sport practiced in the state from javelin throwing to horseshoe pitching.

Durham, the city known around the world as the home of the famous "Bull," as well as Chesterfield, Piedmont, Lucky Strike and 111 cigarettes, was host to them all. The local physical director of the Y. M. C. A. conceived the idea and through the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and the Merchants' Association was able to have the proposition underwritten for \$5,000. Each competitor was provided with a comfortable bed and meals at less than cost. Nine divisions of sports were indulged in, namely: Track and field, boxing and wrestling, golf, tennis, baseball, volley ball, swimming, trap shooting and horse-shoe pitching. The proximity of Trinity College with eight hundred students and the University of North Carolina with fourteen hundred students and the availability of their large athletic equip-

ment, together with the local Y. M. C. A. equipment made the city a likely place for the conducting of the games. Three solid days of competition were indulged in, something going on from nine in the morning until after twelve at night, the night events being the boxing and wrestling, in which seventy-eight men competed for state honors. An Olympic parade with five thousand athletes and civic bodies in line was part of the festivities. Each man before being permitted to compete had to be certified as to his amateur standing by the president, or the athletic head of the organization that he represented. Only one protest was filed in over the thousand cases as to a man's amateur standing. Olympic medals and certificates were awarded to the first, second and third places in each event and the records of achievement were posted in the state archives as a basis for future competition. A governing body for the event has been organized into what is known as the North Carolina Olympic Association and is incorporated under the laws of the state. Its purpose as outlined in the incorporation papers is as follows:

(a) To promote the physical, mental and moral welfare of the people of North Carolina and to that end to do everything possible in the encouragement of all forms of clean, wholesome games, athletic contests and physical development.

(b) To spread the gospel of better health by the publication from time to time of pamphlets, dealing with the subjects of athletics, physical education, health measures, precautions.

(c) To encourage indoor athletics by the annual staging of a big indoor meet for the indoor state championships each year.

(d) To encourage and promote physical education in the colleges, schools and other institutions of the state and to help foster friendly rivalry, through the medium of competitive athletics, between the colleges, schools, Y. M. C. A.'s and other similar organizations of the state and to that end to stage the North Carolina Olympic games in Durham, North Carolina, each year for the Olympic Championship of the state. These Olympic games will consist of track and field events, swimming, diving, tennis, golf, volley ball, basket ball, hand ball, baseball, horseshoe throwing, shooting and other indoor and outdoor games of whatever nature.

It is the intention of the organization to conduct a large indoor meet each year and also a yearly Olympic. An entire week will be given to the Olympic feature in the year of 1923. Admissions were charged for all events and although inclement weather set in for part of the time allotted for competition, the committee was able to report all expenses cleared through these gate admissions and program profits. President Harding, realizing the value of the games, sent the following telegram of greeting, which was read at the large entertainment and reception tendered to the visiting athletes at the Academy of Music of the city on the first night of the games:

"Please extend greeting to the athletes gathered in Durham, and my hopes for the success of the first State Olympic Games.

Warren G. Harding"

We who have been instrumental in organizing this departure in American athletic competition, feel that we possibly have hit upon a likely solution in the selection of truly representative athletes to compete for America in the international Olympic games. We can but visualize what impetus would be given to American athletics if each state in the Union as a whole would follow the stride of North Carolina and organize similar Olympic bodies. Games would be conducted throughout the Union each year, records recorded and sent to a central governing body and then each four years just prior to the selection of the Olympic team the best performers from each state Olympic would be sent to a central place and there compete in an American Olympic games, from which winners would be selected to be sent abroad, representing America. Each state's pride in being given the opportunity of allowing its best athletes to compete for the distinguished honor of representing America would give the incentive for sending these representative athletes to the central point for further elimination.

"The average length of school life for American youth is slightly more than four years; as a clear and inevitable corollary we are a nation of sixth-graders.

"In the past as H. G. Wells says, 'it has always been a race between education and catastrophe.' The future promises even keener competition between these contestants.

"Our institutions reflect the intelligence and character of our average citizens, so it is the education of the average youth that must be our first concern. Because it is evident that for that youth his leisure in later life must still be his great school, I want to add another to the traditional tools of the mind; I want to coordinate with the classic three R's two others, right rest,—the proper use of leisure.

"The problem of the twentieth century is not the creation of wealth. The achievements of the nineteenth century have insured this result. It is not primarily the distribution of wealth or the conservation of natural resources; for these results we cannot have until we have an educated people. The twentieth century problem is the conservation, which means the utilization, of the leisure time of the people; for only in this way can we really get a truly educated people and only through an educated people can we hope to secure economic justice, responsible political freedom, or the conservation of the resources of the earth.

"The school must be made more of a leisuretime institution; it must come to have a closer relation to real life."

W. D. Ross, Kansas State Normal

The Buffalo Recreation Survey--II

CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN

Chairman Recreation Committee Social Welfare Conference of Buffalo

II. PARKS

One reason for the tremendous popularity of our parks and the overcrowding of them is because Buffalo is not adequately supplied with playground space. Wide and extensive use of large parks is of course to be encouraged, but this should not be done at the expense of the little children in the neighborhood who cannot afford the car fare to carry them to the parks. Moreover, too great use of the open space and beauty spots of our parks for purely athletic purposes because of the lack of adequate athletic field centers, should not be permitted to continue to the eventual detriment of the use of the parks as a place where people may withdraw themselves into quiet and restful scenes, away from the turmoil of city life.

The growth of an interest in intra-city athletics, particularly in the field of amateur baseball, is one of the clearest indications of a healthy spirit in outdoor recreation in Buffalo. This interest will not only be greatly assisted by the establishment of the athletic field centers in various sections of the city referred to above, but will be further encouraged by the proper location in Buffalo of a municipal stadium where not only the championship games of baseball and football may be played, but where also facilities for great community athletic meets and pageants may be provided. While still speaking of baseball, it might be well to explain the position of our committee in regard to providing facilities for playing baseball in connection with the junior and senior playgrounds. These playgrounds are designed for the properly supervised play of all the children who come to them. If a large share of ground is set aside as a baseball diamond, the result will be that too many of the children will become side-line rooters instead of participants. Indoor baseball, with a large, softer ball, can be played to better advantage on these grounds, using less space and having more participants. The danger is that if a good baseball diamond is provided upon these playgrounds there will be too great a temptation on the part of the older boys

or young men to ask, and perhaps be granted, its use, thus pre-empting the facilities provided for the younger boys and girls.

WHAT THE CHURCHES ARE DOING

The survey conducted among the various churches has brought to light a decided tendency toward the establishment of various forms of parish and community recreation service. We find the ninety churches replying to our questionnaire engaged in forty-two different activities. Sixty churches have annual outings or picnics. Twenty have musical organizations other than the choir. Sixty-six have frequent dramatic entertainments. Fifty-nine have rooms or halls suitable for recreation. Forty-two are considering future plans for providing wholesome recreation. The survey, however, shows a lack of recreation plans in certain sections which most need them, while other sections seem rather over-equipped in comparison. Quite a number of the churches are offering their facilities for use by the community in which they are located irrespective of their religious beliefs. As a matter of fact, one of the former church settlement houses has recently severed its connection with its parent church and recreated itself distinctly as a non-religious community center. This tendency exhibited by the churches is evidently in answer to a need for the establishment throughout the city of strictly community centers where all living within one neighborhood may meet upon common ground and unite in the common interests of their community life. In this connection, also, in certain sections of the city, a rather strong community interest has been evidenced in the evening work in some of the public schools. It is the judgment of our committee that steps should be taken to organize this community or neighborhood life around, and in connection with, the public schools where such schools furnish facilities, and that in the section of the city where the public schools are not equipped with the proper facilities, the establishment of a number of community center buildings

should be seriously considered. Such a school or community center might very well be operated in connection with a junior or senior playground or an athletic field center and should be equipped with facilities for dancing, community singing, dramatic productions, lectures and movies, gymnasium work, bowling, pool, locker space, public baths, swimming, quiet games, kitchen, separate club rooms for men, women and children, and branch library and reading room.

GIRLS LIKE TO DANCE

The analysis of the questionnaire among the eighth grade children of Buffalo schools referred to below indicates a surprisingly early interest in dancing on the part of the girls. Unless this perfectly normal desire is taken into account in the building of Buffalo's recreation plan and adequate facilities provided for dancing, it is apt to result in too great use of public dance halls which in some instances are not well supervised. Why should there not be open-air dancing pavilions provided in our parks and dancing accommodations provided in our community center buildings or in the school buildings which might be used for that purpose?

AND AGAIN—LEADERSHIP

This brings us to a consideration of the question of supervision and leadership. A city might well supply all the junior and senior playgrounds and community houses that its territory and population might warrant, and still fail in the performance of its function of supplying wholesome recreation by failing to supply proper leadership. It is sometimes said that a child's real teachers are his playmates. Certain it is that the fibre of character and personality grow largely during play hours. We need leadership for children because it has been shown that few recreational interests are acquired after the school period and because distinctive recreational habits persist to the extent to which they are cultivated in youth. Leadership is the first essential. Intelligent direction of play on an unkempt vacant lot is preferable to a playground with a million dollars worth of apparatus without leadership.

BOYS PLAY MORE THAN GIRLS

The survey referred to above which has been conducted by circulating a carefully prepared questionnaire among all the eighth grade children of the city has not only confirmed some

more or less self-evident facts but also brought to light some new and interesting sidelights on recreation in Buffalo. This survey was conducted in 80 schools, and reached 2159 boys and 2430 girls.

In the first place it was found that from twice to three times as many boys as girls play daily after school, are employed after school, go to the parks often, play baseball, football, volleyball, handball, basketball, swim, go boating, fishing, play pool and skate, while about the same number of girls as boys go occasionally to the parks, play tennis, use gymnasiums, go to the movies, roller skate, use the public library.

On the other hand, over three times as many girls as boys dance in public halls, dance at amusement parks, dance at home.

From the results of this survey it would appear in the first instance that it would be advisable to pay considerably more attention to the recreational problem of the young girl, especially when it appears that in one of the districts almost half of the fourteen-year-old girls in the eighth grade seek their recreation at dances in amusement parks, and this apparently not with boys of their own age but with older boys.

The creation of a more wholesome city-wide interest among all the girls in sports which are evidently popular among some girls will help solve this problem. The sports which were found to prove attractive were play after school, volleyball, handball, basketball, tennis, swimming, boating, fishing, roller skating and ice skating. The survey showed that about four times as many girls indulged in these games and sports in certain sections of the city as they do in other districts.

The two districts in the city which stand at the head of the list in large percentage participation in wholesome games both among boys and girls have the largest percentage of both boys and girls of any districts in the city in the Boy and Girl Scout movements and similar organizations.

Just as there has been noticed a great disparity in the percentage participation in wholesome games between districts among the girls there is a similar disparity amongst the boys. The games and sports which the boys indulged in were shown to be to play daily after school, play in parks on some occasions, baseball, football, volley ball, handball, basketball, tennis, gymnasium, swimming, boating, fishing, roller skating and ice skating.

In the case of the boys the figures showed that about three times as many boys in some sections of the city play these wholesome games, as they do in other sections. A comparison between the various districts is exceedingly interesting.

The Central Park District easily stands at the head of the list in all outdoor and athletic activities with the South Park District an easy second. It also appears from the survey that the boys in Black Rock, Humboldt and Central East Side Districts show more athletic tendencies than the boys living in the west side district as they play more baseball, football, handball, basket ball, tennis, and, with exception of the Black Rock, use the gymnasiums more, swim more, fish more and skate.

The girls in the west side district, however, lead these other districts in basketball, tennis, swimming, boating, fishing, ice skating.

The boys on the West Side spend more time at the movies while the girls in the Humboldt and Central East Side district lead the city in their attendance at Public Dance Halls and at dances at Amusement Parks and Beaches.

It is easy to see that the more boys play games the less they go to the movies. This is also borne out by the fact that South Park and Central Park Districts are low in frequent attendance at movies, and that the more girls play games the less they go to Public Dance Halls and Amusement Parks for their recreation.

The two most backward districts in the city are the Polish District and the Kensington District. In both these districts, as shown by our

District surveys, there is a lamentable lack of facilities. This undoubtedly accounts for their poor showing in the questionnaire.

We may conclude from this survey—

1. That the problem of providing wholesome recreation for the young girls should receive especial attention.

2. That the percentage disparity in the case of both boys and girls between the different districts should lead to especial efforts in the backward districts to bring them more nearly on a parity with the best.

3. That the principal reason for the backward district lies in the lack of proper facilities and leadership.

In conclusion, our Committee desires to state that in their judgment, the facts brought to light in this survey of the situation in Buffalo show the need of further study of the problem and the eventual adoption and execution by the proper municipal authorities of a carefully considered and well-rounded recreational program for our city.

The Committee which has carried forward its survey up to date, wholly without funds and solely through the voluntary work of its members, feels that the time has come to turn over the results of its efforts, only partly indicated in this paper, to such public officials as may be designated to receive the same and hereby offers to cooperate with such officials in any way that may be desired in building such a recreation program for the Buffalo of the future as will insure Health, Happiness and Prosperity to all our citizens so long as they shall live.

Life comes to us from behind the veil; it wells up from some source other than ourselves. Incarnation proceeds through our own act in reducing the crude impulse to such form of utterance as we can find for it; and the first form we give it is the dream. The life process is one of alternation: first, listening to the ideal and trying to form an image of its prompting, then turning to the practical limitations of our nature and our materials and attempting to strike it into some working form, then back to the vision and from that again to execution. It is alternate sleeping and waking, dreaming and attempted realization; and with each true attempt the vision itself grows more defined. The danger is that we become governed not by our dream but by the exigencies and limitations of our material and of practical life, find some smart and easy way that succeeds, but involves a forgetting of what we started out to do.

JOSEPH LEE

Balancing the Playground and Recreation Center Program

GEORGE W. BRADEN

Ten fundamentals in the play program for boys and girls which must be recognized if interest, balance and efficiency are to be maintained:

To follow a leader

Every normal boy and girl craves the opportunity of following a leader. As illustrating this point, I remember the group of boys who waited on a Governing Board and asked that the play supervisor be moved and somebody else secured. The boys replied when asked what the chief difficulty seemed to be, "We want somebody that can boss us, this guy lets us have our own way too much." The wise "set-up" makes ample provision for the training and use of volunteer leaders in addition to care and caution in choosing the supervisor and associates.

To have chums

It is almost too trite to say, "Don't smash the gang, use it." Divert its energy and enthusiasm in constructive channels, make ample provision for *group* interests and activities. Stress group action and team-play as against selfish pairing off and star performance.

To make things

This covers everything from sand piles and blocks to intricate and skilled handiwork. Activities will cover sand pile, blocks, paper cutting and tearing, work with clay, beads, grass, raffia, willow, wood, wire, brass and cord for making nets and hammocks.

To collect things

What boy or girl does not have a hobby for collecting things? The average treasure box goes far beyond the 57 varieties, and it includes everything from pins to fish hooks. The desire to collect and own something is behind all of the hobby clubs. Leaves and flowers, minerals, bugs, beetles and butterflies, old birds' nests—boys should be warned about collecting birds' eggs—old coins, stamps and curios, calendars and valentines may be the basis of collections and clubs.

To investigate things

The desire to know how the thing works, what it is made of, and how can it be torn to pieces and made to do something else is a fundamental instinct and if directed will become constructive rather than destructive. One wise play leader had a group of boys busy for hours showing them how the parts of an old alarm clock could be used for making boats and windmills. Another leader got an old gas engine and had session after session of interested and eager *students*.

To go some place

Under this heading naturally come games, hikes and outings, nature and educational trips, gypsy wagon trips, over night and permanent camps.

To hear and tell a story

The average American boy and girl is starved and hungry in this phase of play life. Story telling is not at its best in America, and this tremendously important interest should increasingly be recognized and provided for in the play and recreation center program. The Cincinnati Community Service Story Telling Institute and placing of volunteer story tellers is well worth study.

To dress up and make believe

The height of ambition of every normal girl and boy. It goes all the way from the two-pin circus to high class drama. Activities include amateur circus, seasonable festivals, parades, carnivals, stunt nights, minstrel shows, plays and pageants.

To be active physically

Six fundamental activities that must be recognized as basic to the more interesting and helpful athletics, games and sports coming up out of the distant past are: Running, jumping, dodging, striking, climbing and throwing. In this group come athletics, gymnastics, team games, aquatics and combats.

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Eyes on the Game

WINIFRED HATHAWAY

Secretary National Committee for the Prevention
of Blindness

Play ball! Play ball! The great out of doors beckons! The season calls! Tennis, baseball, golf, volley ball, basket ball, no matter what, play ball!

If you only could? What! You can't see well enough without your glasses and you're always afraid of breaking them? Get out into the open, and perhaps,—who knows?—you may not need them after a time. Nervous, tired bodies mean nervous, tired eyes and vice versa.

Even if your glasses do break, they are not the first consideration; why sacrifice the joy of sport to a pair of lenses? You can get a new pair! But the eyes back of them,—those precious, irreplaceable lenses? "Ay, there's the rub"; you can't afford to run any risk with them; sight isn't purchasable. Yet even with glasses, play—real hard honest-to-goodness play—is possible if the right precaution is taken. Rimless glasses are dangerous playfellows; just a touch of the ball, or a tap of the racquet and a bit of shattered glass may find its way through the delicate membrane covering the surface of the eye; then real trouble begins. Rimless glasses were never meant for play; the kind to get is the kind that has been tested out. No, not any particular product, but glasses that make it possible for you to see the ball because they are properly fitted to your eyes and, just as important, glasses in such firm, well made, thoroughly tested rims that the glass will be held in place no matter how hard the impact may be.

Play is robbed of half its joy if you have your glasses on your mind. Remember when you fouled the goal and got the whole shebang into bad humor because at the crucial moment you had to put up your hand to straighten your glasses? Remember when you thought you'd play without them because they were such a nuisance and, in consequence, didn't gauge the distance right by half a yard? Remember when you lost your pet golf ball in the bog because your near-sighted eyes mistook it for the green? You haven't played since? Just made up your mind you couldn't see well enough? Didn't realize that the game of life is infinitely harder if you

haven't learned the rules of ethics and team work and the square deal through play? To work well, one must play well. The man or woman who works all the time becomes the dull product of a specialty. Play—clean, healthy, invigorating play—sweeps the cobwebs from the brain, hardens the muscles, increases the power of resistance and makes work easier and happier.

Don't let a pair of glasses deprive you of your sport. If you can't see well enough without them, get the right kind and give them a fair chance to help you.

If by any bad fortune your eye should be hurt by a strike of the bat, a scramble ending in a fall, a bit of something flying up unexpectedly, or a dash into a post, have it attended to immediately. Many blind people will tell you that a very slight injury was the cause of their loss of sight, perhaps only a cinder, or the merest scratch on the membrane; an injury to one eye is very apt, unless it is cared for, to start a sympathetic inflammation in the other and once that sets in, the condition is serious.

Don't use the other player's towel after the shower. He may have a disease of the eyes that you wouldn't like; of course he wouldn't give it to you purposely. He may not even know he has it himself, but germs are not respecters of persons or in the least particular about the company they keep. A serious eye disease like trachoma that causes untold suffering and often ends in blindness has made the lives of whole families a misery because they used a common towel.

There is such a thing as being over cautious; that takes all the zest out of life. The fish that feared to take any food because he thought there might be a hook in it starved to death. If everybody gave up all the fun of life because he had something the matter with his eyes, or feared he might get something the matter with them, the world would be too serious a place to live in; all the laughter would die out and work would become too heavy for want of its leaven.

Be reasonably careful and then swing into the game. Play ball!

Arthur R. Tuttle

THE PLAYGROUND publishes the obituary notice of Arthur R. Tuttle printed in the Peru (Indiana) *Daily Tribune* because it believes Arthur R. Tuttle, who gave his life to save a boy swimmer, is typical of recreation workers. If he was one of the best, his story may be a light to guide others in the path. A patriotic rally which had been planned in the city park for the Sunday following Mr. Tuttle's death was turned into a great memorial service for him.

THE PRINCE OF GOOD FELLOWS*

Arthur R. Tuttle has passed. He died trying to save another.

It is with heavy heart that we pen these lines in our meek effort to pay tribute to one of the best fellows we have met in many years. He was a good fellow among all classes, poor and rich, old and young—in fact all, men, women and children.

As director of the Community Service he was ideally fitted—the duties of which ordain that he be a good fellow. He made good in every angle. His amiable disposition and clear-sightedness for the pleasures of others made him friends on every hand. He was well fitted as a Community director, having the splendid attribute of mixing with all kinds of people. He was beloved by members of every class—athletic groups, community work groups, educational and religious organizations.

In the course of Mr. Tuttle's humanitarian work, he had planned a Community meeting at the City Park for Sunday, which consisted of a talk

Courtesy of *Peru Daily Tribune*.

by a national figure of the late war, who gave talks to the boys over there and in this country; also for community singing. The program was planned by Mr. Tuttle to be very interesting for Peru and Miami county people. He had worked hard for this meeting that it might prove unusually interesting to all. This meeting should be, at least a portion of it, turned into a memorial service to pay tribute to the splendid work of Mr. Tuttle, whose short residence in this community has worked such marvelous fellowship spirit in our midst.

As organizer and promotor of the Community Baseball League, which was scheduled to end with Saturday's games, he has worked hard.

He enjoyed witnessing the young men who constituted the eight teams of the league deriving pleasure out of the games. And they did. His work in this respect though unfinished, will be completed, and the awarding of the trophy cup which he worked so hard to secure that the boys might have some object of honor to play for, will be made at a meeting after the games are completed. One of his last acts, before leaving for Lukens' Lake yesterday was to call upon the writer and provide us with data for the coming games on Saturday. He didn't forget one group for the pleasure of another. He was constantly working for the sustenance of the genuine Community Spirit. His job was a hard one, but he was equal to it.

Peru loses a good citizen in Mr. Tuttle; his family of a wife and two small children lose a good husband and father.

The community is grieved. He was a prince of good fellows!

"Religion, we discover, is no mere department of human life, but rather abundance of life. It includes every constructive force and excludes only that which destroys. Hence, when the psychologist tells us that play is a necessary part of the educative process, we see God's hand in the play impulse and we begin to cooperate with the Creator by providing playgrounds for city children. When we learn from physiology and psychology the true significance of muscular development for mental growth, we turn to and build gymnasiums in the name of the Lord! Let the new generation thank God that we have attained to an inclusive view of religion. . . Athletic sports must be incorporated into the educational process. . . We must consecrate them to the service of God by making them serve systematically, scientifically, in the development of a rounded manhood."

GEORGE ALBERT COE, Ph. D.

Ten Days' Notice to Get Out!

"Ten Days' Notice to Get Out" are the menacing words appearing in large black type on the face of an envelope which was given to each resident of Berwyn, Illinois. Inside the envelope, however, was an invitation designed to allay all fear on the part of anyone who might read in the words an eviction notice. The invitation reads as follows:

"The Recreation Club hereby gives you

TEN DAYS' NOTICE TO GET OUT

of your happy home and over to your neighbor's on Tuesday, June sixth, 1922 at eight o'clock sharp, for an old fashioned neighborhood social.

The south portion of the city of Berwyn has been divided for the occasion into about forty social centers comprising approximately a block

each. Each social center will have its own neighborhood social on the date mentioned above.

Everyone will recognize the compulsion of such an opportunity to form or to renew the social contact with his neighbors which he admits he has somewhat neglected. The Recreation Club is furnishing the machinery to advertise this laudable project; every young person and adult will do his share by taking part in the social in his block; and old Berwyn will be sociable for once in its life in the good old-fashioned way and in a wholesale manner.

The Recreation Club will furnish a social team for each social center to help arrange a program.

The social in your neighborhood will be held at

.....

Dress is informal. Wear your neighborhood clothes and a smile."



BERWYN, ILLINOIS
Even Rover was invited.

How other communities are building up neighborhood life will be told at the Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 9-12.



BERWYN, ILLINOIS

Neighborhood spirit is bound to grow when folks play together.

The following letter was received by Joseph Lee.

Dear Mr. —,

You may be interested in an incident that hapened at the Commerce-English football game yesterday. It is along one of the lines that we discussed in our course last year.

One of our boys, a fine, big, wholesome lad, who played center on our team, was injured about four weeks ago, water on the knee resulting. Of course, he was out of the game for a few weeks. In the meantime, another fine chap filled the position exceptionally well. The original center returned to practice a week ago. Until the coach selected the team just as the game was about to begin, no one knew who was the final choice of the coach. He decided to allow the new man to start the game, since the first boy had lost so much practice. The latter rushed over to his rival, grasped his hand, and shook it convulsively. Then he returned toward the bench, sat down, and after burying his head in his hands, cried as if his heart would break. It took both the coach and me to console him in his great disappointment.

During the game, the boy was in the greatest glee at seeing his companions winning. After the game had ended in a victory for Commerce, the boy rushed about congratulating the winning players.

When the team returned to the dressing room, in the midst of the rejoicing, the coach found the boy with the tears rolling down his cheeks.

Both the coach and I were greatly touched by the boy's action. In fact it moved me to the point of taking him to the theatre last evening. When I met him he was happy over the victory, and strong in his loyalty to the coach. The lad said that he knew the coach did the right thing but he added, "Oh, how I wanted to play in that game! I had my heart set on it for over a year. I was so disappointed that I could not help crying. We won, so I am satisfied."

Question,—Is Play Serious?

Sincerely yours,
(Signed)—————.

Alabama Mixer

Old Fashioned Square Dance, No. 2. Simplified
for a Social Mixer Dance...

FRANCES H. HAIRE

Community Service, Incorporated

Music: *Arkansas Traveler* or *Money Musk*
Formation:

Quadrille formation, which is four couples facing a hollow square. The lady is on the right of the gentlemen. Head couple is couple containing the caller or any couple in the set indicated by caller if he is not dancing.

Since the calls are so indicative of the steps as to be almost as clear as the directions, I suggest that the game leader in teaching the dance use the calls as they were used in the old fashioned square dance. By the time the dance is learned a volunteer caller will appear who will take the responsibility off your shoulders in case you belong to the gentler sex.

The dance step is either a walking step or a sort of two step according to dance figure.

I

(a) "All circle right"

Set joins hands to form a circle and all circle to the right. 8 measures of the music.

(b) "Swing your opposite"

Gentlemen swing the ladies on the left of them—not their partners. This is a turn taken with the old fashioned waltz positions. 4 measures.

(c) "Now your own"

Gentlemen swing own partners. 4 measures of the music.

(d) "Promenade home"

All join hands and circle to the left. 8 measures of the music.

(e) "First couple out"

Head couple goes to the next couple on the right which is Couple II. 4 measures.

(f) "Four hands round"

Joins hands with that couple to form a circle and circles once around. 4 measures of music.

(g) "Right hands across"

Extend right hands into circle grasping opposite partner's right hand. Continue circling. 4 measures.

(h) "Left hand back"

Turn and circle in opposite direction, extend-

ing left hand into circle grasping opposite partners left hand. 4 measures.

(i) "Swing your opposite"

Gentlemen swing ladies on left of them—not their partners. 4 measures.

(j) "And now your own"

Gentlemen swing own partner. 4 measures.

(k) "On to the next couple"

Head couple advances to the next couple in the set and repeats all the above, then with the third couple and then to the fourth, when finishing with that they return to own places.

The second couple may then lead out and around the entire set then the third, then the fourth until all have been the leaders in visiting each of the other couples. In other words the dance is repeated four times in all from (e) "First couple out." The music will be played over and over as was the case with square dances.

II

(a) "All circle right"

(b) "Swing your opposites"

(c) "Now your own"

(d) "Promenade home"

(e) "First couple out"

(f) "Four hands round"

All above same as step I.

(g) "Bird in the cage"

Head lady steps into middle of circle, others continue to circle. 4 measures.

(h) "Bird flies out and the hawk flies in"

Head lady returns to circle and her partner steps into the middle. 4 measures.

(i) "Swing your opposite"

Gentlemen swing opposite ladies. 4 measures.

(j) "Now your own"

Gentlemen swing own partners. 4 measures.

(k) "Next couple out"

Couple No. 2 now leads to next couple on their right and dance is repeated from (f) "Four hands around." Couple 3 then couple 4 repeat same.

III

(a) "All circle right"

(b) "Swing your opposite"

(c) "Now your own"

(d) "Promenade home"

(e) "First couple out"

(f) "Four hands around"

(g) "Lady around lady and gent solo"

Head lady makes figure eight around couple,

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Getting Acquainted with Famous Pictures

GENEVIEVE FOX

When you see a famous picture like Gainsboro's Blue Boy and Raphael's Madonna of the Chair, you probably recognize it, at least vaguely as an old acquaintance, but can you call it by name and tell the name of the artist? For instance, tell right away quick who painted Baby Stuart. Yes it *was* "one of those old fellows," but *which* one?

Isn't it rather a pity not to know by name pictures which you see in people's homes and in school rooms and in churches? You would probably be quite embarrassed if you didn't recognize Handel's *Largo* or the *Intermezzo* from *Cavalleria Rusticana*. Why isn't it just as bad not to know Gainsboro's Blue Boy by sight or Michael Angelo's Creation?

This is what the people of Richmond, Indiana, recently decided and that is why the Community Service committee decided to inaugurate a famous pictures contest.

First they secured prints of fifty representative pictures and placed them on exhibition in the reading room of the public library and had them thrown on the screen in the high school auditorium and in moving picture theatres.

Of course the simplest thing for the committee would have been just to lump everyone together and to announce first, second and third prizes to anybody and everybody who wanted to compete, but there was a lot more to Richmond's contest than that. There was a prize for the best showing made by a primary grade, by an intermediate grade, by a parochial school and by a district school and by a junior high school. There was a prize for the Parent-Teacher Association that scored highest and a prize for the Sunday School class that had the best collective picture memory. Then, there was a family group prize. No, it wasn't a prize for the best specimen out of the old family album; it was a prize to the family that knew the most about art as indicated by the results of the contest.

The last day of the contest was examination day. The pictures were thrown on the screen, both afternoon and evening at the high school auditorium and the contestants were asked to write down on their papers the name of each picture and the name of the artist. The number

of people who took part and the high grades they received is probably the best indication of the interest the contest aroused. Here are some of the returns:

3,460 people handed in papers.

\$1,000 worth of pictures and objects of art were given as prizes.

Three families tied for the first prize in the family group contest.

In the individual contest among the grown people, 107 persons tied for first place with 100%. (Second tests were given in cases where there was a tie.)

A Community Circus |

What the posters call a "monster, three-ring circus" came to Ewing Field, San Francisco. There were clowns and clever animals and trapeze artists, but because this was the Community Service Circus, there were also many attractions that ordinary circuses don't have.

A squadron of army planes made aerial maneuvers above the field. The army and navy and the police and fire departments put on stunts. Especially thrilling was the tug-of-war on horseback between the police department and a team of army cavalry men.

A large program of rodeo events included bull riding, broncho races and fancy roping. The art of boxing was demonstrated by Jimmy Britt, former lightweight champion, who took on six youngsters from the Olympic Club, individually and collectively. The U. S. Naval Training Station put on several bouts, as did the Union Sportiva Italiana Club. A pretty San Francisco girl was elected queen of the circus, and with her court and guards of honor was a feature of the parade.

In a public proclamation Mayor Roth urged citywide support of the circus, and set aside days for a ticket-selling campaign. The receipts went to carry on the recreation activities of Community Service at neighborhood clubs, army and navy posts, hospitals and prisons. "Community Service," said a San Francisco Editorial, "Cleans out gangs and substitutes teams. It makes safe instincts out of bad ones. It has never yet put on a public drive for contributions. Community Service more than pays its way, and it will pay its way again in Ewing Field."

Camps for Building Citizenship

Ross B. Johnson, Morgantown, W. Va.

West Virginia believes that play has as important a part in the development of the country boy and girl as does any other part of his training. Thus the Agricultural Extension Division in this state has undertaken through their play to develop the mental, moral, religious, and physical side of the farm boy or girl. Similarly the work of the Extension Division among the men and women of the state has sought to emphasize the social side as well as the purely financial; in other words that farm men and women need to know how to get the most out of life fully as much as to know how to get one hundred cents for every dollar's worth of farm produce.

The work among the farm boys and girls began with their organization in clubs in which, centered around their projects of raising a calf, or growing an acre of corn, they are shown how to organize their clubs and how to make these clubs work. Songs and games are an important part of almost every club meeting. Old games are re-vamped and new ones devised. There is a special club song which has its place right along with the patriotic airs and the old time-worn songs that country people still love.



In the background the new assembly hall at State Camp 4-H. In foreground spring house built by boys.

These meetings held regularly by the club youngsters have proved big factors in the lives of the farm boys and girls and have paved the way for a selection of the cream of the clubs into county groups for a week's camp each year at some central spot in the country. The boys and

girls meet together and group games are expanded. Simple lessons are taught which help the youngsters to return home better prepared to do their everyday work. Many of these lessons are taught very directly through play. Others are regular classes, but with the skies as the roof and the horizon as walls of the classroom.

From these county camps comes another selection of picked youngsters who meet in an an-



The Pageant of the Club Spirit

nual state camp. These camps have been held at the State University for several years. In 1921 West Virginia took another forward step by securing thirty-five acres of land, marking the site of the boyhood home of General Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson in Lewis County, West Virginia, and permanent buildings are being put up, swimming pool provided and baseball and football grounds arranged. At this camp a dozen or more counties will build their own little cottages which will be distinctive of their respective counties. The youngsters will help make this camp their own camp by doing some of the actual work themselves this summer. Here the boys and girls will meet for ten days each year and every effort will be put forth to make them real leaders in their respective communities, able to hold the light for the less fortunate boys and girls who cannot attend this camp.

The farm women have largely been the ones to feel most quickly the need of something similar

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The Second National Conference on State Parks

The Second National Conference on State Parks was held at Bear Mountain Inn in Palisades Interstate Park, New York, May 22nd to 25th and was attended by about one hundred and fifty delegates representing nearly every state in the Union. The program of the Conference was divided almost equally between business sessions devoted to addresses and discussions, and to observation trips.

Among the points of interest visited during the Conference were the chapel and parade grounds at West Point, the unfinished section of the scenic Storm King Highway, and Washington's Headquarters at Newburg. A bus ride over miles of excellent roads through the heart of the Interstate Park, gave an opportunity for observing the beauty and remarkable development of the park. Stops were made at a number of the well equipped camps which have been constructed for the use of various children's and adults' organizations. A sail down the Hudson, a visit to the Kensico reservoir, and a ride along the partially completed Bronx Parkway, were features of the last day of the Conference. The Palisades Interstate Park Commission generously furnished steamer and automobile transportation during the entire Conference, and the efficient organization of this service and the courtesy of the employees were commended by all the delegates.

A FOREST OR A PARK

In the discussion of parks and park problems in the business sessions, the question of recreation received the greatest emphasis. Almost without exception each of the speakers stressed the recreational value and use of park and forest areas, although there was some difference of opinion as to the comparative emphasis which should be placed on recreation, timber, and water supply. In his paper on *Forest Recreation and Its Possibilities*, Dr. Francis, of the New York College of Forestry, expressed the view that the various utilities resulting from state forests and parks go hand in hand. He further stated that the problem of American civilization is to provide public outdoor facilities and to educate the people to their use. Mr. J. H. McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, in discussing State Parks and their uses, drew a definite distinction between a state forest and a state park, indicated

that the prime object of a state forest is timber whereas that of a state park is recreation. Mr. McFarland's purpose was to show that when, in administering a state park, a conflict arises between the timber and recreational interests, the decision should always be in favor of recreation.

The question of methods of securing state appropriations for parks and forests brought forth some interesting discussions. Mr. Bazeley, of the Massachusetts Conservation Commission, told of the recreational uses which are made of the forests in that state, but expressed the opinion that state appropriations could not have been secured for recreational parks. The state was willing, however, to spend money to conserve its timber and water supply. On the other hand, a member of the Essex County Park Commission of New Jersey, told of the millions of dollars which have been appropriated for the development of its park system which is a purely recreational project. In spite of the difference of opinion as to the value of various park utilities in securing appropriations, a general opinion prevailed on the part of both park and forestry men that these areas should be developed for the best interests of the people and that they should be made as available as possible for the recreational use of the people.

BOY SCOUTS EMPHASIZE LEADERSHIP

One of the points on which very little emphasis was placed was the question of leadership. Naturally fire protection and policing were discussed but aside from the suggestion that specialists in nature study should help people to a greater appreciation of the wild life of the parks, there was practically no mention of recreational leadership. An exception was in the case of a talk by Mr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. West's remarks reflected his playground experience and were devoted largely to a discussion of the value and need of leadership and supervision. He stressed the point that the wholesome use of parks depends on organization and leadership and urged that parks should require all groups making use of them to provide competent leadership. At the present time all of the institutional groups conducting camps on the lakes in the Interstate Park are required to provide a competent swimming instructor.

A topic frequently mentioned was the tourist or overnight camp and one of the aims of the conference leaders is to develop a chain of state parks which will provide adequate and inexpensive

overnight camping facilities for tourists. Many of the speakers told of the developments in the various states and there was a general feeling that the providing of camps for automobile tourists was one of the most important features of state parks. A delegate from Colorado made the statement that every Colorado town of one thousand population or more had its municipal camp, whereas a representative of the American Automobile Association stated that Iowa had more camp sites per population than any other state. This doubtless has a certain relation to the fact that there are more than 500,000 automobiles in Iowa. Mr. Edgar R. Harlan, of the Iowa Historical Society, showed very clearly the need for providing for the leisure time of the people in that state where practically the only form of recreation indulged in by the farmer is riding in his car. He stated that 90% of the gasoline consumed in the state of Iowa is used during the leisure time of the people and yet with all their riding, they seldom go beyond the borders of their own county. Mr. Harlan made a plea for developing a park system for Iowa and for providing recreational facilities so that the people may have a more wholesome means of spending their leisure time.

ALLEGANY STATE PARK AS AN EXAMPLE

Mr. Chauncy J. Hamlin, by way of introduction to his talk on the Allegany State Park Commission, made a number of statements of interest to Community Service workers. The following are typical: "Leisure time is the greatest unused asset in the United States." . . . "Parks are approaching the leisure time problem of the United States" . . . "We can find real democracy only on the field of play or in the woods." In stating that there was doubtless more capital invested in commercialized recreation than in any other industry in the United States, Mr. Hamlin emphasized the great importance of providing places where people may spend their leisure in a wholesome manner. The two methods by which Mr. Hamlin indicated the correct use of leisure time might be developed were through games such as tennis and golf, and through instilling in children a love of nature. His talk on the Allegany State Park described the remarkable results which have been secured at moderate expense within a very brief period.

One idea of value to recreation workers was the suggestion by Dr. Charles C. Adams of the New York State College of Forestry, that the

most successful institutions are those where there is a combination of state or national, and private support. He cited cases where donations for park purposes by a group of individuals may be effectively used in approaching state legislatures as a means of securing an additional appropriation. Honorable F. W. Hopkins of the Interstate Park Commission in giving a brief history of the park also emphasized the fact that without the initial private contributions for saving the Palisades, there would have been little likelihood of securing the property. Is it not true that recreation and community workers have often failed to use the example of private contributions as a means of securing municipal support for their activities?

Space does not permit mention of many important subjects discussed at the Conference such as park sanitation, state park legislation, national parks and various state park projects. A word might be added concerning the lantern slides illustrating various state and national park projects which were shown at each of the evening sessions and which proved an instructive and entertaining feature of the conference.

This report would not be complete without mention of Major W. A. Welch, General Manager of the Palisades Interstate Park, and the man whose genius is to a considerable degree responsible for the wonderful developments in the park. The courtesy of Major Welch and his associates was a large factor in making the Conference not only helpful and successful but a most pleasant occasion.

Work and Play*

Parks and Recreation Grounds in Relation to Laborer

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue an editorial entitled "More Playgrounds" clearly set out the functions and value of play in our Western civilization. During the latter months of the great war I was a member of a small and relatively independent commission created in the Department of Labor at Washington, merely to have a place to head in, but charged with the duty of speeding up the production of war materials by attention to the living conditions of war workers. This commission promptly found that wages, shelter and food would not alone suffice in obtaining maximum

*Courtesy of the *New York Times*.

or spirited production; recreation was a vital essential.

So in the nation's greatest emergency the relation of recreation to production was quite clearly established.

No less in the times of peace is recreation essential. It needs to be provided locally in the cities and nationally in the great areas usually of unique quality as to scenery or natural attributes set aside as the national parks.

But there is another aspect to which it seems worth while to ask your attention. The community can provide, if it is wise enough, one acre of available play space for every hundred of its population, and if this is well distributed so as to be accessible at no more than a half mile distance from every inhabitant of the community, the local need will be served.

Near New York a wise system of county parks has provided the second adjunct in the recreation program. The Essex County parks do for that section of New Jersey what the communities composing it could not do for themselves.

Near New York is the yet more important item in the recreation program to which I wish to ask your attention. Palisades Interstate Park takes up the duty of the States in this most important matter and provides a superb example of how the greater areas can be made available for uses not possible to be served by either the State or the county. Tens of thousands, yes millions, of our citizens who cannot afford to go to the national parks, who cannot be accommodated in the State or county parks, should come to find the broader areas, the pleasant camping places, the economical Summer vacation opportunities in State Parks, of which Palisades Interstate Park is a notable example.

The American Civic Association has, since its formation in 1904, not only promoted recreational opportunities in general but has particularly attempted to look after the development of our national parks and their protection against the selfish assaults of those who can always see something utilitarian for their own benefit in the public property.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND

President, American Civic Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

Putting the Home Town on the Map

"Our Leading Citizen," a Paramount picture by George Ade in which Thomas Meighan is starred, shows how Wingford—"Chamber of Commerce population, 20,000; census population, 9,126"—was finally transformed into a progressive, up-and-coming community with all modern improvements, including a well-equipped playground and a Community House.

When Daniel Bentley, called "Lazy" Dan because he would rather fish than work, returned from the war, he would have been content to unpack his fishing tackle and take up his tiny, unremunerative law practice where he had left off. But a war hero with a decoration from the French government has a reputation to live up to. At least, that was the opinion of Miss Fendle who had discovered during the bombarding of a hospital in France that Dan was capable of big things.

"But what can a man do in Wingford?" asked the bewildered Daniel when the young lady requested him to stop chasing grasshoppers and to do something really worth while.

"He can help put his home town on the map."

So Dan set about to do just that. It was hard sledding at first, especially when the black bass were biting, but he stuck to it. He saw the mayor, and before very long a playground was opened for the children of the town. It was fully equipped with baseball diamond, swings, horizontal bars, and all the regulation playground paraphernalia. Wingford built a Community House, too, and the building that had been used as a gambling club was transformed into a training school where girls could learn to cook.

By this time Daniel Bentley had become accustomed to working for everybody rather than loafing by himself. So, when they asked him to run for Congress, he consented. And, of course, after an exciting tussle with the opposing candidate, a mellifluous talker named Blagdon, he was elected. For Wingford recognized in him her "leading citizen."

Mr. Ade, without being to the slightest degree a propagandist, shows the other side of the "Main Street" problem. Something *can* be done for an uninteresting, sleepy town if the people are really in earnest. And working for the town can do a lot for the people—witness Dan Bentley—by rousing them to concerted community effort.

Parks and Play and Problems of the Present will be discussed at Atlantic City October 9 - 12.

On Being too Careful*

A Common-Sense Editorial by Bruce Barton

They told me the other day that a big full-blooded friend of ours had broken down at the age of forty-three and was in a sanitarium.

This is not a remarkable bit of news unless you know the circumstances.

The big fellow was one of the famous oarsmen of his time on the crew of an Eastern University. His father's income was sufficient so that our friend has never worked. He has been a traveler, a fisherman, a big-game hunter. His first and almost his only real concern has been to take care of his physical well being.

And he goes to smash at forty-three.

The father, on the contrary, works every day as the president of an important business in a highly competitive field. He is still hitting on all six cylinders at the youthful age of eighty-one.

There is something to think about.

Lord Leverhulme, the great English manufacturer, in a recent letter to a friend quoted this story of Gladstone.

"During the early coaching days, Gladstone used to inquire from the coaches that went out of London through Barnet and St. Albans, whether it was not hard on the horses, and whether the alternative road, which goes through Slough and is fairly level, was not better.

"And he was surprised to find that the horses on the Highgate road lasted half again as long as the horses on the level Slough road. From which he drew the inference that it was variety and change, collar-work at one point and no collar-work at another, that was best for the health of a horse, and in his experience, best for the health of a man."

Gladstone himself was that sort of worker. He knew how to take relaxation and exercise, but he made no effort to spare himself when it came to work. He carried a tremendous load all his life and was sufficiently youthful in old age so that he took up the study of a new language a year or two before the end.

I have no quarrel with the folks who "look after themselves," as the saying goes, who are always cautions not to overwork or be overtired. They doubtless live quite comfortably, but I think they deceive themselves if they imagine that they are going to outlive those who work hard and long.

The man who throws his whole self into his job seems somehow to draw new strength and energy from its uphill and downdale exactions.

And frequently he outlives the chap whose principal care is to be careful.

* Courtesy of the Red Book Magazine

Barnyard Golf in Detroit

E. S. BARTON

Department of Recreation

Detroit, Michigan

Horseshoe pitching, otherwise known as "barnyard golf," is the latest sport to be revived by the Department of Recreation in Detroit, Michigan. Plans are being formulated now to add this ancient game to the long list of recreational activities offered to the people by the city. Regulation courts will be constructed in parks and playgrounds in all parts of the city. The department will

stage tournaments and arrange for inter-city matches. Official horseshoe pitching rules as adopted by the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, January 1, 1922, will be used in all league games.

"There is no game more democratic than horseshoe pitching," said C. E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation in Detroit. "It attracts the banker and the laborer alike. Its popular appeal is wonderful. Contestants will sometimes play for hours with an interested following watching every throw. The game takes very little room and the cost of a pair of shoes is negligible. I think that horseshoe pitching gives more in return for the time and money spent in it than any other sport."



Using their Leisure time to good advantage.



Some of the striking coal miners of Division 2 of the United Mine Workers of America have used their leisure time to good advantage by building a dam and excavating a swimming pool at Robertsdale, Pennsylvania for community use.



When the fun began.

Paths for Shank's Mare*

Thirteen leading cities, according to the Horse Association of America, have in all five hundred and eleven miles of bridle paths for the use of city riders. Chicago has two hundred miles of gallop through pleasant parks away from the noisy routes of wheels; Boston has one hundred miles. And outside these cities, as around Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Detroit, to mention a few more, are uncounted miles of bridle trails or dirt roads where the horse still holds his own. People on horseback seem to be well protected from the snarl of the klaxon and the swish of the speed demon.

The same protection has been quietly urged by the State Motor Federation for pedestrians. Shanks' mare, too, must have his bridle path. There is scarcely need of explanation; for any one who has walked near a large city on a fine Sunday afternoon will have stories to tell of narrow escapes from annihilation under the forepaws of charging devils. Many country roads are bordered with ditches and brambles; pedestrians must take the chance of running with or against the streams of cars. A stroll around the Speedway during a series of motor races is not more charged with possibilities of a sudden change in one's health.

The outcome is obvious, now that specialization has sneaked its way into the most innocuous of pleasures, an outing in the country. As in rural England we shall have paths running independently of roads. Sidewalks are not enough; they are negative in that they only remove the danger of being run over. To satisfy members of the pedestrians' union, country routes like the trails laid out by hiking clubs and like riding roads must be positively advantageous; they must wind through the prettiest spots, pause where the views are good, run down into hollows and, above all, make detours whenever an auto road confronts them. Such paths would make Sunday walking popular and do for the pedestrian what has been done for the riding horse.

*Courtesy of *New York Times*

Home Play--IV

EDNA G. MEEKER AND CHARLES H. ENGLISH

THE MOTHER AND THE SMALL CHILD

"But I love the modern mother who can share in all the joys,
And who understands the problems of her growing girls and boys;
She may boast that she is sixty, but her heart is twenty-three—
My glorious, bright-eyed mother who is keeping young with me."

Florence Howard Wolcott

Children's play to them is serious and happy work—their occupation. Through it they begin to learn life's lessons and to develop character. Resourcefulness on the part of the parent in devising new things will result in developing the spirit of wholesome home play life which every child should feel and enjoy to the full.

From the earliest period, children should be taught the pleasure of doing things for themselves and for others. They should be encouraged in their natural aptitude in finding in objects about them great play possibilities. Through too many purchased toys a child's imagination and creative ability are checked and his pleasure lessened. A little lad about five years of age, while sitting on the floor surrounded by many gifts, was heard to say with a weary sigh "I've got so many things I don't know what to do." Another child in the same family remarked "I would rather have stones for passengers in my railroad cars than dolls because you can use the stones for so many other things."

The following suggestions to mothers will not come in as new thoughts but will serve as reminders of the things their own mothers taught them.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES

It is always well to have a program prepared so that one can say "Let's play this" and not "What shall we play?" If children ask that a certain game be played, the situation is changed and it may be desirable to make a place for it. If not, a word of explanation is due the child.

The "Party" should begin for the first-comer as soon as he arrives. Very often early comers

may help receive the other guests in showing them where to take off their wraps.

Be ready with a substitute game if undue excitement is aroused or if lack of interest in the game being played is causing restlessness. Perhaps it will only be necessary to make some child "It" in order to restore harmony.

Do not be disappointed if your program does not carry out as you had planned it should, but be ready with substitute games or to make other rearrangements for emergencies in the moods of the children. Never play one game too long. Stop at the zenith of interest.

If boys show signs of being "bored" stunts may usually be depended upon to restore unity of interest.

Avoid the giving of prizes except as they may be of value in adding to the general fun. They may be inexpensive toys that will cause a laugh and appear to be "just for fun."

Besides the leader of the games there should be one or more assistants to keep watchful eyes on the individual children to see that each one is having the kind of happy time he will never forget. The leader of games should never have to be responsible also for individuals who have not caught the spirit of team play. Older children are apt to be the best helpers and the experience is good for them. All game leading should be as inconspicuous as possible, and the leader should be "It" in starting games just as little as possible after she has done her necessary part in teaching a game.

If it seems advisable to use a whistle in starting relay races and other games where a signal is necessary, be careful not to use it for disciplinary purposes also, for it must not lose its meaning as "a part of the game."

Never allow children to "choose sides." It is embarrassing for the last one chosen and causes a moment's unhappiness, at least, for practically each one of the party. Each fears he is going to prove unpopular by being the last one called. *Instead*—line the children up as if for marching and separate them as desired. This is only one of many easy ways of making a happy division.

During the playing of games if one child is "It" too frequently it is well to suggest that he

might like to give one or more of his "turns" to others who have not been "It" and then let him choose each time whom he wants to favor.

For small children it may be found best to serve refreshments early because they are "the party" and little folks have their minds on them until they appear. Afterwards they will enter into the games with more spirit and interest.

When the time comes, never hesitate to say to the children, "We will play just one more game before going home" or perhaps, "Now we will sing a godbye song. We have been so glad to have you here and want each one of you to come again to see us." Or the announcement may be made in a graceful way that a grand march will lead, at the end, to the cloak room. Have older people ready to help the children with their wraps and to see that all confusion is avoided.

Celebrating Birthdays

Birthdays are naturally "party" days, so if a real party is not to be planned for, a very happy substitute is to allow the child to choose what shall be served for dinner and, perhaps, for the other meals also. A birthday may often be made memorable if the children in the family are permitted to make cookies, cutting them in various shapes and decorating them with currants, raisins, citron or anything mother is prepared to let them have.

If there is no time to make a large birthday cake, as a substitute fill a cake dish with small cup cakes, stick a little candle-holder and candle in each and have them lighted when they are brought in and passed around. If it is summer time the dish may easily be decorated with greens or small flowers.

A simple way of decorating the table for small children is to place a Noah's Ark or a paper "circus" tent in the center of the table, run a strip of green crepe paper from it down to the birthday child's place and from this point all round the table above the plate line. On this have a procession of animal crackers, two by two, standing on flat crackers with the help of a little chocolate icing.

One mother gave a party for her child who was at the toddling age. She removed as much furniture as convenient from the living room, placed a quantity of toys in the center of the floor and, as the wee guests arrived, each one was privileged to chose what he wanted to play with. It was a great success.

Children should be allowed to help in making the birthdays of others happy. Until they are old enough to take the initiative father should help suggest how mother's birthday may be celebrated and mother should help with plans to surprise father on his birthday. Special plans for grandfather's and grandmother's birthdays should be made by all the family.

SOME HELPFUL FACILITIES TO HAVE

The natural pride in ownership with which every child is endowed is a basis for lessons in system, order, thrift and general carefulness.

In every home where there are children, a play room or a special corner in one of the rooms is desirable; but this does not always seem possible and so many mothers have learned how to make necessary and happy adjustments. Some have provided bookcases, closets with drawers, dresser drawers or just shelves in order that each child might have a place to call his "very own" where his collections and other treasures might be safely kept. Every child makes "collections" of various kinds which are his very particular property, and a thoughtful mother never destroys or disposes of any of them without his consent. A child is bound to view such destruction as an injustice.

A play house for girls and a small workshop for boys built in a yard are possible for comparatively few, and yet, if given a little encouragement and allowed some few materials with which to work, children will usually make substitutes that will give employment and play for many hours of many days and weeks.

"Pretending"

Where there is no garden children like to use dining room chairs and old quilts and curtains for house, barn or garage construction. One cannot afford to become impatient with what appears, from the viewpoint of a housekeeper, as disorderly results. But if his work and play are encroaching on the rights and comforts of others to too great an extent a child can be helped to decide for himself the hours of the day when this particular kind of play should be discontinued.

Let children "dress up." The dramatic instinct is strong in them and can be cultivated to make them particularly observant and understanding of others. For is it not then their "business" to interpret well the parts they are playing?

Some mothers have found it helpful to have a very particular time for playing with their children. Often from five to six o'clock is a convenient hour, for "father's time" is apt to be right after supper before the older ones have to settle down to studying lessons or the little folk have to go to bed.

A Surprise Closet

One mother, when her children were small, always had what was known as the "Surprise Closet" for, on one of its shelves were always things which had been stored away for unexpected demands. If someone didn't feel well; if the day was rainy and children restless; if it was suddenly discovered a friend was having a birthday that should be noticed, the magic shelf never failed to meet the need. It never held expensive toys merely the little games and novelties that mean much to a child.

Play Equipment

When children are old enough to know the proper uses they should be provided with scissors, pad, pencils and crayons of their very own. Scissors for young children should have blunt ends.

THINGS TO MAKE

Using Materials at Hand

One mother provided happy times for her four-year-old boy by letting him use as a drum a scrapbasket hung over his head by a cord. There were sticks to beat it with and sometimes the basket was placed on the floor, the cord held in one hand and a stick stuck in the basket and held in the other hand. It could then be guided to do service as a carpet-sweeper or a lawn-mower.

Pin Wheels. For these squares of wrapping paper with the same sized squares of pretty wall paper for linings, make attractive toys and splendid "occupation" work for children. Clothespins may well be used if suitable twigs or other sticks are not at hand.

Macaroni Beads. For children at the bead-stringing age dried pieces of macaroni make inexpensive chains.

Electric Dancers. Cut little figures—dolls perhaps are the easiest—out of tissue paper, making them little more than half an inch long, and lay them on the table. Put a piece of window-pane glass about one and a half inches over them, supported on each side with books or magazines.

Rub the glass briskly with a piece of woollen cloth or of silk and the figures will perform remarkable antics. This works best when there is considerable electricity in the air; it can hardly be done if a room is very warm.

Sail Boats. A half of a walnut shell makes a splendid little boat, and a whole fleet of sail boats for a basin or the bath tub may be made by cutting little paper sails, sticking a piece of toothpick through each and fastening this mast to the bottom of the walnut shell by dropping in it a few drops of sealing wax or candle grease. Children can make these for themselves by using a bit of taffy or chewing gum.

Tops. Small tops may be made from wooden button molds or spools by sticking a piece of wood through the hole, making a dull point at one end and having the stick protrude at the other end just enough to twist it to make it spin.

Ink Serpents. Put one teaspoonful of salt in a glass of water. Dip the point of a pen first in ink and then in the water. Little serpents will form from the ink.

Salt Formations. Put a quantity of salt in a glass and add a little water. A small goblet or a sherbet glass with a stem of irregular lines will be best to use. Keep this in a warm room and occasionally add a little water, as the original supply evaporates. In the process of evaporation the salt will be carried up the sides of the glass and in time will form a sparkling white crust not only inside but over the top and on the outside of the glass.

Paper Money. Put a coin under a piece of white writing paper and rub the flat top of a lead pencil over it until a perfect impression of the coin has been transferred to the paper.

Tracing and Pricking Pictures. The tracing and pricking of pictures which are afterward held up to the light is a game and occupation for small children and a lesson in accuracy. For older children this has a definite value as a means of transferring patterns and designs. Before pricking the picture, put under it a piece of waxed paper. Next place the waxed paper over the cloth in which it is desired to have the design and with a dauber made perhaps from a piece of old black stocking, rub lamp black over it. The waxed paper stencil may be used many times.

Match-Box Toys. With a little ingenuity many toys may be made out of match boxes. Split that part of the cover which is double to

make the peaked roof of a house or barn. Paste paper over the whole and draw in doors and windows. Furniture, too, may be made easily.

Candy Dolls. With a supply of round and of long narrow gumdrops and a few toothpicks children will soon see the possibilities for making dolls. The long ones, of course, will have to be cut in two to make the hands and the feet. Lollipops, too, make a beginning for great variety of dolls with cardboard funnels to hold them up and tissue paper for clothes. Hairpins make a foundation for arms. When making taffy children can have added fun by putting round balls of it on sticks, flattening the balls out, pressing little seedless raisins around the top for hair and using candies or some cereals for features for these candy doll heads.

Fruit and Vegetable Dolls. These may be made by sticking one end of a pencil or of a clothespin into a piece of fruit or a "round" vegetable and then fitting it into the neck of a bottle. Paper may have to be used to make it fit. With this for head and body children will see many doll possibilities. Perhaps the blue ends of safety matches will supply eyes, pins may make a satisfactory nose, a set of rice teeth may suggest a charming mouth and some yarn will add the necessary hair. Perhaps, too, crayons will make hair and features that will be all a child desires. Crepe paper will make the best kind of clothing. Fruits used in this way will keep for a considerably longer time if dipped in paraffin.

Fish Pond. This game may be made by covering the top of a good-sized cardboard box with paper on which may be crayoned or painted a "pond." Cut in this small slits into which will

fit the cardboard fish previously cut out and colored, to the mouths of which have been fastened little loops of small wire (a strand from picture wire will do). The fishing may be done with small sticks from each of which will hang a cord with a piece of stout wire for a hook.

Using Empty Spools. Very little children always enjoy strings of spools made into chains. As they get older they like to use them in the buildings they make with their wooden blocks. Still larger children utilize them in manufacturing toys. They can make small stands to hold some of their treasures, in the following way. Take four heavy wires, three or four flat boards of the same size with holes bored in the corner of each. Fit a large spool on one end of each wire, run the wires through one of the boards for the bottom shelf, string four spools on each wire and add another board shelf; string on each wire four more spools, add another board shelf; string on each wire four more spools, add another shelf and finish by fitting a spool on the top of each wire, cutting the wire off if it extends beyond the top of the spool. It will add to the pleasure and the value of this stand if the child is allowed to paint it.

Cheese-box Stands. With three broom handles of equal length, two cheese boxes which grocers often have to give away, a hammer and some small nails, children can be helped to make a very good toy receptacle. If a girl makes it she may want to use it as a sewing stand. The broom handles should be nailed to the boxes on the outside so that they form a three-legged stand with two box-shelves. This, too, will be improved by paint.

The two principal forms of opportunity are leisure and education. All environments are valuable to the development of genius only insofar as they secure education. Leisure must be regarded as a means of education. Leisure was the great school of mankind before there was any such thing as positive education. Leisure began with the priesthood and to it we owe all we possess of early Indian, Chinese, Chaldean, and Egyptian learning. The ruling class in Greece and Rome possessed it. But for it they would have accomplished but little in art, literature, and philosophy. But it must not be supposed that all the leisure mankind have enjoyed has been well employed; most of it has always been either wasted or worse than wasted. LESTER F. WARD



Group at playground conducted under auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association at Moohau Park, Hilo, Hawaii—Pacific ocean in background. Nationalities represented:—American, Scotch, English, Hawaiian, Portugese, Japanese, Armenian, Filipino, and Russian.

What Farm Women Think About Farm Life

The Farmer's Wife, a magazine for farm women, issued in St. Paul, recently asked its readers to express an opinion on this subject—"If you had a daughter of marriageable age would you, in the light of your own experience, want her to marry a farmer?" Seven thousand women responded, ninety-four per cent of them in the affirmative, and in enthusiastic terms. Some of the reasons which they gave for their preference for rural life are as follows:

Growing children need out-of-door life and play

Working with productive nature is inspiring

Out-of-door work develops body, and mind, and tones nerves

Farm family is a unit in its work and pleasures
Tremendous joy of working with nature's creative forces

Crime in the country at a minimum

Dissipation and frivolity at a minimum in the country

Real neighbors found in the country and true neighboring develops best sort of character
Children learn to assume responsibility as early as they learn to play

The best of educational opportunities now within reach of practically all farm folks
Farm life not lonely; farm woman not a drudge
The six per cent of the women who voted

"no" gave among other reasons the following:

Never a leisure hour

Nothing to lighten the labor and monotony

Little opportunity for moral and spiritual advance for children

Lack of amusement

No time to enjoy beauties of nature

Farm women fail to develop talents given them

Too tired to go to church and entertainments

Dull monotony of prolonged household drudgery becomes intolerable

Farm woman lacks educational influences which broaden scope of vision

In view of these conflicting opinions the fact that so large a percentage were enthusiastic about life in the country is encouraging for the future of the American home in rural districts.

Recreation in Porto Rico

The need for recreation in Porto Rico and the steps which have been taken to meet this need are described in an article—*Child Welfare in Porto Rico*—by Helen V. Bary of The Children's Bureau, which appeared in the June issue of *Mother and Child*.

"Wholesome, normal play, which we take for granted to be a part of the American child's birthright, had never before been given the little Americans of Porto Rico. The physical and psychological benefits of playing together, of developing teamwork and the spirit of fair play, had been denied them. During the year play has been introduced as a regular part of the program of nearly one hundred schools throughout the island, and the interest and eagerness with which both teachers and children have joined in playing such games as 'Hot Potato,' 'London Bridge,' and a hundred other American games, has shown the need and the way to fill it.

"For older boys universal participation in games and athletics has been the goal advocated by the Children's Bureau. The first peacetime activity of the army in 1898 was baseball, but this was adopted by the Porto Ricans as a sport on which to gamble rather than as a game to be played. The Department of Education has cooperated with the Bureau by adding eight athletic instructors to its staff, athletic leagues have been organized all over the island, various field meets have been held, hundreds of games of basketball and baseball have been played, and school athletics have crowded other sports off the sporting pages of the newspapers. From the citizens in general the movement has met with generous response. Land for playgrounds and athletic fields has been donated and citizens' committees have helped to build fences and grandstands and to provide equipment."

From Country Club to City Recreation Park

Put the question of the democracy of golf to Long Beach, California, and they'll tell you golf is decidedly a people's game. For fifty cents any Long Beach resident may play golf all day on the municipal links. If he prefers, four dollars a month or twenty dollars a year will entitle him to golfing privileges. This is because the city

has acquired the clubhouse and grounds of a former country club, and the greensward, once enjoyed by a few is now open to everyone. There is a municipal golf instructor who will teach would-be players the game. The clubhouse, with its rest rooms and fireplace, has been opened to the public.

Golf is not the only sort of recreation this new playground is bringing to Long Beach. A stone's throw east of the clubhouse is an old reservoir, now dry. This is being turned into a week-end camp for Boy Scouts. Another abandoned reservoir is being turned into a handball court. There will also be volley ball and basketball courts and a playground for children. On the park diamond men of the Pacific fleet will play many of their inter-ship championship baseball games.

The park extends a cordial welcome to the city's visitors. In a beautiful eucalyptus grove an eighth of a mile south of the clubhouse is a municipal automobile camp which will provide stalls for four hundred automobiles. Wash racks for travel-stained cars, shower baths for travel-stained tourists and a community kitchen with eighteen gas plates are free facilities under construction. The auto campers' children will have their own playground. Several Long Beach families have announced their intention of sharing all these good things with the visitors. Though minus automobiles, they are going to enjoy frequent vacations in the camp.

A Second Play Week for Visalia, California

Visalia has celebrated its second annual play week held under the auspices of Community Service.

Saturday, May 6th, was children's day, when the May Queen and her court held sway, and there were groups of songs and folk dances by the children and a May pole.

Monday was storytelling day and fairies, Indians, Gypsies and animals were all at the auditorium to tell stories to the children.

On Tuesday at the auditorium community music was the chief attraction. Playing by the high school orchestra, community singing, groups of songs and selections by a male quartette made up the program.

Fun Nite on Wednesday was to many the best

part of the week. An old-fashioned community mixer gave all who came, old and young, a chance to enjoy a good time.

Community dramatics were an important part of the program and on Thursday the Community Players' Club presented *The Salt Cellar*, a black-face comedy, *Echoes of Minstrelsy* and a musical *Down on the Farm*.

Boys' day, on Friday, under the direction of the Rotary Club was inaugurated with a parade of all the boys of the city, prizes being given for best entries, floats, pets and costumes. Immediately following the parade came field sports at the high school with races and contests of all kinds. Best of all from the boys' point of view was the banquet with its program of songs, toasts, stunts and a play by the Boy Scouts.

On Saturday the girls, not to be outdone by the boys, had a parade "open to girls from nine to ninety." This was followed by a banquet at the Young Women's Christian Association served by the Girl Reserves. At eight o'clock came a frolic of girls on the street called *No Man's Land*.

Richmond's Play Campaign

- Since Community Service of Richmond, Indiana, put on a campaign to interest the city in more play, not only children, but grown-ups have had more real fun than they ever believed possible. How to play in the home, the neighborhood, the school, the church—even in the hospital, was taught.

The enrollment at the three-day play institute reached one hundred and sixty. The first hour of each session was devoted to educational work for parents and teachers, while community games for all occasions were demonstrated during the second hour. Into the academic atmosphere of Earlham College was introduced a new and popular study—instruction in leading musical games and games for rural gatherings. Parochial school children learned some attractive new games from the Sisters, with whom the Community Service game leader had spent a few hours. Play can have a definite place in a hospital, as nurses found when they were taught bedside games and others suitable for convalescents, as well as games that would help to make their own gatherings really recreative.

A city-wide enthusiasm about home play was one of the most important things brought about by the campaign. Each evening the newspapers published directions for several games which parents could play with their children. Not a few tired business men discovered that an after-supper romp was just as amusing for them as for "the kids." Richmond's parents and children have found out a lot of interesting things about one another that they didn't know before.

How We Cooperated With the Playgrounds

"Playgrounds in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the summer of 1921 were nineteen in number. Seven are controlled by the Board of Education and twelve by the Board of Park Commissioners.

The Public Library cooperated with all playgrounds. Books for boys and girls have a place on every ground. In past years we have tried several plans, but the one used last season was found most satisfactory. Playground use is very hard on books and for this reason we used last summer discarded books which were too shabby for the shelves of the children's room, but still capable of being read a few times before becoming waste paper. Cases holding from thirty to forty books and having a padlock on the door were packed at the main library. One case was sent each playground. Supplementary bundles of discarded books were sent to the larger playgrounds about the middle of the season. Practically all books were waste paper when returned to the library the week the playgrounds closed. The reports from the playground directors indicate that the books were read and gave much pleasure.

In the past year the library has helped with storytelling on the playground. Under our present plan all playground directors received training in storytelling at the Playground Institute held at the University of Cincinnati. The library helps to find and suggest stories. To meet this need it has compiled a list called "Tested Stories" which may be secured for five cents a copy. Copies of this list were distributed to all directors last spring and many of the stories suggested were told on the playgrounds during the summer.—From the Director of Children's Work.

An Appreciation Day

"There is no such thing as gratitude!" How, often we hear someone make this remark—and why? Is it because people are generally unappreciative? Surely not! Isn't it rather because they have no opportunity to show in a big way how really grateful they are?

Not long ago some school children in a big New England city were given a real chance to show their gratitude to a man who had donated for their use a beautiful park which bears his name.

This was due to the thoughtfulness and initiative of Mrs. Jeremiah Holmes, President of the Federation of Parent-Teachers Associations, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who conceived the idea of honoring this great benefactor, James W. Beardsley, by instituting an Appreciation Day when the children of the Huntington Road School near the Beardsley Park—might have a chance to say "Thank You" for the many happy hours they had spent in the beautiful meadows and wooded hills nearby. And how the children and teachers did respond! On Flag Day they marched to the park 500 strong, with an American flag and a drum corps at the head of the procession. A boy headed each of the twelve companies, carrying a floral wreath, and a girl marched by his side with a bouquet of flowers. Before the statue of their benefactor, all stopped in reverence. The mayor was there to express the appreciation of the city; a Board of Education representative expressed gratitude for the great out-of-door schoolhouse which had been added to the city's educational equipment through the donor's efforts; another public-spirited citizen told the children about the life of John Beardsley. Then one by one, the groups came forward and placed the wreaths and bouquets on the statue, expressing in their childish voices, such sentiments as the following: "We are grateful to Mr. Beardsley and to the others who gave us our parks." "We are grateful for the flowers which reveal to us God's love of beauty" . . . "for the brook which chatters and sings as it goes to join the brimming river" . . . "for the swings and the teeter boards on which we have such good times" . . . "for the green grass on which we romp and roll" . . . "for the pond in which our faces smile back at us"—and—from the littlest kindergarten children—"for the big iron lion on whose back we climb and who will

let us hug him."

No one present could doubt the sincerity of their appreciation and the donor could have desired no more beautiful expression than these genuine statements of gratitude from the children.

College Girls Brighten Child Life with Stories

Agnès Riser, Department of Expression,
Simmons College, Abilene, Texas.

During the winter term the Expression Department offered a course in Storytelling related to child Psychology. The outstanding characteristics of child life were first briefly studied. Then stories were studied for their apperceptive basis, sense appeal, interest to catch involuntary attention, suspense element, climax, dramatic value, aid to verbal expression, and stimulative power of the emotions. Members of the classes told stories which had in them the above named qualities, and other qualities found in good stories. The classes listened as a group of children to help the storyteller convey her message.

Later members of the classes were assigned places to tell stories to children. One place was the Sunshine Nursery. Every Thursday morning stories were told by girls from Simmons College. The Sunshine Nursery is a place where children are cared for during the day, while their parents work. The children would often retell the stories, or act them.

Another place was the weekly Story-Hour at the Young Women's Christian Association building, on Saturday at three thirty o'clock.

Also on Sunday at the Sunbeam Band the Simmons girls told stories.

Several special programs were asked for. Lincoln, Easter, Washington, and St. Patrick's Day programs were arranged and given. In this case many stories had to be "made over" to suit age and surroundings.

Stories were used from various sources; Magazines, "Firelight Stories," by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey; and "For the Storyteller" by the same author was used for a text. Myths and Bible Stories were also used.

At the First Baptist church in Abilene, Texas, there is what is called The Storytelling class. In this class girls learn how to tell stories from the Bible to all ages.

More About Street Showers

Writes Mr. J. R. Batchelor, "Detroit today (July 17, 1922) is starting out an especially recruited force to handle its street showers using one of the best things I have yet seen in the arrangement devised by Fire Chief Rumsey of Detroit.

"After securing practically every known shower and trying them all out the Chief set his men to work devising something more practical. After experimenting all winter this new shower is the outcome. For convenience, it beats all, being only about two feet long and the whole equipment including shower, pipe wrench and red flags to control traffic, being made for less than \$5.00. It has a further advantage in that it can be carried by one hand.

"The shower is simple in construction consisting of a piece of two inch galvanized pipe about two feet long attached to a coupling with holes drilled into it so that it sends a dome of water from eight to ten feet high within a radius of about one hundred feet."

A Church Community Center

The First Baptist Church of Mangum, Oklahoma, a town of 3,405 population, is doing a real community work, as the following schedule indicates:

I. Public Library and Reading Room.

Current periodicals and leading papers. Hundreds of good books. Week days 2 to 6 p. m. Sundays 2 to 4 p. m.

II. Assembly Hall

Available for Concerts, Lectures, Meetings, Rehearsals, etc. Afternoons and Evenings

III. Hospitality Rooms

(Church Parlors)

Available with equipment for Societies, Clubs and Social entertainments. Afternoons and evenings

IV. Playground

Available with apparatus and equipment for physical training activities and group and mass games

Intermediate Boys and Girls Wednesdays 4 to 6
Beginners Age 3 to 5: Saturdays 2 to 4 p. m.

Primary Children. Age 6 to 8: Mondays 4 to 6 p. m.

Junior Boys and Girls. Age 9 to 12: Tuesdays 4 to 6 p. m.

Intermediate Boys and Girls. Age 13 to 16: Wednesdays 4 to 6 p. m.

Senior, Young Men and Women. Age 17 and up: Thursdays 8 to 10 p. m.

Adult Men and Women. Fridays 8 to 10 p. m.

Tennis, Croquet, Volley Ball. Senior and Adults: Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 4 to 10 p. m.

V. Shower Baths

Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 2 to 6 p. m.

VI. Game Room

Available for chess, dominoes, krokinole, checkers and other quiet games.

Play Leadership Scores Again

The ward playgrounds of Towanda, Pennsylvania, were in disgrace. People who lived near them complained of noise and rowdiness that continued late into the evening and disturbed their rest. There had been a serious accident on one of the playgrounds. The Borough Council decided that drastic steps must be taken. The curfew law requiring children to be off the streets by 8:30 or 9:00 would be enforced. If the children could not be orderly about their play they would be refused playground privileges.

Community Service, newly organized in the city, knew that the solution of the problem lay not in suppression but in direction of play. Community Service started a course to train two play leaders for each of the three ward playgrounds and came to the Borough Council with a plan to place leaders on the playgrounds six days a week. The plan was eagerly accepted and now playground difficulties are fast vanishing.

An important factor in the campaign for liberty and the pursuit of happiness for the city's children was "Zip" a feature of the Towanda Daily Review, whose sayings are full of homely wisdom. Zip is always ready to champion a good cause, and is a strong ally of Community Service. "They is one kick I wanta make," said Zip, in reference to the curfew, "'Cause I got an idea they is gonna be pretty rough on some of us young fellows what maybe don't like goin' to bed at 9 p. m." When Zip heard that Community Service was going to supervise the playgrounds, he closed a column of rejoicing as follows, "I say Community Service is doin' one more good thing on top o' all the rest. I'm for 'em, every time. Ain' tchu?"

Interesting Playground Figures

Statistics for the most part are very dull, but not so those issued by the Department of Recreation of Detroit. A study of figures relating to the attendance at the playground of Detroit for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1922, shows that of the total attendance of 6,428,873, 45.4% represents adult participation and that of this attendance the ratio is three to one in favor of the men.

The per capita cost for the past five years which has been estimated by dividing the amount spent on maintenance and salaries by the attendance is as follows:

July 1917-1918	\$1154
July 1918-1919 .....	.1024
July 1919-1920 .....	.0739
July 1920-1921 .....	.0718
July 1921-1922 .....	.0501

The appropriation for 1922 and 1923 totals \$420,000 for maintenance and \$178,490 for capital cost. This represents a tax of one mill, or in other words, one cent out of every dollar coming into the Treasury of the City of Detroit from taxes goes to the Department of Recreation. The Department of Parks and Boulevards receives 1.8c; to the schools are apportioned 33.9c.

How One Town Saved \$20,000

And Had More Fun Than If They'd Spent It "Never again," was the verdict of a central Pennsylvania town of 10,000 people after last summer's baseball program. The times are too hard to spend \$20,000 just for a baseball team." This was decided at the risk of making the community "a dead one," as the professional baseball team had provided the town with its principal summer amusement.

But the summer of 1922 has proved the liveliest summer the town has ever spent. Community Service was organized during the spring, and started a program of amateur athletics. Everybody has been given a chance to get into the game. Twilight baseball games between Sunday Schools, industries and fraternities have put many former bleacherites out on the diamond, but the playing is good enough to keep the bleachers still filled. Volley ball has been introduced to the town and found well worth playing and watching.

A sport formerly unthought of—horseshoe pitching—has aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Dozens of small courts have sprung up on the

town's vacant lots and road spaces. Three large spaces are lighted for evening games and are nightly the scene of exciting tournaments. Spectators line the ropes three deep. A "ringer" gets louder cheers than did a home run by the local Babe Ruth last year. Each team has a following ready to give it encouragement and to shout good natured raillery at its rivals. Officials carefully determine relative distances of shoes and keep the scores, while a fife and drum corps adds to the occasions.

Automobile after automobile draws up to see what the cheering is about, and, as the games progress, new spectators are constantly added. A leading citizen who had to keep an appointment drove past the horseshoe pitching one night and looked back reluctantly at the crowd. "I haven't seen so many out for a game since we had our \$20,000 baseball team," he said, "And this doesn't cost us a cent!"

A Coal Community's Center

Within a busy Kansas mining town is a building that has made a coal center also a real community. The Crowe Coal Company believes that recreation makes happier employees, and so invested \$30,000 in an up-to-date community house for Croweburg.

The gymnasium is a community center in itself. It serves for such varying occasions as the County High School basketball tournament, the County Christian Endeavor Rally, community entertainments and Sunday School classes. It is equipped with all manner of trapezes and has a bowling alley which is in constant use. The portable boxing ring, measuring twenty-four square feet, was declared by Eddie Cochrane, sporting editor of the *Kansas City Journal*, "One of the best rings I've seen west of the Mississippi." The polished floor lends itself to roller skating and dancing as well as to basketball, volley ball and indoor baseball. A thousand portable seats turn the gymnasium into an auditorium. There is a stage with two sets, footlights and flood lights, and there are two motion picture machines. Free motion picture shows are given three times a week, and occasionally vaudeville acts are imported at nominal cost.

Two cosy reading rooms, one for men and the other for women, are well patronized. These rooms are used regularly for American Legion and Boy Scout meetings and are at the disposal

of any other group when these organizations are not using them. The basement has locker rooms and showers. Plans are under way for a large banquet hall in the basement. When this is finished Croweburg will have a place suitable for holding entertainments like the rabbit banquet they had last fall. Two teams of mine employees, headed by foremen, started on a rabbit hunt. The team bringing back the least game had to turn cooks and serve to the victors the spoils, roasted to perfection and accompanied by all the "fixin's."

Part of the grounds of the community house are given over to a children's playground, which has a lattice-work playhouse, lighted for evening fun. There is also an enclosed baseball field on the grounds, with a grand stand that will accommodate seven hundred spectators. The town's baseball teams are furnished with uniforms and equipment by the Crowe Company. The community spirit and good times the baseball games bring about are another excellent argument for the company's recreation policy.

A Block Dance and Street Carnival

Community Service of Bradford, Pennsylvania, recently raised between \$500 and \$600 by a block dance and street carnival.

Preparation

A small but active committee met to outline the celebration. Sub-committees were appointed and put to work. A committee visited the Mayor, and through him the Council voted to allow the public square and three adjoining streets to be roped off at sundown on the two days of the carnival. Rope was obtained from a large trucking concern and the Fire Department, which generally chafes in idleness between calls, was enlisted to put up the ropes. The Gas Company loaned pipe standards with heavy metal bases on which to string the ropes. The local Electric Light Company strung long lines of vari-colored lights over the dance pavilion and throughout the booths and other parts of the carnival area.

Block Dance

About a hundred feet of the smoothest pavement was roped off on four sides with an opening toward the public square. Chains with snap hooks were strung on the entrance and a platform was erected by the Street Department. The strings of lights met in the center with a large

"Welcome" sign. Tickets for dancing, at ten cents a dance, were sold in a small booth near the entrance of the pavilion. Eight attendants took the tickets as each dance ended. Policemen and Boy Scouts guarded the side ropes. The pavement had been flushed by the Fire Department and sprinkled with about twenty-five pounds of corn meal. The dance feature did not bring in great revenue but it added to the popularity of the carnival and the whole carnival area had the benefit of the orchestra.

Refreshments

The Women's Club happened to be on one of the streets reserved for the carnival, and tables were set inside the club and on the sidewalk after the manner of Parisian street cafes. Sandwiches, coffee, cake and ice-cream were on sale, and the tables were attractively lighted.

Carnival Attractions

Booths for sales and side-shows were erected along the sidewalks. Candy, groceries and lamp dolls which had been obtained from merchants were sold on concession. Fortune tellers spun their webs of fate inside three enclosed automobiles. The sale of balloons was very profitable. The balloons had been bought by the gross from a wholesale novelty house and blown up with gas furnished free of charge by a local soda manufacturer. Large returns with no expense were realized from the White Elephant Sale. The booth's insignia was a huge elephant cut out of white cloth and pinned to a black background with the one word, "Sale" underneath. Articles ranging from beaded bags to bronze kettles had been collected, wrapped, and graded according to value. Packages were sold at ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents.

What Unique Activity Does Your Playground Conduct?

The Park Department of Saratoga conducted during the past season at each playground a series of "moonlight dances." A schedule of dances was arranged for each Wednesday and Friday evening during the playground season. An orchestra of four pieces furnished the music and the tennis courts, swimming pools and baseball diamonds provided space for dancing. Large flood lights illumined the space during the hours of dancing from eight to eleven p. m. At the

(Continued on Page 296)

The Question Box

Question:

Will you please print a typical playground law?

Answer:

The following is a senate bill introduced in the State of New York in 1922:

AN ACT

To amend the general municipal law, in relation to playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers in certain municipalities.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections two hundred and forty, two hundred and forty-one and two hundred and forty-two of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to municipal corporations, constituting chapter twenty-four of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter two hundred and fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and seventeen, are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

§ 240. Application of article. This article shall apply to cities of the second and third class, to any county outside of the city of New York, and to towns and villages. The term "municipality," as used in this chapter, includes only a city of the second and third class, a county outside the city of New York, a town and a village.

§ 241. Dedication or acquisition of land or buildings for playgrounds or neighborhood recreation centers. The board of estimate and apportionment of a city, or if there be no such board, the common council, board of aldermen or corresponding legislative body, or the [board of trustees] governing board of [a] any county outside of the city of New York, or of a town or village, may designate and set apart for use as playgrounds or neighborhood recreation centers any land or building owned by such [city or village] municipality and not dedicated or devoted to another inconsistent public use; or such [city or village] municipality may, with the approval of such local authorities and in such manner as may be authorized or provided by law for the acquisition of land for public purposes in such [city or village] municipality, acquire lands in such [city or village] municipality for playgrounds or neighborhood recreation centers, or if there be no law authorizing such acquisition, the board of estimate and apportionment of such city, or if there be no such board, the common council, board of aldermen or corresponding legislative body, or the [board of trustees of a] governing board of any such county, town or village, may acquire land for such purpose by gift, private purchase or by condemnation, or may lease lands or buildings in such [city or village] municipality for temporary use for such purpose.

§ 242. Administration, equipment and operation. The authority to establish and maintain playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers may be vested in the school board, park board, or other existing body or in a recreation commission as the board of estimate and apportionment, common council, board of aldermen or corresponding legislative body, or the [board of trustees in a] governing board of any such county, town or village, shall determine. The local authorities of [a city or village] any such municipality designated to equip, operate and maintain playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers as authorized by this article, may equip such playgrounds and recreation centers, and the buildings thereon, and may construct, maintain and operate in connection therewith public baths and swimming pools. Such local authorities may, for the purposes of carrying out the object of such playgrounds or recreation centers, employ play leaders, playground directors, supervisors, recreation secretary, superintendent or such other officers or employees as they deem proper.

§ 2. Section two hundred and forty-three of such chapter, as added by chapter two hundred and fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and seventeen, and amended by chapter six hundred and fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 243. Recreation commission. If the board of estimate and apportionment, or if there be no such board, the common council, board of aldermen, or corresponding legislative body, or the [board of trustees of a] governing board of any such county, town or village shall determine that the power to equip, operate and maintain playgrounds and recreation centers shall be exercised by a recreation commission, they may, by resolution, establish in such [city or village] municipality a recreation commission, which shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities of local authorities under this article. Such a commission, if established, shall consist of five persons who are residents of such [city or village] municipality, to be appointed by the mayor of such city or the [trustees] governing board of such county, town or village to serve for terms of five years or until their successors are appointed, except that the members of such commission first appointed shall be appointed for such terms that the term of one commissioner shall expire annually thereafter. If pursuant to this section a recreation commission

Explanation—Matter in italics is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

be established in a city, the board or body establishing such commission may by resolution, provide that the president of the board of education and the president of the park board of such city, or officers having corresponding functions, shall be ex-officio members of the commission. Members of such commission shall serve without pay. Vacancies in such commission occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be for the unexpired term and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments.

§ 3. Section two hundred and forty-four-a of such chapter, as added by chapter six hundred and fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 244-a. Acceptance of donations. A recreation commission or other authority in which is vested the power to equip, operate and maintain playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers pursuant to this article may accept any grant or devise of real estate or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property or any donation to be applied principal or income for either temporary or permanent use for playground or recreation purposes, but if the use thereof for such purpose will subject the [city or village] municipality to expenses for improvement, maintenance or renewal, the use of any grant or devise of real estate shall be approved by the board or body establishing such recreation commission or other authority. Money received for such purpose, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the gift or bequest, shall be deposited with the treasurer of the [city or village] municipality to the account of the recreation commission or other such authority, and the same may be withdrawn and paid out in the same manner as money appropriated for recreation purposes.

§ 4. Sections two hundred and forty-five and two hundred and forty-six of such chapter, as added by chapter two hundred and fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and seventeen, are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

§ 245. Expenses incurred under article. All expenses incurred under this article coming within the annual appropriation therefor (as provided in section two hundred and forty-six of Senate, No. 141. 2

this article) shall be a [city or village] charge against the municipality incurring the same, payable from the current funds of such [city or village] municipality; but the local authorities may provide that the bonds of such [city or village] municipality may be issued in the manner provided by law for the acquisition of lands or buildings for playgrounds or neighborhood recreation centers, subject, however, to the adoption of a proposition, therefor at a [city or village] municipal election, if the adoption of such a proposition is a prerequisite to the issuance of bonds of such [city or village] municipality for public purposes generally.

§ 246. Annual appropriation. The local authorities of a [city or village] municipality having power to appropriate money therein may annually appropriate and cause to be raised, by taxation in such [city or village] municipality a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this article.

§ 5. Such chapter, as added by chapter two hundred and fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section two hundred and forty-four-a, a new section, to be section two hundred and forty-four-b, to read as follows:

§ 244-b. Joint playgrounds or neighborhood recreation centers. Any two or more such municipalities may jointly acquire property for and operate and maintain playgrounds or neighborhood recreation centers. Any school board or district shall have power to join with any such municipality in equipping, operating and maintaining playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers and may appropriate money therefor.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Question:

Will you please print a typical summer playground program.

Answer:

The following is the program used on the York, Pennsylvania, playgrounds. Of course any program must be adapted to local conditions and perhaps vary from day to day.

PROGRAM

9:00 to 10:00 a. m.

Assembly, patriotic program, suggestions, flag salute, singing, stories of citizenship

Free play for older children on apparatus, ring

JUNIOR POLICE

- games, and story plays—organized work for small children under direction of leaders
- 10:00 to 11:30 a. m.
Class work—painting—sewing—wood-carving of weaving; directed by play leader
Free play on apparatus for small children
- 11:30 to 12:00 a. m.
Relays—ball games—folk dancing
- 12:00 to 1:30 p. m.
Luncheon hour—picnic parties—ground under direction of Junior Police
- 1:30 to 2:00 p. m.
Free play
- 2:00 to 3:00 p. m.
Organized games, volley ball, basket ball, dodge, end, baseball, organization of new teams, clubs, etc. Directed to play leader
- 3:00 to 3:30 p. m.
Singing, games, folk dances. Directed by play leader
- 3:30 to 4:30 p. m.
Story hour conducted by play leader or special story teller. Attendance taken
- 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.
Free play, relay races, quoit tournaments, etc. Generally supervised by leader
- 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.
Supper hour. Ground under direction of Junior Police
- 6:30 to 7:00 p. m.
Appoint captains to look after all children of school age. The leader is free for older groups.
- 7:00 to 8:00 p. m.
Organized games for older girls and adults—basket ball, end ball, volley ball, sings, entertainments, etc., under direction of play leader. Free play on apparatus. Games, etc., for older boys
- 8:00 to 9:00 p. m.
Organized work among older boys—clubs—quoit tournaments—twilight leagues—base ball, basket ball, volley ball, etc.
- A. M.—Special attention to children under ten years
- P. M.—Special attention to children ten to fourteen years
- Evening.—Special attention to working boys and girls over fourteen and adults
- During the summer special programs were conducted during the day—exhibitions, play festivals, mothers' parties, etc.

A Junior Police organization was formed at each center. Any child was eligible who assumed the responsibility of caring for the conduct and general improvement of their adopted center. A Junior Police badge bearing the color of their center was worn by those passing the first examination given by the play leaders.

Question: Does Community Service aim to conserve the spiritual values of play?

Answer: I have always believed in the leisure time movement as a spiritual movement. More than ten years ago I requested Dr. Knox of Union Theological Seminary to speak for us on play and the higher life. Dr. Knox at that time pointed out that it is only as man keeps himself a playful human being, receptive to the influences about him, that he can keep his spirit open to the subtle contacts of life which make for spiritual growth and development. Men cannot see God except as they are responsive to their fellow-men, except as they have kept up the spirit of understanding, the spirit of comradeship, the spirit of humor, except as they have learned to play the team game. Very many of the messages that come to us of life eternal come to us through human contacts in our every-day life. I believe a proper development of play is vital to the whole spiritual history of our race.

I am also deeply concerned that the relationship of our movement to the churches should always be close. Of course, it must be just as close to the Hebrew and to the Roman Catholic as to the Protestant. But it is surely disastrous when there comes to be any thought that there is a question between us and the churches. I am enthusiastic over what has been done in helping church leaders to train themselves for play leadership so that they can use play not only within their own church groups but also for community purposes.

I do believe profoundly that the church exists for the community and for the Kingdom of God rather than for its own up-building, and that it is necessary for us to try to help our church friends to share in the wider life of the community, not for the sake of gain to their own institution but for the sake of gain to the Kingdom of God. If there be any question about the attitude of our workers on this whole question, we ought to make sure that the problem is taken up at Atlantic City.

H. S. BRAUCHER

Book Reviews

TOWN AND COUNTRY SERIES. Regional surveys of social, religious and economic conditions in twenty-six representative counties. Published by the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys, 111 Fifth Ave., New York City

These twelve volumes of surveys, eight of which are now ready, present a cross-section of the life of rural America. It has never before been possible to accumulate even partial material upon so wide an area. One thousand county surveys of the Interchurch World Movement were scrutinized and compared, and three hundred of them were selected for careful study and tabulation. Twenty-six counties were finally chosen as representative of the nine major regions of the United States and were intensively surveyed.

The series includes the first studies of the kind ever made of conditions in the South and in the Range country. Individual volumes vary in price from \$.35 to \$1.75. The entire series of twelve volumes may be obtained at the special price of \$9.75 upon direct application to the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys.

Geo. H. Doran & Co. has recently published for the Drama League of America three Biblical dramas.

THE SIN OF AHAB. By Anna Jane Harnwell. An exceedingly dramatic presentation, in one act of the Old Testament story of Ahab who coveted Naboth's vineyard and of Jezebel his Queen, whose cruelty and selfishness brought evil upon his house. Definite directions for stage setting and costumes are given by the author. Price 50c.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL. By Tracy D. Mygatt. An elaborate Biblical play in three acts. The bondage of the Children of Israel in Egypt is the theme and the principal characters include: Moses; Miriam, his sister; Aaron, their brother; Zipporah, Moses' wife; Dathan, a Hebrew slave; Pharaoh, King of Egypt; and Thermuthis, his daughter. The suggestions for staging the play are given in a Foreword by Elizabeth B. Grimbail. Price 75c.

JUDAS ISCARIOT. By Charlotte Gleason. A Biblical drama arranged in a prologue and three acts. The present time is linked to the time of Christ through the prologue which introduces an American business man in love with a young woman of the present day who gained a vision during her work in France. The action of the play introduces the characters of Judas Iscariot, Miriam, the daughter of Nicodemus, five disciples, the Centurion, Tabitha—a poor widow, and the voice of the Nazarene. Any number of extras are used for soldiers and the people of Jerusalem. The words of the Bible which are used throughout, add great beauty to the play. Price 50c.

Clara Fitch, chairman of the Religious Drama Committee of the Drama League of America, has given excellent introductions to the three plays.

COMMUNITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY. By R. M. Maciver, D. Phil, Associate Professor of Political Science in the University of Toronto. Published by Macmillan & Co., Limited, St. Martin's Street, London.

A serious and scholarly study of the nature and fundamental laws of social life is presented in this volume. "I have entitled the work *Community* because that term expresses best the object which social science as such endeavors to study. It is in community, the common life, that the interests represented by the specific social sciences are bound together, made integral, and thus amenable to a more comprehensive science." The book analyzes at length the elements and structure of community from a sociological standpoint, sets forth the laws of the development of community, and presents a

final "synthesis." "We have now seen the unity that underlies all the forms of communal development. It is the unity which life, if we seek deeply enough, always reveals. . . . Socialization and individualization develop *pari passu*. . . . Blind impulses are superseded by conscious forces, whereupon it appears that much that was blind in its operation—blind to us whom it impelled—was yet not meaningless, but continuous with what now reveals itself as our own conscious purpose. If that purpose grows still clearer, the movement of community will become more straightforward, toward an age for which the records of this present time will be a memory of 'old, unhappy far-off things.'"

SOCIETY AND ITS PROBLEMS. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY. By Grove Samuel Dow, Professor of Sociology in Bangor University, Published by Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. Price \$2.75.

This book discusses the definitions of sociology and certain fundamental problems. It presupposes no previous training in the subject and for this reason will probably prove interesting to the general reader who is interested in the problems confronting modern society. The author recognizes the place of play and recreation in modern society. Discussing the effect of nature upon man he says: "Even games and sports have been determined by geographical location. In the colder regions strenuous sports are indulged in, from the necessity to keep warm. The favorite games of the temperate zone are football, baseball, tennis, running, jumping and similar games demanding muscular energy. In the tropics, exercise is not only not demanded but is irksome; hence recreation takes the form of inactivity, resting and avoidance of effort. We find Hindus and Chinese looking down upon Europeans because they indulge in violent sports, asking if it were not possible to hire coolies to play tennis or football and thus avoid the strenuous exercise; for them recreation is to sit still and do nothing."

THE THREE THANKSGIVINGS, a November Humoresque, by Faith Van Valkenburgh Vilas, is a comedy in three scenes with short prologue and epilogue. One setting. 12 adults, and 18 children. About one hour. The purpose of the comedy is to show that the modern Thanksgiving with its tendency to selfish indulgence is not half so much fun as one wherein the host brings to his table the lonely and less fortunate ones filling their souls with cheer and their bodies with wholesome food. In the prologue November calls upon Romance to weave an appropriate tale. Romance shows a modern family planning a party of rich influential guests. Ethel, the youngest daughter, falls asleep and to her appear the Three Thanksgivings, Past, Present, Future. Past shows her the First Thanksgiving, Present the selfish feast planned by her family. In this is introduced the dance of the Viands,—full of humor and comedy. Ethel, disgusted with the selfishness displayed, turns to Future, hoping for something better. Future tells her it rests with herself what the next Thanksgiving shall be. She chooses to invite all the poor hungry ones and Future discloses herself then to be the Spirit of Love and Service. Ethel tells her dream on waking and the family fall in with her plan. Then follows the short epilogue. The play is original in treatment, with a delightful vein of humor, it is intended for young and old, both on the stage and in the audience. A distinctly **COMMUNITY CELEBRATION.** Obtained from Community Service (Incorporated), 315 Fourth Ave., New York City, price 25 cents

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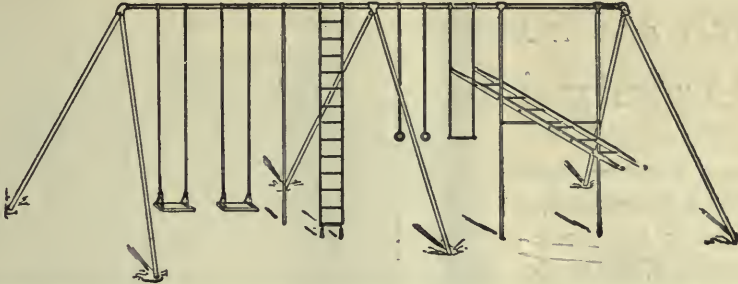
A Juvenile County Festival

On festival day in Chester County, Pennsylvania, boys and girls from all the schools in the county shine their shoes and pack their lunch boxes and set out for the West Chester State Normal School. There is a friendly rivalry between schools on that day, and every child is ready to do his utmost to help his school win points. Dorothy who can write beautiful sounding things, wears out several pencils preparing for the composition contest. George never could do compositions, but words of even five syllables dont "stick" him, so he enters the spelling contest. Bill has been practising the running broad jump in his back yard for weeks. Loretta bakes the best bread in her home economics class, and in the specimen she enters for the baking contest, unbelievably crisp and light, rests one of her school's chief hopes.

At the seventh annual play festival there were enough kinds of contests to give expression to every interest or talent that school children might have. First there were literary events, including declamation contests and composition contests. Contests in spelling, arithmetic, typewriting, penmanship and singing gave schools a chance to show in what subjects they particularly shone.

Next came field athletic events of all kinds, governed by the Amateur Athletic Union rules. Among the events were one hundred yard dashes for high and elementary school boys, fifty yard dashes for girls, one mile, one-half mile and one-quarter mile relays, high jump, running broad jump and chinning. The athletic badge tests for girls issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, were conducted in the gymnasium. The girls worked not only for themselves, but for their schools, because each test passed meant one additional point. From 9.30 to 1.00 an exhibition of games took place on the campus.

The contests in manual-industrial arts, home economics and agriculture showed that the Chester County of the future will not lack farmers, housewives and artisans both scientific and practical. The manual-industrial contests included bird house building, shop exhibit and drawing contests. A canning and jelly making contest was one of the features of the home economics division. Tempting cakes, pies, loaves of bread and examples of fine stitchery were exhibited in the baking and sewing contests. Seed identifi-

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cation and poultry judging contests gave youthful agriculturists opportunities to use their experience and their judgment. Both boys and girls entered the corn judging, corn stringing and seed corn germination contests. The judging of the seed corn germination was done by school-boys.

At 2:30 p. m., when all the scheduled contests had been run off, the big chapel bell rang. This was the signal for the children to form into line, six in a row. Districts lined up alphabetically—

Atglen, Avondale, and so on, right through to Valley Forge and Westtown and the other W's. They were an eager army, banner-laden, with uniformed Boy Scouts directing the march. After the entire procession had passed the grand stand, all the teachers or group leaders took positions at intervals large enough to permit their flocks to play games. A pistol shot rang out, and the children quickly broke their orderly ranks and, forming into circles about the leaders, joined in lively motion games or folk dances.

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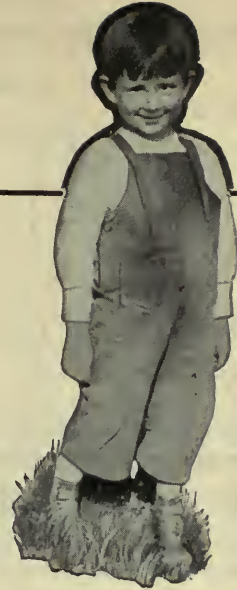
Following the games a class of Normal School students danced the Italian Tarentella in costume. Everyone helped form a semicircle in front of the grandstand to sing the Chester County song, which is written to the tune of "America the Beautiful." Then came a breathless and long anticipated moment. The semicircle stood on tiptoe as the judges' spokesman announced the winners of the contests and the trophies were awarded.

Balancing the Playground and Recreation Center Program

(Continued from Page 265)

To test growing physical and mental powers

The pencil marks on the door frame of the average home indicating the height of the children from year to year is a simple illustration of what I have in mind. Strength, skill, suppleness, endurance, ability to stand pain must needs be periodically tested. Provision should be made for boys and girls to compete against their own past records as well as to compete against others.



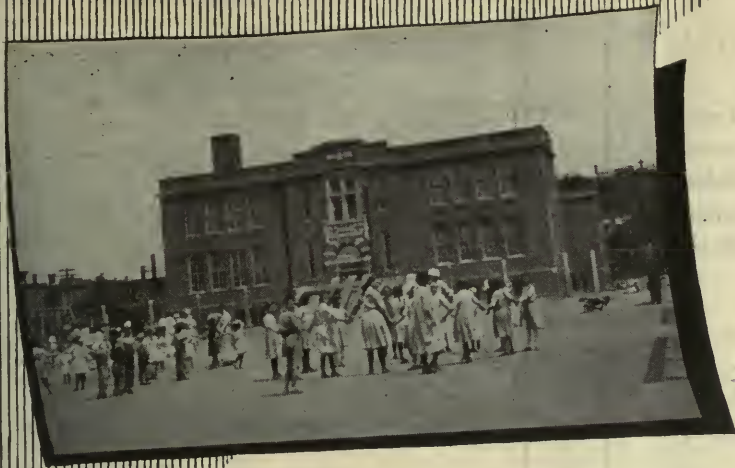
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All the meetings, however, cannot be held at the community building as was shown by the crowds that attended the pageants and playdays held in several counties. Three to five thousand people attended the playdays held in Berkeley and Hampshire Counties and elsewhere. Literally every person, man, woman and child, in the community gathered together for these playdays. Similar pageants based on local historical incidents have been worked out sometimes with the women, children and men, and sometimes only with children, as in Mineral County and scores of other places. Five thousand people saw the pageant in Mineral County.

Alabama Mixer

(Continued from Page 270)

leading around the lady of the couple, starting stepping in between her and her partner, turns to the left and comes back to original place of facing couple. (One half of figure eight). Her partner follows her. 4 measures.

(h) "Lady around gent and gent don't go"

Head lady continues the figure eight by step-

ping in between couple again but this time she circles around the man, while her partner waits for her facing the couple. 4 measures.

(i) "Swing your opposite"

Gentlemen swing opposite ladies. 4 measures.

(j) "Now your own"

Gentlemen swing own partners. 4 measures.

(k) "Next couple out"

Couple 2 repeat all starting with (e). *Then couple 3 and 4 do likewise.

What Unique Activities Does Your Playground Conduct?

(Continued from Page 288)

playgrounds conducted by the Park Department was held each week what was known as *Neighborhood Night*, with a program of social dances, water fests, dramatics, folk dancing and community singing.

Syracuse has made a feature of the maintenance of skating rinks in the parks and playgrounds. Vacant spaces were flooded and the surface of the ice was given daily attention and kept in the best possible condition. Rinks were open from ten a. m. to ten p. m.

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Camps for Building Citizenship

(Continued from Page 272)

to the camps of the boys and girls. In several counties permanent buildings have been erected on the camp sites and the women feel that they need community buildings in which they can meet just as the boys and girls are meeting in their camps.

Thus in more than half a dozen counties, fre-

quently ten to twenty miles from railroads, farm women are taking the lead in raising funds to erect community buildings which will be the rallying place for the community. They have found that community buildings suitable for their needs are virtually unknown. So they have secured the services of the best architects in that section and have plans drawn for buildings which meet their own needs. One of these buildings has been built and others will be put up this year.

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Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office at Cooperstown, New York,
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Association of America



Passaic, N. J.

Engine Company No. 3 in a New Role.



Swimming Pool, No. 12 School, Passaic, N. J.

Operated in the summer time by the Playground Commission. There were 150 boys in the pool when this picture was taken and as many more were waiting outside.



That the People May Play
Entrance to Service House, Stuart Patterson Memorial Park, Dayton, Ohio.

The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 7

OCTOBER, 1922

The World at Play

Swimming at Grand Rapids.—The Recreation Department of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has a very effective swimming program, according to the reports which have reached the office of the Playground and Recreation Association. There are three swimming pools which are open every day from 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. The trained life saving guards in charge of the pools are all required to pass a severe test and all are expert swimmers. Little girls of ten and eleven years of age may be seen at any time carrying and breaking holds in these pools. On Thursday and Friday meets and tests are held and the guards are put through their drill in a very business-like way. The proficiency of the guards is demonstrated by the fact that two of them trained with the Recreation Department are now with the Sea Coast Guard.

Water Sports in Passaic.—School No. 12, Passaic, New Jersey, has a large pool open daily and as many as 1300 people have enjoyed a swim in one day. The pool is emptied each day. Boys have the privilege of using it three afternoons and girls three. Men have its use for four nights and women for two.

In other crowded sections through the inventive genius of the Fire Chief, a satisfactory shower has been developed which is operated by the men of the fire stations. The Recreation Commission keeps trained and qualified workers in charge at all times, and volunteers assist.

The newly appointed Recreation Commissioner of Passaic has drafted well-developed plans for a year round recreation system under trained leadership. Mr. Reeves Harris, formerly in charge of recreation at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, has been secured as superintendent of recreation.

Community Opera in Louisiana.—A large government barge anchored just off the Country Club Grounds of Monroe, Louisiana, on the banks of the historic Ouachita river was the

stage for a recent presentation of the Operatta, *All at Sea*.

The production of this community opera, adapted by David Stevens from Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pinafore*, was one of the latest developments in the all-year round recreation program promoted by Monroe.

With the cooperation of practically every factor of the little Louisiana city located in the heart of the Southern gas field, the production of this opera was a big civic event.

Monroe, one of the oldest towns in Louisiana, was built on the site of a trading post. It is rich in Indian lore and old French and Spanish traditions. The banks of the Ouachita River where the little opera was given are shadowed with tall moss-hung live oaks.

The entire action took place on the floating stage. The choruses came down the beautiful river in smaller boats, singing as they came. The most charming effects were worked out in scenery, costumes and lighting effects. *All at Sea* proved to be an altogether delightful and popular production.

A Picturesque Music Festival.—Drama was interwoven in the Music Festival given in Guthrie, Oklahoma, this past season. The little fairy play, *The Rose Maiden*, a springtime Cantata by Frederic H. Gowen, was interpreted by the Guthrie Choral Society with orchestra accompaniment.

The festival, which was the first of its kind ever given in Guthrie, lasted two days. The program opened with a chorus of 400 school children and was followed by a series of concerts.

The Guthrie Choral Society is the natural outgrowth of an interest in music that has characterized the city since pioneer days. Its organization was effected during the fall of 1921 with the assistance of Mr. H. D. Schubert of Community Service, following a recreation institute held un-

der the auspices of the Guthrie Chamber of Commerce.

A campaign for more and better music in homes, schools and shops was at once started. The Sunday afternoon community song fests developed into an organized choral society.

In the Footsteps of the Padres.—The Mission Pageant of San Diego, California, drew hundreds of people during June. It was given at Balboa Park under the direction of Frayne Williams, dramatic instructor for the University of California extension division.

While it was a repetition of the pageant presented at Yosemite last Spring, for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, under the auspices of Club women of the southern counties, it was on a far more elaborate scale. The San Diego pageant was given under the auspices of The County Federation of Women's Clubs for the benefit of the Civic auditorium. There were 500 people in the cast. A stage 100 by 36 feet was built for the occasion with special electric installation extended for the evening performances.

The drama department of Community Service furnished the principal allegorical characters for the epilogue, which was led by Mrs. Homer McKoon.

Additional charm and interest were given the pageant because of the fact that in its episodes the precise ground actually trodden, over six generations ago by the Mission fathers—historic San Diego itself—was again traversed—the history of the very place itself enacted on the spot. Details from Father Crespi's diary describing the return of the Monterey expedition were dramatized. A delightful fiesta scene including Spanish dances was introduced.

Recreation Activities in the Canisteo Valley.—An outdoor historical pageant of the Canisteo Valley was given on the evening of July fourth at Maple City Park, Hornell, New York, by the Recreational and Improvement Association of Hornell.

A large delegation of native Seneca Indians from the Allegheny and Cattaraugus Reservations comprised the actors of the early episodes. They camped on the pageant grounds, accompanied by a native band.

The Recreational and Improvement Association of Hornell was organized in the fall of 1921 for the purpose of improving the recreational facilities and beautifying the city of Hornell.

The movement was initiated by the Rotary Club and promoted with the assistance of Community Service. The Board of Directors of 48 members was elected by a group of citizens representing the various municipal departments, the churches, the schools, and the organizations of the city.

A program was adopted which included the converting of the nine acres included in the race track into a recreational park and the building of playgrounds in the fifth and sixth wards.

The proceeds from the pageant were used by the Association in the carrying out of its plans.

In addition to the building program recreational activities have been conducted in various schools, churches and organizations. A community music program was carried out and concluded by a Community Chorus Concert at the Park M. E. Church. Among other activities a Twilight Baseball League was organized and ten teams representing the industries and sections of the city are now playing a schedule of games.

Lincoln-Douglas Pageant.—The famous debate was re-enacted at Freeport, Illinois on the sixty-fourth anniversary of the event as an episode of a vivid pageant of pre-civil war days. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and Karl C. Schuyler, a Denver Republican, took part.

Perhaps the most valuable phase of pageant work is such re-enacting of history upon its very site.

The Great American Play.—In an effort to secure drama suited to the great American public, the combined Chautauquas of the country are offering a prize for the best comedy of American life. The play should run about two hours and require a cast of not more than ten players. The winning play will be produced throughout the country on the Chautauqua circuits in 1923. There have been more than forty companies on the circuits this past summer.

Manuscripts should be sent to Dr. Paul M. Pearson, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

An Official Friend at Court.—An interesting development in the movement of great undertakings to submit to a kind of dictatorship is in the appointment of Augustus Thomas as the "next friend" of the Theatre. No more striking evidence that the court of last appeal is the public can be presented. Commercialized amusements like industries must please the people. In

the hurly-burly of production and competition it is difficult for the individual manager to keep "sensitive to the atmosphere which surrounds" him. No better official friend at court could have been selected than Mr. Thomas. A tremendous task lies before him, involving not only the relation of the theatre to the public but also to the players.

Shall Girls Play?—That we have not advanced so far as we think we have in "equality" of the sexes is indicated by the flood of editorial comment regarding the international athletic contests for school and college girls recently held in Paris. Many have been too willing to judge because the defeated—and occasionally the victorious—girls indulged in hysterical weeping that such contests were not for girls, forgetting that young men occasionally react to fatigue in the same way. Supreme nervous balance has not been expected of the gentle sex for the most part and it is an occasion for rejoicing that the Victorian ideal of interesting pallor and imminent fainting fits have so far faded that an international athletic contest for girls is a possibility. The American team, by the way, made only thirty-one points while the British made fifty.

After all, the chief interest of those interested in the future of the race is not in international contests for the few but active, even strenuous, sports for all. In so far as contests stimulate sports they may be welcomed and gradually standards good for participants will prevail. The school medical officer of London, Dr. W. H. Hamer, has recently urged more play for all girls—even if the boys must help do the housework to set the girls free for a part of the time. Dr. Hamer thinks girls have too much to do especially sewing and other indoor tasks and therefore suffer more than boys from defective vision, heart disease, anemia and spinal curvature.



Convention News

Recreation and the use of parks is receiving each year an ever increasing amount of attention from the park executives throughout the country and the Convention of the American Institute of Park Executives and the American Park Society held on August 19-26 at Minneapolis, Minnesota, indicated that in the coming year recreation is to play an even larger part in the extension of the work of park superintendents and executives.

One of the real problems in recreation which the parks are trying to meet at the present time is the question of municipal dancing.

Examples were given of the successful way in which municipal dancing has been carried on in a number of cities and reports pointed to substantial progress made in meeting this need. Some of the suggestions which were given as a result of successful experiences along this line indicated that it is advisable so far as possible to have neighborhood dancing managed entirely by neighborhood groups and to assure clean dancing by education rather than strictly policy methods. At St. Paul when a couple does not dance properly the supervisor talks with them between dances, not approaching them on the floor, calls attention to their improper positions or dancing and gives lessons in proper dancing methods. Photographs of proper positions are displayed in the different dancing places and particular care is taken not to affront any dancers publicly so as to keep at a minimum any spirit of retaliation which might work against the successful permanent development of the municipal dancing program.

One acre of park land for every one hundred inhabitants was agreed upon as the minimum of park space needed in a well planned city development.

An interesting statement was made by one park superintendent to the effect that the increasing use of the automobile is injuring the attendance in parks located in the city proper. This superintendent is planning to develop scenic parks in the outskirts of the city, and although the scenic aspects of existing parks of the city will be retained they will be developed for recreational purposes rather than purely scenic purposes. In this way recreation facilities will be provided in the heart of the city proper for people without automobiles and these recreation grounds will have the very desirable park surroundings.

A Forecast of the Recreation Congress Program

To tell all of the good things awaiting those attending the Recreation Congress is not possible at this time. A brief mention, however, of a few of the speakers who have promised to be present will suffice to show what a truly remarkable treat is in store.

Evening Speakers

Among the evening speakers are Joseph Lee, President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, and of Community Service, and author of *Play in Education*; John H. Finley, well known educator and speaker; E. C. Lindeman, sociologist and lecturer; Arthur Pound, author of the *Iron Man*; Lorado Taft, the sculptor.

Community Music

Much emphasis will be given to the place of music in community life and Professor Dykema of the University of Wisconsin, leader in the community music movement, and Professor Davison, whose work with the Harvard Glee Club has earned an international as well as national reputation, both plan to be present.

Community Drama

As for the music lover, so for the drama enthusiast, a feast is promised. Professor Baker, of Harvard, will be present, and Professor Koch, of the University of North Carolina, will give his delightful illustrated lecture on Folk Play Making. Dr. Horton, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and others who have organized dramatic clubs in their communities will tell of their work.

Neighborhood Organization

This important topic will be discussed by Charles Ernst, Community Service executive of Wilmington, Delaware; Wallace Hatch, of Massachusetts; Violet Williams, of York, Pennsylvania, and others who are working out neighborhood organization problems.

Community Cooperation

What cooperation—much over worked but indispensable term—can do in the upbuilding of

community life, and how community groups are working together, will be brought out in a discussion led by Mrs. Eva W. White, of the Elizabeth Peabody House of Boston.

Training of Recreation Workers

Miss Neva Boyd, director of the Chicago Recreation Training School; Dr. Fretwell and Professor Bowman of Columbia; Mr. Walter Pettit of the New York School for Social Work, and others engaged in the training of Recreation workers will discuss this fundamental problem.

Recreation Use of Parks

Much interest will center around this meeting at which, under the chairmanship of J. Horace MacFarland of the American Civic Association, Major Welch of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, and a number of park superintendents will tell of a remarkable development in the use of parks. There will, too, during the Congress be discussions of hiking and similar activities by Raymond Torrey, editor of the outing page of the New York Evening Post, and others who are devoting much time and energy to promoting this form of outdoor life.

Physical Education

What is more important than the physical efficiency of the growing generation? Dr. Clark Hetherington, Dr. Willard Small, Dr. Eugene Fisk, and other experts will stress the importance of the promotion of physical education.

Technical Subjects

Important as are these topics and others of broad community interest such as the financing and administration of community recreation, they will not be stressed to the exclusion of the technical problems involved in the administration of a recreation system. The recreation worker and official looking for light on subjects such as the use of school buildings as social centers, playground equipment, swimming pools, athletics, industrial recreation, community buildings, play-

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The Motion Picture in Education

WILL H. HAYES*

President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

"As we serve the leisure hours of the masses with right diversions so do we rivet the girders of society."

The National Education Association holds its convention in the home of its ancestors. We remember the law passed in Massachusetts in 1647 which required each town of 50 householders to "appoint one to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read," and I approach your venerable family tree with a consistent humility, in as much as this instrument of education, the motion picture, has hardly reached the age of a high school graduate. In a little over fifteen years it has grown from a naked idea until today it is the principal amusement of the great majority of all our people and the sole amusement of millions; until today it is one of the greatest industries in America, having an investment in real estate, studios and equipment of probably \$500,000,000, with probably \$50,000,000 paid annually in salaries, \$200,000,000 spent annually in production, and \$800,000,000 spent annually for admissions; until today—and this is of still greater importance—it has become an instrument and means of immeasurable usefulness in educational and moral influence.

In an earnest appreciation of the quality of this presence and with the certain assurance of our common interest in the subject matter, I want to discuss motion pictures with you.

A few years ago such a meeting as this would have been impossible. You would not have felt, and you would not have been justified in feeling, that you were warranted in taking time to discuss the motion picture in education. But today the educators of the country just as other leaders in thought and action, are appreciating its value, and it has been with peculiar pleasure that I have noted this interest as evidenced by the invitation that brings me here to the National Education Association.

A NEW COOPERATION

There has been some query as to just what this new effort which the industry is making at this

time is all about. It is simply that these men who make and distribute pictures have associated themselves together to do jointly those things in which they are mutually but non-competitively interested, having as the chief purposes of such association two great objectives—and I quote verbatim from the formal articles of association, which have been filed at Albany:

"establishing and maintaining the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion picture production, and

"developing the *educational* as well as the *entertainment value* and the general usefulness of the motion picture."

This is not merely a vague gentlemen's agreement. It is the legal statement of a legal purpose by a legally organized body. It creates no super court autocratically to pass upon pictures, nor does it place anyone in the attitude, and most certainly I shall not be placed in the attitude, of being the judge of the morals of those who are in the industry. The purposes of the association are stated in its articles, and I respectfully submit to you that no articles of association breathing a more important message could well be found.

My own connection with the matter is simply to serve as the executive head of this association, to help carry out these purposes. I did not undertake the task lightly. I rather thought that I had done my bit in politics and public affairs, I rather wanted to get into private life, and when this came to me out of the clear sky, it seemed to give that opportunity and yet afford an opportunity for service—and I am going to give everything that is in me for this period to that service.

I am still a tenderfoot in the motion picture business. I have said that what I did not know about it would fill the Encyclopedia Britannica. But one thing I do know, and that is the honest purpose involved in the undertaking. That honesty of purpose is the vitally important thing right now.

* Address delivered before National Education Association, Boston, Thursday night, July 6, 1922.

AN HONORABLE PRECEDENT

In proceeding in this mutual fashion to take care of their own business these picture people did nothing original; in fact they borrowed the method from Massachusetts. In 1646 the boot makers of Boston complained to the General Court of "much bad work produced by their craft" and petitioned for permission to join themselves in one large company so that "all boots might be alike made well." And in this effort to improve the people's pictures we derive not only a consciousness of regularity but we derive that certain assurance which always results from following in the footsteps of our Pilgrim ancestors.

The importance of the association's first great purpose, "to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion picture production" and the fact that its realization is now progressing can not be overestimated. And there is no group in this country more interested than are you teachers in its consummation. While this is true, you, of course, have a special interest in the second great objective, that is—"to develop the educational as well as the entertainment value and general usefulness of the industry" and for the attainment of both ends I want your sympathetic cooperation.

The motion picture is essentially, of course, a source of amusement, and its importance in that regard is measured only by the imperative necessity of entertainment for our people.

TWENTY MILLION SPECTATORS

In the United States, in all the big cities and in all those maple-shaded towns and villages which comprise America there are perhaps fifteen thousand motion picture theatres and in those theatres fifteen million seats. Taking into account at least two performances a day and applying the collected statistics, we estimate that within every twenty-four hours between Maine and California twenty million men, women and children look for an hour or two on the motion picture screen. They come with no preoccupation; not out of duty nor out of solicitation, but just in that mood of reception and relaxation, in that state of mind and emotion which a master psychologist, a great teacher, would want them to come, having the desire to make the strongest possible impression upon them. Commissioner of Education John James Tigert said recently, "Within the celluloid film lies the most powerful weapon for the at-

tack against ignorance that the world has ever known."

AN INFLUENCE ABSOLUTELY LIMITLESS

Obviously, it is true that the influence of the motion picture on our national life is, indeed, absolutely limitless—its influence on our taste, its influence on our conduct, its influence on our aspirations, its influence on our youth and its consequent immeasurable influence on our future. And so its integrity must—and shall—be protected just as we protect the integrity of our churches, and its quality must—and shall—be developed just as we develop the quality of our schools.

The men who have pioneered in this industry have already accomplished wonderful things. It has been like an Arabian Nights story. There is little wonder that these crowded years have been in some respects a chaos. When keen men saw the commercial possibilities in motion pictures they set out in feverish haste on the world-old quest for gold, just as the Forty-niners did when the word came from Sutter's Mill, that sent them around Cape Horn and overland across desert, mountain and plain, undaunted by peril, hardship or savage. And let us not forget as a matter of history that while the pioneer in any business is always a romantic figure, his conduct frequently does not measure up to the best boarding school standard.

IT IS SUSPECTED THAT COMMERCE WAS BORN IN PIRACY

We take no particular pride in the early days of development of the railroads or the fur trade or the oil fields of yesterday. It is strongly suspected that commerce was born in piracy and we do know that organized society itself was born in the little group which lifted its hand against all other groups in the fierce, skin-clan which knew no law but violence and no purpose but the defense of its own cave.

It is a far cry from the many phases of the development of these industries to the development of this, but there is not an entire absence of analogy. There has been competition of the fiercest kind, of course. There has been no time for adequate reflection. The mere physical and mechanical expansion of the early years has been so rapid and so great that there was neither time nor mood to consider adequately the moral and educational responsibilities inherent in this great new thing.

THE PICTURE FRONTIER HAS BECOME A BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE

But those days are over. At the end of this period of incredibly compressed physical, mechanical, financial and artistic development, the pioneers have caught their second breath. The picture frontier has become a business thoroughfare, and the picture pioneer a sober business man. Of its own weight the industry has settled down commercially into a sanity and conservatism like that of the banking world. It has recognized its responsibility and its duty to the public and it *will* fulfill that responsibility and duty.

I wonder if you realize what it means for the general good that these men who pioneered in this industry, who had the vision, industry, initiative and nerve, if you will, to make this thing what it is in 20 years—I wonder if you realize what it means that these men now have united to make it their first business to do everything in their power to establish and maintain “the highest possible moral and artistic standards of motion pictures”?

I wonder, too, if you realize, you teachers and all those who have at heart the general welfare—I wonder if you realize just what their action means, and what the motion picture means, to the youth of this country? I approach this subject not merely from the view point of the men who have millions of dollars invested in the business, but from the viewpoint of the fathers and mothers who have millions of children invested in the business.

We say 20,000,000 a day see motion pictures. Very well, possibly half, I do not know, of this number, are children, and they go with the same open mind. Above everything else perhaps is our duty to the youth in this situation. To teachers I do not have to say that this industry must have toward that sacred thing, the mind of a child, toward that clean, virgin thing, that unmarked slate, the same sense of responsibility, the same care about the impressions made upon it, that the best teacher or the best clergyman or the most inspired teacher of youth would have.

A NEW AMBITION

During the time when I had the acceptance of this new work under consideration I took three little cowboy suits home to Sullivan, Indiana—one for my boy, aged six, and one for

each of his cousins, aged five and eight. They took these little suits into the bedroom to put them on and then come out and show me. I heard them quarreling in the bedroom, and I wondered what they could be fussing about under those circumstances. I went to the door to listen. They were having a real quarrel as to which one, when they came out to show me, would be Bill Hart. Mark you, aged five, six and eight: And finally my boy, in a very vigorous voice, said, “All right, then, all right, then, I’ll be Doug.” Well, it was a lesson. It used to be when we were boys that possibly we quarreled a little over who would be Abraham Lincoln or George Washington or, if we were real nifty, we might want to be Buffalo Bill. But now it is who will be Bill Hart, Douglas Fairbanks or Charlie Chaplin, and so forth.

I tell you, a movement earnestly and sincerely inaugurated and carried on to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards of motion picture production and to develop the educational may perhaps be slow at the beginning, the results, we are confident, will be permanent and certain.

THE NEW ALWAYS ROUSES ANTAGONISM

Now this is not a one-sided matter. We must consider these motion picture problems with that patience and tolerance which results from a recollection of the habits and customs whenever a new thing comes. Every new industry, every new science or art makes mistakes, and is criticized. All of them have had to remedy their faults of early days. The telegraph and telephone were criticized. It was regarded as a sinful act to disseminate the printed word in any form among the humbler people, who were supposed to remain in the niche of life “in which God placed them.” The bicycle and then the automobile were pronounced “agencies of the devil.” Riding on railroads was so evil that the use of schoolhouses for even a discussion of the question was prohibited, with proclamations that “such things as railroads are impossibilities and rank infidelity. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles per hour by steam, He would clearly have foretold it through His holy prophets.” (From letter signed by School Board of Lancaster, Ohio, to F. W. Force, of Gilman, in 1826.) Medical men declared bathtubs a menace to health. In 1843, Philadelphia tried to prohibit

bathing between November 1st and March 15th, by ordinance, and in 1845 Boston itself made bathing unlawful except when prescribed by a physician; and Virginia taxed bathtubs \$30 a year.

All of these things you know. The Press has arrived at its great present position of stability as the fruit of six centuries of development. From the Guttenburg Bible to the newspaper and magazine of today is indeed a long and slow process of invention and development. What John Milton did in the fight for freedom of the Press; what Benjamin Franklin did; what was done by Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Joseph Pulitzer, by Colonel Nelson, by Henry Watterson, and by the other heroic figures in the long pull for finer and better service and for constitutional protection of freedom of the Press from the aggressions of official control—all those things must be done in this industry here and now.

Nothing can be taken from the past. The men who first took up this new thing are still alive. The pioneers of our institution are the men who are still in the business. We are at this moment in the very midst of achieving a set of high standards in our relations to each other and to the public and in our responsibilities to the world. But the difficulties of all these things are being worked out, and so great an agency for good will the motion pictures soon become, if sincere efforts count and sincere cooperation is given by thinking Americans of the type represented by this audience—that before long the criticism will die away and the present critics will be sounding the praise of this new art, based always on its demonstrated integrity, quality and usefulness.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS

In another way, indeed, it is not a one-sided matter. It has been said repeatedly that certain objectionable pictures which have been made are the class of pictures which the public wanted, and that such productions have been the meeting of the demands of the public, based on box office receipts.

One way for you to help us make good pictures is very easy, and that is by refusing to patronize bad pictures. If one were to start a vegetarian hotel and day by day a large number of guests were to storm into the dining room demanding roast beef cooked rare, this hotel keeper, though

the most enthusiastic of vegetarians, would experience substantial difficulty in putting over a bill of fare consisting entirely of asparagus.

I am not suggesting an alibi for the motion picture business, for the motion picture business is going through on the highway which leads to better pictures. I am only emphasizing that this is not a one-man's job nor the job of one group; it is the multitude's job, and in doing it there is work for all. One of the largest producers has told me that in his opinion the outstanding financial successes in the last eighteen months have been clean pictures. I may not know thoroughly the picture business, but I do know thoroughly the American public, and I know that its manhood and womanhood is sound, and will support clean pictures. Of course, the American public will support clean pictures. And the American public is the real censor for the motion picture, just as it is for the press and the pulpit.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THE REAL CENSOR

May I refer a minute to this question of censorship, which is an incident in the matter? The people of this country, of course, are against censorship fundamentally—against censorship of press, against censorship of pulpit and against censorship of pictures. But just as certainly, my friends, is this country against wrongdoing—and the demand for censorship will fail when the reason for the demand is removed. As we move toward the consummation of the objects of our association just in like degree will recede all demands for censorship.

I am against political censorship, of course, because political censorship will not do what is hoped for in the last analysis.

TWO PHASES OF EDUCATIONAL PICTURES

In planning for the production of educational moving pictures there are two phases to be considered: first the pedagogic picture and then the picture which is semi-educational and semi-entertainment. It must be that the motion picture is a distinct contribution to visual instruction. The quick way to the brain is through the eye. Scientific tests which have been made and which are being made and with which you are familiar seem to prove the value of the motion picture in the class room.

(To Be Continued)

Motion Pictures and the Churches

DEAN CHARLES N. LATHROP

Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches

Conventional moralists sometimes fail to realize that realistic art is not necessarily immoral because of its frank and intimate treatment of elemental life situations.

Until the "Blue Law" attitude and psychology are wholly substituted by something more intelligent and constructive Philistinism will thrive.

The screen is not the worst offender.

Persons differ widely regarding motion picture standards.

Conditions call for a marked improvement in the general character of the films shown throughout the country.

This is the first of a series of four articles summarizing a study of motion pictures made by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches. It is a remarkable survey of conditions, and its findings and conclusions are practicable and sane. It should be read not only by producers, distributors and exhibitors but also by parents and all who attend motion picture performances.

Dean Lathrop is executive of the Department of Christian Social Service of the Episcopal Church. He gives special thanks and praise to Lee F. Hammer, director of the Recreation Department of the Russell Sage Foundation for collection and presentation of most of the data collected.

Those who are looking for the sensational and extraordinary will be disappointed in this study of motion pictures under the direction of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches. It frankly lacks the thrill and excitement of the reform movement. It does not denounce and it finds the ultimate solution of its problem in the social ideals of the whole community.

The character of the motion pictures shown daily in commercial houses is the ground of much controversy which is causing concern to many of the most earnest people in our churches. Church officials, and in particular those responsible for social and educational work, are continually receiving protests against the screen

and demands for the endorsement of some plan for control over motion pictures. The criticisms specify the excessive portrayal of crime and violence, unwholesome treatment of sex themes, of marriage and divorce, and of family life.

It should be recognized at the outset that with reference to those and similar criticisms the screen is not the worst offender. In many theatres the pictures are fine and wholesome by comparison with the vaudeville performances that accompany them.

In the nature of the case motion pictures, because they emanate from a few centers of production, lend themselves more readily to control than does the action stage. Also the greater influence of the screen upon the young gives vastly greater importance to its quality. Those are at once reasons for considering definite social action; and a reason for exercising caution and restraint lest such action be arbitrary, superficial and unjust.

Any effort at betterment needs to be addressed to the entire industry. The attitude of the public toward films, as toward theatrical performances, is difficult to determine. Members of the trade often declare that films of a risqué character are very much in demand and that the public is therefore responsible for their use. There is, unfortunately, evidence to support this contention.

It was pointed out by the Cleveland Recreation Survey that utterly false impressions as to the

character of a film are frequently given by advertising. If the pictures were as bad as the posters sometimes indicate the conditions would be much more serious. Undoubtedly some of the harsh criticism of motion pictures which is now heard is based on what the critics think the films are.

Again it is not uncommon for theatrical producers and exhibitors to state the reverse of this. Experience seems to indicate that the response of the public is equally pronounced whether the performance is of artistic quality and high moral tone, or of a subtly salacious character; if it kindles the imagination and conveys a thrill, little else matters.

During the year 1921 an effort was made to secure opinions from groups of church people in a number of cities as to the character of the films in their communities. They are probably illustrative of general opinion on the part of our people on this subject.

The Church Federation of Philadelphia reports the results of a survey in which, it was estimated about two hundred people took part. There are approximately 165 licensed motion picture houses in the city where pictures are shown, 87 of which were visited; 346 performances and 427 films reported. Of these films 191 were approved as containing no undesirable feature whatsoever.

The Committee making the study expressed regret that such pictures were not more widely shown in the poorer districts of the city. The report characterized 149 as "indifferent." It should be noted, however, that the Committee used the term "indifferent" to include films in which there is "underlying unwholesomeness of theme, or false standards of conduct," and other questionable features.

Eighty-seven films were condemned as radically bad and undesirable. By "bad films" the Committee meant pictures showing "gross immorality, vice, brutality, torture, vividly portrayed suicide or murder—realistic scenes of sensuality or the procedure of criminals—episodes tending to stir up racial antagonisms or to ridicule the representatives of law and order and of the church."

Approximately 20 per cent of the films reviewed were condemned. These had presumably all been passed by the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors.

In Springfield, Mass., a church committee found conditions much less disturbing although the number of films reported on was very much smaller. The condemned pictures numbered only 11.7 per cent of the entire number and cuts were found necessary in only one. The committee was, in general, well pleased with what it found.

The Louisville, Ky., reports condemned 13.9 per cent of the pictures viewed and found that nearly a third of the total number needed cuts.

In Dayton, Ohio, 30.3 per cent of the pictures viewed were condemned and almost the same proportion were considered to need cuts—this, in spite of the fact that Ohio has a State Board of Censors.

From Harrisburg, Pa., came the report that 54.3 per cent of the films viewed, all of which had presumably been passed by the State Board of censorship, were too bad to be shown. In more than half the remaining number cuts were recommended.

Among the reasons given in these studies for the adverse judgments recorded were the following: violence, objectionable treatment of home life and sex themes, crime, murder, drunkenness, ridicule of law and religion, brutality in action and expression.

It should be said that in few, if any, cases covered by this study were the judgments reached by the entire committee sitting together. The committees were asked to agree upon standards and then to divide themselves into teams for the actual survey. It seems likely that the opinions recorded are typical of a considerable body of opinion in each community.

The differences in conclusions undoubtedly indicate chiefly a difference in view point, although in some degree, no doubt, an actual difference in conditions. One committee admitted frankly that it could not agree on standards and one reported no more than the formulation of standards.

Another of the committees—a committee with an exceptional personnel—commented in striking fashion concerning certain social consequences believed to flow from the low character of motion pictures.

"The teachers of the public schools report that the present type of pictures shown is exceedingly detrimental to the progress of the children in the schools. The lurid, sensational dramas rob the

(Continued on Page 342)

The Two Extra Employees*

DR. FRANK CRANE

In every place of business where fifty or more persons are employed there ought to be two extra employees. One should be an artist and the other a musician.

Every big department store, every factory, every steel mill, every mine, every city government, every shipping company, every army, and every other enterprise where a number of human beings are associated in work should hire these two extra persons.

The artist should be employed to paint and draw and photograph and sculpture the persons and scenes incident to the common work.

He should not devote his time to making landscapes and marine pieces or Madonnas and field marshals.

He should depict what he sees.

The purpose is to show the people engaged in the work the charm and beauty and wonder and idealistic quality of the thing in which they are engaged.

"Everything," said Emerson, "is beautiful, when you see it from the right perspective." It is the artist's business to furnish perspective.

Team play and esprit de corps are developed by seeing one's particular occupation in its proper relation and subordination to the general purpose.

Americans have a long way to travel before they reach the point where they understand the economic value of beauty.

The idea that there is nothing beautiful about one's particular work, because it is sooty or sordid, is erroneous. Anything is beautiful, if we know how to look at it, and that is the artist's business to show working people how to look at their work.

The other employee should be a musician.

Every mill and factory should be also a musical organization.

Only when people learn how to play together do they learn how to work together.

Especially should chorus singing and orchestral music be encouraged.

There is direct bearing between the making of right music and the doing of right work. No man can be a musician without discipline, without harmony. Nobody but a musician realizes how futile any man's effort is unless it is exactly gauged to the efforts of those about him.

Work is not disagreeable, work is not an affliction. Work is hard, simply because we do not know how to work and cannot bring the right spirit to it.

We need the artist and the musician to show us the joy and beauty of work much more than we need schemes or money by which to avoid work.

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Roller Skating, New Haven, Conn.

An eager crowd awaiting the outcome of the roller skating derby

Spangler Goes A-Swimmin'

ARTHUR H. MILLER



Ring Race Over Pool, Spangler, Pa. One of the stunts at the grand opening

All of you "oldsters" who have forgotten the thrill and joy of being youngsters come with me to the little town of Spangler over in the coal hills of Pennsylvania to the opening of the Community Park and Community Swimming Pool. Can you merge with me in a day of July perfection, sunshine, green hills and a whole town and countryside in holiday spirits for the big "doings"; just the way you used to feel back in the old home town on circus day when you woke and found the morning sunshine dancing over the rag carpet.

Can you see strong young arms—and old ones too—flashing over the water in the swimming contests? Can you see the balancing antics of the walkers of the greased pole suspended over the water or hear the splash and laughter as they slip and fall into the pool? Can you see that big rope stretched over the pool for a tug of war between the married and single men and can you hear the shouts of the rooters as bachelors or benedicts are drawn perilously near the rim?

Are you following me? No? You say you have too many cares on your mind to bother with reading this nonsense? So have the good people of Spangler many cares and perhaps of a more vital nature than yours, for work and bread have been none too plentiful in the Spangler region for more than a year! For a number of months there has been no work at all at the mines on account of the strike. In the town business of all kinds has been pretty poor or else at a standstill. Too often the "wolf" has prowled uncomfortably close to the door. Is that not enough to put community morale at pretty low ebb? That is why the people of Spangler built their swimming pool and community park. And, by the way, how do your troubles compare with theirs?

That settled, let's get the rest of the picture. Did you ever see a pie eating contest, or what might be more to the point did you ever eat in one? You never saw a score of small boys find their way around and outside of a score of

blackberry pies faster than those Spangler lads! And you never saw as many small girls find their way through huge slices of watermelon faster than the lassies who entered the Spangler watermelon eating contest for girls.

A VARIETY OF ANTICS

There were many other things to keep up the fun and excitement, a tug of war in the water, a quick change race for the boys, a contest over the pool on the travelling rings, a boxing bout which space forbids recounting in detail. Then there was the big picnic in the grove adjacent to the pool, games of croquet and last and most thrilling of all the water battle between the volunteer fire companies of Spangler and Patton.

If you have never seen a real old-fashioned water battle you have a treat in store. Picture several blocks of the main street lined six or eight deep on the sidewalks and about as many more people in windows and clinging to every available vantage point. Down the street the American Legion band is playing a lively tune and facing each other about a hundred feet apart in the center of this amphitheater, nozzles at the ready, the chosen members of the two fire companies all in rubber from boots to helmets. The water is turned on and the duel of deluge begins. It is a contest of skill and endurance. The advance is slow being signalled at regular intervals by a blast on the referee's whistle and only about five feet at a time. Victory goes to the company which sticks to the nozzle the longest. I am told that the menace of imminent drowning sometimes causes one company or the other to give up. In the case of Spangler vs. Patton the latter was decreed the winner because one of the Spangler company momentarily released his hold on the nozzle to recover his helmet which the stream had cast off.

Thus was written on the calendars of Spangler in large red letters "July 20, 1922," for it was indeed a "red letter day." And now you are asking how they did it and how all of this good fortune, the swimming pool, the playgrounds, the community park and all came to the little town in the coal hills far off the beaten track and so beset with the problems of existence. The answer is this, initiative of women and men, a newly awakened community spirit plus the help of Community Service. Surely this is no conjurer's magic. It is merely the assuming of community responsibilities by com-

munity-minded men and women for the greater good and happiness of all. The same course is open to any community. In fact in the region of Spangler several of the neighboring communities have followed the lead and have community swimming pools planned, under construction or completed. Among them are Barnesboro, Moss Creek, Ehrenfeld, Watkins and Ebensburg.

A REAL COMMUNITY PROJECT

The story of the beginning, growth and success of the Spangler project will undoubtedly be of interest to other communities not only from the standpoint of organization and method, but especially as it relates to financing and as it tells how a concrete swimming pool 60 x 100 feet was built for a total expenditure of \$1,256.00. Of course much more went into the construction than concrete. There were many days of hard, gratuitous work on the part of hundreds of men and boys of Spangler. That is what made the construction cost so low and, which is perhaps more important to remember, what made it a real community swimming pool. It is true that there was little paid work to be had for the mines were closed but it is also true that but for the proper use and direction of the idle time and the supplying of the necessary incentive there would have been no swimming pool.

The Spangler Civic Club was organized on March 8, 1922, by Miss May E. Dillon, organizer in the bituminous coal fields for Community Service, with forty-two Spangler women as charter members, its purpose being community recreation and its first objective the construction of the swimming pool.

RAISING THE MONEY

The members assessed themselves \$1.00 a year for membership which brought the first fifty dollars into the treasury. The week before Easter a rummage sale, the first in the history of the town, was held and brought in \$132.00. This was followed by a bake sale which cleared \$50.00. The town council then appropriated \$200.00 and a Soliciting Committee of the Civic Club went to work and brought in another \$200.00. A dance netted \$70.00, thus bringing the total up to \$702.00 without a great deal of effort. This was a good beginning in such hard times but the amount was not sufficient to see the project through so several public-spirited citizens volunteered to indorse a note for the bal-

ance required up to \$1,000.00, the note to be paid off as the money is raised. Thus the Civic Club had \$1,700.00 at its disposal.

No expenditure for a site was necessary as Mr. James McClain, a citizen of vision, had already presented to the town a beautiful tract of several acres finely wooded and just across a little stream within a stone's throw of the center of the town. It proved to be an ideal spot for swimming pool, playgrounds, tennis courts, croquet grounds and picnic grove.

On April twenty-fourth the District Representative of Community Service made a survey of the plot and drew up plans which were presented the same evening at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civic Club, Town Council and Firemen's Association. The plans were unanimously adopted and a construction committee of six members appointed, two members from Council, two from the Firemen's Association, and two citizens at large. It was decided that all work should be donated by the men and boys of the town, the women supplying free lunches. In order to head up the work properly it was decided to employ one of the men as construction boss at thirty-five cents per hour for working time.

EVERYBODY HELPS

The keynote in construction was economy. A dealer in building material provided all of the cement, sand, stone and lumber at cost, (the usual price is 4.50 per cubic yard) thus effecting a considerable saving. Local contractors agreed to do all of the concrete work at \$2.75 per cubic yard. A plumbing firm supplied at cost several hundred feet of 1½ inch pipe to bring the water from a nearby spring. One of the mine operators donated a quantity of steel cable, rods and scrap steel from the mines for reinforcing the concrete. The use of two motor trucks and a team was donated for several weeks by another public-spirited citizen. The Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. laid a mine track from the railroad to the site of the pool and furnished a mine car on which was conveyed all of the building material, thus saving a quarter of a mile haul. The boys of the town had a great deal of fun loading and unloading this car and pushing it along the track.

Work actually began on May sixth with a grand clean-up day when all of the old stumps were blasted out and the whole plot thoroughly

policed. Excavating started on May eighth and during that week and the next there were an average of thirty men on the job each day. The local union of the United Mine Workers of America set May eleventh as "Miner's Day" and requested the members to turn out in a body. The women of the Civic Club served lunches to all of the men on the job thus giving the whole project the appearance of a big picnic. It is impossible to estimate accurately the cost of the labor donated but it would probably be in the neighborhood of \$2,500.00. All labor with the exception of the construction boss and the laying of the concrete was donated. The money actually spent was:

Materials, cement, sand, crushed stone and lumber	\$610.00
Freight	190.00
Lunches for the men.....	56.00
Pay of construction boss	200.00
Pay of cement contractor.....	200.00
Total	\$1,256.00

HOW THE POOL IS BUILT

The pool is approximately sixty feet wide by one hundred feet long. It is graded from a depth of three feet, lengthwise of the pool, to a depth of seven and one-half feet, thus giving the swimmers an opportunity to use the full 100 foot length of the pool. There is an eighteen inch base of rock and cement "grouting" running down from two to four feet below the floor level of the pool. This not only forms a solid base for the concrete walls but prevents seepage under the walls. The grouting goes down four feet on the shallow side and slopes off with the floor level to two feet down on the deep side.

The walls are built on and tied into the grouting. They are twelve inches wide at the bottom and taper up on the inside to a width of eight inches at the top. This tapering is sufficient to allow for the expansion of ice in the winter and thus make possible the use of the pool as a skating rink. In the walls a 1-2-4 concrete mix was used. For reinforcing were used two and one-half inch steel bars and one inch steel cable. Along the deep side the walls projected about four feet above the ground level so the earth was banked against them and a four foot board walk constructed around the edge of the pool with steps leading up. Concrete walls built in accordance with the above specifications as

to thickness and mix will not leak. From the dimensions given one can readily estimate the amount of cement, sand and stone required and the cubic yards of concrete for a pool of this size.

One corner of the shallow side about fifteen feet square was separated from the rest of the pool by a woven wire fence as a safe wading pool for the little tots. At one end of the deep section a springing board was placed and at the other end a diving tower was erected with two platforms, the lower one about ten feet above the water and the upper one about eighteen feet above and projecting about three feet over the water. To economize the first year a flooring of clean creek gravel was used. Next year a concrete flooring will be constructed. Because of the depth of the grouting there is no leakage even with the gravel bottom. The concrete bottom will mean an expenditure of about \$500.00.

A frame bathhouse on concrete piers was erected adjacent to the pool with sixteen spacious dressing rooms. The basket system for checking clothing is used, thus giving the house a capacity of caring for about fifty persons.

GETTING THE WATER

As is always the case with swimming pools where an abundant city water supply is not available or where the water company rates are prohibitive the problem of securing an adequate water supply was a perplexing one. A spring on a hillside within easy piping distance of the pool was investigated. A farmer stated in accents Polish that it had never failed to give forth an abundance of water even in the driest weather. This statement was verified by many of the old residents. At the time, April twenty-second, it was flowing copiously. The water was pure and all that could be desired. So it was arranged with the farmer to improve his spring by putting in a fine new trough in return for which he was to permit the piping of the surplus water to the pool.

The stream flowing through the park like nearly all of the streams in the mining sections is highly sulphurous and so unfit for bathing purposes. Before the days of the pool some of the small boys did essay an occasional swim to emerge with their hair standing as erect as if starched.

On July twelfth, nine weeks after excavating started, the pool was ready for filling and the grand opening scheduled for July twentieth.

But what a wave of consternation swept over the town when it was discovered that the flow from the spring was insufficient to pour 300,000 gallons of water into the pool in a single week!

But at this stage of their project and with success in sight the Spanglerites were not to be robbed of victory. Necessity was ever the mother of invention. Several thousand feet of hose were appropriated from the fire house and from the lumber yard and strung from the pool over the creek on a trestle, burrowed under the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, through the town where it was suspended over the trolley line to Gray's dam which was full of pure water. The fire engine was hauled up to the dam and all day the fourteenth it pumped with might and main with the result that the pool was half filled.

Then another discouraging discovery was made. The Fire Chief began to wonder what he would do in case of a conflagration with all of his hose strung up on telegraph poles and buried under the railroad and the lumber dealer bethought himself of a like emergency in his lumber yard. These little details had been lost sight of in the excitement of getting the pool filled. So down came all of the hose and was restored to its proper place in fire house and lumber yard. And the pool was only half filled and the grand opening but five days off.

In this crisis the neighboring towns of Moss Creek and Patton came to the rescue and loaned to Spangler their surplus hose which was just enough to reach. So the little red fire engine was again hauled to Gray's dam and merrily chugged away until the seventeenth when the pool was FILLED!

Although the water supply from the spring is sufficient to keep a surface overflow it was believed necessary as a precautionary health measure to drain the pool at least every two weeks. To insure quick refilling, 1,200 feet of wooden pipe, a donation of a local coal company, has been laid to one of the shafts of a second coal company, where a considerable stream of pure water is continuously being pumped out of the earth. This water was tested and found entirely fit for use. It is pumped out at the rate of 100 gallons per minute.

MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

In constructing the concrete or tile flooring of a swimming pool there are certain factors
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Making the Best of Street Play

ROBERT K. HANSON

Metropolitan Boys' Work Executive, Rotary Club, Newark, New Jersey



As the value of city property increases it very often becomes a difficult matter for a recreation commission or the Board of Education to secure an appropriation for the purchase of property for playgrounds, especially if the property has several buildings on it. To obtain play space

for the congested sections is a real task for those interested in the play life of the community.

Newark, New Jersey, with nearly a half million population, of whom 113,913 are boys and girls between five and eighteen years of age, is faced with the problem of providing for the proper direction of the superfluous energies of these young people. With no funds available from the city, and with a retrenchment necessary in the school playgrounds of the Board of Education because of lack of funds, the city this year found it necessary to devise new means for caring for the large number of children deprived of the playground privileges which last year were their pleasure. To meet the need street or block playgrounds were decided upon.

The Rotary Club, through its boys' work executive, secured the cooperation of six boys' work agencies and with their help proceeded to develop a city-wide plan for block play. This having been done, it was necessary to interest the different city departments whose cooperation would make the plan successful. The department of Streets and Public Improvements agreed to close traffic in ten different streets throughout the city and to flush and sweep them. The Police Department supplied two uniformed men to guard each end of the street to prevent traffic from breaking through, and the Fire Department was notified of the hours and locations of streets closed for one, two, or three nights a week.

THE PLAN

The selection of streets for playgrounds was most important and was determined by a survey

of juvenile delinquency, which showed certain localities as hot beds of juvenile waywardness. It was necessary that the streets selected should be macadam for flushing and cleaning purposes, and that they should not be main arteries of travel. Each center was in charge of a paid playground director who built up an organization of older boys and girls from the neighborhood to assist him in teaching games to the different groups. In the Italian neighborhood an Italian director was procured who could speak the language fluently. This plan was carried out in all the play centers with remarkable results. After each playground session a brief meeting of the volunteer play leaders was held. At these meetings suggestions for the improvement of work were given and once every two weeks a social evening was enjoyed by the director and his volunteer associates.

The equipment for each center consisted of a volley ball and net, a playground basket ball, several tennis balls, jumping rope, rubber quoits, bean bags, ten pins, and other minor equipment. One of the most important supplies is granolite paint which stands up splendidly for several weeks when allowed to dry properly. Most of the games used were free-hand games or those which can be played with home-made equipment.

Each street was divided into four general sections and in each of these sections there were again subdivisions. Each division had two volunteer secretaries who kept record of the games played. At eight o'clock the attendance was taken. The operating time was from seven to eight-thirty p. m. Thus splendid opportunity was given the older boys and girls employed during the day to have play under leadership.

HOW THE PLAN WORKED OUT

To see from 800 to 1100 boys and girls ranging in ages from five to twenty years all playing games at the same time is a remarkable sight. The visitor who arrives on the scene is immediately impressed with the discipline and

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Stuart Patterson Memorial Park

D. F. GARLAND

Director of Welfare, National Cash Register Company

The Stuart Patterson Memorial Park of Dayton is one of the most beautiful small parks in the State of Ohio. It is located in the northeast section of the city of Dayton in the midst of the working classes and very close to a colony of Hungarian people. It consists of about twelve acres, partly wooded.

At the time it was secured for a park, it had been laid out in building lots and some of the building lots were already sold. This section of the city was without a park, and this was the last piece of woodland of any respectable size in the entire neighborhood. A few interested citizens, women, organized a movement for the securing of this ground and its devotion to a park. After herculean efforts they secured in subscriptions from persons in the neighborhood and elsewhere in the city, about \$15,000. They then went before the City Commission and asked that the City Commission buy this ground and devote it to park purposes. They on their part pledged \$15,000 toward the original purchase of the ground. The total cost of the ground was \$32,000.

A landscape architect was employed to lay out the park. The park was then graded, shrubbery planted, trees on all four sides of the park, a service house built in the center of the park, and an open camp built with open fire-place. Mrs. H. G. Carnell, the mother of Stuart Patterson, in whose honor the park was named, contributed about \$15,000 toward the plan of the park, the grading, planting, erection of buildings.

The park was dedicated to Stuart Patterson, a Lieutenant who lost his life in the late war at the Wilbur Wright Field. The dedication exercises took place on June 19, 1921, on the anniversary of his death. A memorial tablet was erected at one of the main entrances to the park.

There has been an average attendance of 500 since the opening. The attendance reported by the play directors for last season was 58,458 for the regular ten-week playground season.

Besides being represented in all of the playground leagues and other activities, Stuart Pat-

erson held a very successful Field Day and Tennis Tournament. They also had a first-class representative basket ball team in Division No. 4 of the Municipal League.

Judge Baggot states that juvenile delinquency has decreased sixty per cent in that section since the establishment of the park.

The following is an itemized exhibit of the cost of the park, together with equipment.

12 acres—Cost	\$32,000.00
Grading	2,000.00
Caretaker's residence	8,524.00
Plumbing and Water System.....	2,649.00
Excavating for System.....	300.00
Cabin and Camp	1,500.00
One mile winding walks.....	1,000.00
Play Equipment	1,500.00
Five Tennis Courts with Backstops..	1,000.00
Trees, Shrubbery and Plants.....	1,200.00
2 Baseball Backstops	250.00
Flagpole	125.00
Memorial Tablet and Stone.....	250.00
Large Wading Pool	200.00
Total	\$52,498.00

The following is a list of the play apparatus which has been installed at Stuart Patterson Park:

- (1 long slide
- 1—Combination Outfit (2 sets flying rings
(1 horizontal bar
- 1—6 swing outfit
- 1—giant stride
- 1—traveling ring outfit
- 1—8 capacity side motion swing
- 1—baby swing outfit—8 swings
- 1—4 board teeter
- 1—merry-go-round
- 1—ocean wave
- 1—large single slide
- 2—small single slides

There are also two baseball diamonds, five tennis courts, one sand box, one volley ball

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A Popular Fourth of July Celebration

A Field Meet and Water Carnival were combined in the Fourth of July celebration which took place at Ipswich, Massachusetts, "The Birthplace of American Independence."

The program opened in the morning with a Grand Parade at which the line, forming at Depot Square, marched through the town to the music of Ipswich Mills Band and the Knights of Malta Band to Linebrook Road Playground.

Here the athletic events took place. There were bicycle races for boys, relay races, chinning contests, obstacle races, running broad jumps, and

baseball throw for distance. For girls there were potato races, obstacle races, 60 yard dash and basket ball throw. For men there was the tug-of-war, the Police versus the Firemen; 12 pound shot put and a one-mile relay. In the "Free-for-all races" were a sack race, bicycle race and three legged race.

Following a picnic lunch the afternoon program continued, the field events winding up with a baseball game between the Ipswich Community Service Twilight League Team vs. Beverly Twilight League Team.

In the evening the Water Carnival included a motor boat race, canoe race, tub race, dory boat race, musical programs on the water, illuminated water crafts and a fire works display.



Community Service Float Parade, Ipswich, Massachusetts, July 4, 1922.

They Ought To Have It!

I believe in the development of wholesome games and sports, particularly those that are conducted out of doors.

I believe such sports should in and of themselves give real joy and recreation.

I believe that the chief aim of athletics should be the physical and moral improvement of the entire group, and especially of the less robust, rather than the production of a few highly trained semi-professionals.

JAMES R. ANGELL

Apparatus Play

GENEVIEVE T. HOLMAN

The fact that the one essential in playground administration is a good play leader has become axiomatic. It is also a true statement, however, that good equipment is a help to a good leader. To city children it affords substitutes for trees and fences to climb; to country boys and girls it gives opportunity for all round physical development, since the daily chores and work require only the use of certain sets of muscles. Both city and country children will attain higher standards of physical efficiency through tests using apparatus which offers them a means of trying feats of skill and gives combined uses of large muscles.

Apparatus, with other play materials, gives opportunity to older boys and girls for spontaneous and creative play which develops initiative, resourcefulness and individuality. It attracts new children who are too shy and not yet sufficiently social to enter games with the others. Furthermore, with apparatus one play leader can supervise a larger number of children than without apparatus. Children of one age can use it while the leader is starting games and activities with others. In view of these facts it is desirable after adequate leadership has been assured to provide as much suitable apparatus as funds permit.

In selecting apparatus, first of all choose pieces whose use is attended by a minimum of danger. Design, proper proportions, sound materials, careful construction and durability must be considered. Choose apparatus adapted to use by large numbers at the same time. Select those pieces which not only give exercise but at the same time encourage creative play.

USE OF APPARATUS

If your playground is equipped with apparatus use all of it. Do not, with older children, rely on the free use of apparatus. Stimulate its use by having periods under supervision during which you watch the children perform stunts of their own or teach them new ones. Use it for efficiency tests—in imaginative play—in play and games.

The following suggestions are offered for apparatus play for children of different age periods:

For Children 4-6 Years

Apparatus. Mr. George E. Johnson in *Education by Plays and Games* lists as good apparatus for children of this age: climbing tree or ladder; slide (such as a smooth waxed board with climbing mount); single-pole swing; see-saw; parallel rails (2 by 4 joists, mounted a few inches from the ground for balanced walking and running); elevated rail or fence; jumping hole filled with sawdust, straw or other soft material.

At the Town and Country School, New York City, the equipment consists of the see-saw, stand and slide, swinging rope, trapeze, ladder and support, parallel bars, sand box, large packing boxes and large yard blocks.

Apparatus Play. With children of this age the leader need supervise mainly for fair play and for safety in use of apparatus. At this period the mere joy of motion and physical activity are ends in themselves. Stunts and games are not needed. Children need only the opportunity for climbing, jumping, balancing, swinging, teetering and tumbling.

The provision of packing boxes and large yard blocks encourage creative play of an active sort. Children frequently use other pieces of apparatus in make-believe play of their own imagining. For example, on high parts of apparatus they will play aeroplane; they will play fire department using the slide for engine house, horizontal ladders for the second story of the burning building and the chair swing for the hospital. Play leaders should watch for this sort of play and encourage it.

For Children 7-9 Years of Age

Apparatus. In *Education by Plays and Games*, Mr. Johnson suggests the following apparatus for children of this age: the see-saw; pole swing; suspended iron rings; climbing rope; climbing tree and climbing ladder; tilting ladder; board slides; swinging rings; trolley slide and jumping pit filled with saw dust, sand or other soft material.

Play on Apparatus. The less difficult stunts and games listed for boys and girls from 10-12

may be utilized for children of this age. It is not wise, however, to permit children under 10 years to take part in races on apparatus.

For Children 10-12 Years

As has been suggested, it will stimulate free play if the play leader set aside a regular period once or twice a day to watch stunts the children have improvised and to suggest plays and games and organize tests and contests.

Apparatus Play Period. Begin with a simple game so that newcomers will become interested. Then teach one or two new stunts ending with a relay game or two.

Stunts rather than formal exercises are the best form in which to give gymnastics on summer playgrounds, but even in stunts the play leader should insist on good gymnastic form and proper approach to the apparatus and landing from it. The fun element can be maintained by the leader's attitude. The play should be so informal that beginners and the less expert will feel no shyness about trying the games. The interest of the more expert can be maintained by keeping their records and holding tests and contests.

Give some time of the play period to games in which competition is individual, but devote more time to games in which competition is between groups. Such group competition or relay games can be made up by conducting stunts after the plan described under *Group Athletics*. In every day apparatus play, however, the group will be divided into teams for the day only, while in group athletics the teams are permanent for the season.

Competition for good gymnastic form should include the marking of contestants for approach and for mounting of apparatus, for performance of the stunt and landing. The rate may be one, three and one respectively for a possible five points. Test members of each team alternately.

Competition for form is safe for almost any stunt, but competition for speed on apparatus is safe only in certain events and on certain pieces of apparatus. Even then it is recommended only when the leader can give careful supervision and with boys and girls at least ten years of age already able individually to perform a particular stunt.

There are several ways to time a relay. The most accurate method is to use a stop watch. When for informal play purposes a stop watch

is not practical the following method requiring an ordinary watch is satisfactory: Line up one side in back of the starting line. As the timer holds up his hand the first player steps up to the starting line. The timer waits until the second hand by his watch points to 60, then instantly makes a quick downward motion of the hand which is the signal for the first player to start. As the player nears the finish the timer again raises his hand, and as the first player finishes, gives the signal for the second to start. This is repeated until the whole group has had a turn. The time elapsing from the beginning until the last player finishes is divided by the number taking part, thus giving the score for the group.

When the apparatus used in a stunt is such that both teams can perform at the same time, this method which is more rapid is possible: Two teams line up in back of the apparatus. At a signal number one of each team starts, completes the performance and runs back to place to touch off the second who must not leave the starting line until he is touched. This is repeated until each on both sides has had a turn. The team finishing first wins.

When the stunt is up one way and down another, as in the case of a relay race on the playground slide, the other players may follow in a string immediately after the first one. The side whose members are back first in starting place wins. This is the simplest method for little children.

Apparatus Play. The following stunts, games, and contests have been compiled from "Chicago South Parks," a handbook by John R. Richards, and "What We Did on a Chicago Playground" by Genevieve T. Holman.* The list is merely suggestive, not comprehensive. Complete information may be secured by referring to the two publications listed.

Stunts on Slanting Ladders

1. Ascend and descend, running step
2. Ascend and descend, close step
3. Ascend one way, descend another
4. Ascend and descend, alternate hand and foot coming down at same time
5. Hang on under side of ladder and drop in good landing position
6. "Pull up" or chinning

* See pamphlet No. 177 published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Price \$.20.

7. Climb one-half way up, head through first; hang by knees
 - a. With toe support
 - b. Without toe support
 - c. Turn over through
8. Stand in back of ladder. Grasp rung head high; bring feet through and slide down
9. Up ladders—cross over—slide down pole
10. Relays in any of the above stunts for form
11. Relays ascending and descending in any of the ways mentioned
12. Relay chinning for number of times
13. Stunts and Games on Slanting Poles
 1. Forward somersault
 2. Climbing by hands—up (a) over hand grasp (b) under hand grasp, forward and back somersault
14. Relays for form in any of the stunts mentioned
15. Relay climbing by hands over or under hand grasp and sliding down both poles
16. Relays for form in forward and back somersaults

Stunts and Games on Climbing Ropes and Poles

1. Shinning up and sliding down for time
2. Relay for form or for time shinning up and down
3. Relay for time climbing rope and poles and down some other piece

Stunts and Games on Giant Strides

1. Swinging for good form
2. Giant stride tag
3. Relay vault for form at one height, that of the average in the group
4. Relay vault for height

Stunts and Games on Teeter Ladders

1. Bent arm grip and changing holds
2. Relays for form in straight grip, bent arm grip and changing hold

Games on Playground Slides

Plain sliding is the only stunt possible on most slides. Standing, sliding and walking up the slide should not be permitted because of damage to the slides. Where slides are made so that there are two slides from the same platform, mounted by wide steps with a railing on each side of the

steps and at the top, it is possible to have relays as follows: Two lines climb the steps at the same time, each grasping a railing. They stand at the foot of the step. At the signal to start the two first children must have hands at sides and both feet on the ground or back of a starting line. Ascend the steps, then slide down as rapidly as possible.

Stunts in Swings

1. Forward and backward somersault
2. Inverted head with legs parallel and feet twisted about the ropes

Stunts on Balance Beams

1. Walk from end to end
2. Walk to one end, turn at other end and return
3. Starting in middle walk to one end, turn, walk to other end, turn and walk to starting point

Stunts and Games on Flying Rings

1. Forward and back somersault
2. Bird's nest and flying angel
3. Relay for form in bird's nest and other stunts
4. Relay jumping for distance—start with rings forward and run backward first, then jump forward

Stunts and Games on Travelling Rings

1. Plain travelling in correct form with knees straight and feet near together
2. Travelling in twos
3. Cut off and somersault travelling
4. Relays in various forms of travelling listed

Stunts and Games on Horizontal Ladders

1. Travelling forward and backward with each hand grasping an outside beam of the ladder
2. Travelling forward and backward by jumps, a hand on each beam
3. Somersault
4. Relay for form in any stunts
5. Hang tag

Stunts and Games on Vertical Ladders

1. Climbing left or right foot leading
2. Climbing by running up
3. Relays in these stunts

Stunts and Games on Horizontal Bars

1. Climbing
2. Somersaults forward and backward
3. Group competition in various stunts for form
4. Group chinning for highest number of times

Chinning

Chinning is an excellent exercise for strengthening the arms and shoulders and for increasing lung capacity and strength of back. A horizontal bar or the rungs of a ladder set at an angle may be used. It is usually included in both individual and group athletic contests and record is made of the number of times and the form. A maximum number of times should be set, beyond which credit is not given so that no one is tempted to try beyond his strength.

Play on Apparatus as a Whole

This may include tag games, such as chain, cheese, cross, electric, French, hang, iron, mat, poison, pole, pursuit, straddle and wood. There may also be obstacle races or relays for time, using combinations of apparatus as, for example—crawl through a vertical ladder, climb over parallel bars covered with a mat, giving the effect of a wall to scale, run around a tree and back to place. Other combinations will be readily arranged. *Follow the Leader* is always popular and should not be omitted from a list of apparatus games.

Redeeming forfeits by doing apparatus stunts is another interesting way of using general apparatus. The play leader should always be the one to name the stunts which should be suited to the size and age of each boy or girl. Some of the stunts may include the sending of an older girl or boy to swing children in a certain section of the rope swings five or ten times or to send barefoot boys racing through a wading pool.

Boys and Girls 13-15 Years

The more difficult stunts from the lists given may be continued for boys and girls of this age. Individual and group tests should be emphasized under the leadership of a worker who has had thorough training in advanced gymnastics and who is able to make adaptations of interesting and suitable exercises.

Boys and Girls 16-20 Years

These may be the same as those suggested for the previous periods with the difference that the technique is increased.

Adult men who have had training can do much of the same apparatus work as boys from 16 to 20. If they are out of practice it will be necessary for them to start with less difficult work.

Use and Care of Equipment

Equipment is of no use unless kept in repair. Inspect your gymnastic apparatus daily. Do not rely on inspection visits, however frequent, of the mechanics in charge of repairs and up-keep. Look daily for worn ropes, loose fastenings, interlockings, slivers and broken parts. Cut off at once all ropes which show wear, so that there will be no chance of their being used. Lock or tie securely any whose fastening shows insecurity. Report necessary repairs to the office.

After rain do not permit the use of apparatus while it is slippery and there are mud holes under it. Water should be swept from the holes with a stout broom and the holes filled with sand. Until this has been done lock the apparatus or lock the gate. If there is no attendant to do this the older boys and girls may help. Place safety zones near dangerous pieces of apparatus. The zones may be indicated by lines painted on the ground or ropes stretched on posts. Put on the sign at the entrance which tells the age limit, the warning "Watch safety zones."

Only under the most careful supervision should games be permitted in which players strive for speed on the apparatus. Accidents are liable to result.

Apparatus should be either in use or free for use. Do not permit anyone not using it to perch on it and prevent its use by others.

Locking Up Apparatus

The following suggestions for locking up apparatus will apply only to the playgrounds where the arrangement is to lock the apparatus at night with chains and padlocks. In locking up apparatus, fasten it securely so that it cannot be released or rattle, thereby causing a disturbance at night. Do not allow locks and chains to lie on the ground but when not in use fasten them to some horizontal piece of apparatus. A system of locking up is a time saver. Never begin to lock up until fifteen minutes before the scheduled time for closing.

Some Suggestions for Care of Apparatus

The following suggestions apply to the care and use of the most common pieces of apparatus. They are taken from a report of the Philadelphia Play grounds and from "A Normal Course in Play."

Swings and Frame Work. Swings and frame work should be inspected and repaired periodically. Hooks, thimbles and splices should be examined daily. Even in fenced playgrounds swings should be locked up during the night. As is suggested in a report of the Philadelphia Playgrounds, an iron rod equipped with a special turn may be used as a locking device at seat and at cross beam. "In unfenced playgrounds," says the report, "it is necessary to take the swings down for the protection of the swings and of the neighborhood. They are often dragged by the ropes in taking them to and from the store room and this soon destroys them. The ropes should be wrapped around the board and the swing carried. It is well to have a hook on the end of the pole for putting them up. Where there is a janitor or watchman, he usually does this; where there is none they are put up by the director and the children." In using the swings it is important to note that on a ground where small children play the swings must not be high. No boy over sixteen years of age should be allowed on the swings and only one person should swing at a time. Children should swing themselves, should not swing high, nor stand, nor kneel on the swings. Small children should use the small swings and should not be allowed near the large ones. Men and boys should not be permitted near the girls' swings. Children may be reminded to change about by monitors or by the blowing of a whistle.

See-Saw or Teeter-Totter. See that they are locked during the night and watch for slivers, screws or nails in the board.

Some rules for using the see-saws are as follows: A child must not jump or slide off when another child is up in the air, and he must always give warning when he about to get off. Children must not stand on the see-saws and there must be no jumping when see-sawing. (See-saws should have a safety bumper about one foot from the end.)

Slide. In caring for a slide it is important to make sure that steps are safe, that there are no slivers, screws or nails in the slide and no cement bases at its foot. There should be no sliding down backward; feet should not hang over the edge of the slide when the child is coming down; there must be no passing on the steps or ladder and no standing or halting at the top. Babies should not be taken down the slide.

Giant Strides. Rope giant strides should be

taken in at night. Other pieces should be chained up. It is important to watch attachments and splices.

Small children must be kept away from the giant stride and children must be carefully instructed in getting on and off. Children wishing to stop swinging should run inward and stand at the pole until all have stopped swinging. Guard against dropping the rope and running outward. There should be rules against allowing the practice of winding the ropes so that in unwinding one person is swung in a horizontal position; against allowing anyone to take a twist, to push another around or to tie ropes together. Giant stride vaulting should be done only at stated periods at the end of which all ropes and ladders should be replaced.

Teeter Ladders. See that fastenings are tied and properly adjusted and that there are no split parts. Permit no one to change heights except the caretaker, assistants and yourself. The placing of sand beneath the teeter ladders makes them less dangerous.

Girls without bloomers should not be allowed on the ladders and no sitting on them should be permitted. Children should not hold one another up nor get off without giving warning to the child on the other side.

Ladders, Climbing Poles and Ropes. Allow only one person to use these pieces of apparatus at a time and do not allow the younger boys and girls to go more than half way up a ladder when doing an exercise. Girls without bloomers should not be permitted to use the horizontal ladders, bars or trapeze. Children must not swing from the horizontal ladders by grasping a flying or travelling ring unless the fastenings of the ladder are especially adjusted for the purpose. If such swinging is permitted there must be supervision.

Flying and Travelling Rings. Examine daily all fastenings and joints. Rings should not be twirled around the cross-bar.

In using the rings, heads and legs should not be put through them. Travelling should be done in one direction at a time. The incline board should be placed with its low end nearest the rings.

Horses and Bucks. If possible they should be taken in at night and when it rains. Bolts should always be fastened firmly with a wrench.

Except when the leader is supervising their use bucks and horses should be lowered to the minimum height.

Lefty Lucile Killed by Shot from Jack Kelly's Knee*

Alan Rinehart

The News reporter was late, so he seized Rudolph Worch, one of the playground champions, and demanded to know what had happened at the Bloomingdale playground afternoon marble contest yesterday.

Rudolph backed away. "Are you going to put this in the paper?" he asked awe-struck.

"Son," said the reporter in heavy style, "If you don't tell me the dope there'll be no paper. What are the names of the players?"

Rudolph sighed. "Well, there's Charlie Warren and Jack Kelley and Lefty Lucile Damron, Nathan Newman and Dick Tally."

"Tell me about the game."

LEFTY SCORES FIRST ON PINK

"Aw, gee. Well, they pinked and Charlie won and missed and Nathan missed and Dick missed and Jack missed and Lucile took one, See?"

"Sure. Go right ahead."

"Then they played around with no accidents until everybody killed an alley but Nathan. He hit a rock on a dumb shot and died in the fat."

"Died in the fat," cried the reporter. Yes, yer. Go on."

From the Washington News, by permission.

"Then Dick took everys and plucked his toy straight down the line at Charlie and Lefty Lucile, and poisoned Charlie."

"Um," said the reporter recklessly. "Is much of that being done?"

LUCILE NEARLY COMMITS SUICIDE

Rudolph went on: "Then Lucile knuckled and went after Dick and killed him. She'd 've had Jack, too, if she bounced fair, but she almost committed suicide by sticking in the rings."

The reporter nodded and gulped. It really was too sad.

Rudolph went on relentlessly with his tale of woe: "Then they sparred around for a while till Jack got a good position, when he plucked at her from his knee and hit her right out of the air. Then all the boys yelled he'd put the Tom-boy out."

Just then a pretty little blonde girl popped out between the legs of the crowd.

"That's Lefty," said Rudolph.

The reporter turned away to hide his emotion; poor little thing, to have suffered so! But the instinct for news lay uppermost; he took Rudolph's arm once more and whispered:

"What about the marble game? Who won?"

Rudolph gave a jerk and a wriggle and was free. He stood about ten feet and called with scornful slowness: "You better get the sporting editor up here tomorrow, dumbell. What do you know about national games?"



A Hard Earned Dip.

Crowd of boys waiting at No. 12 School, Passaic, N. J., for a swim in the pool

Home Play. V.

EDNA G. MEEKER and CHARLES H. ENGLISH

HOW TO USE OLD MAGAZINES

Scrap Books

Stories for children may be cut out and made up into a story-telling or reading book. A large book of clippings of stories, poems and other things was the chief delight of Peggy Brown when she went to visit her aunt.

Suggestions for holiday celebrations and for public and home entertainments and decorations in which many magazines abound, may be made into a book which will in time become very valuable.

Clippings of household hints on making work lighter and permitting more time for other worthwhile things made up and lent to one's friends can be of large service.

Illustrated recipe books made from colored advertisements of things to eat, may be particularly interesting to young girls. Attach to the pictures the recipes which are printed with them or write a better recipe you know for the same dish and paste that beside the picture. The book will often serve as a reminder when the question arises, "What shall we have to eat?" This kind of scrap book may be made particularly attractive by selecting a special color of paper to be cut into sheets, punched and tied with a silk cord.

For a small child one mother has recommended a scrap book of a child's life from babyhood to the "present." Pictures should be selected representing the child as a tiny baby and so on through the months and years of growth and developing interests in clothes, toys, friends, family and home. It is a happy way to develop imagination.

Scrap books to represent a child's home may have on the first page all the people who live in the house; next, the road that runs in front of the house. Continuing pages will have the front garden, front of the house, living room, library, dining room, kitchen, conservatory, hall with stairs, upstairs hall, several bedrooms, one or more bath rooms, nursery, back garden, garage, barn, chicken yard, farm fields, or anything else the child may want to add. There may be pages for pets, birds that have nests in the garden, trees, favorite flowers found in

the garden, playmates, playthings, children at play. A loose-leaf scrap book made of stout brown paper would be desirable. Gummed reinforcements over the punched holes are advised.

Other kinds of scrap-books need only be suggested—Indian pictures, animals, birds, flowers, trees, boys and girls at play, famous paintings, Bible pictures.

Good sizes for scrap-books are eleven by nine inches or 11 by 18 inches. If they are made of muslin cut the pieces double the size desired for a page and stitch all the pieces, piled on top of each other, several times through the center.

Other Uses for Magazines

Mount pictures of animals and of children on cardboard, cut out, paste a strip of cardboard at the top of the back of each so that it may stand up.

In entertaining small children on rainy days, fasten a large piece of paper on the cutting board or any board that is available, cover the child with a large apron, give him pictures, blunt-end scissors and paste and let him have a happy time making a pretty sheet. These should be kept so that from time to time he may look them over and see if he is learning to make them better and also that he may continue to enjoy his pictures.

Colored advertisements provide materials for toy stores of various kinds,—restaurants, delicatessen, clothing and grocery shops and automobile sales rooms. When not in use the "stock" may be kept classified between the pages of a magazine. (Here is a lesson in system and order.)

Paper dolls, furniture and whole rooms for houses may be found, as well as knives, forks and spoons to help set tables for restaurant and the dolls' home meals.

CLUBS

"*Secret*" Clubs. Children early conceive the desire to belong to a club that is "secret." The secret is apt to be in the name of the club for which initials are adopted. It is well always to help them decide that it may be "secret" to everyone but members, *excepting* mothers. One very practical reason they may be made to see in

this is that mother can help so much. This knowledge does not hurt the pride of the young organizers as would the suggestion, "Mother feels she must know so that she may advise you."

Surprise Clubs. These may well take place of, or be the motive in "secret" clubs. They should have for their purpose *service*. A few mothers, whose children are playmates, may help them organize what may be known as a Christmas Gift Work Shop Club. For several weeks before the work actually starts mothers should have in mind the collecting of ideas for simple and useful Christmas gifts their children might make, and should also begin to put aside materials, scraps and remnants that will be needed. It probably will become a sewing class, but in addition to learning to sew the children will find it an incentive to work together and to help one another. They will exchange suggestions and ideas; will learn the value of little things through the making of worthwhile gifts from small pieces of material and will realize how many more gifts they bestow by creating them with their hands. They may be guided into making things for those in institutions needing special friendship and, best of all, will have larger opportunities to feel the joyousness of Christmas.

SERVICE

Through their simple little service organizations children may do much service all the year. Some of the simple things they may do other than sewing follow:

Picture Puzzles. These puzzles, which may be sent to bed patients on their meal trays, are made by cutting picture postcards or other pretty cardboard pictures in irregular pieces and putting them in envelopes decorated with little drawings or with gummed picture seals. To make the game more difficult sometimes it is well to put the pieces of two pictures in the same envelope.

Fans. Service work for hospitals may include the making of cardboard fans cut in the shape of an artist's palette with interesting pictures, jokes, poems and anecdotes pasted on both sides.

Plants. It is well to encourage the children to plant seeds or bulbs and grow flowers, vegetables and plants specially for friends, city children, sick and other shut-ins. On their hiking or drive trips into the country children may be reminded to gather flowers or plants to give those who would especially enjoy them.

Paper Flower Making. For older children who can be taught very easily to make paper

flowers and favors, there may be found many opportunities for service through teaching children in hospitals or in children's homes to do this work. Such work often represents a definite service girls can do in helping to prepare for special parties at home, church or school.

Flower Vases. At no expense children may make very pretty vases of empty round cereal boxes, by pasting around them pieces of wall paper. If the wall paper is carefully selected and a suitable border is pasted round the top, this holder for a tumbler or glass jar will closely resemble a potter vase. It may also be used for fruit one is sending to a friend.

Canning. Girls may help with canning, and boys may help with gathering fruits and vegetables so that they will have a share in the cans that are put on the family "give-away" shelf to be ready for winter demands for the sick or needy.

The yard was the original playground; the home the original recreation center.

During the past few years, the tendency has been to seek the major portion of recreation and play life away from the home. Very often this has been due to the fact that living conditions have made it impossible for families to have a center to which to bring their friends, and circumstances within the home have been such as to make it more attractive for members of the family to spend their leisure time outside.

A few years ago there was no such choice of recreational activities as is offered today and the family was more nearly a unit in participation. Now there is a noticeable disintegration in interests which is a large factor in breaking down family solidarity. Parents lament their inability to understand or influence their children today. Parental respect and the bonds of fellowship and sympathy seem to have weakened. The socially-minded student points to these conditions as indices to more serious complications.

Those who have given thought to the subject rightly believe that through play life with children and through a larger use of the home as a recreation center for the entire family, a stronger feeling of understanding will be brought about and home life will be enriched; that individuals will have more to give to the community and thus there will be a balance of interest and service which will serve for America the spirit of home so fundamental in the development of our character as a nation.

Community Dramatics in Boston

ETHEL ARMES

Boston Common was the scene this past summer of a dramatic performance so unique and interesting in its character and general presentation that it is likely to point the way to many another like it in cities besides Boston.

It was the pageant, "Child Lore of America" given by The Boston Social Union, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee on Public Celebrations in cooperation with Boston Community Service. Quite apart from its dramatic values, the circumstances of the production are of especial significance to all social service agencies in America, as a most effective demonstration of the coordination of local settlements.

Furthermore the fitting of the nationality of the children to the scenes, characters and the parts interpreted was another feature making for harmony and beauty. For instance children descended from Asiatic races reproduced the scenes used from *The Arabian Nights*; Greek children gave *Pandora's Box*; English children, *Mother Goose*; Spanish children, the episode of *Columbus at the Court of Isabella*; Irish children, the child lore of the fairies, and so on. Thus there were given in the pageant contributions of the various nations to the child lore of America, countries from which the famous old nursery rhymes originated, the fairy tales, myths and events of storied historical value.

The pageant stage was a platform built out into the Frog-pond in that leafy hollow of old Boston Common where once upon a time Ralph Waldo Emerson tended his mother's cow.

Seven hundred children took part in the production. They represented the following settlements: Elizabeth Peabody House, Russian and Scandinavian dances; North Bennett Street, Italians; North End Union, American Indians; South End Music School, English, *Mother Goose*; Robert Gould Shaw House, songs of the colored race; Ellis Memorial, *Cinderella*, originated in French; Norfolk House, Scotch; Trinity Neighborhood House, Dutch; Roxbury Neighborhood House, Irish, Little Folk in Green; South End House, Spanish; *Columbus at the Court of Isabella*; Hale House, Jewish, the *Feast of the Tabernacle*; Lincoln House, Greek, *Pandora's Box*; and Denison House, Asiatic, *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*.

For the past three of four years there has been a fine activity in the dramatic work of the Boston Social Union. The model little theatre of Elizabeth Peabody House—one of the pioneer community play places of New England—is used not only by professional neighborhood groups for plays in their own languages, including Yiddish plays, but also by amateur little theatre groups from all over Boston. It is a very active, a living theatrical center. Certain of the most beautiful and artistic productions ever staged in Boston—for example, Miss Coit's production of *Aucassin and Nicollete*—have been given at this settlement theatre.

Lincoln House is another promising center. Under the direction of Oliver Larkin, Boy and Girl Scout groups have been working the past two years on Marionettes. They have also made a notable presentation of *Treasure Island*. The evening work here is splendidly organized. One large dramatic club has about thirty members in two classes. Those who have made high enough dramatic records become active or advisory members. They form the play-reading committee and, with the coach, are judges at the tryouts. The chosen play is read to the whole group, and try-outs are held at the next meeting. The costumes are made by a permanent committee. The scenery, make-up, and stage managing are done by members of the club under supervision of the coach. The club meets regularly once a week the year through, and about four programs are presented in the twelve months.

At the North Bennet Industrial School every Wednesday afternoon children come in for story-playing. From the various groups one is chosen each week to put on a Saturday matinee. They receive a few more rehearsals and make paper costumes. The best of the Saturday matinees, for which admission is three cents, are handed over to the coach, given more rehearsals and presented again more formally or elaborately. These special programs are given twice a year. Something of this method has been carried into evening work.

Roxbury Neighborhood House has a little girls' federation in which one club entertains each month, presenting a play for the rest of the members. The Mothers' Club is the most active evening group. They give one performance of two plays each spring and have an exceptionally high standard. They do quite remarkable work

and have held the Inter-settlement dramatic cup for the past three years.

In the South End House five groups of children, boys and girls under ten do story playing. Five clubs with ten members each, of older girls—from 10 to 14—make up the dramatic department in which there are the following activities: costuming, scenery, pantomime, rhythmic dancing and the play itself. The clubs in turn spend six weeks in each of these departments. At the end of this time two performances are given, each club being responsible for its share of the work. Performances are given five times during the year.

The boys of a similar age are also in a dramatic club which gives plays and pantomimes. An outdoor pageant is given at the close of each season. One year *The Pied Piper* was given including all of the 250 children doing dramatic work, under which is included folk-dancing.

The evening dramatics of South End House are done by individual clubs. At Christmas all combine for one large performance. For all plays an attempt is made to include the young people in all preparations, from painting scenery to sewing hooks.

"Everywhere there is an earnest effort to achieve simple artistic settings," says Imogene Hogle, dramatic director, "costumes and lighting effects, and there is an increasingly high standard for the play itself. Most of us want to do good plays in an artistic way."



Detroit's New Community Building Erected by Department of Recreation at cost approximately \$163,000 including building and equipment.



The Community House at Croweburg, Kan.



The Early Indian Tribe. Red Men and Pocahontas Societies. A realistic picture from the Pageant of Progress held recently at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, with 5,000 participating.

Mumble-The-Peg

How many recreation directors have thought of Mumble-the-Peg as a playground game?

Miss Elsy M. Gates, for several years instructor in the Hardin Square gymnasium and playground in Chicago, has described in the March-April issue of *Parks and Recreation* the variations in this game which she has worked out.

"For the past three years," Miss Gates writes, "we have played the old-fashioned game of Mumble-the-Peg, or, as the children style it, 'Mumble-Te-Peg,' in the sand court in the children's outdoor playground, during the summer months. We tried it out first as a quiet game, to call the children into the shade of the canvas pergola, away from the apparatus and the hot glare of the open playground in the heat of the day. Both boys and girls, from seven to twelve years of age, have taken an active interest in the game, although, in our experience, the girls play a better game than the boys. They seem quicker to learn the game; they develop, at this age, an earlier manual dexterity, and they use more readily their own ingenuity.

"At first the smaller children brought butcher knives from home, until parental injunction stopped the practice. Ice picks followed, later giving way to pointed sticks, and finally the smaller children began bringing nails, and actually developed a little game they called 'Nail,' modeled after the standard game as played with the jackknife.

"Some of our watchful officers of the law were dubious at first about the game, and in fact we had our own misgivings because the game sounds dangerous, but in the three years of almost universal playing of the game on the part of the hundreds of children who frequent our grounds, we have never had an accident, and strangely enough, with all the knives that have been brought into the park for use in the game, I do not know of a single instance of carving of names on posts or benches."

King's Tournament is described by Miss Gates as a type of tournament which has a double advantage, since it runs itself automatically and is a perpetual tournament.

"We take a triangular board frame work, driving nails, and numbering each, in the following manner: At the top, which is the king's

position, we drive a single nail and number it No. 1. It represents the coveted position in the tournament. Similar to the placing of pins in a bowling alley, immediately below this king position, we have two king's numbers, 2 and 3, and in a row beneath them are pins, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, followed by Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, and so on downward to accommodate as many as may desire to enter the competition. We allow about three inches space between the rows, and the result is a series of pins in the form of a pyramid, with the king pin at the top, and each being numbered beneath it.

"To start the tournament, all prospective contenders draw numbers from a hat, and write their names upon a tag and hang it over the nail whose number corresponds to that which they have drawn. Number one is, for the time being, the King.

"The rule is that either No. 2 or No. 3 may challenge No. 1, indicating the challenge by snapping a rubber band over their own pin, and extending it over the pin of the King. If No. 2 is first to challenge, No. 3 is subject to challenge by those beneath him in the next row, and No. 4, No. 5 or No. 6 immediately proceeds to stretch a band, indicating a challenge of No. 3. That leaves two, in the third row from the top, subject to challenge by those immediately beneath them, and so on down to the bottom row.

"Challenges thus indicated must be played off within a set period of time, no player being permitted to challenge anyone except those in the row immediately above him, and the match must be played on our grounds within two days, or the one refusing to play surrenders his pin to the challenger, and exchanges his name tag to the challenger's pin, the challenger moving up by forfeit. Similarly, challengers who win their matches, exchange places with the defeated player above them, and move up toward the King's position.

"We use this form of tournament in various games, and it is a very useful expedient in maintaining interest and stimulating competition.

"Our rules for the game, and the playing progression which we follow, are given below:

SOIL

The ground in the playing area shall be sand, well dampened and tamped.

EQUIPMENT

1. Pocket knife
2. Small wooden peg

PLAYING PROGRESSION

1. Babes: Palm of hand
2. Back of hand
3. Punch: Off fist three times in succession
4. A-B-C's: Off the knees to the letter G, in succession
5. Chest
6. Chin
7. Mouth
8. Nose
9. Both cheeks in succession
10. Both eyes in succession
11. Forehead
12. Ears: Left and right, in succession
13. High Dive: Off beak of cap, or use thumb for beak of cap
14. Over the World: Hold knife by point back of head and throw forward over the head
15. Skin the Devil: Handle held between index and ring fingers and point of blade resting on heel of hand
16. Johnny-Jump-Over-The-Fence: Place left hand on ground for the fence. Stick knife in sand and hit handle with right hand to make jump over left
17. Spank the Baby: Place the blade over back of index finger and under ring finger (middle finger forward) and hit handle with right hand
18. Spit-Spat-Sputter: Hold knife blade between thumb and index finger of right hand—handle up. In succession touch the shoulder, arm, and hit handle of knife simultaneously, repeating the words, "Spit-Spat-Sputter"
19. Flip the Well: Form well with thumb and index finger of left hand. With thumb and index finger of right hand hold knife handle down, in well. Flip by making semi-circle with both hands simultaneously and releasing knife.
20. O-U-T: Form circle with index finger and thumb of left hand. Grasp knife by handle and drop through the circle seven times, repeating at the same time the sentence "O-U-T spells out for me"

PLAYING RULES

1. Only one risk. A risk entitles the player to a second trial on a miss, but if the risk is missed, the player goes back to the Babes
2. No risking after "Over the World"
3. Missing a risk sends player back to Babes
4. Only one risk at a time
5. Missing on one of the succession plays does not send player back to Babes except after a Risk

GROUND RULES

1. Burns
 2. Slips
 3. Fenn Take You Up
 5. The loser holds hands over the eyes of player driving the peg. The peg is driven into the sand by the players who hit peg with handle of knife one or more blows as decided upon before the game. The loser pulls the peg with his teeth
- Note: Ask the children before the game if they are willing to pull the peg. This aids in teaching sportsmanship.

KINDS OF CONTESTS

1. Winning of a set of games, as in tennis, decides the winner
2. A match: Best two out of three, or three out of five
3. Tournaments
4. Agreement as to number of hits each get at the peg
 - Rotation: Each player plays every other player
 - Elimination: Losers drop out
 - Combination: Players divided into groups and group winners play for championship
 - Ladder: Challenge upper rung
 - Kings: Drawings are made and king is chosen. The players in second round challenge the king by use of rubber bands. The players in third line challenge those in the second, and so on."



An Antidote for Flapperism

Game Nights in a Cleveland Church

The First Methodist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, was built on Euclid Avenue away out on the outskirts of the city at a time when nobody even dreamed that business would move out that way. Today the church is right in the heart of business, the center of a population of one hundred thousand.

For some time, the question of moving has been much discussed. Should the church flee from its environment to a more suburban spot as it had done twice before in its history or should it stay right there and become a good Samaritan to the people in the heart of the city? It has decided to do the latter. Not only is it going to stay where it is, but it is going to enlarge its plant in order more completely to serve the needs of the busy community in which it is situated. A six or seven story building will be built at the rear of the church. This will provide additional Sunday School rooms, dining rooms and kitchen facilities to accommodate about a thousand, game and recreation rooms for both young and old of the church and the community at large, gymnasium with showers and lockers, an auditorium and dormitories for young women. Workers will go out from this center into the community each day of the year carrying on an extensive program for mothers, fathers, young people and children, both afternoon and evening.

Many of these community activities are now under way. Mr. George E. Carrothers, assistant superintendent of Cleveland schools and an active member of this church, writes the following description of how the church is becoming a "real oasis in a needy homeland."

A HAPPY FRIDAY NIGHT

"One of the special activities is the community center work for the boys and girls of the immediate neighborhood which is being carried on on Friday evening and Sunday afternoon. Early in the fall of 1921 the church sent out posters and cards announcing—"A Happy Friday Night and a Bright Sunday Afternoon for Boys and Girls." About forty responded the first Friday evening. The boys were divided into age groups and given certain rooms on the first floor of the church in which to have games of as quiet or noisy kind as they might desire from 6:30

until 8.00 p. m. A leader was provided by the church for each group. The girls were given other rooms with leaders. One general supervisor gives every Friday evening and Sunday afternoon to this community work. He is to be found in almost every part of the church building at any time in the evening, sorting the children as they come in and sending them to the proper rooms, helping out first one group then another, quieting a boy here or there who has become too rough for the good of the group, and acting as a general information bureau.

"At 8 o'clock on Friday evening all groups line up in double file and march to the Sunday School auditorium where an hour's entertainment of clean, wholesome, moving pictures is provided. At nine o'clock the evening's fun is over and the children go home to tell and to dream of the wonderful evening they have had in the big church on the Avenue which has always appeared from the outside to be so cold and forbidding.

A BRIGHT SUNDAY AFTERNOON

"At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon the children from the neighborhood gather in the Sunday School auditorium for an hour of songs, stories, readings, special music, and community singing. At first the children were either too shy to enter into the spirit of the meeting, or were too bold and loud to participate in the right way. But gradually as the numbers increased and the leaders became better able to socialize and control the group, all present have entered enthusiastically and harmoniously into the spirit of whatever is taking place. At four o'clock another moving picture entertainment is provided for the enjoyment of all present. Sometimes the films present religious topics, as for example, the Story of Joseph and His Brethren, but more often they are travel scenes, or comic pictures.

"The group of forty which came at first has multiplied many fold. Sunday, February 19, 1922, there were present two hundred sixty-six of the liveliest children I think I have ever seen. They ranged in ages between six and fifteen, and in addition there was a considerable number of mothers and fathers, and two tiny babies in arms. This church has in fact become "The Church of the Warm Welcome," and the community meeting place twice a week for the 30th street district.

"Some of the children come to the meetings very poorly clad, and at times suffering from

the cold. Others give evidence of not taking very good care of their persons or clothing, some are rowdy and boisterous and at times cause considerable disturbance to the group and annoyance to the leaders, but they are natural, normal children the same as are found in homes of other localities in any great city. They would be just as rowdy and full of life even though their faces and clothing had been better cared for. At one of the meetings of the leaders the remark was made that these children were rough and uncouth. Without a moment's hesitation the wife of one of the trustees said—"These children are just the same as some of the better dressed children who come to Sunday School. I've taught the children of the members of this church and I know both groups."

JUST A GOOD, WHOLESOME TIME

"The one purpose of these meetings Friday evening and Sunday afternoon is to help the children in that particular neighborhood to have a good, wholesome time. Church and religious work is not mentioned and no attempt is made to use the community meetings as feeders for the Sunday School or church. One Sunday afternoon a new leader forgot himself and asked how many of the children had attended Sunday School that morning. When the meeting was over the minister informed this leader that it was not their policy to mention Sunday School or church work. Not that there was any objection from the church point of view, but that they were there merely to give the children in that neighborhood a good time, and that it might be misunderstood outside if church work were mentioned.

"The leadership for all the activities is volunteer leadership, recruited from the adult classes in the Sunday School. In time, and as the work grows, the church is planning to employ a trained man on full time as director of education and recreation for the whole church. One of the sources of supply for assistant leaders has been the Boy Scout Troop which meets in the church on Monday evening. These boys appreciate the training and recreation they receive in *their* gatherings and to show this appreciation some of them are on hand every Friday

evening to help. In this way the work is growing and developing and in time will come to have a very widespread, helpful influence. If the same or similar recreation activities could be carried on by each of the 372 churches in Cleveland, this Forest City would soon come to be known as a very happy, wholesome place for children."

Boosting the Athletic Badge Tests

Parsons, Kansas, a community of 17,000, is very proud of the record it has made in the athletic badge tests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The record of accomplishment looms larger in view of the fact that there is no physical education in the grade schools and no organized athletics have been attempted until this year.

Under the auspices of the Board of Education and Community Service the tests were introduced, and after seven weeks of hard work on the part of the children and the teachers, two hundred and twenty-three boys and girls passed the tests. The American Legion Post of Parsons is presenting the boys with their badges as its contribution to the recreation program and will award the badges at a patriotic program.

Clifton Davis, the thirteen year-old booster of the badge tests, though physically handicapped by paralysis, through sheer grit and constant interest and practice, chinned the bar twenty-two times without stopping! In addition to passing the test himself he has acted as scorekeeper and general assistant and has done much to keep up the interest of the other boys in the tests.



Roller Skating, New Haven, Conn.

Three yards to go and the finish still undecided

Are You a Hiker?

The lure of the out of doors is becoming stronger each year according to Raymond Torrey, editor of the Outing Page of the *New York Post*, who, in a letter to the Playground and Recreation Association of America has outlined some of the developments of the past few years in walking, mountain climbing and trail making organizations.

In New York City, Mr. Torrey writes, the members of organized walking groups exceed 2,000, probably 3,000 people. There are also many casual groups, as anyone going out of the city on a Sunday or holiday morning can see, and the growth of this form of outing has been striking in the past two summers.

The organized groups in New York City include the New York chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club, numbering about 200, with a total membership for the Club of more than 3,000 people, and the New York section of the Green Mountain Club, containing 250 people, with a total membership, including Vermont sections, of 1100. This Club maintains the Long Trail, 210 miles long, in the Green Mountains. There are, too, the Tramp and Trail Club, with a purely local program, of about 150 members, and the Fresh Air Club, veteran walkers, with 100 members. In addition there are a dozen or twenty groups, some organized solely for walking, some associated with larger organizations, such as Settlement Houses and Civic Clubs. A new and promising organization is the Adirondack Mountain Club, formed to make trails and build shelters in the Adirondacks on state land or on such private land as may be available.

Several groups affiliated with the New York Academy of Sciences devote their field excursions to the study of some science, such as botany, geology, birds or insects. One of the largest and most active of these is the Torrey Botanical Club, more than fifty years old, which has a program of field meetings through the year providing instruction and recreation.

Another source of recreation of this sort is afforded by an informal organization known as the New York, New Jersey Trail Conference, composed of delegates from twenty or more walking groups, for the purpose of making part of the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia. This trail has been laid out by Benton MacKaye under the sponsorship of the Committee on Community

Planning of the American Institute of Architects.*

Recreation Departments, as well as the organized groups described by Mr. Torrey, are doing much to promote hiking and walking trips. If you are not a hiker, the opportunities to become one are many and alluring. Once a hiker you will always be a "booster"!

Memorials That Live

Memorials erected in remembrance of public benefactors are often beautiful things, but inanimate. Philadelphia has three memorials that live and produce. They are the playgrounds financed by the estate of Richard Smith, and they produce health, happiness and better citizenship.

The first of them, in East Fairmount Park, has been described in *THE PLAYGROUND*.

The other Smith playgrounds have been established in more congested districts of the city. Northern Liberty, once a Friend's Meeting House, has been purchased and converted into a play center. Here the children have developed a unique form of educational play. While the renovation was going on, they began building playhouses with loose bricks that lay around the yard. From this house construction has evolved the engrossing game of community life in "Let's Pretend" Village. Every Tuesday and Saturday the village is built.

Partitions are used to represent homes and public buildings, which include stores, a bank, a post office and a laundry. The children become actors in the life of the miniature town and through their play they learn the meaning of good citizenship in home and neighborhood life. Each little boy, as father, adopts a profession. Each little girl has the responsibility of a home and family and is taught marketing, cleaning, nursing, and other housewifely duties. Girls as well as boys may learn such professions as banking, storekeeping, journalism, and essentials of law. The Village Assembly meets once a month to choose its Mayor, Judge, Jury and Village Safety Patrol. These officers act with the playground supervisor to preserve law and order and to pass upon new suggestions.

The village idea will be extended to Stanfield Playground, on the estates of two residences of

* This project, readers of *THE PLAYGROUND* will recall, was described in the May issue of the magazine.

Revolutionary fame. This, the newest Smith playground, has interesting plans. A roof garden for mothers and babies, and a large playroom with a running track and stage are proposed.

Fun Day

There was fun for everybody of every age on the day opening the summer park and playground season in Walla Walla, Washington. Community Service and the Park and Civic Arts Club cooperated in making it a success.

At two o'clock a strange procession made its way through the city's main streets. This was the Pet Parade, consisting of youthful Walla Walla leading or carrying its furred and feathered playmates. The animals seemed to know that this was a day of especial importance to their owners, because they were remarkably well behaved. Billy Smith's bull pup walked right alongside of Mary Robinson's white cat, and only tugged at his leash once or twice. Kittens showed equally good manners by failing to attack canary cages or goldfish bowls with inquisitive paws.

One little girl wanted to bring the family Airedale, but she was very much afraid he would get lost. When she found that he would be checked and tagged and guarded by Boy Scouts in uniform her fears vanished. There were prize ribbons for the greatest number of pets exhibited by one child, for the smallest and largest pets, and also for the most unusual, the most beautiful, the homeliest and the best decorated pets.

Hobbies of childhood were on exhibition in Liberty Temple and attracted much attention. Prizes for pet and hobby shows were awarded at five o'clock. In the meantime a program of storytelling, circle, singing and group games and races filled the children's afternoon.

In the evening the grownups came in for their share of the fun. Lots of families brought picnic suppers and ate them together. There was a band concert and community sing, starting at seven o'clock. Group dances and community games were led by members of the Community Service recreation leaders' class. There were enough circles to take everybody in and more than enough laughter to go around. Is it any wonder Walla Walla thinks Fun Day is just as good as Fourth of July?

Policing Wilkes-Barre's Playgrounds

Just as surely as every real boy wants to man a locomotive or to gallop over Western plains, he has another dream that yearns for fulfillment. He pictures himself striding down the street in a blue uniform, swinging a club, with brass buttons twinkling on an expansive chest. The Boy Cop organization of the Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, playgrounds, appeals to this fundamental desire of boyhood. Within the miniature city of the playground the boy cop has the same dignity and authority that he associates with the big, smiling man who keeps the municipality orderly. A boy cop is loyal and obedient, and he never shirks a duty.

Wilkes-Barre's boy cops are sworn in as patrolmen by the Police Department and given a badge. For meritorious work a patrolman may be promoted to a sergeant and a sergeant to a lieutenant. There are two to four sergeants and one or two lieutenants on each playground, according to size. The male director of each playground is chief of his ground and is a special officer of the city police department.

The director of Wilkes-Barre Community Service, Mr. Charles English, advises all playgrounds which have not adequate leadership to adopt the boy cop system. The boys become not only junior police, but act as assistants to the directors in the play program. Wilkes-Barre's boy cops have done remarkable work in securing discipline on the playgrounds. They train once a week under an army sergeant, and they take part in all public functions. "Badges which are necessary for this work cost from ninety to ninety-five dollars," says Mr. English, "But it is a real investment."

This is the pledge card which the boy cops sign:

BOY COP		
City of Wilkes-Barre		
Courage	Obedience	Patriotism
<i>Pledge</i>		
I promise on my honor as a boy		
1. To learn my duty		
2. To do my duty		
3. To obey the rules of the Boy Cop		
4. To keep and never misuse my badge and to surrender it upon demand to my Chief.		
<i>I agree</i>		
To obey the law		To play fair
To protect property		To own up
To influence others to do the same		
Signed.....		

Pittsburgh's Twenty-Fifth Year

On the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Playgrounds in Pittsburgh, the Bureau of Recreation has published a report tracing the growth of the work which started with one playground in 1896. A tribute is paid to Miss Beulah Kennard to whose vision and continued efforts this beginning was due. As public sentiment became educated year by year to the wisdom of directing the energies of youth into healthful channels, various school properties were made available for playgrounds. In 1900 the Civic Club in cooperation with the Club Women of Pittsburgh inaugurated a city wide plan, and in 1901 the City Council appropriated funds making possible the establishment of a recreation park.

The progress of the work was most gratifying. In 1906 the Pittsburgh Playgrounds Association was incorporated, with Miss Kennard as President, the joint committee having previously been divided into two separate bodies. Mrs. John Cowley was elected Chairman in Allegheny, the North Side of the city. The new association deemed it wise to obtain the services of a trained Superintendent and Mr. George E. Johnson was selected for this position. In 1908 a bond issue of \$70,000 made possible an increase in recreation property, and this was augmented by subsequent issues of \$800,000 in 1912, and \$831,000 in 1919.

The management of the playgrounds was finally taken over by the City of Pittsburgh in 1915. Under the direction of the present Superintendent, Mrs. Margaret Stewart Gray, the work of the Bureau of Recreation is going forward steadily. Twenty-four centres were reported in operation last year under the direction of ninety-five paid workers. The Twenty-fifth Anniversary report is fittingly dedicated "to the men and women, many of whom are not recorded by name, who have by loving service and personal sacrifice brought joy and cheer to the lives of countless children, and aided in developing the character of our future citizens."

Village Clubs*

Efforts to disperse the war-gloom that still hovers over Europe have expressed themselves in campaigns to make life "brighter," to use the catchword now current in England. Among the most promising forms taken by this movement has been the establishment of village clubs resembling, in many respects, our rural welfare-centres in America. These organizations aim to make life in country communities more interesting, by broadening and multiplying the social diversions of the residents, and by offering them wider opportunities for culture.

A similar movement has sprung up in France, where associations known as Foyers des Campagnes have been organized to provide social, recreation and intellectual advantages for village communities. According to a recent account:—

A foyer is a place where the people of a village meet together to talk of things that interest them all, and to rest after the day's work. The foyer offers entertainments (musical evenings, theatricals, cinematographs, sports, and games); it has a library, and lectures are given on all kinds of subjects; to mothers it gives consultations and advice about hygiene; to girls it teaches about the household, dressmaking, and fancy work; it interests the children who meet there on holidays for games, and so forth; it becomes the centre of the village; it belongs to all; it becomes a living institution with the help of everyone.

Not long ago, the English general society fostering this movement in Great Britain, which is known as the 'Village Clubs Association,' sent four representatives to France in response to an invitation from that country to confer with the leaders of the movement there. The English delegates visited several of these rural centres, all of them in the recently devastated areas, and brought back a most helpful account of what they saw. The French foyers are devoting themselves not only to the material reconstruction of country life in France, but also to social reconstruction, looking toward higher permanent standards of living among the peasantry.

* Reprinted from *The Living Age*, August 5, 1922.

The Proceedings of the Recreation Congress will appear in *The Playground*.

Toymaking

Making toys is quite as much fun as playing with toys other people have made. The Junior Achievement Bureau, Eastern States League, 168 Bridge St., Springfield, Massachusetts, in a bulletin to leaders of Toy Making Clubs makes the following suggestions:

By using salvaged tin plate, leather, cigar boxes, toys may be made for sale giving a skillful boy a fine chance to earn money.

Toymaking by Achievement Clubs save and make use of waste. Cigar boxes, for instance, cost 20c a piece to make and thousands are wasted each year.

The making of toys tests and develops the inventive genius of boys.

Using the head and hands in working out toymaking ideas develops brains.

The boy who can make toys is useful long before he is grown because he can do things and teach others to do them.

The following equipment is suggested for an Achievement Club Shop:

<i>For each boy:</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Coping saw frame.....	25c
One dozen blades	15c to 20c
One knife, jack or sloyd	50c to \$1.50
One sawing board or bench—can be made by club members	

For a club of 15 to 20 boys:

Two dozen sheets of assorted sand paper	3c to 5c a sheet
One small tack hammer	50c
One can LePage's glue	35c to 50c
One package 1/2" cigar nails.....	50c
One package 1" brads	50c
One awl or drill.....	25c to \$1.25
One block plane	2.75
One small carborundum stone	1.00
Painting outfit—paints, brushes, turpentine for cleaning	3.00
One pair of scissors or shears, for cutting patterns	50c to 75c
One pair of pliers	1.50
One wood rasp	50c
One pair compasses	25c
One try square	50c to 75c

A supply of cigar boxes or other thin wood. Three-ply veneer is excellent in making high-grade substantial toys.

Some sort of iron wire.

Each member should earn money and then buy his own saw, blades and knife, use them in his home shop and bring them to the club meetings; or, the club may combine and buy the entire outfit. A discount can probably be secured from the dealer by buying in this way.

Make a tool box for your tools.

The Home Shop:

Each member of the club should have a home shop of his own—even if but a corner of a room, in which to work.

Directions for Using the Coping Saw:

The coping saw is the most used tool in the toymaking project. Every member of the club should try to become expert in its use as rapidly as possible.

Examine the saw frame. Notice the slots for holding the ends of the saw blade. Insert the saw in frame. The teeth should point toward the handle. Use a notched board to rest the work on while sawing. Keep the saw in the notch in the sawing board. Turn the pattern as the sawing proceeds.

Hold the wood to be sawed firmly against the sawing board with the left hand.

Use the coping saw with a straight *up and down* motion.

Don't crowd the saw as this is liable to bend or break the blade.

Use long even strokes so all the blade comes into use.

Keep the saw going while making a turn and when backing out.

Sawing Boards and Benches:

Serviceable sawing boards and benches may be made by the club members at almost no cost.

Steps in making a toy:

1. Decide what toy you wish to make. If it is an original piece of work make a sketch of it.

2. Make patterns on paper. Tracings can be made from pictures in magazines and books by using very thin paper and pencil.

3. Transfer patterns to the thin wood. Place patterns on the wood so as to get the greatest strength by having the grain run right in the weak places. Old carbon paper may be used in transferring patterns to the wood.

4. Saw out the pieces keeping in mind the directions given for using the coping saw.

5. Sandpaper and finish the pieces. Use the awl or drill in making holes so as not to split the wood.

6. Assemble the toy. See that the joints fit neatly before fastening together permanently. Movable joints may be made either by using a cigar box nail, or by making a hole and using a knotted string.

7. Paint and decorate. Be sure the toy is dry and all finished before painting. After painting, keep away from dust and dirt until dry. Usually it is best to paint the toy all over, in white or gray or light yellows, let it dry, then paint the bright colored parts.

Outline of Work:

1. Making a circus of one piece animals. Elephants, lions, giraffes, bears and other animals made in one piece, then mounted on wooden base with or without wheels. Wheels may be made of spools or sawed out.

2. Movable animals and figures. Animals, clowns, and other figures, made in pieces, and jointed in such ways as to move when string is pulled or lever pushed.

3. Something for mother and the home. Cigar box chest, salt boxes, mail boxes, sewing box, and other useful things.

4. A set of toy furniture for little sister.

5. Birdhouses for the door yard or park and other places about the city.

6. Mechanical toys, carts, cars, automobiles, airplanes, derricks, boats and other models of machines and mechanism. Pulleys may be made by sawing out three circles or wheels of wood, two of the same size and one smaller and gluing them together with the smaller one between the others.

Some helpful books:

William B. Stout, *The Boy's Book of Mechanical Models* published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass.

Louis C. Peterson, *Educational Toys* published by The Manual Arts Press

Worst, *Industrial Work for Middle Grades* published by Bruce Publishing Company

Polkinghorne, *Toymaking in School and Home* published by Stokes

Seipert, *Bird Houses Boys Can Build* published by Manual Arts Press

Johnson, *Toys and Toymaking* published by Longmans

A Forecast of the Recreation Congress Program

(Continued from Page 302)

ground programs, and the thousand and one things which enter into a community recreation program, will have the opportunity of hearing them all discussed and of taking an active part in the discussion.

Dr. D. F. Garland, Welfare Director of the National Cash Register Company, A. H. Wyman, Recreation Director of the Carnegie Steel Company, C. E. Brewer, Recreation Commissioner of Detroit, Ernst Hermann, in charge of physical education and recreation in Newton, Massachusetts, and surrounding towns, V. K. Brown, of the South Park Commission of Chicago, C. B. Raitt, Superintendent of Recreation of Los Angeles, California, Jay B. Nash, Superintendent of Recreation at Oakland, California, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marsh in charge of recreation at Middletown, Ohio, S. K. Nason, of the Brookline Municipal Gymnasium and Bath, J. C. Batchelor, Superintendent of Recreation at Utica, New York, Harold O. Berg, of the Cleveland Recreation Council, Dr. William Burdick of the Public Athletic League of Baltimore, Dr. William A. Stecher of Philadelphia, and many other technical workers too numerous to mention will all be at the Congress to thresh out these problems.

Special Features

Of the special features which are being planned only a ninkling can be given. Seumas Mac Manus, of story telling fame, has written us from Ireland that he will be with us.

If motion pictures are your hobby, you will want to know that a number of interesting films showing recreation activities in cities throughout the country will be shown.

Community singing will not be the least of the attractions, and there may even be an impromptu orchestra composed of delegates.

Have you made up your mind to attend? You can not afford to miss it. Write for any further information you wish and make your reservations immediately at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, October 9-12.

Cornell's last appeal, as she sends you out, is that you play your parts as citizens of the commonwealth; that you give your service freely, devotedly, and unselfishly; that you so order your lives that you may inspire those less privileged than yourselves and that through your example our democracy shall live.

LIVINGSTON FARRAND

Making the Best of Street Play

(Continued from Page 314)

regularity of the play. Each group is engaged in a different game and each is lead by the volunteer leader who plays the game with them. Among the younger children you will hear:

"Charlie over the water .

Charlie over the sea

Charlie catch a black bird

Can't catch me."

while in the circle stands a little girl from far off Italy who endeavors to ascertain the black bird she has caught. Next this circle another group is engaged in a more active game of *Snatch* or *Poison Circle* and farther down the street a ten pin game is in progress. Yes, there sits a crippled girl of twelve summers with the score sheet. She is the official score keeper. Her face is a picture. She, too, can participate.

At the end of the street there is great commotion. A volley ball game among some factory boys is at fever heat. Parents of some of the players line the curb while younger children of school age are explaining the rules of the game.

In one block playground some of the adults were so interested in this movement that they gathered contributions to give the children a party and provided prizes for the closing session of the playground. The most interested spectators at the centers have been the parents of children, many of whom find time to come many blocks to enjoy the games, knowing their children are safe from the dangers of traffic.

The experience in Newark proved that the block playground program is an excellent Americanization channel, for it stresses the interest of the city and the adult citizens in its young people. When the block centers were open for the first time the parents went to the directors to find out what was going to take place. In this way points of contact were immediately made and cooperation assured.

Spangler Goes A-Swimmin'

(Continued from Page 313)

having a direct bearing on the maximum efficiency of use as well as on the economy of water supply which should be taken into con-

sideration. The normal average of non-swimmers using any pool is seventy per cent of the total. This means that approximately two-thirds of the pool should be of a depth to accommodate non-swimmers. To accomplish this the flooring should be sloped from the minimum depth to a depth of five feet at two-thirds of the distance across the pool. From this point the remaining one-third of the distance should then slope more steeply down to the desired, maximum depth of eight or nine feet. Thus the non-swimmers will have a safe two-thirds of the pool. The swimmers will have not only the deep part but also an overlapping zone into the non-swimmer's territory for the reason that it is possible to swim in less than five feet of water. Thus the swimmers will have approximately two-thirds of the pool and the maximum of efficiency will be accomplished. By placing spring board and diving tower at each end of the deep section the divers will be perfectly accommodated.

By use of this two grade slope of the flooring it will be seen that much less water will be required to fill the pool.

Stuart White Memorial Park

(Continued from Page 315)

ground, jumping standards, metal, one platform for entertainments, and one large cannon provided in the park.

In 1914, when the City Manager plan of government went into effect in Dayton, the city had less than thirty-five acres of park area equipped and open to public use. The city now has over five hundred and fifty acres, and this year will acquire twenty-five or thirty additional acres. This work has all been done through the inspiring leadership of the late Mr. John H. Patterson, Mrs. H. G. Carnell, Mr. Robert Patterson, the late Mr. Adam Schantz, and a small group of other interested citizens who gave their time and service to the promotion of this good cause.

The street is not the place for children to play, but Newark and many other cities have demonstrated that where other playgrounds are not available the street can be made not only a safe place to play, but with adequate leadership street play may count very definitely for citizenship.

It is the function and duty of every community to find the way of lost talents. Full expression it cannot provide, but it may give opportunity for artistic expression to those who crave it most.

—Bulletin of the University of Utah.

The Question Box

In the July PLAYGROUND recreation workers were challenged to face the question which has recently been asked several times as to whether the community leisure time movement is becoming a philanthropic, charitable movement where the more well-to-do work for those who are less well off. Are we, as recreation workers, keeping the work a great civic movement representative of all groups in the community and in the nation?

Mr. William R. Reeves, Executive Secretary of Cincinnati Community Service, has written that the experience of Cincinnati Community Service during the past summer in roping off play streets, providing showers for children, building and operating a travelling theatre and turning vacant lots into playgrounds may help in meeting the objections of the skeptics who believe that the leisure time movement is becoming philanthropic and charitable in its motives.

"All these activities," writes Mr. Reeves, "were dreams that could not have been translated into realities without the whole-hearted cooperation of men and women whose only expression of interest in the community can be that of actual service.

"In order to rope off the ten play streets it was necessary to secure forty iron stanchions to which the ropes could be tied. The pattern for the bases of these stanchions was made by a pattern maker in one of our local foundries, the iron was donated by the firm, the uprights were contributed by a salesman of a supply house, and the labor for the machining was donated by the workmen in another concern.

"After all the material for our showers (and this was no small item) had been donated by various other firms in the city, the labor, amounting to one hour on each shower, was donated by the foreman of another of our local foundries.

"Perhaps the best example of cooperation from men who work with their hands, can be given in relating the experience of our Traveling Theatre. To begin with we had nothing but the chassis of a two ton Republic truck (donated). As our Traveling Theatre stands today—after two weeks of actual and successful operation—we have a stage 18 feet wide by 12 feet deep,

supported by large wooden horses, and enclosed with heavy green denim attached to tent poles. On this truck we carry a Delco generator (donated), a new piano (loaned to us) and the various simple properties that make possible imaginative productions. Four mechanics in the garage where this Republic truck was stored, became so interested in the idea that they worked all day on two Sundays and overtime for several hours every night for a week—their interest going beyond the mere carrying out of our design, into the field of practical improvement suggested by their long experience. Not satisfied with this, they have given their services every night the truck has been in operation, to set it up, take it down and return it to the garage. We now realize that without the help of these experienced volunteers it would be the labor of several hours every evening to do this work.

"We have succeeded in turning two more vacant lots into playgrounds and are planning to reconstruct a third. In all these cases practically nothing has been contributed by Community Service except the idea and the stimulus to carry on. The local men and boys in the community have contributed the labor, in one case the Daughters of Isabella provided the funds for a supervisor, and in another the amount of money necessary for a supervisor was collected from the small shopkeepers and business men in the district.

"It is our belief that Community Service in Cincinnati cannot be of permanent value unless the men of means and the men who work with their hands are united in the effort to make the particular community in which they live, a desirable place for all."

From Musingsum College, Ohio:

"Please send me any information on the civic value, or cultural value of community music, or any arguments you may have for state regulation and support of same."

From an editor of a Farm paper:

"Kindly send to Mrs. —, one of our readers, inquiring about information to help her in discussing at her club meeting, "What Constitutes Good Music."

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For the Playground and Recreation Association of America if
you believe in its work

WE NEED YOUR HELP IN THIS

Please send the attached blank NOW to a possible friend of
America's children

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315 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



I want to contribute to the Playground and Recreation
enroll as a member of Association of America because I believe the Playground
Movement should be kept vitally alive until every child plays
safely, healthfully and happily.

I enclose \$5.00 for one year's membership.

I enclose.....contribution.

Name.....

Address.....

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315 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



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and make your playgrounds comfortable, safe and sanitary for the children's play. You can easily, and at slight expense, accomplish this by using

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"The Natural Dust Layer"

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Knockdown Bleachers are suitable for field or indoors. Can't mar floors. They come in sections 14 ft. long, 3 to 15 tiers high. Heavily ironed, stronger than many permanent seats. Wildest crowds can't strain them. The heavier the weight, the firmer they hold together. Foot rest, lower than the seats, insures comfort and freedom from soiled clothes.

See details of construction in the panels below. One shows the supporting jack and the other the ironing of the seats, foot boards and stringers.

Used by most of the leading universities, high schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, industrial plants and civic organizations. Write for descriptive circular showing letters from enthusiastic users.

Leavitt Mfg. Co.

363 Griggs St., Urbana, Ill.

Up For a Day

or

to Stay



Community Recreation "Movies"

Community Service (Incorporated) has prepared for the use of communities interested in community recreation a series of single reel films on playground activities, recreation, pageantry, drama and other phases of the leisure time field. The purpose of these films is to show in as interesting and vivid a way as possible how cities are providing for the leisure hours of their citizens. It is hoped that this presentation of activities in operation in many cities will help those communities which are not carrying on activities to undertake a definite program. The captions used in connection with the pictures give illuminating facts about community work.

A brief description of each film follows:

"KEEP 'EM SMILING" (1000 feet—15 minute show)—Games for adults and children, playground scenes, athletics, storytelling, historical and patriotic pageantry in which children and grown-ups participate, community singing, holiday celebrations, social gatherings, tulip festival, boys' pushmobile race and pet show

"PLAY AND BE HAPPY" (1000 feet—15 minute show)—Community music, drama, pageantry, community house socials and singing, girls' gymnastics and games, winter sports, athletics, industrial noon-hour recreation, water sports and fetes

"PLAY FOR AMERICA" (1000 feet—15 minute show)—Athletics for men, women and children showing many novel games, boys' and girls' gymnastics, indoor and outdoor games covering basketball, baseball, volley ball and similar sports, industrial recreation and noon-hour activities

"PAGEANTRY" (1000 feet—15 minute show)—Selected scenes from a number of community pageants depicting local history and traditions and showing a number of foreign-born groups in native costumes. Indian and folk lore are also featured in this film.

"THE COMMUNITY CIRCUS OF BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY"—Parade through town; animals, acrobatics, stunts; Boy and Girl Scout activities and drills all centering around the community house

"THE OPENING OF A COMMUNITY HOUSE AT BLOOMFIELD"—Bicycle and baby parade, athletic contests and races, games, and demonstrations of playground apparatus

"THE BUILDING OF A PLAYGROUND AT ELMIRA, NEW YORK"—Many prominent men of the city with pick, shovel and dump cart transform an abandoned lot into a playground

"COLORED CITIZENS AND THEIR COMMUNITY"—A reel showing many activities among colored citizens

Any of these films may be secured by local Community Service groups or by Playground and Recreation Association Committees or Associations at no cost other than transportation charges.

Some Community Service Publications

A List of Pageants and Pageant Material with Some Suggestions for the Organization of a Pageant..... .10

* A List of Pantomimes
A day at Nottingham by Constance D. Mackay. A Festival based on the theme of Robin Hood. Large groups of children may be used..... .15

Faith of our Fathers by Annie Russell Marble. A Pilgrim Pageant containing the Signing of the Mayflower Compact and the First Thanksgiving Dinner..... .25

For Liberty and the Rights of Men by Elizabeth B. Grimball. Pageant designed to commemorate the First Legislative Assembly in Virginia..... .25

The New Era by the Outdoor Players at Peterboro, N. H. A Pageant of Patriotism and Reconstruction. Delightful Pantomime introduced..... .25

A Pageant of Play by May Pashley Harris. .15

A Pageant of Girlhood by F. Ursula Payne, portraying the work, games, folk dance, recreation and dreams of Girlhood..... .25

The Pilgrim's Pride by Elizabeth H. Hanley. The theme is the presentation to the Spirit of Liberty of the notable documents granting civic and religious freedom to men..... .35

Through the Portals by Clara E. Sackett. An Americanization Festival for Children .25

Under the Stars and Stripes, a festival of Citizenship by Elizabeth Grimball..... .25

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATERIAL

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The Perfect Gift by Elizabeth H. Hanley. A Community Christmas Pageant including a tree around which carols are sung25

Fourth of July

* Suggestions for 4th of July Celebrations

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Memorial Day: A Pageant by Josephine Thorp. A simple pageant in which honor is paid to the dead of the Civil, Spanish and World Wars. Includes drawing of stage plan25

* *A Memorial Day Service* by the Bureau of Educational Dramatics05

Thanksgiving Program: Suggestions for A Thanksgiving Program05

Washington's Birthday Program: including pictures of the suggested tableaux... .15

* Free.

Motion Pictures and the Churches (Continued from Page 308)

children of their interest in good literature, unduly excite their nerves, and thus make all educational work more difficult.

"The Director of the Bureau of Crime Prevention, who has charge of the delinquent boys in the city reports that from 50 to 60 per cent of all boys coming under his direction confess that the ideas they were carrying out were gained from motion pictures. The police women, however, indicate that among girls the motion picture influence does not seem to be so marked or so easily traceable. This latter situation may be due to the fact that the peak of the delinquency of boys is reached at the age of 14, while the peak is reached among girls at the age of 16, also that the prevailing charge against the boy delinquent is stealing, while the greatest number of girl delinquents are charged with sex indiscretions."

Another Police Chief Testifies to the Work of Community Service

Chief A. J. Murray of Oxnard, California, says in part:

"The project made a vast difference in the morale of the people of that vicinity, especially the Mexicans. At no time of the day can one go to the playground and find it vacant. Previous to the time recreation was started, the Mexicans used to loiter around the pool hall and many other places where trouble sometimes started. Now it is different. A rancher or anyone who is looking for laborers can always find a number of them playing rabote or horseshoes at a recreation center. They usually are of a better type than can be found in other places.

"But more than finding just mere men is the finding of men in fit condition. They used to be lazy and soft; now they are alert and hard, having had much exercise at playing ball and other games. Their intellect is better; they have had something to think about. The rabote is the national sport of Mexico, and every Mexican takes an interest in the game, whether he is playing or watching.

"Since Community Service started its activities in the south side of the town, there have been fewer petty robberies reported. There were fewer people in jail and less trouble in general. Mexicans do not fight among themselves. They have become more gentlemanly. They have become clean sportsmen. It is making better citizens of them all."

Pageants were given on each playground during the summer months and served their purpose in conveying to the public the end to be accomplished through a recreation program. The playgrounds were opened with a program typifying the ultimate aim in providing a wholesome outlet for youthful energy. A pageant, "The Melting Pot" was produced at various centers and told its own playground story to the spectators as the various nationalities, races, were melted into American Ideals. Other pageants portrayed the physical development of children through play. The training as well as the entertainment was helpful in bringing folks together for a common interest. During the winter a pageant was given by more than fifty young people representing the games, dances and songs taught at the evening centers.—From the Report of York, Pennsylvania, Playground.

BOOKS—THE WOMANS PRESS—BOOKS

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By Edna Geister

The two books, "Ice Breakers," the helpful little book of games, stunts and party ideas, and "The Ice Breaker Herself," in which Miss Geister outlines her successful recreation methods, have been combined for the convenience of recreation leaders into one volume under the above title.

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The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 8

NOVEMBER, 1922

The World at Play

Is Play Serious?—The tear-stained and pleading face of a tiny child attracted the attention of the genial Community Service organizer in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on the day of the pet show this summer. She tearfully explained to him that she had brought her dog to show as a pet and he had gotten sick and so she had brought her dolly instead but she was afraid her dolly wouldn't get a ticket. Unable to resist such an appeal, considering the circumstances, the organizer, without any objection, tied a ticket on the doll and admitted it to the show, along with the rest of the pets, whereupon the cherub of four wiped away her tears and the sun again shone.

Ten-Year-Old Playground Diplomat.—

Among the official documents and the neatly typewritten correspondence on the desk of the Commissioner of Public Works in Santa Monica, California, recently appeared a communication in a childish scrawl.

"Dear Mr. Commissioner," it read, "I'm going to ask you to make the tennis court and croquet ground ordinance so that children of 10 years can be allowed to use the things and ask the men who have charge of the things to leave them down there in the horseshoe box so little boys and girls may use them when they want to play.

Respectfully yours,

MARJORIE PIRIE."

Marjorie, aged ten, spends much of her free time on the playgrounds. She had decided that the cause of ten-year-olds, and of children in general, needed championing when it came to croquet. Commissioner Carter asked Marjorie to come to his office and talk over the matter. There she gravely repeated her demands and was assured that they would be met.

"Working in the Vineyard"—A New Interpretation.—A spirit of generosity on the part of many people has provided a community play place for Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. The Park which slopes down to a sandy beach,

was given to the town by Mrs. William Barry Owen. The band stand and the seats around it were built by volunteers in the late afternoons and early evenings, the women of the town each night serving a free supper to the workers.

Through the same spirit of generosity the entertainment on the playground has also been provided, for the many people of note who visit the Vineyard are promptly pressed into service to give of their talent. Band concerts and fireworks vary the programs.

For the children there are play swings and sand gardens and a baby group in charge of a Red Cross nurse holds sway in the park each morning.

Through the provision of this community play place the summer life of the whole Vineyard has profited.

Milwaukee's Summer Play Program.—"Saw and hammer, scissors and needle, spoon and kettle should be added to bat and ball in order to have a well-balanced vacation program," is the idea of Milwaukee playgrounds. Hence there were summer playground classes in manual training, coping saw work, sewing and fancy needlework and elementary housewifery. Little Mothers' Clubs were formed, nurses from the Health Department conducting classes in child care at eight schools.

Water sports as well as track and field activities had a prominent place on the schedule of special athletic events. They included swimming and canoe meets, a Venetian Night and a Marathon Day, with races for swimmers, canoes and motorized canoes.

The playgrounds were open evenings for employed boys and girls and for men and women. "Come off the porch! Be a neighbor!" urged the playground publicity. "Make the playground a family and neighborhood recreation center!"

Church Lawns Become Playgrounds in Meridian.—Instead of the "keep off the grass"

aspect which has characterized the church lawns of Meridian, Mississippi, in the past, one may now see the merry, smiling faces of boys and girls playing games and running relays on the grassy lawns, or listening with bright eyes and flushed faces to the stories which the "play-ground lady" tells. Passersby stop and, as they watch, their serious faces and knitted brows broaden out into a smile. The play spirit has extended even to the older members of the young people's societies who now finish up their more serious programs with games planned by the leaders.

Lowell's Street Playgrounds.—Because of the lack of neighborhood playgrounds in Lowell, Mass., in 1920, sections of certain streets were closed and roped off between the hours of 6 and 9 in the evening; experienced playground supervisors were employed by the Chamber of Commerce, and during July and August these street playgrounds were attended by over 10,000 children between the ages of 5 and 12. Because of their success they were again continued in 1921 with an attendance of 15000 children.

The results have been very satisfactory. During the two months of the two years since these playgrounds have been opened no child has been injured by automobiles near the playgrounds and ten new small playgrounds have been purchased by the city and turned over to the Park Department. Moreover the City Council has recently approved an appropriation of \$59,500 for five new playgrounds, making a total of 43 parks and playgrounds for Lowell, comprising about 180 acres of land in all.

A New Playground in Sarnia, Canada.—The Chamber of Commerce Luncheon Club of Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, has not only concerned itself with the raising of approximately \$1,000 for the equipment of a new playground which it presented to the city last summer, but it has taken a very active interest in the activities of the playground. A number of the members of the Luncheon Club assisted in installing the apparatus and forty members were on hand for the opening of the playground.

Clean Out the Scrap Bag!—When the summer playground season opened in North Adams, Massachusetts, local housekeepers were asked to contribute odds and ends of household goods for playground use. "Some of the household articles, often discarded, which the playgrounds

can use are worsted, yarn, cotton, and woolen cloth, silk, ribbons, velvet, lace, dress braid, denim for bean bags, silkalene, embroidery silk, knitting cotton, railroad canvas, scrim, raffia, reed, scissors, empty spools, pencils, crayon, kid glove tops for penwipers and purses, cambric or linen for scrapbooks, discarded dolls, games, tennis racquets, balls, colored beads, pins, needles, magazines and picture books."

Unique Radio Activities.—Community singing led by radio is a common occurrence in Seattle, Washington. The practice began there this year during a reception given to Marshal Joffre, when the musical director for Seattle Community Service sang through the radio telephone for groups gathered around loud speakers in all parts of the city, each group joining in the songs under the leader's direction.

A Tennis Court for Ninety-five Cents.—Ninety-five cents for nails was the complete cost of a new tennis court in Aberdeen, Washington. It's simple when you know how. The ground was donated and local merchants gave all the material. The work was practically completed in one evening by members of the Active Club, recently organized by young business and professional men.



Shower Baths for the Children of Vienna.—Vienna's children, like the children in many American cities have this year had an opportunity through action of the Austrian Junior Red Cross representative, to enjoy shower baths in the crowded school districts. So great was the desire for cleanliness inculcated by the junior Health Game in the schools that more than 2000 children took advantage of the baths each day. Soap, handbrushes and wash cloths were supplied by the Junior Red Cross.

How Palo Alto's Municipal Swimming Pool Came to Be.—The old adage "Where there's a will there's a way" was demonstrated in the construction of the municipal swimming pool of Palo Alto, Cal. The manager of the city water and electrical works, being interested in community welfare, suggested that the hot water surrounding the machines should not be wasted and offered it for a swimming pool. The city had no money but the city engineer had the will to have it done and found a way. By taking a little time from one street and then from another, in order to use city labor, a splendid circular pool was built in two years' time. Rough but attractive red wood dressing rooms were provided. By acting as life guard and general attendant at the pool, a swimming teacher is allowed to use the pool for giving private lessons. There is no cost to the city and the city charges no entrance fee. Crowds use the pool each day and its popularity has grown so rapidly that picnic parties come from as far as San Francisco to use it. It has become necessary to build a fence around the pool and charge a small fee to all non-residents of Palo Alto. These fees pay for the gate keeper. All local citizens may secure free passes from the city hall.

Outdoor Dancing in Hartford.—Hartford, Connecticut, has already acquired fame for its outdoor dancing pavilions. On July twenty-ninth a new floor with ample room for 320 couples was opened on the east side of the city. The pavilion at Colt Park last year provided recreation for more than 200,000. The conduct of the pavilions under the watchful attention of the Park Department has won general approval throughout the city.

Elks' Club Helps the Boys.—The Men's Service League of the Elks' Club of Omaha, Nebraska, held a Father and Son banquet on Feb-

ruary 12, at which 673 men and boys were present.

On August 5, the Social and Welfare Committee of the Club gave a picnic and outing for the neglected boys of Omaha. Forty-five hundred boys were present and the generous merchants of Omaha donated supplies for the dinner and a gift for each boy such as a baseball bat, glove, balls, mouth organs, and fishing tackle.

Free moving pictures were shown at the auditorium where the boys met until all were lined up to start for the Park. Mr. Ira A. Jones Director of Physical Education in the Public Schools conducted games for the boys and awarded eighty-eight prizes to the winners of the various events.

A Playground for Klamath Falls, Oregon.—A new method of raising money for a playground was "tried out" successfully by the Chamber of Commerce in Klamath Falls, Oregon. The committee in charge of the project decided upon the equipment and ordered it and then set about to raise the money to pay for it. Letters were sent to various organizations in the community asking for contributions. There was a splendid response, especially from the women's organizations but there was still a deficit, so a "back to nature" ball game was arranged. The players were composed of bank presidents, heads of department stores, retired business men and others who had been athletes, all attired in burlesque costumes. All the stores closed at 4 p. m. A big parade started the excitement and the \$250 taken in completed the playground fund.

A New Park for Lafayette, Indiana.—The Rotarians of Lafayette, Indiana, like to see the children enjoy themselves and in order to provide more space where they may play they have provided a park five acres in area with playground apparatus, a baseball diamond, a swimming hole and a clubhouse. One of the Rotarians, Mr. Edgar Goldsberry, offered to donate the land and the cost of the foundation if the Rotarians would erect the clubhouse. From the other Rotarians he found ready support. The clubhouse is 84 x 54 feet with two large porches, big open fireplaces both outside and in the main hall, acetylene lights, running water and other conveniences. In the river the fishing is good and the shallow part offers an ideal swimming hole. The two trustees appointed by the club have general charge of the park.

A Name that Fits.—Turners Falls, Mass., adds itself to the ranks of communities which have built playgrounds through volunteer effort. A work day on Saturday, September 16th, brought out many prominent, and less prominent, people of the town who worked together as common laborers to make Unity Park into a playfield for the people of the community. The project was a fine example of cooperation. The park now well deserves its name.

Per Capita Recreation Cost Lowered.—Detroit's recreation system last year cost just five cents for each person served. The attendance at the various recreation centers during the fiscal year ending June 30th was about six and a half million, of whom forty-five percent were adults. The year before the per capita recreation cost had been a little over two cents more. The decrease was due to lowered cost of supplies and to an increased attendance of approximately two million. Water sports are the most important item on Detroit's summer recreation program, and the city's annual aquatic carnivals are events in recreation history.

White Way Pageant in Middletown.—A queen waved her wand in Middletown, Ohio, not long ago and myriad city lights blossomed. She had been chosen for the opening ceremonies of Middletown's new white way by a newspaper voting contest. Father Middletown, in Colonials of white and silver conducted her to a throne above the cheering crowds and crowned her with a silver circlet, appropriately glittering with tiny electric lights. The spirit of Middletown in the rainbow dress of promise summoned the Joys of Achievement and the Spirits of the city's various industries. Following the ceremony, the city held carnival with street dancing, roller skating, and contests.

Municipal Golfers Rejoice.—The nine hole municipal golf course of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has a chance to grow to eighteen holes through a gift to the city by the Wheeler family of one-hundred acres of land to the north of the present Beardsley Park course. The Park and Recreation Board of the city has been making preliminary surveys of the new land, preparatory to clearing it.

Accommodating the eager golfers who throng the course is one of the chief problems of the Park and Recreation Board. There is a daily

average of 150 golfers on week days and from 250 to 300 on Saturdays and Sundays. The course is noted for its scenic beauty. Hartford, Bridgeport's neighbor city, has a new eighteen hole municipal course, and a home and home tournament between the two cities arouses great enthusiasm.

"World Series" in Greenville.—Unlike the baseball event that looms large in national headlines, the "world series" conducted by Community Service of Greenville, South Carolina, did not exploit the star system. No more than two grammar school league players and no high school players were allowed on any team. Groups of just ordinary baseball fans from ten to fourteen were recruited from streets and backyards, and brought to the playgrounds. One hundred and twenty-five of them were organized into leagues and given a chance to play the game before the public eye.

The city's grownups followed the juvenile world series with great interest. Pennants were awarded the winning team of each league, and the pennant holding team playing the best two out of three final games received a cup. The games were conducted in truly professional style. Official score was kept. The daily papers wrote up each game and once a week printed the percentage standing of each club, with number of games played, won and lost.

The players decided they wanted Indian names for their leagues, so it came about that the tribe of "Songan," meaning "fight" and the tribe of "Mojag," meaning "never quit," met in sportsmanlike combat. Greenville playleaders were especially enthusiastic about the brand of sportsmanship the leagues developed.

Comic Strip Folks Visit Playground.—Playground festivals in Bluefield, West Virginia, have been real neighborhood occasions. More than two hundred neighbors gathered at the north side playground to see "the greatest show on earth." Characters dear to the heart of childhood had stepped out of the Sunday comic section. There was the Katzenjammer family, including the mischievous Hans and Fritz, and there were Charlie Chaplin, Perry Winkle and other favorites. The playground tumblers delighted their audience with an exhibition of high and fancy tumbling. The climax was reached when the Brown family staged an old fashioned Virginia hoedown with large slices of watermelon. There was

community singing and candy and ice-cream had been furnished by neighborhood donation.

The East end playground's festival featured a play and pantomime, with folk dancing. The West end playground gave a review of the family photograph album, which had to be seen to be appreciated.

Annual Playgrounds Outing in New Orleans.—Twelve of the trees in City Park, New Orleans, were marked with names one afternoon in late summer. They were the gathering places for cohorts from twelve city playgrounds, who joined in the second annual playgrounds outing directed by the City Playgrounds Commission. Baseball games—a single and a double header, were on the program, also races of all kinds, music and dancing. A watermelon eating contest proved the fondness of Louisiana children for this juicy fruit. The playgrounds outing is now a fixed annual affair and the children are beginning to look forward to it as one of the important dates on their vacation calendar.

Allentown's Playground Children Romp for the Ninth Time.—For the Ninth of the Series of Annual Romper Days for which Allentown Pennsylvania has become famous, the School Board, the City Counsel and the Allentown Playground Association united in the presentation of the programme and General Harry C. Trexler again acted as host, providing conveyances for the children to and from the grounds, and refreshments for the crowd.

Five thousand boys and girls gave a splendid program of games and dances for the entertainment of 11,000 people, many of them leading citizens of Allentown. The events were conducted according to schedule and finished fifteen minutes ahead of the time set. After the events, refreshments were served to the entire 11,000 in attendance.

"Hurrah for Allentown, Pa."—The Allentown Record gives the City Recreation Commission and the Recreation Supervisor, Richard J. Schmoyer, a boost for their work in sponsoring the city baseball league which has this year been larger than ever before, comprising 46 teams, with over 1000 players taking part in the games. The league took care of all the players in the city, the school boys forming the junior division of the League. The spirit of competition has been keener than ever before and the spirit of sportmanship finer.

Winter plans have already commenced. Forty teams have already been lined up for the basketball league and sixty teams for the bowling league, and there is a strong possibility that more may join later.

The Allentown-Reading Playground Day.—One of the most exciting things which has happened to the children of Allentown and Reading, Pa., for some time was the huge Inter-City Playground meet held in the City Park of Reading in August. Possibly it was most exciting to the children of Allentown for they had the pleasure of the journey to the city of Reading—2000 strong—in 100 autos and 25 trucks. However Reading met them half-way in 50 automobiles to conduct them to the City Park and there 1000 children gave them a rousing welcome. The mayors of both cities attended as interested spectators. Games of playground ball, basketball, quoits, field hockey, volley ball and tennis, a tug of war, track events, and folk dancing demonstrations made up the program. A fine spirit of sportsmanship was shown during the day—everyone enjoyed it—and both Allentown and Reading agree that the event should be repeated at least once and possibly twice a year.

"Old Man Bad Habit" Burned at Stake.—All Towanda, Pennsylvania, gathered on a Community Fun Nite to watch the cremation of a lumpy, straw figure, known as "Old Man Bad Habit." He was covered with slips of paper, each bearing a written confession of some troublesome habit, which old and young had been asked to bring and pin on his overalls. Everybody joined in games, and when it grew dark a match was touched to the old man. Several hundred bad habits went up in flames.

Wilkes-Barre Rivals Barnum.—A circus with an all-playground cast delighted thousands at Kirby Park, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It was a regular three-ring show with all the accompanying atmosphere of hot dogs and peanuts. The clowns had original stunts that outclowned Marceline. There were trained bears, an elephant and performing seals which seemed to be strangely human.

Girls in red, white and blue ballet costumes danced charmingly. Sailors did the hornpipe and Indians did a sun dance, and there were Irish and Lithuanian dances in costume. Acrobats, cowboys and wild men and women also performed. One of the features of the show was

the "living statues" with white costumes and marble-white makeup. They illustrated various phases of playground work in tableaux.

Parade for Community Service.—Auburn, New York, children expressed their enthusiasm over the playground season the city had given them through a parade. At intervals along the line of march banners like this appeared—"Better citizens for Auburn. Boost Auburn Community Service," "We've enjoyed the community playgrounds. Help us get winter sports," "Let's get a band in Auburn."

The procession looked like a circus turned loose, because there were prizes for the best dressed Indian, soldier, sailor, gypsy, clown and historical character. There were also prizes for the funniest character, the best dressed blackface and for boys dressed as girls and girls as boys.

Dolls were displayed by little girls and push-mobles and tricycles which had been artistically decorated stood a chance of getting a prize.

Music for Minneapolis.—Minneapolis believes in providing plenty of music for the people of that city. In connection with the band concerts which are given in fifteen neighborhood parks the city is conducting community sings which are attracting much attention. A prize was offered by the *Daily News* last year for the park showing the best record attendance and zeal. This year the contest is on again and in addition to the banner offered by the News, Pres. Harding has written a letter which will be framed and presented to the winning park. The Secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners, J. A. Ridgway, says: "In these trying times of political and class strife this seems to be a pleasure in which all classes in a community can participate with enjoyment."

Negro Spirituals in Fort Wayne.—Fort Wayne, Indiana, recently had an opportunity to enjoy a new musical experience in listening to a program of negro spirituals sung by the Colored Community Chorus of Fort Wayne in the city park. The chorus of fifty or sixty colored people was formed as a result of the work of a special organizer of musical groups sent by Community Service among the colored people in Fort Wayne to stimulate interest in music. Three thousand people were present at the park for the concert; the harmony and blending of the voices was remarkable and the pro-

gram made a great impression upon the audience. A musician and a vocalist who attended said of the concert:

"I have never before, in all my life and experience as a singer of these songs in all parts of the world, seen such a heart hunger and appreciation of these songs as manifested by this gathering. All activities in the park were closed down; the people stood or sat as silent as death, hats off and in deep meditation akin to reverence under the spell of the music and words of such sacred Negro Spirituals as *I'm Going to Lay Down This World and Shoulder the Cross and Take it Home to Jesus, Ain't that Good News?* and *I Want to Be Like Jesus in My Heart.*"

Stories of All Nations.—The official storyteller of the Recreational Association, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, wears a new dress every week. One week she may be Irish, the next Indian, and the next very Welsh in a flaring skirt and a hat like a Hallowe'en witch. Each week she tells the children folk-stories of the land she represents.

Stories to Burn!—The children of Elmira, N. Y., "had their fill" of stories, for once at least, when the Storytelling Festival was held under the supervision of Community Service in that city in August. The children of the playgrounds were dressed to represent storybook characters and each playground carried its own banner to distinguish it from the rest, a prize being offered for the best design. All marched through the streets to the Park where the festival was held and there they acted out a delightful little pageant written by Pauline Oak, in which they told the story of "The Dearest Wish" to the many spectators who were present to witness the joy of the youngsters.

After the pageant the supervisors of all the playgrounds, assisted by the volunteer storytellers, amused the hundreds of children with all types of stories. Posters indicated the places at which certain types of stories were being told, as—Fairy, Indian, Nature, Japanese, True, Ghost, Mother Goose, Animal—and each child entered the group which most delighted his fancy.

Broadcasting Recreation.—Each month, writes Prof. Guy S. Lowman of the Department of Physical Education of the University of Wisconsin, a short article is prepared on some phase

of physical education or play and is sent out through the broadcasting station of the University.

Might not this great educational course be used more extensively in the interest of recreation?

Training Course in Philadelphia.—A two years' evening training course in the fundamental principles of physical education will be given by the Division of Physical Education, Board of Public Education of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, starting October 24th. This course will take up the theory of organization and administration, the philosophy of play and in addition much practical work will be given. There is room for only a limited number of applicants. The fee is \$10.00 for those who are not teachers in the Philadelphia Public Schools or students in the normal training school of the Board of Public Education.

Unique Officials.—How would you like the title of picnic director? This office has recently been created by the Woman's Community Council of Minneapolis, and the lady who has received the title will be loaned to mothers to play with their children and relieve them for a time of responsibility. Her equipment will consist of baseball bats and balls and various kinds of equipment for relay races and other games.

Another office of interest is that of swimming instructor appointed by the Cleveland Girls' Council for their camp. Those who cannot swim wear red caps in the pool and blue and green caps stand for certain degrees of proficiency in swimming. By these caps bobbing on the surface of the swimming pool, the swimming instructor is able to safeguard all those who take part in water sports.

Recreation for War Veterans.—Eleven

resident vocational schools conducted by the United States Veterans' Bureau now have recreational facilities supplied by the Red Cross. They are located in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska and California.

The vocational students fall largely into two special groups—the neuro-psychiatric and the tuberculous. This means that fine distinctions as to the character of recreational facilities must be drawn. Each school has a qualified director of physical training—who supervises recreational activities. Standards of uniform equipment have been established, but they allow of modification to meet special requirements.

For indoor recreation the usual quiet games are provided, also gymnasium and basketball material. There is outdoor equipment for tennis, croquet, golf, baseball, football, handball, and track and field sports, as well as fishing tackle, canoes and rowboats.

The Red Cross has set aside a fund of \$175,000 for the purpose of purchasing this equipment. Uniformity in the administration of the fund is secured through an advisory committee of three members, one from the Veterans' Bureau, one from the Red Cross, and the third, a recreation expert, selected by the two organizations.

Federal Citizenship Textbook.—The Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor has recently issued part 1 of a Federal Citizenship Textbook to be used as a course of instruction in the Public Schools by the candidates for citizenship. Part 1 is entitled *English for American Citizenship* and contains a number of lessons for beginners and students in the intermediate grades. The lessons are so arranged that the teaching of English is closely coordinated with lessons in citizenship.

The purpose of a national organization should be to make the experience of the best become the experience of all.—RICHARD MORSE

Play's the Thing

A Symposium of Opinion from the Ninth National Recreation Congress Atlantic City, October 9th to 12th, 1922

Auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and Community Service

JOHN BEARDSLEE CARRIGAN

Bow to Babylon, read the message of the glatant skyline of Atlantic City, penciled with barbaric grandeur by swollen domes and the princely parapets of vast hotels.

But two men played leapfrog on the Boardwalk and their laughter was sweet with the echo of unforgotten childhood.

The human tide that ceaselessly sweeps up and down this famous ocean promenade paused in startled wonder. Symbols are bewildering and never was contrast more startlingly displayed between the colossus of commercialized recreation and the simplicity of play.

Just an incident—a moment in the hundreds of crowded hours which eight hundred busy men and women from every corner of the United States devoted to the problem of sufficient and proper play for America through a great recreation clearing house, the Ninth National Recreation Congress, which was held in Atlantic City October 9th to 12th, under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of American and Community Service.

Nor were these two men the only delegates who demonstrated their own pleasure in the practice of their preachment. It was an earnest, crowded program which they shared. There were 47 meetings and 169 scheduled addresses, with nu-

merous special conferences, impromptu discussions and improvised committee meetings in addition. Nevertheless time was found for play. In recesses on the Boardwalk, the beach or in the hotels, Mrs. Thomas Edison, Mrs. Francis de Lacey Hyde, Joseph Lee, Gustavus Kirby, Otto Mallery, and hundreds of other delegates frolicked

in the gayest of games and singing, under the dynamic leadership of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, chairman of the American Folk Dance Committee, Peter W. Dykema, music authority of the University of Wisconsin, Kenneth S. Clark of Community Service and others.

Significant of the development of the American concept of play was the recognition accorded drama, art and other forms of culture, as integral parts of the nation's new play program. Most enthusiastic were the receptions accorded Dr. George Pierce Baker, dramatic authority of Harvard University, Lorado Taft, the famous American sculptor, Peter W. Dykema and Archibald

T. Davison, associate professor of Music of Harvard University.

It was six years ago that the last Recreation Congress was held at Grand Rapids, and since 1916, in spite of the intervening war, wonderful progress was reported in the growth of the recreation movement. Today there are 4,584 play



The President and the Treasurer Play Leap Frog

centers in 502 cities, employing 11,079 play leaders, and with programs financed by \$8,858,769. In 1916 there were 171 cities reporting recreation activities with 7,122 play leaders, and budgets totaling only \$4,200,000. In 1916 property valued at \$276,900 was donated for recreation and in 1921 this sum had risen to \$1,182,700.

Since this last Congress the Playground and Recreation Association had also done its big war job by creating War Camp Community Service for the Government. Out of this new national movement had grown Community Service, the national movement for development and stimulation of community life. From the startling war time

discovery that one-third of all American boys examined by draft boards could not measure up even to lowered standards of physical efficiency has also come the creation of the National Physical Education Service, which is fighting this national menace through legislation.

The most practical boost for non-commercial recreation was brought out by Jay Nash, recreation director of Oakland, California. "It is cheaper by far to pay taxes for municipal recreation than to buy expensive commercial recreation, and play is thereby made available to all," he said. "Tennis costs but 7 cents a game, baseball but 8 cents, swimming only 10 cents, volley ball 3 cents, golf 25 cents, dramatics 4 cents and apparatus play for children but 1 cent a play.

"In contrast," he pointed out, "commercial recreation requires on an average: for movies, 30 cents; baseball, 35 cents; dances, \$1.50; pool, 60 cents; bowling, 75 cents and theatres, \$1.25 for similar play periods.

"Yet in Oakland, and similar figures are true for the entire United States, only 34 cents is spent per capita for playgrounds and 36 cents for parks, while each citizen spends on an annual average \$21.85 for expensive forms of commercial recreation. Such figures indicate the vast economic waste of failing to develop more fully the possibilities of municipal recreation."

In contrast to the small amounts now spent for playgrounds and parks, Mr. Nash pointed out that \$12 per capita was the cost of California's prison system. "Only a few cents per capita is being devoted to guard boys and girls against unhealthy use of their leisure time, yet this is the greatest

single contributing cause to criminality, insanity and physical unfitness," he said.

"Every child should be exposed to art and recreation," said Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and Community Service. "The big task now before



A FROLIC ON THE BOARDWALK

From left to right: Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Gustavus T. Kirby, Mrs. Francis de Lacey Hyde, Elizabeth Burchenal, George Dickie, Howard S. Braucher, and Joseph Lee

recreation experts is to implant games and songs in the hearts of the people rather than institutions. The game of baseball has made a playground out of every street. Experts in simpler games should meet like experts in football to establish a technic. The duffer and the sub-duffer must be given attention, not only the first class athlete."

Mr. Lee prophesied a great renaissance of the arts of leisure in American because such a large measure of free time is now provided the American people, and because present working conditions leave strength with which to enjoy and capitalize it. Mr. Lee insisted that fathers be "re-discovered" as factors in home life and that some home recreation be provided for them. "There

is a great deal in fathers if it can only be brought out."

"You cannot have sound and moral citizens unless you have physical fitness, was the declaration of former Governor of Pennsylvania, Martin G. Brumbaugh. "Seventy-one per cent of all the criminals now confined in institutions throughout the United States are of juvenile age," he said. "This startling condition is due to the lack of proper physical training of children while they are attending school. Not only does physical training promote personal hygiene, it develops moral character as well. No system of education which does not train the body can properly train the mind." Governor Brumbaugh pointed out that only ten percent of the school children of the nation now receive physical education.

"Nothing can compensate a nation for the loss of the amateur spirit," said Arthur Pound, author of the *Iron Man*, and an editor of the *New York Evening Post*. "Lesiure is not a boon granted to workers but an opportunity for making some-

thing vital out of their otherwise mechanical existence. The only sort of welfare work I believe in is community welfare work."

"Dwellers in congested cities must have vacation outlets and no modern city dare omit provision for them," was the contention of Major W. A. Welch, general manager of Palisades Interstate Park, New York City's great natural playground.

He said that state and national parks in the immediate vicinity of great centers of population are increasing in number and popularity.

"You must not absorb all of our city park space for play," was the warning of Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr, president of the League for the Protection of Riverside Park of New York City. "The park is not a playground and the playground is not a park. Cities must have some safety devices to protect them from the bombs of exploding nerves. We live, work, eat and sleep in the midst of crowds. We are entitled to some space in which to play."

Impressions of the Conference

JOSEPH LEE

My first impression is of the distance we have travelled from play as policeman to play as liberator—from play "to keep the children off the streets" to play as an essential means of life. And that does not wholly say it. The selection of Davison, Dykema, Baker, and Lorado Taft—representatives of three great forms of art—and their enthusiastic reception among our leading speakers, shows the distance we have advanced from the idea of play as merely "body-builder"—useful auxiliary to the devout muscle-man, a sugar coating to the kalisthenic pill—to play as the successful expression and means of incarnation of the soul. We have to a great extent reversed the old order and look for life and health to come to us largely from within.

Second, I was struck by a corresponding catholicity of means employed. We stick far less closely to the playground—though our improvement in playground technique goes steadily for-

ward—and look for our resources in the home, the church, the street, the camp, the mountains and the woods. I think we are looking more to education—are realizing that if you teach the citizen to see the sunset and the stars, the beauty that is accessible to every man, you have given him a larger freedom than that of any city park.

Finally, and most important of all, I was struck by the surer knowledge, the confidence in their work and in themselves, the authority and sureness of the workers. It was not the self assurance of the quack or theorist. They spoke like men who had seen and had themselves achieved results and had learned to estimate their methods by that test—not cock-sure, but confident that they knew something and were going to know more—professional in short, with the respect for themselves and for their calling that such experience alone can give. I feel that in the existence of such a body we have our best—and I believe a very bright and happy—assurance for the future.

The Humors of Community Dramatics

KENNETH S. CLARK

Now that community dramatics—or, at least, one phase of it—has been satirized, it may be said definitely to have “arrived.” The phase in question is the Little Theater movement. In the dawning of the present theatrical season in New York, one of the high lights was the presentation of a play entitled *The Torch Bearers*, written by a young actor, George Kelly. The latter soon became the focal point of a mild whirlpool of discussion, the subject of which was: “Is *The Torch Bearers* an attack upon the Little Theater movement?” Some justification for such an inquiry was found in the manner in which the piece was billed by its producers—as a “satirical comedy.” Evidently the author felt that the friends of the movement were asking him the tacit question, “Are you for us or against us?”, for he shortly declared himself.

One interviewer, Alison Smith, of the *New York Globe*, began to compliment the young playwright upon the hilarious humor of the first two acts, whereupon she found his thoughts concentrated upon the less admired last act in which he had unmistakably placed a “message” in the mouth of one of his characters. Speaking of the reviewers, Mr. Kelly is quoted as saying:

“They said the last act was an ‘afterthought’ written to placate the Drama League and the Theater Arts Magazine. As a matter of fact, it was the whole reason for the play’s existence. If I didn’t believe so strongly in the Little Theater movement, I couldn’t have written the play. You have to get awfully mad at something you are fond of before you can work yourself up to the point of burlesque. I believe that the interest in amateur theatricals is one of the healthiest signs in the small towns today, but again and again I’ve seen this interest exploited by Main Street social leaders or by half-baked elocution teachers like Mrs. Pampinelli. My whole attack is against them and not the Little Theater movement, and I had to take the last act to say so.”

“Mrs. Pampinelli” is the director of the amateur players in this play. Mr. Kelly told the present writer of one way in which her frequent existence in real life had been brought to his no-

tice. He has for five years been acting in vaudeville in playlets of his own authorship. In various cities some of the local people approached him with requests that he give permission for the use of his current play by their dramatic group. In the course of such interviews Mr. Kelly would ask how the work was getting on. In many cases (to put it mildly) the reply was a confidential one to the effect that things had gone well at first and they had brought in a talented director from another city, but that a Mrs. So-and-So who has social prestige, became jealous of his authority and eventually “ran him out of town.”

So much for any serious motif (need there be one in a comedy?) that may underlie the play. Of plot, it has but a minimum supply, if any. A business man reaches his home after a trip and finds his wife entrusted with the principal role of a one act-play. The first act is taken up with the final rehearsal, in which his wife’s acting proves so terrible that he faints away, recovering from his attack only in time to attend the actual performance on the next evening.

We see the performance from behind the scenes in the second act, but the husband witnesses it among the phantom audience, until he is again overcome. In the final scene he tells his wife that her acting was criminal and he forbids her ever to “act” again. The objections of Mrs. Pampinelli at length bring forth from the husband the aforementioned “message.”

This bald statement of the story gives no inkling of the comic skill with which the humors of amateur theatricals are depicted. And who of us has not had some contact with them? As Alexander Woollcott of the *New York Times* said in his review of the play, “There is said to be a morbid, sardonic old man living in Unadilla Falls, N. Y., who never appeared in amateur dramatics. But with that single exception,” and so on.

A few quotations from the actual dialogue, reproduced by the Author for *THE PLAYGROUND*, will best describe the play to the reader. For instance, the featherbrain leading women is speaking to her husband of Mrs. Pampinelli.

Mrs. Ritter: "No, she doesn't take any part; she's just in charge of everything. Kind of a directress, I suppose you'd call it. Tells us where to go, you know, on the stage so we won't be running into each other. (He laughs) Really, Fred, you have no idea how easy it is to run into somebody on the stage. You've got to know where you're going every time you move."

And again:

Mrs. Ritter: She's tremendously clever about this stage business, I don't care what you say, You just ought to hear her talk about it some time. Now, the last rehearsal we had, over at her house, she spoke on technique in acting as distinguished from method. You have no idea how interesting it was."

The wife of the play—its chief emotional part—is rehearsing a tense scene with her husband. She seeks guidance of the directress:

Florence McCrickett: "Don't you think she'd cry there?"

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Do you want to cry there, dear?"

Florence McCrickett: "No, but I can if you want me to."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "No, dear, it seems to me she is speaking there more in anger than in sorrow. You see, dear, you are impersonating here a wronged wife. Now, you yourself, Florence darling, are an unmarried girl; it is very difficult for you to realize how excessively annoyed with her husband a married woman can become."

We also see the book-trained dilettante directress revealed in this speech:

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Listen, Florence dear: I want you if you can to make just a little bit more of that last line there, within the limits of the characterization, of course. But if you can feel it, I want you to try and give me just the barest suggestion of a tear? Not too much; but if you can feel it, I want you to show that under all her courage and her threatening, she is still a woman—and a mother. Do you see what I mean, dear?"

So much for the rehearsal scene, which Mrs. Pampinelli permits to proceed amid a rattle of chatter from the side-lines and in which she exposes her own ineptitude as a director by various sins of commission.

We hear her continue her didactic expounding of the "dramma" behind the scenes in a resound-

ing tone during the performance. The villain and the directress discuss the art of gesture thus:

Mr. Twiller: "I've got to put in a lot of work on my gestures; they're bad I know."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Well I wouldn't exactly say that your gestures were bad—I think perhaps—"

Mr. Twiller: "I think I try too hard to be natural."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "That is exactly what I was going to say. I think perhaps your gestures are in a way—too natural. (laughs) Of course that is a very virtuous fault; but then it isn't pretty, is it?"

Mr. Twiller: "No, no."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "And after all the function of art is to be pretty, is it not?" (Floating gesture. He attempts to mimic)

Mr. Twiller: "I don't seem to be able to get that the way you do."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "It's merely a matter of experience. But when you've been in the work as long as I have, Mr. Twiller, you will realize that the bird's wing gesture is the only gesture."

The mild-mannered young man who plays the office boy swoons after making an exit midway in the course of the piece. Whereupon:

Mr. Hossefrosse: "What happened to Teddy? Did he get sick out there?"

Mrs. Pampinelli: "No, no, just a little reaction. He gives so much to the scene. He doesn't understand emotional conservation yet."

We get an after-glimpse of the travail of the actual performance from the recriminations in the final act during which the scoffing husband mocks at the crudity of the production. An unconscionably long stage wait has occurred and Mr. Ritter seizes upon it as one mark for his attack:

Mr. Ritter: "Why didn't one of them say something?"

Mrs. Pampinelli: "What could they have said under the circumstances?"

Mr. Ritter: "Why, any commonplace."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "One cannot be commonplace in high comedy."

Mr. Ritter: "Was that what it was?"

Mrs. Pampinelli: "What did you think it was?"

Mr. Ritter: "You tell her, Nellie; I haven't got the heart."

And then again later:

Mrs. Pampinelli: "It was Mr. Spindler's fault. He promised to attend to the various properties and he did not attend to them. There was supposed to be a pen and ink on the desk for Mrs. Rush to leave a note for Dr. Arlington, and when Paula sat down to write the note, there was no pen and no ink. So she simply had to go on sitting there until Mr. Spearing went off and got them."

Mr. Ritter: "I thought he'd left town."

Nellie Fell: "Oh, he wasn't gone so very long, Mr. Frederick Ritter."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Not five minutes."

During the rehearsal Mrs. Pampinelli had warned her actors to be careful not to trip over a little strip of wood placed at the bottom of the door in the stage set. To trip when making an exit is not so bad, she remarks, but only the most finished actress can keep her grasp of the audience after tripping upon an entrance. We see how well her warning was heeded from this dialogue:

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Don't answer him, Eleanor. Envy loves a lofty mark. The next time we have a part that calls for a very limited intelligence, we'll engage Mr. Ritter for it."

Mr. Ritter: "Well, if you do he'll know how to walk across the stage without tripping every other step."

Nellie Fell: "Who tripped every other step?"

Mr. Ritter: "The weeping willow there." (indicates his wife.)

Nellie Fell: "It's a wonder you're not afraid to lie so."

Mr. Ritter: "She tripped when she first came through the door. I was looking right at her."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "She didn't fall, did she?"

Mr. Ritter: "No, but it looked for a while there as though she was going to." (Mrs. Ritter cries.)

Mr. Ritter: "She tripped when she came on; she tripped when she went off and then she tripped over the rug when she went over to the desk."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "She didn't trip any oftener than anybody else." (Ritter laughs.)

Nellie Fell: "No, and not half so often as some of the others—now that you speak of it." (Ritter roars.)

Mrs. Pampinelli: "I will admit that Mr. Hosfrosse was a bit unsteady. But that is due to his weak ankles."

Mr. Ritter: (indicating his wife) "What was the star's unsteadiness due to?"

Mrs. Ritter: "The rugs."

Mr. Ritter: "What?"

Mrs. Pampinelli: "The rugs. Those funny rugs that they have down there. We didn't use them at rehearsals and naturally when it came to the performance Paula wasn't accustomed to them."

Mr. Ritter: "She was accustomed to rugs at home, wasn't she?"

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Well, she wasn't at home on the stage."

Mr. Ritter: "That's my argument in a nutshell."

A variant of the theme of matrimony versus a career, which A. S. M. Hutchinson has revived for us in *This Freedom*, is sketched in one of Mrs. Pampinelli's speeches, which treats of the question as related to stage aspirations:

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Eleanor, dear child, husbands are not always particular about telling the truth where the abilities of their wives are concerned. If I had listened to the promptings of my own soul, instead of to my husband, when I was a younger woman, I should in all probability be one of the leading figures in the American theatre today. But I was fool enough, like a lot of other women, to believe that my husband had my welfare at heart, when the fact of the matter was, as I see it now—when it's too late—he was simply jealous of my artistic promise." (The cuckoo rings 12 o'clock—and she withers.) "Why, the night I played *Hazel Kirke* I had my best friends in tears; yet when I returned from the hall, and the entire town of Cohoes ringing with my name, my husband had the effrontery to tell me that I was so terrific that he was obliged to leave the hall before the end of the first act. So if this gentleman here has set himself as your critic, Paula—remember my story—the actress without honor in her own house."

Whatever message the author is trying to get across the footlights is embodied in this scene:

Nellie Fell: "Why, Fred Ritter, I've heard you say yourself that you were in favor of a Little Theater in this city."

Mr. Ritter: "So I am—I say so again. But in the light of that cataclysm tonight, you'll pardon me if I add that I do not see the connection."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "What did you expect to see, Mr. Ritter, a finished performance from a group of comparative amateurs?"

Mr. Ritter: "I expected to see something almost as bad as what I saw—that's the reason I fainted last night and was unconscious for 24 hours at the prospect of it. And that's the first time in my life that I ever fainted."

Mrs. Ritter: "Oh, don't mind him, Betty, he's only trying to be smart."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "No, but I'm curious to know just how Mr. Ritter would expect to accomplish the establishment of a Little Theater here, unless through the medium of such performances as this one tonight. How else is our local talent to be discovered or developed?"

Mr. Ritter: "Well, I'm equally curious, Mrs. Pampinelli, as to your exact qualifications as a discoverer or developer of talent for the theater."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "That is a very familiar attitude. People who do things are constantly having their ability to do them called into question."

Mr. Ritter: "I'm afraid that's something you've read somewhere."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "The theater is a matter of instinct."

Mr. Ritter: "The theater is a matter of qualification, the same as any other profession. And while I appreciate the cultural and social advantages of the Little Theater, particularly in a community situated as we are, I also appreciate that it is only through those particular qualifications that it will ever be brought about. And incidentally, Mrs. Pampinelli, I have learned officially that it was you and nobody but you that discouraged and finally killed the only substantial looking approach to anything of the kind we've ever had in the town."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "You refer to Mr. Turner, I suppose."

Mr. Ritter: "Mr. Turner is the man I refer to."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "I opposed Mr. Turner, yes; because he was not local here."

Mr. Ritter: "What difference would that have made in the result?"

Mrs. Pampinelli: "It would make a difference to local enthusiasm—a Little Theater should at least be representative of its community—especially in its inception."

Mr. Ritter: "Between ourselves, Mrs. Pampinelli, you opposed Mr. Turner because you knew he knew his business too well to stand for any interference from you; and the Little Theater movement sounded too smart for you not to want to get in on it. And you're making a joke out of a thing that in competent hands might be a very excellent proposition."

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Well, perhaps you will come to the rescue—you seem to be so familiar with all the necessities of a Little Theater."

Mr. Ritter: "I am also familiar, Mrs. Pampinelli, with a little remark that Mr. Napoleon made on one occasion a long time ago—about the immorality of assuming a position for which one is unqualified."

Thereupon Mr. Ritter exits in mock-majesty with his lighted cigar held aloft as if in parody of the play's title. Mrs. Pampinelli then tries to reassure the tremulous Mrs. Ritter who is murmuring, "Somehow I feel so unsuccessful." Nevertheless Mrs. Pampinelli urges her to "go on with the work." "The stage needs you," she says, "for you supply a new note." The wife remarks:

Mrs. Ritter: "I don't know whether Fred will want me to go on,—the way he spoke."

It is evident that if it is a question of losing either husband or career, Mrs. Ritter prefers the latter, wherefore, Mrs. Pampinelli delivers her closing speech:

Mrs. Pampinelli: "Very well then, Paula, if you fell that way about it, I should advise you to keep him and I shan't waste any more of my time encouraging you. There are far too many who are only too willing to make the necessary sacrifices without being urged. Only remember this Paula; there will be actresses when husbands are a thing of the past."

The Proceedings of the Recreation Congress will appear in THE PLAYGROUND beginning with the December issue

Drama and Crops

SUE ANNA WILSON

That oft repeated salutation of "Hello, Cy! How's crops?" ascribed to those friends of ours who live by cultivation of the soil, has undergone a decided change in one of the counties of New York State and the following conversation might have been heard during the spring at any one of the Four Corners.

"Mornin'. Comin' over to see our dramatic groups play tonight?"

"You bet. Our players have hired a bus and they're all goin' together."

"Well, it'll be worth while comin' for. And say, wait till you see the costumes the women and girls have been dyein' and paintin'. A lot of 'em are original, too. I've been down helpin' 'em fix up the scenery. It's lots of fun."

"You've got to go some to beat us. We're sure we're goin' to be chosen for the semi-finals."

"You may change your mind after to-night. See you later."

"S'long."

This conversation was not the result of an over night growth but, like the crops which form the livelihood of these people, represented a harvest after months of work "in the fields," and because the growth had been natural and not forced, the harvest promised to be a good one.

It was eighteen months before this that a dramatic organizer had been sent into the county to help with the general Community Service program and found "let's give a play" the most oft repeated slogan in each of the many towns and communities. The plays were given for fun, for charity, for educational and art purposes. Some of these were very fine, the result of the work of experienced and artistic people. Often, however, "the show" was under the direction of professional producers who took away with them a large percentage of the receipts, and left behind much to be desired of the performance. Very often, a minstrel show was the offering as it "always had been a success" and could be done by the people themselves. The "will to do" was present, the desire for dramatic expression but, each group needed some kind of help and was more than glad to receive the services of the dramatic organizer.

A COUNTY DRAMATIC LEAGUE

At last, in order to keep the services of the specialist fairly distributed, a meeting of the people of the county most active and interested in drama was called, and the result was the organization of a County Dramatic League, a county drama council, "to create and develop permanent constructive dramatic groups for service to the community and to give assistance to organizations in dramatic productions." The dramatic organizer was elected chairman and plans were made to carry on a year's work. The only requirement for membership in the League was an interest in drama. There were no dues. The result was that soon thirty-four different groups, representing twenty-one towns and six county organizations were affiliated to carry forward the program of the year which was kept as simple as possible so as not to dissipate effort.

First and foremost was the establishment of an Information and Service Bureau, with Headquarters in the county office. This meant finding out the resources of the county and the sources of outside aid. A questionnaire was therefore sent to all groups. This covered the names of books and plays which could be borrowed; registration of costumes, scenery, and property, with description and rental fees; available directors of drama, music, and dance; orchestras, bands, and their rates; descriptions of theaters or halls available; the clubs most interested in producing; and classes in dramatics, music, dancing, languages, voice and similar subjects that were being conducted in the different communities. This information was placed on file and added to as the months went by. Never a day passed but some request was met from this store of information. Often costumes would be transferred from one town to another, lights rented, or a play booked.

One of the most helpful activities of the Service Bureau was the library of plays which began to be collected. Upon request, plays especially adapted to the group or its need would be sent out by the organizer to be read and selected from, thus doing away with the helpless choosing from play lists and the purchasing of useless material.

A Drama Bulletin was issued once a month, which announced the dramatic events in the county and gave general information, thus keeping the groups in touch with each other. This

bulletin was a mimeographed sheet which cost about \$3.50 an issue not counting postage. This grew to two sheets by the end of the year.

Any group which was organized to do permanent dramatic work could have the services of the director, and as a result, Little Theater groups were organized and helped to start on successful careers. Many of the plays, mostly one act, were well produced and proved that the same effort that usually went into a minstrel show could be translated into something that was not only artistic and of educational value, but also amusing.

The County Fair officials had been anxious to have a community Little Theater at their Fair, and this the League undertook to do as their one large piece of work for the year. A contest was projected, those groups wishing to enter paying a registration fee of five dollars, the money collected in this way to be used for prizes. Judges were appointed, and through six months interest grew throughout the county, and "drama" became as common and understood a word as "crops" had always been.

ORGANIZING ON A PERMANENT BASIS

Toward spring, it became necessary to finance the work, and the League met to consider a reorganization for a permanent basis. A county chairman and an executive committee were elected and constitution and by-laws adopted. Membership in the League now became revenue pro-

ducing and paying memberships which carried different privileges and benefits were created. These were individual: regular—\$1.00, sustaining—\$10, and patron—\$25; group, \$10; and sponsored group, \$3.00. Plans were laid to raise a yearly budget to continue the work of the League and retain the services of the organizer, through county performances. Thus, the League was launched on a self supporting basis.

Any individual or group was eligible to membership and could obtain the same by applying in writing to the executive committee and paying the yearly dues. Most important was the appointing of the following committees: finance, publicity, yearly program, and membership, the object being to divide up the duties and responsibility and not only make the League self-supporting, but self-directed.

The work of the yearly program committee was planned so that it could be divided as the work developed and new sub-committees created. For instance, besides the play contest and the County Fair Little Theater, the committee hopes to project a play writing contest during the coming year and later, county performances for special holiday celebrations. The League also hopes to develop junior dramatics, especially among the school children, and to establish a music department. Eventually, it will have a wardrobe of its own, a set of simple scenery and curtains, useful "props," and a few standard units of lighting, so that the expense of each production will be lessened.

William Allen White, the brilliant editor of the Emporia Gazette, in speaking of the play of America and of the various types of community play which are being carried on in the different states says, "Every region is beginning to find itself in play. And the playtime is growing. Once a week the whole year around in every country town of over 5000 the Rotarians or their rivals, the Lions or the Kiwanis, meet and sing and play horse while they eat bad lunches. The country club is an institution of the American country town and hundreds of men take play there, and by night the socially inclined dance as their forebears danced in the primeval forests.

America seems to be coming to the realization of the fact that fun is not sin. In that much the puritan has lost his fight. Booze is passing; it is the pride of every play place, whether the fair, the home-coming of the fiesta, that thousands gathered and played their heads on and not an arrest was made for drunkenness. We are separating and played their heads off and not an arrest

This is a new America growing up. It is gay and decent. The eight-hour day, the low-priced car, the passing of the saloon, the coming of the movie—all tend to draw the family together, to bring people out of their homes in innocent merriment." So the playtime of the world in America is bound to cover more days to the year than the playtimes of the old world. Perhaps we are breeding here a new and joyous world. Maybe the machinery we are inventing to make life easier will also make life more beautiful, and so make us all happier. Then indeed shall we grow wise."

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Motion Pictures and the Churches. II

The pendulum of public opinion has swung against censorship.

Censorship bills were defeated in 29 states, adopted in New York and Massachusetts and a compromise effected in Florida.

North Carolina passed a rather practical law making the exhibition of motion pictures that are obscene, immoral or detrimental to the morals of the community a misdemeanor.

Individual judgments vary greatly regarding motion pictures.

It is impossible to get even a small group to agree on the probable influence of a picture.

DEAN CHARLES N. LATHROP

Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches

This is the second of a series of four articles summarizing a study of motion pictures made by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches. It is a remarkable survey of conditions, and its findings and conclusions are practical and sane. It should be read not only by producers, distributors and exhibitors, but also by parents and all who attend motion picture performances.

Getting down to brass tacks, this section of the study made of the motion picture situation in this country by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America points out various problems to be faced in securing an improvement in the character of the films shown.

As the exhibitor—the local “movie” house manager—is the visible contact point of the motion picture industry with the public, the tendency is to think of him at once as the one to be brought under government control. Although he must operate under definite regulation with respect to seating, lighting, sanitation, fire prevention, admission of children, type of program, to place the entire responsibility upon him for the character of the pictures shown would be like cleansing the stream at its mouth instead of at its source.

The other agencies in the motion picture business, the producer and the distributor, must be regulated if any real improvement is to be brought about. The scenario writing is a very important factor in determining the character of motion pictures. The producers have been severely criticised for spending so much for star actors and actresses and so comparatively little on the preparation of their scenarios, not securing the services of competent, high-grade people.

The criticism of scenarios before production has been tried, but without much success. So much depends upon the staging of the pictures and the details of acting that a picture may be made or marred in the production process.

After a picture is completed the expense involved in making changes is an important item to consider. Destroying film and re-staging scenes is costly, to say nothing of the financial loss incurred when an entire picture is barred from circulation. In voluntary review of censorship there develops at once very real limits to which an organization can go in vetoing pictures or parts of pictures and still retain the cooperation of the producers.

Cutting out an objectional scene may mean a serious break in the story or the re-staging of the entire part. Revision of sub-titles sometimes will so change the dramatic situation as to eliminate an objectional feature. This is a simple matter from the standpoint of expense.

The Motion Picture Association proposed some time ago to furnish competent and technically experienced men who were in touch with public sentiment through the citizen agencies, to sit in with stage directors of the producing companies and offer constructive criticism while the scenes were being arranged and photographed. A number of practical difficulties have interfered with the functioning of this plan.

Individual judgment of motion pictures varies so greatly on account of personal tastes and environment that it is difficult to get even a small group to agree on the probable influence of a picture, to say nothing of making the action of either voluntary or official committees satisfactory to the public at large.

One would expect that high-minded people

would readily agree as to whether a picture was a proper or an improper one for public consumption, but in actual practice we find the sharpest differences of opinion. Then too, pictures, that may be entirely without offense to people accustomed to the life of a large city or a bathing beach resort might easily be highly objectionable to an audience in a rural community or an inland town.

The best that it seems possible to do is to lay down broad standards of judgment with such specific illustrations as may be possible and endeavor to get producers to observe them as faithfully as possible in selecting scenarios and staging pictures.

Our thinking on the standards that should be applied in making motion pictures is somewhat clouded by the feeling that the interests of children and young men and young women who make up a considerable part of most picture audiences should in some way be safeguarded. In spite of effort of local organizations to furnish special programs for children, many will continue to attend the regular motion picture shows; even if small children are barred by the strict enforcement of regulations governing the attendance of those under a specified age, the adolescent boys and girls will attend.

What about them? Should all pictures be brought to the level of their needs? Even if we should agree that this should be so, there would be great difficulty in reaching an agreement on standards to be followed. Possibly a fair application of the standards of the National Board of reviews would approximate what is desirable.

It is surprising how we differ in our judgment of what is proper or improper for the boys and girls to see, hear and read. A father with the best of ideals and personal standards took his fifteen-year-old daughter to see *Damaged Goods*. He contended that the picture in its horrible details drove home a lesson that boys and girls might better get from the motion picture screen than from personal experience.

Here we touch upon one of the vigorously debated points in the function of motion pictures. Shall the motion picture show be limited to furnishing entertainment only, and is that what people pay their money to get; or may they properly attempt to educate their audiences and exert an influence in the promotion of standards of morality? The motion picture industry contends that it should be no more restricted in this than

is the stage, which claims as one of its proper functions the dramatic presentation of the great truths of life and personal conduct.

It is not difficult to understand why official censorship—local, state or national—has been favored by many people as the best solution of the motion picture problem. It seems so direct and final, and it is assumed that it will relieve the public of all further responsibility in the matter.

During the legislative season of 1921, motion picture censorship bills were introduced in thirty-two states. State censorship was already in operation in four other states—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kansas. The discussion of the bills attracted nation-wide interest, and feeling for and against these measures ran high.

As might be expected, the motion picture interests, especially the producers and distributors, lined up against this proposed legislation. The exhibitors might have been expected to favor it, as it would tend to relieve them of responsibility to the public for all pictures shown, but they saw at once the heavy toll of expense exacted by state censorship boards would automatically be passed along to them and that they would need to get this money from their patrons, thus increasing the admission prices already inflated by the war tax charges.

Many of the citizen agencies that had been working for better motion pictures were unwilling to endorse the principle of official censorship and threw their influence against the censorship bills. Others quite as vigorously supported them. The result was a rather worth-while educational campaign on the whole subject of public amusements.

From a fairly general favoring of the censorship bills at the outset, the pendulum of public opinion swung in the opposite direction as the campaign progressed and the undersirable aspects of censorship became apparent.

The final action in the thirty-two state legislatures was the defeat of censorship in twenty-nine states, the authorizing of censorship boards in two states—New York and Massachusetts, (The Massachusetts law subject to a referendum in the fall of 1922) and the passage of a make-shift measure in one state—Florida—by which it was provided that only such pictures might be shown in the state as had been passed by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

(Continued on page 387)

The Motion Picture in Education* II

WILL H. HAYS

President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Incorporated

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE EDUCATIONAL USE OF THE FILM

Professor J. W. Sheppard of the University of Oklahoma during 1920, found these results from tests:

In the Spring of 1920 he conducted a test on about a dozen pupils of average intelligence in one of the high schools of Madison, Wisconsin. Abstract and concrete subjects were taught to one group by means of films only, to a second group by a superior instructor and to a third group by an average instructor. The film scored an average of 74.5%, the superior teacher, an average of 66.9%, and the average teacher, 61.3%. In other words, the film beat the best teacher by 6.6% and the average teacher by 12.14%.

Professor Jos. J. Weber of the University of Kansas during 1920 conducted a series of tests in Public School No. 62, New York City. The following is a result of one of his experiments:

Four hundred and eighty-five pupils in Public School 62 were examined as to their knowledge of Geography. When the experiment began, all pupils had an average knowledge of about 31.8 units. This standing they had gained from the study of their geography prior to the experiment. From this starting point (31.8 points) the four hundred and eighty-five pupils who were taught orally without the aid of correlated motion picture film improved to 45.5 points, a gain of 13.7. The same pupils with the aid of the film shown after the oral lesson, improved to 49.9 points, a gain of 18.1. The same pupils with the aid of the motion picture film before the lesson improved to 52.7 points, a gain of 20.9. Professor Weber says, "Statistically these points are reliable to the point of practical certainty."

A cablegram from Paris, dated only two days ago, told how a class of medical students at the Sorbonne University saw, by motion pictures, the complete details of a wonderful operation upon the human stomach, performed by the famous surgeon, Professor Jean Louis Faure. The film was run at a speed synchronizing exact-

ly with the actual progress of the operation, and as the details appeared upon the screen another noted surgeon described every movement made, from the first incision to the closing of the wound by the last stitch. In no way could so great a number of students have watched the life-saving workmanship of a master of his profession.

HANDICAPS IN MAKING EDUCATIONAL FILMS

In my opinion there will be series of motion pictures adopted soon by boards of education just as now series of text books are adopted.

The producers are interested in this work. They realize its importance and the industry is eager to help. Up to the present time it has not been easy for producers to meet the requirements of the educational field. Until this time the demand for strictly instructional class room films has been small. Films are costly and unless a single film can be used over and over it can not be made without great loss. If educational films are to be produced accurately and in sufficient numbers, better methods of distribution must be worked out.

Again, there has been difficulty in the past because those who produced the films were not trained educators and therefore were not able to produce pedagogically sound films, while at the same time the educators whose advice has been available have too often proved unable to adapt themselves to the peculiar technical demands of screen production. Before great progress can be made there must be some method worked out to bring together the men and women who are versed in the psychology of education with the men and women who are skilled in the methods and mechanics of picture production.

Further, it may be true that in some places there is some possible friction between theatre owners and the schools and churches caused by competition developed by the schools and the churches and believed unfair by the exhibitors. The fact is the exhibitors of the country approve and favor educational films for classroom work. They have not looked with favor on the

* Address delivered before National Education Association, Boston, Mass., July 6, 1922.

semi-educational film that would be shown in church or school without charge therefore and have objected to the non-theatrical use of the theatrical or amusement film.

This is natural. The theatre owner pays national and state tax on his theatre, a license fee, an extra insurance premium and other special levies in order to run his business and provide for the essential amusement; and it was obviously unfair to him to create a competition to draw the same audience with or without charge into places which have no such burdens.

The rights of the exhibitors in developing fully the value of educational pictures, which are semi-instructional and semi-entertaining, the fundamental rights of the exhibitor and his value and importance in the situation must be always considered. Our whole program of bettering conditions in the industry cannot possibly proceed without the cooperation of the exhibitor. The exhibitor owns the screen, it is his theatre, and the efforts of the producer and distributor succeed only as the exhibitor cooperates. It is his effort as much as the producer's. And while we want to develop as fully as possible the educational film, we must and we do recognize, and you must recognize, and the public must understand that the rights of the exhibitor must be protected. This does not include pedagogic films, of course, or religious films which are solely for the use of churches. The exhibitors have very definitely made plain their position on this matter in the resolution passed at the National Convention of the Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America in Washington, in which they said that they have no objection to strictly educational and informative films in schools or religious films in churches but do resent the unfair practice of using theatrical films of solely amusement character in non-theatrical institutions in a way which injures the theatre owner in his efforts to provide proper entertainment for the public.

THE WHOLE WORLD CAN NOW GO TO SCHOOL

To reflect on the possibilities of the motion picture in education is to regret that one's school days were spent before this great invention, but there is consolation in the fact that since the advent of pictures the whole world, regardless of age, can go to school.

It is a long way from the old days of the little red school house to this invention; it is a long way from the struggling youth of 100 years

ago to the richly endowed youth of tomorrow. Let us hope that tomorrow's youth will avail himself of his opportunities as did his scantily tutored forefathers.

INCREASING INTEREST IN VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Much has been done with the motion picture already as an instrumentality of instruction, but the surface has hardly been scratched. Certainly the educators of the country are awakening to its possibilities. Four non-commercial magazines are or recently have been in existence, dedicated to the discussion of the problems of visual education. Various museums of natural history have used films for lecture purposes in small museums and public schools, and in 1921 the American Museum of Natural History gave 186 motion picture lectures with a total attendance of 93,459, and in addition cooperated extensively in producing films for lectures in public schools. The educational value has been appreciated and tried out in various directions. Recently the American City Bureau inaugurated a film service on municipal and civic subjects. In Washington representatives of the National Academy of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Research Council, and the Scripps Interests are joined to promote Science Service which, among other things, seeks to educate the popular mind by putting into screen form stories of scientific discovery and invention. The Society for Visual Education has produced many films of educational nature. Professors in many schools and colleges are talking of filming the materials of their courses and Yale is said to have under production 100 reels showing its famous *Chronicles of America*.

The Society of Visual Education contains thirteen presidents of colleges or universities, six presidents of normal schools, six deans of colleges, three representatives of large foundations, seventy-six professors and instructors in colleges and universities, nine state superintendents of public instruction and seventy-one city superintendents of schools. This association is for the purpose of preparing and distributing motion picture films which will be pedagogically sound text book supplements for the use of teachers. Besides this Association and the Visual Instruction Department of your own organization, there are two other groups of educators in the motion picture field—the National

Academy of Visual Instruction and the Visual Instruction Association of America. An incomplete list shows twenty-eight colleges and universities which have organized departments for the distribution of films. At least seventeen of our largest educational institutions are giving courses to their students on the use of the motion picture for visual instruction. Columbia has courses which teach photoplay writing and the mechanics of production and photoplay writing is successfully taught by correspondence. The University of Nebraska has erected a \$20,000 studio on its campus, while Yale, Chicago, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Oklahoma, Illinois and Utah have actually started production of their own motion pictures.

UNIVERSITIES DOING RESEARCH WORK IN MOTION PICTURE FIELD

Perhaps the best evidence that motion pictures have entered the field of education is the fact that several large universities are conducting scientific research into motion picture problems. The best material ever produced in the study of the psychology of reading has come through the motion pictures of the eye which have been taken by the Department of Education of the University of Chicago. Again, our knowledge of the processes by which children learn to write has been greatly increased through motion pictures of hand movements taken by the same university. Dr. Shepherd, of the Universities of Oklahoma and Wisconsin, Dr. Weber of Columbia University and the University of Kansas, and Dr. McCloskey, of Chicago University, have all made rigid scientific inquiries into the effectiveness of motion pictures as a means of class room instruction to which I have already referred.

Further evidence that we are on the threshold of great things in the matter of educational films is proved by the fact that thirty-four cities, including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles and San Francisco, are now using pedagogical films in their class rooms and assembly halls. New York spent approximately \$10,000 for this purpose last year, while Los Angeles spent about \$25,000. There will be a rapid growth in school appropriations for this purpose, and there are probably about 10,000 projecting machines installed in schools and churches. If methods can be found for easy payments on machines and ef-

fective methods for distribution of films, this field will grow with great rapidity.

The problem which faces all of us is to provide some plan of cooperation which will provide film material for instructional use in schools and colleges; and suitable films for churches and welfare organizations—some plan which will secure the active cooperation of theatre owners and public leaders and which will guard against harmful competition between non-theatrical and theatrical groups. These matters which are merely incident to the youth and tremendous expansion of the business can be worked out satisfactorily without question.

COOPERATION FOR FURTHER PROGRESS

It would be my hope that still further immediate progress might be made. The motion picture industry will cooperate with the National Educational Association fully to that end. On behalf of our organization I offer to your association all of our facilities to aid in your experimentation. There is already a great demand for pedagogic pictures. I propose that we jointly study that demand and that we jointly find ways and means of supplying it. Let a committee be appointed of this association made up of the very best talent within your ranks; let them meet with the great producers of the country and find ways to use our facilities. We ask you to aid us and to let us aid you in the study of the whole problem of the use of the motion picture as a direct pedagogic instrument. Let us together find the means of making pictures which are scientifically, psychologically and pedagogically sound. Not only can we take care of the demand which now obtains but the great demand which is imminent and which will certainly come, must be met, and met by the producers with a supply that measures up to the ideas of the educators of the country.

It can never be said again, and I think it has been suggested, that the producers do not want to furnish educational pictures. The producers want to serve America. They know that there is no more important and lasting service which they can perform than to aid you in the actual educating of the youth of the country by this new means and make yet more efficient if possible the work which you, the teachers, are doing in the fulfilment of your noblest and most useful of all professions.

A PROMISE IN PAST ACHIEVEMENTS

You will not be unmindful, I am sure, of the things which in a small way have already been accomplished, possibly, in connection with the action taken by the Association to date, some of which you have heard of in the press, such as the orders by the producers to the studios as to productions being made right now and what is being done in that regard; the rules of the schools for actors; the hopeful conference with the exhibitors bringing closer cooperation and confidence, and the splendid help from them, without which this effort would entirely fail; the conference last month with the representatives of more than fifty nationally organized movements for better things, and their promise of cooperation—all to the end that we may develop constructive ways and means for the effective application of sympathetic interest.

Nor will you be unmindful of the great good which has been done by this industry. Evil pictures have been produced, yes—but incalculable good has been accomplished. The motion picture has carried the silent call for virtue, honesty, ambition, patriotism, hope, love of country and of home, to audiences speaking twenty different languages but all understanding the universal language of pictures. There may be fifty different languages spoken in this country, but the picture of a mother is the same in every language. It has brought to narrow lives a knowledge of the wide, wide world; it has clothed the empty existence of far-off hamlets with joy; it has been the benefactor of uncounted millions. It is the poor man's pleasure. Grand opera is for the well-to-do, but pictures are for the man who works with his hands. And do not forget that as we serve the leisure hours of the masses

with right diversions, so do we rivet the girders of society.

THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY ACCEPTS ITS FULL RESPONSIBILITY

Again I say, those who are responsible for this industry do not minimize their responsibility, nor would they shirk it. With your help and the help of thinking people in this country in supporting the good pictures, we can accomplish the purposes of this association. And I promise you that this agency for the distribution of information and thought, this agency for the amusement of the millions and for the inevitable inculcation of standards in taste, in art and conduct—I promise that it shall endeavor honestly and earnestly to measure up to its great responsibilities.

I would repeat: that the motion picture industry accepts the challenge in the demand of the American people for a higher quality of art and interest in its entertainment.

The industry accepts the challenge in the demand of the American youth that its pictures shall give to them the right kind of entertainment and instruction.

We accept the challenge in the righteous demand of the American mother that the entertainment and amusement of that youth shall be worthy of their value as a most potent factor in the country's future.

We accept the challenge in the proper demand of the educators of the country that the full instructional value of motion pictures shall be developed and used.

We accept our full responsibility. It is a service and "service is the supreme commitment of life." It is a service which needs the very best from all, and I have great faith in its fulfillment.

For a long time we tried a perfectly wrong-headed process about the city; we tried to pass laws which would cure all these ills, and to enforce them by policemen. I do not mean that we ought not to have some policemen, but we imagined that our sole salvation lay in the passage of laws and the employment of policemen. . . . Then the discovery was made that the way to overcome the temptations and vices of a great city was to offer adequate opportunity for wholesome recreation and enjoyment; that if you wanted to get a fire-brand out of the hand of a child, the way to do it was neither to club the child, nor to grab the fire brand, but to offer in exchange for it a stick of candy. . . . And so there has grown up in America this new attitude, which finds its expression in public playgrounds, in the organization of community amusements, in the inculcation throughout the entire body of young people in the community of substantially the same form of social inducement which the American college in modern time has substituted for the earlier system of social restraints.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Rehearsals Free An Experiment in Community Opera

JOHN BEARSLÉE CARRIGAN

Although all rehearsals of *H. M. S. Pinafore*, as produced August 8th and 9th on the campus of Whitman College, by Walla Walla Community Service, were open to the public and attended by thousands of citizens, the paid performances of this community opera were attended by maximum audiences and played to capacity lawns.

The interesting experiment of public rehearsals was the outgrowth of the broad community nature of the production. "We are not a small group promoting this opera for the public," said Howard E. Pratt, Executive Secretary of Walla Walla Community Service and Director of Whitman College Conservatory of Music. "The entire city of Walla Wa'la is preparing this entertainment for itself. That is the Community Service idea." And so all rehearsals were public. Many, of course, were afraid that such a policy might prejudice the financial success of the final evenings. Rather this unique policy proved a wonderful medium of advertising. Nor can the genuine city-wide spirit of mutual cooperation which this plan drove home in the public mind, be underestimated, as a factor in the success of the experiment. The feeling that this Community Service production of *Pinafore* was a community-wide event, requiring a unified community

support, was an immediate tangible result.

And for every member of the cast of sixty there were five citizens behind the lines, working directly on the mechanics and management of the production to assure high artistic calibre and mechanical perfection. A score of citizens gave unsparingly of their time in designing and constructing elaborate stage settings. A committee of twenty from the Rotary Club supervised the seat sale and ushering. A like committee from the Kiwanis Club supervised the parking of cars. Two companies of Boy Scouts patrolled the field back of the bleachers and were stationed at all entrances of the campus courteously to direct the crowds; the Police Department directed all vehicle traffic away from the campus, establishing a zone of quiet; business firms made window displays and carried mention of the production in their own advertisements.

The cast itself was a cross section of the community. From S. B. L. Penrose, President of Whitman College, as Sir Joseph Porter, to the youngest member of the chorus, every group and interest in Walla Walla was represented.

The Pinafore, flag decked and completely rigged, was built on the edge of Lakum Dukum, an artificial lake, surrounded by tree shaded lawns of the college campus. Instead of wings, the prows of two other craft gave the illusion of a fleet at anchor. One of these substantial ships formed the orchestra pit. The other provided an orchestra box.

Boys in games and physical recreation in the Andrew Community Center, Newport, Ky. This center was formerly a notorious Bar-room



and gambling dive and was given by Mr. Joseph Andrews President of the Steel Mills of Newport to Community Service

In Nymphenburg Deer Park

The Finest Playground in Munich
ERNEST PETERFFY

The rambling chateau of the Nymphenburg is the tide-mark left in Munich by the eighteenth century court life. The culture of the seventeenth and eighteenth century courts was international. The language of Versailles and Sans-



NYMPHENBURG DEER PARK, MUNICH

Souci was even literally one and the same as that of the court of St. James and their whole culture was based on the common foundation of good taste and the divine rights of kings. So it happens that we can look down the canal of Nymphenburg and fancy ourselves at Hampton Court, or watch the swans swimming about the lake as disdainfully as they do at Chantilly or St. Germain. The Amalienburg belongs to the same world as the Trianon—the world of Watteau—the world which danced through life to the tune of the minuet unmindful of the cloud that was to burst at the Bastille.

Some echo of the glory that Max Immanuel and his successors planned for the Nymphenburg remains in the Deer Park—the Richmond Park of Munich. Guide books give the park a sentence and even many of the residents of Munich are ignorant of the Paradise that lies at their gates.

An avenue lined by oaks and chestnuts that

have witnessed the rise and fall of dynasties, runs right through the park. At the Nymphenburg gates stands an old, low roofed hostelry, the walls of whose dining-room are covered with antlers trophies, according to the inscriptions—won by Ludwig I and his son Otto of Greece.

Deer still graze on the springy turf, so tame that they will leave their pasture and come to nibble from the hands of visitors as they sit at table. These graceful, timorous-eyed creatures are almost the only denizens of the Munich population that have survived unharmed the lean years of war and the troublesome days of the revolution. For generally they have been able to "fend" for themselves in the park or the neighboring woods and some happy benevolence of the Munich municipal authorities has always stepped in to save them from extinction.

Today the Nymphenburg Park is one of the favorite excursions of the Munich working man. There he can be found taking the air with his wife and family on a fine Sunday. Usually the parents come to rest at the tables, but the children tumble about under the trees scaring away the deer with their cries.

The ghosts of eighteenth century courtiers do not trouble the youngsters, they take the Nymphenburg for what it is now—the very best



NYMPHENBURG DEER PARK, MUNICH

playground in all Munich with opportunities for carrying out the most absorbing occupations, from making daisy chains to waging vociferous war against hostile robber chiefs.

Community Service in 1647

ARTHUR H. MILLER

Aristotle and Plato laid down at the dawn of civilization the philosophy of recreation as a factor in the achieving of civic virtue and in the attaining of the highest development of the individual. In the modern industrial maelstrom, the by-product of civilization, one can but question whether we have undergone progress or retrogression in the fundamental things of life since the days of Greece, and whether a return to their precepts is not indicated at the present time.

America, too, in the beginning had its philosophers of recreation, strange as it may seem to chronicle. The first of these was a New Yorker and in that city, destined to a career of eccentric transformation, sought in his own way to practice the teachings of his worthy Aegean predecessors.

IN THE DAYS OF PETER THE HEADSTRONG

To find this good man we shall need to turn back the pages of American history about three centuries to the settlement of the Province of "Mieuw Mederlandts" and the Halcyon days of New Amsterdam under the golden reign of the three Dutch governors. First came Wouter Van Twiller known as *Walter the Doubter* because of his cumbersome mental processes, then Wilhelmus Kieft otherwise known as *William the Testy* and celebrated through the colony for his numerous edicts, and last Peter Stuyvesant called *Peter the Headstrong* who in spite of his forbidding appearance may be called the founder of Community Service in America.

This most excellent governor commenced his administration of contentment and plenty on May 26, 1647. It has been said of the good Peter that he was a tough, sturdy, valiant and weatherbeaten, meddlesome, obstinate, leathern-sided, lion-hearted, generous spirited old governor. One of his first official acts was to instruct his trumpeter, Antony Van Corlear, that instead of disturbing the city with disastrous notes and war-like blasts, he was to play so as to delight the people and the governor while at their repasts as did the minstrels of yore in the days of glorious chivalry, but on all public occasions to rejoice the ears of the people with war-like melody, thereby keeping alive a noble

and patriotic spirit. To spread abundance in the land, he obliged the bakers to give thirteen loaves to the dozen—a golden rule which remains a monument to his beneficence, although unknown to the modern baker.

COMMUNITY PLAY DAYS

It pleased him greatly to see the poor and the laboring man rejoice and for this purpose he was a great promoter of community holiday celebrations. While he reigned there was a great cracking of eggs at Pass or Easter, the forerunner of the Community Service Easter Egg Hunt. Whitsuntide or Pinxter also flourished in all its bloom and Christmas Eve, known to our Dutch ancestors as St. Nicholas Eve, was the occasion of much joy, and never were stockings better filled.

New Year's Day, however, was Governor Stuyvesant's favorite festival and was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of guns.

Now it came to pass that Governor Stuyvesant instituted a complete reversal of the customs of Governor Kieft. Instead of the "indignation meetings" set on foot in the time of William the Testy where men met together to rail at public abuses, groan over the evils of the times and make each other discontented, there were the joyous gatherings of the people to play games and make merry. There were instituted "quilt bees" and "husking bees" and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle the toil of the day was enlivened by play. "Raising bees" also were frequent where barns and houses sprang up at the wagging of the fiddle sticks, "as the walls of Thebes sprang up of yore to the sound of the lyre of Amphion."

WITH MUSIC AND LAUGHTER

Each season had its round of work lightened by play. Spring, summer, winter, and jolly autumn brought happiness and the lifting of the heart in one way or another. The philosophy of community service as instituted by Governor Stuyvesant prevailed and labor came dancing in the train of abundance, and contentment was throughout the land. The notes of the fiddle, the favorite engine of civilization of the good Peter, resounded at the close of the day from

(Continued on page 387)

An Adventure in Neighborliness

MARY GILLETTE MOON

Winnetka, Illinois

Mrs. Brown sat down after her breakfast dishes were washed and in spite of her courage began to feel that loneliness creeping over her that comes to us all when we are new arrivals in a strange community, where even the grocer and butcher are unknown quantities to us; when we haven't located the school in which our children are to be enrolled, and we dread going with them the first time. It is all so new and different. There must be a church somewhere but we think we won't try to find it—it is too much trouble.

It was with these thoughts that Mrs. Brown was battling a few mornings after her arrival in Winnetka. She was "practically settled" and the pressure of all the strangeness was upon her.

A knock on the door and a cheery "Good Morning!" introduced her neighbor, who had come in to invite Mrs. Brown to a Neighborhood Circle meeting that afternoon. Of course Mrs. Brown had never heard of a circle as applied to a neighborhood, so Mrs. Jones proceeded to explain that every one who lived on the street was eligible to membership in the circle no matter of what race, creed, or age; that each month they met together, ostensibly to serve for some charity of their own selection, listen to a short program and drink the inevitable cup of tea, but that the real object of the circle was to promote friendliness and neighborliness, to hunt up new arrivals and welcome them into the community, to help them become connected with the proper schools, church, library and the Community House around which center most of the activities of Winnetka. She further explained that the men were not forgotten; that each year, the circle had a dinner or other evening entertainment to which the mothers, fathers and older sons and daughters came, played charades and danced the Virginia Reel until you couldn't tell which was father and which son, everyone had such a good time.

When Mrs. Jones had finished her story, Mrs. Brown felt she had indeed fallen among friendly souls, and when she learned that the whole village was divided into these circles, each self-governing with its own chairman, she thought she had never known of a town like it.

A big get-together party once a year at which each circle put on a "stunt" and the best carried off the prize was one of the features pointed out to her. She was told how much real talent had been discovered in this way that might have lain hidden for several years under the ordinary method of getting acquainted with newcomers. Mrs. Brown felt no longer a stranger and after the first meeting she found herself hunting up the still newer arrivals.

A new house or a moving van has come to be a sign to all circle members to *get busy*. So complete has this organization become that any one having a message to communicate to the women of Winnetka uses this avenue of approach. League of Women Voters, Parent-Teachers Association, Churches, and other organizations and individuals can reach their audiences through the circles.

The story of the work done by these individuals has spread afar. One circle has filled suit cases with suitable clothing for the girls appearing in the courts of the nearby city of Chicago, so that each girl who obtained a position at housework had a complete outfit to start with. Orphanages, Lying-in-Hospitals, Visiting Nurse Associations and other social agencies are not forgotten and the amount of work turned out so far has been surprisingly large.

During the summer each circle has remembered some congested neighborhood in the city and through settlement aid has brought numbers of tired mothers and children out to enjoy a day on the Lake shore. At Christmas time stockings have been filled for children outside the community, for neighborliness only *begins* on the street in which neighbors live. Like everything that is not to perish it must reach out until it includes every one. This has always been the big human ideal toward which all the circles are working.

"The man who gets his sport second-hand by watching professionals play loses all the health, exercise, and vigor that the sport is intended to give. Further, the boy on the back lot swinging a broken bat at a ragged ball is a better sportsman than the fellow who occupies a box seat at all the big league games. America was built by men who enjoyed the sports of its woods and waters for themselves, and who would scorn to pay a professional to play their games for them."—Emerson Hough

A Community Service Garden Party

The "Berylwood Fete" arranged by Oxnard Community Service helped to make life exciting for 2500 people in Ventura County, California, on July 14. Many organizations took part in the affair and did much to make it a success. The beautiful home of Mrs. Thomas Bert of Hue-neme served as a lovely background for the many gay colored booths which were arranged among the trees. Here one might appease his hunger with delicious home-made cake or refresh himself with sparkling cool drinks or buy pop-corn or bits of candy to nibble upon. Ice cream attracted many to the tables within the court, and a fish pond in the woods was an ever popular attraction. Confetti, balloons and paper hats added much gayety to the whole occasion.

One of the most successful features was the ever enticing fortune-telling gypsy encampment which consisted of three tents decorated with genuine Egyptian rugs and drapings and the silhouette booth where Miss Jean Ross from the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles patiently cut silhouettes during the entire afternoon.

The children found a special attraction provided them by the Campfire Girls in pony and donkey rides. Many enjoyed this entertainment even if the donkey did "see that he was going to get tired and so before that time arrived got down on his knees and would go no more."

The Elks Lodge had twenty men on hand who served a delicious dinner to the crowd.

A Punch and Judy Show given by Carl Seiler of Los Angeles and a typical Mexican show staged by the Mexican people of Oxnard added to the attractions.

In the evening the big Berylwood Stock Farm barn was opened for a program of music, aesthetic dancing and dramatics. Many soloists of note took part in the program, after which the seats were removed to give place to a barn dance on the same floor.

The proceeds of the party—\$1200 net—went to Community Service of Oxnard, California, but, of far more value than the money proceeds were the new acquaintanceships which were formed and the real Community Service spirit which was developed among the many people who worked together to make the affair such a brilliant success.

Work of the Woman's Community Council of Minneapolis

MARY V. KELLOGG

Civic Director

"A supervised playground within walking distance of every child in the city," was the ideal which stimulated the Woman's Community Council of Minneapolis three years ago to start several playgrounds in addition to the ones already being operated by the Board of Education and the Board of Park Commissioners. A short training course was first given in the spring of 1920 to prepare instructors and then ten grounds were opened the middle of June to run for a season of eight weeks. The total attendance was estimated at 18,000. The training course was repeated in 1921 being made more intensive and having higher requirements for admission. Twelve grounds were maintained during the season of 1921 with an attendance record of 32,671. The training course was omitted in the spring of 1922 because there seemed to be an abundance of material from which to select playground instructors for the seven full-time and the seven part-time grounds which were maintained for the season from June 19th to August 12th. Very little equipment was provided, the test of the success of the instructor being his or her ability to develop the ingenuity of the children in making their own equipment. When the supply of blunt needles for basketry gave out, darning needles were requisitioned from home and the points were blunted by being rubbed on a cement sidewalk. The same children who did this also made tin can toys. Midget golf courses sprang into being, in one instance circling around the baseball diamond, and permanent back stops were made and set in concrete.

Tournaments were held in volleyball, horse-shoe, croquet and kitten ball, while great competition developed in constructive work and the making of dolls' houses complete in every detail. The attendance record was close to the 40,000 mark for the season. The Woman's Community Council feels that the success of their effort is demonstrated when each year the Board of Park Commissioners takes over a ground, the need of which has been demonstrated the previous year.



Nail driving contest at the Farm Bureau Picnic, Elmira, New York, in which Community Service assisted, July 26th

Forward! Farm Bureau

Another step in the history of pageantry was taken when the pageant, "Forward, Farm Bureau," was put on at the Farm Bureau Decennial Celebration of De Kalb County, Illinois. The pageant was directed by Nina Lamkin, of Com-



Watermelon contest at the Farm Bureau Picnic, July 26th, Elmira, New York

munity Service, who spent three months in preparation for it. The setting was the broad green

lawn of the Northern Illinois State Teachers' College, and 4,000 people representing every county in Illinois were in the cast.

Four episodes, "the birth of an idea," "the growth of an idea," "the development of an idea," and "the future of an idea," traced the remarkable growth of the ten-year-old Farm Bureau movement in Illinois. Parallel with the pageant, a little drama of progress was enacted at a model farmhouse which had been built for the occasion. The coming of the mail carrier, the installation of labor saving equipment, the orga-



Barrel contest, Farm Bureau Picnic,

nization of a home bureau by wife and neighbors, and the arrival of the automobile and the radio were some of the incidents in the evolution of this up-to-date farm home.

People came to the celebration from all Illinois and from several neighboring states, some in automobiles, some by train or on foot or with Dobbin and the buggy. The crowd was estimated at over 25,000. It was the largest gathering the county had ever seen and the biggest event of any sort ever attempted by a farmers' organization.



Tire mounting contest, Farm Bureau Picnic

A House of Correction Ball Team

JOSEPH SIMON

Superintendent House of Correction
Chicago, Illinois

We issue a monthly paper, *The Corrector*, which is printed in this institution and is made up principally of items contributed or selected by our inmates. Several thousand copies of this paper are printed for distribution among the inmates and for transmission to other correctional institutions, libraries and newspapers. By inserting a notice asking all inmates who could play ball or who had played with any outside team to send in their names and state their experience, we soon had about two hundred applications for places on the proposed House of Correction Nine.

All of these applicants were taken to the ball grounds on different days and given a chance to show their ability. From that number, we picked two teams, namely Number 1 and Number 2. Number 1, of course, is our best team and we use Number 2 to play Number 1 so as to keep them in first class condition and to furnish substitutes when occasion requires.

Each Saturday afternoon we play some outside team such as the Harrison High School, the O and O Grays, The Pilson Stars, and other high schools or semi-pro teams. It is our intention to extend our activities to outside institutions with permission of State Authorities and we have already sent a challenge to the Nine now being organized under our system at Joliet Penitentiary. Great enthusiasm is displayed by the inmates who are allowed to view the games and they all look forward to Saturday afternoon with intense interest.

There is no question but this recreation has proved beneficial in more ways than one. For instance; they pay better attention to their work and their conduct has improved wonderfully.

My inspiration was brought about by remembering the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and also having in mind the fact that the inmates are locked up from Saturday evening until Monday morning except for the short time when they attend chapel services.

While this is primarily a corrective institution, we know of no better way of creating a spirit

of satisfaction and contentment among the inmates than by giving them some time for healthful outdoor exercise.

While there are some human beings who will not respond to kind treatment, they are greatly in the minority and in our experience, we find that the majority leave here with no resentment in their hearts and eventually become useful members of society, to which desirable fact the granting of the privilege of indulging in regular outdoor exercise, especially baseball, contributes in no small measure.

The City's Summer

No doubt a great deal of pity was wasted on unfortunate city dwellers last summer. Mr. Suburbanite with his well-clipped lawn and cool piazza thought movingly of folks tied to scorching pavements and breezeless apartment houses. Children who had daisies to pick and real brooks to wade in were sometimes reminded that there were lots of little city children who couldn't get any fresh air. But since recreation has become a serious business with big cities, they are every year growing better places to live in in summer.

New York's recreation record for last summer speaks well for vacations in the largest city. There is the Borough of Brooklyn, which has a park system offering every Brooklyn dweller a chance to take part in some form of active, outdoor recreation. Park Commissioner John N. Harman states that an average of 50,000 children and adults used the park and playground recreation facilities each day during the summer season. Some of the recreation facilities that helped Brooklyn to enjoy last summer were—

- 18 parks and playgrounds
- recreation pier
- outdoor swimming pool
- 4 children's farm gardens
- 50 baseball diamonds
- 2 1/4 mile running tracks
- 1—220 yard running track
- 380 tennis courts

The children's playgrounds conducted by the Brooklyn Park Department have play leaders to instruct in games, athletics and folk dancing. New concrete sand-boxes were built in all playgrounds and there was a variety of swing and slide equipment. Every baseball fan in the Borough had a chance to play or to witness the

national game. Close to one hundred baseball games were played on the diamonds each day. In Prospect Park inviting picnic grounds were open to all who cared to come and bring lunches, and four hundred boats permitted rowers to glide over the lake's smooth surface. As for swimming, Brooklyn's outdoor municipal swimming pool accommodated between four thousand and five thousand bathers each day.

"Recreation for all" is the motto of the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks of New York City, and working along these lines, fifty-five play places for children have been opened under the direction of Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin. Tournaments in baseball, tennis, checkers and marble shooting and athletic and swimming meets were included in the summer recreational program. There were also special tennis tournaments for men and women, an amateur baseball league and a Bocchi tournament.

Throughout the summer free concerts and moving picture shows were given in the smaller parks and on the recreation piers. Park playground children were taken on boat rides and on free outings to Pelham Bay and Bronx Park. The climax to the summer activities was the play festival which took place on the Sheep Meadow, Central Park, early in September. Over two thousand children participated. They were carried to and from the park playgrounds in busses supplied by the Department of Plant and Structures.

Summer Play in Dedham

Dedham, Massachusetts, opened six playgrounds on the school grounds last summer under the direction of Community Service. Twenty-two young women enrolled in the course in playground leadership and volunteered their services. Sewing clubs organized in cooperation with the Essex County Agricultural School, swimming instruction, and a baseball league were features of the program.

The play festival which closed the season was not a set exhibit, but demonstration of the activities carried on at each playground from day to day. There were group and ring games for all ages, races for the older and for some of the younger boys and girls, and folk dances by groups of girls from each ground. The girls in the sewing clubs put on a style show—and the dresses

displayed on the living models were all in excellent taste. Some of them were truly artistic. A rabbit hunt, with prizes, was on the program.

The crowning event of the afternoon was the presentation of the silver cup to the winning team of the baseball league. The American Legion had been following the boys' playing with interest and they donated the cup. The Commander of the Legion made a little speech to the children as he presented the trophy and said that the Legion wanted to give something of this kind each year.

American Education Week

December 3-9 is being promoted as American Education Week by the United States Bureau of Education in cooperation with the American Legion and the National Education Association.

The days together with appropriate topics are as follows:

Sunday, December 3, 1922—

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

Education in the home—Education in the school—Education in the church

Slogan—A Christian Nation Cannot Fail

Ministers are urged to preach a sermon either morning or evening on education. All communities are urged to hold mass meetings. Speakers will be supplied by American Legion Posts throughout the country for meetings on that day.

Monday, December 4, 1922—

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP DAY

Children today, citizens tomorrow—Naturalization for all Men and Women—Help the immigrants to become Americans—The duties of citizenship

Slogan—Americans all by 1927—Visit the schools today.

Tuesday, December 5, 1922—

PATRIOTISM DAY

The flag—the emblem of freedom—Music as a nation builder—Universal use of the English language in the United States—The citizen's duty to vote.

Slogan—Visit the schools today—Patriotism is the basis of a happy nation

Wednesday, December 6, 1922—

SCHOOL AND TEACHER DAY

The necessity of schools—The teacher as a nation builder—The schools' influence on the coming generation—America as an educated nation

Slogan—Visit the schools today—Better trained and better paid teachers, more adequate buildings

Thursday, December 7, 1922—

ILLITERACY DAY

Illiteracy as a blot on our nation—No illiteracy in 1927—A citizen's duty toward the uneducated—No immigration until America can care for its own and those who have adopted this as their native land

Slogan—Let every citizen adopt and teach an illiterate to read and write—Visit the schools today

Friday, December 8, 1922—

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY DAY

Equality of opportunity in education for every American boy and girl—needs of rural schools—Consolidation

Slogan—Visit the schools today—"A square deal for the country boy and girl"

Saturday, December 9, 1922—

PHYSICAL EDUCATION DAY

Playgrounds—Physical education and hygiene—The great out-of-doors—Conservation and development of forests, soil, roots.

Slogan—A sick body makes a sick mind—Playgrounds in every community

Convention News

American Library Association Conference

That the library is not merely a place from which to draw books, but a factor in community life, was a spirit felt throughout the forty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association, held in Detroit, June 26—July 1. Every phase of library work was discussed. The county library movement and the problem of providing better books for children were topics of particular interest.

County Libraries

Half the population of the United States is virtually beyond the reach of public libraries. This condition may best be relieved by the extension of county library work. The county library movement, somewhat slow at its start, has spread rapidly during the past few years. Existing libraries may turn into county libraries by opening their doors to all county residents, who may draw books in person or by parcel post free of charge. Another way is for the county

to establish its own library, with branches at convenient centers. The "book wagon," which makes its rounds through sparsely settled farming districts, works with the library. It brings new books to each farm once a month or oftener.

At the conference a special committee assembled an exhibit of county library activities in various parts of the United States. Pictures and maps marked the progress of the work, and illustrated ways in which it has developed in different regions. A toy village—a model of a library center—showed—in graphic form how neighbors gather to borrow books.

Children's Books

It was decided that juvenile fiction needs realistic, everyday heroes and heroines, whose ideals children may adopt. Boys and girls want books that present to them cross-sections of their own problems, books that carry the romance of life and yet hold fast to its actualities. William Heylinger, of the editorial staff of the *American Boy*, told the conference that the average boy has a far keener appreciation of real literature than the average adult. The boy brings to his reading a fresh, unprejudiced mind and an intense seriousness.

"The little red school house of tomorrow will be a place to go for adventure as well as instruction," said Sarah C. N. Bogle, specialist in children's libraries. "Books of imagination and stirring books of fact are as vital for the mental growth of Mary Smith and Johnny Jones as are good text books and good formal teaching." To popularize the school library idea, all the conference delegates were asked to vote for the best twenty-five books to put on a two-foot shelf in a country school.

A new feature of the conference was the awarding of the John Newberry Medal for the year's most distinguished contribution to American literature for children. John Newberry was a bookseller of eighteenth century London who first advanced the idea that there is a children's literature separate and distinct from that of grown-ups. The first medal was presented to Henrik Willem Van Loon. Dr. Van Loon's "Story of Mankind," was chosen by an almost unanimous referendum vote of one thousand children's librarians of the United States and Canada.

Twenty-five Books for a One-Room School

The following books were those chosen for children in grades one to eight:

Little Women—*Louisa M. Alcott*
 Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through
 the Looking Glass—*Lewis Carroll*
 Robinson Crusoe—*Defoe*
 Tom Sawyer—*Mark Twain*
 Treasure Island—*Stevenson*
 Boys' Life of Abraham Lincoln—*Nicolay*
 Jungle Book—*Kipling*
 Fairy Tales—*Andersen*
 Aesop's Fables
 Merry Adventures of Robin Hood—*Pyle*
 Child's Garden of Verses—*Stevenson*
 Tales from Shakespeare—*Lamb*
 Arabian Nights
 Boys' King Arthur—*Malory*
 Story of Mankind—*Van Loon*
 Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm—*Wiggin*
 Home book of verse for young folks—*Stevenson*
 Christmas Carol—*Dickens*
 Rip Van Winkle—*Irving*
 Mother Goose
 Hans Brinker—*Dodge*
 Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt—*Hagedorn*
 Wonderbook—*Hawthorne*
 Wild Animals I Have Known—*Seton*
 Heidi—*Spyri*

The Twelfth Conference of the National Federation of Settlements

At this conference, held at East Aurora, N. Y., on September 8th, 9th and 10th, one hundred and forty delegates were present to discuss the problem attendant upon settlement work, eighty coming from 31 settlements in the mid-west.

In addition to the three departments of girls' work, boys' work and music in the Federation, authorization was secured to establish two new departments—dramatics and pageantry and art. The Federation has during the past year sponsored seven institutes in various cities and maintained one regional secretary to visit and advise with the mid-western settlements.

The development of music schools in connection with the settlements aroused much interest at the conference. This form of activity, it was shown, comes nearer to paying for the service used than any other settlement activity. Regular classes are held in connection with the music

schools and usually individual instruction given, the participants paying according to the number of lessons taken. The fees charged for half-hour lessons run from five to twenty-five cents in the various schools. In the neighborhood music school of New York City the children are given six months training in rhythmic dancing and ear training before they are allowed to touch an instrument. The members of the music school settlements are not necessarily members of the settlements themselves although the music school settlements are often operated in cooperation with the settlement. Interesting developments in vocational guidance in music were presented. Psychological tests were demonstrated through the use of which it was possible actually to chart the musical talent of individuals. The first music school settlement was started in Chicago in 1892 and the second in New York in 1894.

A discussion of the value of the community chest as it concerned settlements brought out the feeling that under this plan the settlements usually had more money but their freedom of policy and program was often reduced.

Interesting facts were given regarding the boys' work done by the settlements. A large proportion of the boys' groups reported self-government through boys' councils. Dues ranged from five cents a year to fifty cents a month. Workers were secured largely from universities and trained chiefly through personal interviews and conferences. It was stated that some of the universities now gave credit for work done in settlements by the students during the summer. Volunteer workers were often developed from the membership of the club itself, the leaders for the younger groups taken from the older.

A discussion of the plan of girls' work for the coming year brought out the suggestion that girls and boys should be brought together at an early age in group games. Intelligent continuing enthusiasm which made children forget themselves in play was more important than superficial gaiety in a leader. It was felt that manual work was valuable for boys and girls but that it was advisable to get as much of the art idea into this work as possible. There was danger in that too much supervision was apt to destroy the initiative of the child. The development of music, dramatics and art among girls was to be especially commended.

Housing was another problem that was considered at the conference. Mr. Andrew J.

Thomas, a New York architect and a strong advocate of cooperative housing, gave an illustrated lecture on tenements and cooperation, showing his plan to increase the amount of open space and decrease the actual amount of area builded upon in connection with any building operation. A resolution was passed by the conference urging the importance of constructive legislation in solving the housing problem.

The International Conference of Settlement Workers held in London was reported by Dr. Elliott and Mr. Bellamy, who stated that it was generally agreed at this conference that more progress had been made in settlement work by the United States than by any other country. More young people were turning each year from business to social and educational work and Dr. Elliott felt that the settlement method was the method which could best bring peace to the world.

Social Dancing in a Recreation System

At the convention of the American Institute of Park Executives and the American Park System held in August some time was devoted to a discussion of social dancing in connection with a recreation system. Mr. E. W. Johnson, Superintendent of Playgrounds and Public Recreation of St. Paul, as a result of information gained from a questionnaire on dancing sent a number of the largest recreation systems in the country, reported the general experience to be that the supervision of dancing was exceedingly difficult. So great are the difficulties that a number of cities are about to abandon the idea of municipal dancing.

In the course of his paper Mr. Johnson brought out the thought that music at all dances should be the very best obtainable and that the supervision of dancing is a problem requiring tact and diplomacy, in the solution of which much can be done through suggestion and example rather than through correction from the floor which will draw the attention of other dancers. As a third requirement for good dancing Mr. Johnson pointed out the need for creating sociability.

In the city of St. Paul in the recreation centers where dances are conducted every Saturday evening positions adopted by the American National Association of Masters of Dancing are used. When any flagrant cases of bad positions

are observed on the dancing floor, the attention of the dancers is quietly directed to the illustrations of correct positions which appear framed on the wall. It is necessary to have as a part of the plan of supervision not only a policeman within beckoning distance of the supervisor, but someone in charge who dances a great deal, who is dignified and who can teach grace and poise in dancing. It is not suggested for the supervisor to make a correction on the dancing floor unless he is able to show something better.

Mr. Johnson stated that he was not in favor of any municipal dances where the entire city would feel at liberty to come. He believes in conducting social dances in communities where there are community representatives with more or less pride in the community and where the people who come together meet each other frequently. At the dances in St. Paul the arrangements and hours are made by the group deciding to have the dances, and music and refreshments are provided by the committee.

In Mr. Johnson's estimation social dancing which meets the three requirements of good music, careful supervision, and sociability is an asset to a recreation system because it takes care of the people who do not generally participate in athletics or other forms of recreation.

American Country Life Association to Hold Congress

The American Country Life Association is holding its fifth annual conference at Columbia University in New York City on November ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth. The program of the conference contains much that will be helpful to men and women engaged in organizing recreation for rural communities. Of special interest to readers of *The Playground* will be the addresses and discussions planned for November eleventh. Following is a list of the lectures planned for that day:

Educational Needs and Resources of the American Country Woman

Educating the Country Community to Appreciate the Values of Health and Sanitation, S. J. Crumbine, Topeka, Kansas.

Social Service as a means of Educating the Country Community to Appreciate Social Values
Educational Values of Democratic Community

Organization, R. E. Hieronymous, University of Illinois.

Educational Value of Community Drama

Educating the Country Community to Realize the Values of Play and Recreation, C. W. Powlison, National Child Welfare Association.

Present Status of Rural Community Organization, Walter Burr, Kansas Agricultural College

Progress in the Study of Rural Social Problems, C. J. Galpin, Washington, D. C.

Educational Function of the Rural Church, Paul L. Vogt, Philadelphia.

Ethical Training through the Church School, Rolvix Harlan, Philadelphia.

Games with Music For Social Recreation Programs

ROBERTA WINANS

When grown-ups assemble in a community center, a school building, a church parlor, or some such place for an evening of social recreation, one of the most popular features of the program is always the rhythmic game. A successful leader of such a group knows that the games selected must be simple enough to be real recreation and not a "lesson." For this reason many of the folk dances are not satisfactory for some groups. Even so simple a thing as a polka step proves difficult for those who do not have good powers of coordination and may discourage those whom we are most anxious to have participate.

The appeal of the partly familiar is strong and new steps and figures are easier to learn if the words and music are already known. The following games have been used over and over with groups of all sorts. One leader has used *Swinging in the Swing* with equal success at a party of hilarious young men and women in a factory, and at an Old Ladies' Home, where rheumatism was forgotten under the spell of the rhythm.

A good accompanist, one who will enter into the spirit of the activities, is invaluable. If the crowd is large a drum accompaniment may be added to the piano to give volume. If the music is of the right sort the Grand March makes everyone want to take part and will start them on the road to a good time. With the numerous fancy figures it can be used as a special feature

of the program and it can also be used to advantage in getting the people upon the floor in formation for the other games.

When marching in couples, the man should be on the left of his partner, and in circle formation the usual "line of direction" is counter-clockwise, with the man to the left of his partner and on the inner side of the circle.

HOWDY

Music copyright 1918 by Sam Fox Pub. Co., Cleveland, O. Obtainable at any sheet music store.

Howdy do, Hen, howdy do, Jen,

Howdy do, ladies all, howdy do, gentlemen;

Howdy do, Bill, howdy do, Lil,

Howdy do, neighbors all, howdy do.

The grand march is terminated by forming the crowd into two circles, one inside the other and facing out, the other facing in. The outside circle stands still and as all sing the inside circle moves one person to the left on each "Howdy," with a hearty handshake each time. At the close of the chorus the music stops for a minute while the persons opposite each other introduce themselves and become acquainted. When the music starts again the singing and rotating continue.

PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES

The sheet music for this may be easily obtained or any lively marching song used instead.

Arrange the group in two circles, one of men and one of girls, the larger one inside. They march in opposite directions until the whistle blows. The girls keep on, but the men reverse to march in the same direction as the girls, each trying to get a partner. Those left over go to the center and the others keep on marching around in couples. When the whistle blows again the men reverse and the extra ones get into line. The girls always march the same way, but the men change their direction on each whistle. Either may rush for a partner. The music is continuous.

YANKEE DOODLE

Words and music in *One Hundred and One Best Songs*, published by the Cable Co., 1100 Cable Building, Chicago, Ill. Price 10 cents.

Couples march around in a large circle during the singing of the verse.

Chorus: Partners join hands and take four slides in the direction they were marching and four slides back. Turn partner around with six walking or skipping steps, and inside partner advances one player. Repeat from the beginning with new partner.

WE WON'T GO HOME UNTIL MORNING

Tune: "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow" in *Twice 55 Community Songs*, published by C. C. Birchard Co., Boston, Mass., complete edition 75 cents.

We won't go home until morning (sung three times)

Till daylight doth appear.

We won't go home until morning (sung three times)

Chorus:

Till daylight doth appear.

Till daylight doth appear (sung twice)

We won't go home until morning.

Till daylight doth appear.

The verse is played twice, then the chorus. Form two parallel lines, facing each other and about six feet apart, partners opposite. Hands clasped along the lines.

1. Three walking steps forward and bow to partner.

2. Three walking steps backward and bow.

3. Lines marching, cross over, exchanging places in the following manner: those of the right line hold their hands high while those of the left line drop their hands and pass under the others, passing to partner's right. This is done in seven short steps, on count 8 facing about and bowing, standing in partner's place.

4. Repeat 1, 2, and 3, returning to own place.

Chorus: 1. Clap hands three times and pause.

2. Repeat.

3. Clasping both hands of partner, all slide down center 4 counts and 4 counts back.

4. Swing partner 4 counts, return to place and bow.

JINGLE BELLS

Words and music in *Most Popular College Songs*.

Circle of couples with hands joined skating fashion. During the first half of the verse slide forward around the room, four slides left, four right, etc. On second half of the verse partners face each other, keeping both hands joined, and slide sideward around the room. Chorus:

(Continued on page 386)

Progressive Game Party

J. R. BATCHELOR

Formerly Superintendent of Recreation, Duluth, Minn.

A number of recreation departments have found it is very helpful to assemble some kind of equipment which will be available for the use of community groups. Duluth for three years has provided for the equipment of parties in churches, schools, and even in homes. The plan has worked very successfully and has proved exceedingly popular.

It is important, to have a leader at each game to explain it so that no time may be lost. All games are point games.

SCORE CARD

Cards about three inches long and two inches wide should be numbered from one and going as high as there are games scheduled. Each person coming to the party is given one of these score cards on which space is reserved for the name of the player. Four or six participants take part in each game and at a signal the games begin. At the end of ten or twelve minutes a whistle is blown and all advance to the next game. Those in group No. 1 go to No. 2, No. 2 to No. 3, and so on. Those at the last table advance to table No. 1. When a whistle is blown each player puts on his card his score for that game opposite the number of the game which he played.

THE GAMES

Many games may be found in the Toy Departments of stores. A few of those which may be used follow:

1. *Dart Game*—Target and number manufactured by the Apex Mfg. Co., Norristown, Pennsylvania.

2. *Ring Toss*

3. *Dominos*—Play multiple of five games or give total count of each play as played.

4. *Bean Bags*. The holes in the board are numbered 5-10-15 and up.

5. *Ball-in-Hole*. For this there should be a canvas four feet square with nine pockets, the opening of each pocket being four inches in diameter. Tennis balls are thrown into pockets, which are numbered 5-10-15, as in bean bags.

6. *Indoor Horseshoes*. Instead of throwing at a peg, circles are drawn with chalk on the floor,

the first circle being six inches in diameter, the second twelve, the third eighteen. Rubber horse-shoes are thrown into the circles from a distance of fifteen feet. The circles are numbered as follows: Outside 10, next 15, inside 25. If the shoe lands in the circle marked 10, player is credited with ten counts on his score. Each person throws all four shoes.

7. *Clock Golf*. A circle is drawn round the outside edge of an old 9-12 rug. This circle is numbered from one to twelve like a clock. An indoor golf pocket is placed one foot from the center of the circle. The game is played with a putter and golf ball. Starting at one o'clock the ball is put in pocket from each number. Five points are given for each hole made in one stroke from each number. One trial is allowed from each hour.

8. *Tiddleywinks*. This game may be played in three or four different ways, reference to which are found in the rules accompanying the game.

9. *Ring a Peg*. A tripod is placed back of a board five feet high and one foot wide. Nails scattered six inches apart are driven into the board. From a distance of eight feet six mason jar rubber rings are thrown at the nails. Each ringer counts ten points.

10. *Deck Shuffle Board*. A diagram is drawn four feet by two feet, with a half circle at each end and bisected by line in center. Each space is numbered five to fifteen. Four wooden discs are secured four inches in diameter. A broom handle with a small paddle on the end is also a necessary part of the equipment. The discs are placed on the floor fifteen feet from the diagram and the game consists of pushing the discs with a stick trying to slide them on the point numbers. The number that they hit represents the score with which the player may be credited.

11. *Ball Roll*. Figures are drawn on the floor as in the horseshoe game described, two additional circles being made. Three picnic balls are rolled a distance of fifteen feet into the circle.

12. *Chancit*. This may be bought in any toy store, as may Crokinole. These will both be popular games.

Any other simple games may be added, the only requirement being that they shall be point games.

After the game has been finished the players total their scores and the winning man and the winning woman are given a small ludicrous ten cent store prize or are asked to lead the march into the room where refreshments are served.



A MOMENT OF PLAY BETWEEN SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS
Gustavus T. Kirby, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Scott Radeker, Mrs. H. S. Braucher
Joseph Lee, Mrs. Francis de Lacey Hyde, Howard S. Braucher,
and Elizabeth Burchenal

Home Play VI

EDNA G. MEEKER AND CHARLES H. ENGLISH

WHEN GRANDMOTHER COMES TO TOWN

(As told by Helen)

When Grandmother Brown comes to see us there is great rejoicing and we realize that while the "times" are better than they used to be, the "good old times" held heaps of fun for grandmother and her generation of young people.

She is the most adaptable person in the world and always has something to suggest when one of the children says, "What shall I do?" She will entertain Dick by the hour listening to him tell about his Boy Scout camping trips and telling him how grandpa and her brothers used to trap and live out in the open when they were boys in Vermont. One thing which Dick immediately adapted to our home conditions in this Middle West city was the "waxing" of maple syrup. Grandma told of the tapping of maple trees for sap and of its being boiled down for syrup and then boiled still further until a bit of it would make a soft ball when tried in cold water. At this point the syrup was poured into a little trough made in the snow round a little mound and soon it was like wax "chewy and pully." Dick remembered too that she said one could always eat twice as much if he ate sour pickles at the same time. Dick's practical application was that of "tapping" the maple syrup can, boiling a quantity of the liquid and pouring it over some shaved ice.

TONGUE TWISTERS

One night we got Grandma started on "tongue twisters" and I wrote them down in shorthand so that I might copy them for the children to learn. Some of the rest of us had others to offer so our joint efforts made the following:

"How much wood could a woodchuck chuck, if a woodchuck could chuck wood? He'd chuck as much wood as a woodchuck could, if a woodchuck could chuck wood."

"Did you say, or did you not say, what I said you said? Because, 'tis said you said what I said you said. Now if you say that you did not say what I said you said, what did you say?"

The Bostonian's version of "Twinkle, twinkle, little star"—

"Scintillate, scintillate, globule vivific,
Wonderingly contemplated by men scientific.
Elevated and poised in the ether capacious,
Resembling a coruscant gem carbonaceous."

A "pōlite" way of telling someone to leave the room,— "Elevate your Golgotha to the summit of your paracranium and permit me to introduce to your ocular demonstration an important piece of scientific mechanism which forms the egress portion of this apartment."

Story of two men, driving buggies from opposite directions meeting on the road. (In repeating the following say the first sentence slowly and the rest as rapidly as possible.)—"As I was going to Cranbury Ferry I met a man. 'Where are you going?' says he; 'For snuff,' says I; 'For whom?' says he; 'For mother,' says I; 'Cluck,' says he (to his horse); 'Cluck,' says I, meet you by and by,' "

Peggy was interested in taking a word like "PREFACE" and using the letters as initials for a sentence of words—first forward and then backward,— "Peter Reilly eats fish and catches eels—Eels catch alligators, fish eat raw potatoes."

We tried saying these sentences and rhymes very fast:

"Three gray geese on three green hills.
Gray were the geese and green were the hills."

"She sells sea shells by the seashore."

"Robert Rowley rolled a round ball round."

"Amidst the mists with angry boasts
He thrusts his fists against the posts
And still insists he sees the ghosts."

"The cat ran up the roof of the house with a raw lump of liver in her mouth."

"Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers;
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper pickled a peck of pickled peppers,

Where is the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked."

PUZZLES

Another evening Grandma got us started on

various kinds of puzzles and even if some of us had heard them before, we enjoyed hearing the rest try to solve them. As usual, I used my shorthand to keep up the history of our family good times together. This is the result:

A certain room has eight corners. In every corner sits a cat, on each cat's tail sits a cat and before each cat is a cat. How many cats in the room? (Answer—8 cats).

Blind beggar had a brother; blind beggar's brother died; what relation was blind beggar to the brother who died? (Answer—Sister).

Sisters and brothers have I none but that man's father (looking at a portrait) is my father's son. (Answer—Portrait of himself).

When a woman was asked how many ducks she had she replied, "As they all ran down the path I saw there was a duck in front of two ducks, a duck behind two ducks, and a duck between two ducks." How many ducks were there?" (Answer—3 ducks, one after the other.)

A man with some corn, a fox and a goose finds it necessary to cross a river and he is not willing to leave any of these possessions behind and yet his boat is only large enough to carry one at a time. The man knows that if he takes the corn first the fox will eat the goose, and that if he takes the fox first the goose will eat the corn. What is he to do? Answer—First take the goose over, next the fox, then take the goose back and leave him until he has taken the corn over, then go back for the goose.

PICTURE LETTERS

Like many children Peggy dislikes to write letters but when Grandma said she would help her write a *picture letter* to Uncle Billy the child felt her play time was being extended. Grandma explained that they would substitute a picture whenever possible for a word or a part of a word; e. g., a picture of an eye would represent the word "I"; a sketch of an inn would stand for "in" and for "brush" one might make a letter B and then follow it with several little people running. Grandma said she knew one small child who drew a boy under a tree with an apple on his head, and a man with bow and arrow aiming at the apple, thus picturing "William Tell" to represent the word "tell."

Peep-boxes are what Grandmother calls the toy she taught Peggy to make. She first cut two small round holes in one end of a shoe box and, after arranging a pretty scene inside

the box, much as one would "set" a stage, she pasted a piece of colored tissue paper over the top to give the desired lighting effect. The proud owner then passed the box very carefully around so that we all might "peep." Green crepe paper had been used for lawns, brown for paths, twigs set in small covered spools made excellent trees; children and a dog and a kitten—cut from magazine pictures with paper props pasted behind them—made a natural looking foreground, while the background was just a magazine picture of a mouse pasted to the far end of the shoe-box. Peg plans to make many more, with her girl friends, and says her next one is to be a child's playroom, and that then she is going to make a scene from "Robinson Crusoe" and give it to Bob.

Gifts from Grandmother to us children always keep us busy either with our hands or with our brains. They have been such games as Authors, checkers, dominoes, all kinds of sewing for Peggy and myself, scroll saw and carpenter tools for the boys, croquet, tennis rackets and balls, ring toss for indoor and quoits for outdoors, many small puzzles and countless other things that always gave us *something to do*.

Wool Dolls which Grandma taught Peggy to make gave her something that was fun to do and also provided her with a new "race" of dolls for her doll house. They are made by winding worsted straight thirty times round a piece of cardboard three and one-half inches wide. Before taking it off run a piece of the worsted under the folds at the top and tie it securely. Slip it off and tie another piece of the wool round it about one-half inch from the top. This makes the head and neck. Next separate five double strands from each side for the arms, cut them off to the proper length and tie them together to make wrists and hands. Another piece wrapped and tied about the rest of the loops will make the body and waist and leave a full skirt. With a needle and darning cotton or fine yarn take a few stitches to represent eyes, nose, and mouth. If a boy or man is desired it is only necessary to divide the wool from the waist down and tie it as was done in making the arms and hands. A baby may be had by making a doll of twenty folds of worsted wound over a cardboard two and a half inches wide and omitting the waist line.

New Year's Evening—Grandmother always spends the Christmas holidays with us and

remains over New Year's day. Several years ago she started a custom that she said her family had always observed. She was surprised Dad had not begun it in his home but he said he was waiting for the children to get old enough to write. "Write what?" I hear you say. Well it's this: Each member of the New Year's party group is supposed, in the evening, to sit down after supper and write a letter, seal it, and hand it to mother to be put away to be read the following New Year's evening. Now that we have done it more than once we always have a group of letters to be read and they are opened and read by father before we write our next year's letters.

On New Year's evening also we each tell the best thing that has happened to us during the year, the happiest moment we have had, and the most interesting thing accomplished. Then father always adds, "A good general never tells what he is going to do' but we, each one, will just take a 'forward look' and write down or even just think of some of the things we would *like* to do and to be during this new year.

Father and mother decided that the family was not getting enough out of the many hours spent at table each week, and that there should be more observation work. Naturally we talk about current events and books and hosts of other things in which we are interested, but there was a hurrah of approval when father announced that he was planning to take the two boys and as many of their friends who wanted to go, to the big shirt factory to see just how shirts were made. Peg had such a "little orphan Annie" expression that father quickly said, "and I am going to have Peggy for my particular guest." He also explained that he would try to take the group to some industry at least once a month.

When our "factory visitors" returned there was much to tell mother and me and I heard father say to mother that he wanted to arouse in the children a big appreciation of the value of work, of the dignity of it and the respect due all workers: also that he wanted his children to realize that the same spirit of joy that is taken into play should be taken into one's daily tasks, and that this was possible even in the most routine work if the worker only realized that even his little part was necessary in the world's work and reached out to countless peoples.

The day after we were surprised when, after dinner, before leaving the table, mother produced pencils and paper and told father, the boys and

Peggy that they would be allowed fifteen minutes to write statements of facts and impressions regarding the shirt factory. I wrote for little sister at her dictation. The reward for the best list, age of the writer being taken into account, was the privilege of choosing the next factory to be visited.

When the papers were collected and passed out again and each one read aloud there was much merriment. Dick, reading Bob's statement that many of the shirts manufactured were used by the natives in Central Africa, remarked, "Yes, if the monkeys don't get them first." Bob retorted, "Well, yes, I do believe Dick has one on now." So we had fun and learned something at the same time.

Father and mother have the idea that these trips will help the boys to know what kind of business they want to go into later and the others may enjoy playing some of the things they see the people do in the factories. Father is going to arrange also to have the children and their friends visit the various city and county offices and institutions that they may understand better how the city and county are governed.



BEFORE—for a long time this goat held sway as the only occupant of this field in Charleston, West Virginia.



AND AFTER—Since the goat was disposed and the field was turned into a playground, these boys and a good many more of the same cheerful variety have been in possession. (Notice the "before and after" expressions.)

Neighborhood Civic Associations

It is with a sense of exceptional help derived from our Neighborhood Civic Association that I feel justified in taking the time and space for a few remarks on our local achievements through the cooperation of our neighborhood organizations.

In this large industrial town where the idea of spending municipal funds for recreations is an entirely new experiment and to some an extravagant expenditure, the appropriation secured (\$6,000.00) was inadequate to put over a year around program including the purchasing and installment of equipment, necessary to put the Department of Recreation on the city map. Folks want to see results before they are convinced something new is good.

The play leaders were sent to the chosen districts to demonstrate the right form of recreation; after some propaganda had been aroused in favor of a recreation center, a special program, including community sing, demonstration of games, was conducted in the chosen district where a Neighborhood Civic Association was needed. Usually a member of the Recreation Board addressed the meeting after the entertainment, explaining the Department of Recreation in the city. This was followed by the Superintendent of Recreation introducing the neighborhood organization as a part of the city plan for social insurance. In most cases a few leaders were familiar with the proposed plan and an organization was effected at once. In other cases we held second public meetings for the purpose of organizing. These meetings were held in public parks.

The first season the Recreation Superintendent succeeded in getting three districts organized. These centers became well known by their activities during the winter and by their improvements at the recreation centers (which they made possible through the labor and financial support in the neighborhood). Soon other districts, where little interest was previously shown, began inquiring and asking the Superintendent to organize them into Neighborhood Civic Associations. The second season all our recreation centers were supported by a Neighborhood Civic Association.

These associations assisted in all neighborhood programs, conducted block parties with little assistance, and helped to elevate the general conduct of the community centers.

—From York, Pennsylvania, Report.



Kiwanis Club at Lewiston, Me., installing apparatus in a lot loaned for playground purposes.

Games with Music for Social Recreation Programs

(Continued from page 381)

Partners standing facing each other, clap three times and pause; clap three and pause; clap five. Partners join crossed hands and skip around each other. Repeat chorus, and this time man advances one partner.

THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAIN

Music "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," in *Twice 55 Community Songs*.

The bear went over the mountain (sung three times)

To see what he could see.

Chorus: To see what he could see (sung twice)

But the other side of the mountain (sung three times)

Was all that he could see.

Players in lengthwise sets of four couples. First and fourth are "outside," second and third "inside" couples.

1. First and second couples and third and fourth couples join right hands across and wheel with 8 walking steps.

2. Join left hands and return.

Chorus: 1. Outside couples join both hands with partners and take three slides away from others.

2. Inside couples take three slides away from each other.

3. Outside couples join hands, pass over inside couples and stand.

4. Inside couples pass over outside couples, bringing group back to its original place.

5. Head couple slides down to foot.



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SEMET-SOLVAY CO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Community Service in 1647

(Continued from page 371)

every hamlet along the Hudson, bringing good will and good humor. Peter saw to it that these rural communities were amply provided with fiddlers.

And it was not alone in the rural communities that Peter instituted community recreation, for he was a man who practiced what he preached, and in New Amsterdam each Saturday afternoon was declared a holiday and the good burghers with their wives and families gathered on the green lawn of the Battery for merriment and recreation of one kind or another. Here the good Peter would take his seat under the spreading trees, smoke his long clay pipe, crack his joke, and forget the toils of the day.

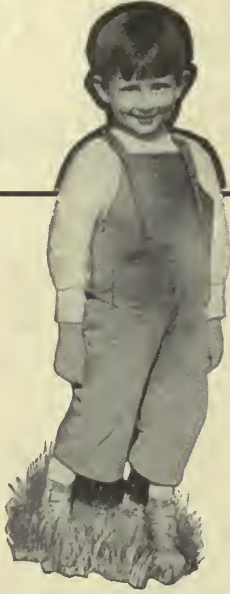
Although this is not intended as an argument for the return of the days of Governor Stuyvesant, it may serve as a means of checking up on the transformation of less than three centuries. It is a recognition of the philosophy of Peter Stuyvesant, founder of Community Service in America, and the question is left with the reader as to whether a little more thought given to his

policies and the injection of a little more of the spirit of his day, would not be a good thing for all American communities, rural and urban, of the present day.

Motion Pictures and the Churches

(Continued from page 364)

and the New York State Motion Picture Commission. Several states passed substitute measures making it a misdemeanor to exhibit motion pictures that are obscene, indecent, or detrimental to the morals of the community. One of the most practical of these is that passed by the North Carolina legislature after an extended discussion of the whole subject. It provides that persons responsible for showing obscene or immoral motion pictures shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable in the discretion of the court. Many states have similar laws which, if properly enforced, would no doubt go far toward dealing with the situation at which state censorship measures are aimed.



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Book Reviews

HELGA AND THE WHITE PEACOCK—a play in three acts for children from eight to ten years old by Cornelia Meigs.—Published by The Macmillan Company

A "workable" play—as the directors of the Poughkeepsie Community Theatre term it—suited to the ability of child actors and at the same time calculated to delight an audience of children. The story, dealing with the adventures of a little girl held prisoner in the dark home of the trolls by the spider woman until rescued by her brother with the help of the grey goose, the peacock, and the West Wind, presents a theme which all children love; affords opportunity for children of varied talents to take part; and permits scope for imagination and artistic ability in costuming and stage settings. It is also a play that children will enjoy reading. The appendix, describing in detail a production of the play by the Poughkeepsie Community Theatre, offers valuable help to others who may wish to give a simple but finished performance of the play.

THE USE OF THE STORY IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, by Margeret W. Eggleston. Published by George H. Doran Company

This book contains valuable suggestions in regard to the technique of storytelling and in regard to the force which well-chosen, well-told stories may be in the building of character. The following chapter titles give an idea of the practical help the book affords:—The Parts of a Story; Preparing a Story to Tell; Hindrances to the Success of the Story-teller; Telling Realistic Stories; Types of Stories Needed for Group Work; Telling Stories to Adults.

THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT IN THE RURAL COMMUNITY, by Abigail Fithian Halsey. Cornell University Extension Bulletin 54.

This pamphlet offers practical help and encouragement to rural communities desirous of making local history live through an historical pageant. The preparation of the pageant-book, the construction of the pageant story and of its historical episodes and the organization of committees are outlined. A sample story and episode from successful pageants are included, and there is a bibliography. The possibilities of the allegorical pageant for rural communities are discussed in an appendix. Photographs from the Cornell, Southampton and Tompkins County pageants illustrate the bulletin.

THE SKY MOVIES, by Gaylord Johnson. The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.

Scientific facts about the earth, its place in the sky world, the sun; the moon, the planets and the stars clothed in fanciful story form. The illustrations and diagrams are particularly worthy of comment; for they are calculated to stick in the child's memory and to make the text live for him.

CRIME—ITS CAUSE AND TREATMENT by Clarence Darrow—Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York—price \$2.50 net.

This book is the result of the experiences and reflections of more than forty years practice as a lawyer. It is a scientific discussion of the elements entering into the making of the different types of criminals and a plea for sane treatment of criminals. All prisons in Mr. Darrow's opinion, should be in the hands of experts—experts in medicine, experts in criminology, experts in biology, experts in psychology, and above all in the hands of the humane. There should be no motive of inflicting punishment in the treatment of criminals, only the motive of isolating the criminal from the rest of society and of fitting him to readjust himself to society; for the criminal, as defined by Mr. Darrow, in "one who from inherited defects or from great misfortune or especially hard circumstances is

not able to make the necessary adjustments to fit him to his environment."

Of special interest to readers of *THE PLAYGROUND* is the importance Mr. Darrow attaches to the early environment of the criminal. "The football, baseball, polo, or golf player," he says "very seldom becomes a robber or a burglar. Those who fall under this lure are mainly the denizens of the streets, the railroad yards, the vacant lots." It is a book calculated greatly to increase the reader's understanding of those who disobey the law—from the boy who commits petty thievery to the professional hold-up man.

IRRIGATION AND RELIGION. A study of religion and social conditions in two California counties by Edmund Des. and Mary V. Brunner. George H. Doran Company

The first of a series of surveys of religious and social conditions in typical country regions throughout the United States, made by the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys, with headquarters in New York City. In this book the authors present a study of the Protestant church in the two counties under consideration to see whether it is growing, dying, or standing still and whether it is adapting itself to the changing problems of the communities of this country. This and the forthcoming eight books of the series dealing with other sections of the country should be of help to all who are concerning themselves with community organization and healthy community life.

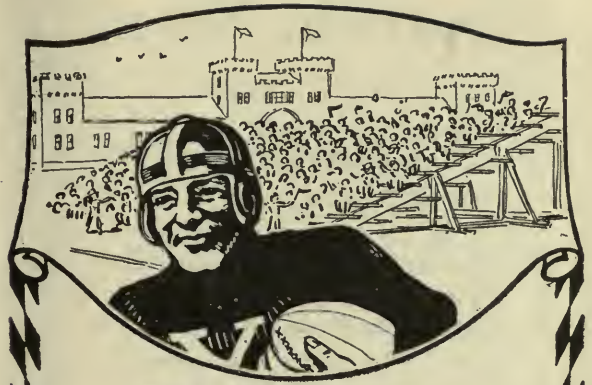
ORGANIZING THE COMMUNITY. By B. A. McClenahan, The Century Social Science Series, Published by The Century Co. Price \$1.75

A book which should be of interest to the social worker—whatever be his special field. In it the author analyzes community life as it exists today, especially in the small towns and in the rural sections. He sees community organization as the means of developing adequate social machinery to connect human needs with available resources." The community worker should be, according to his definition, an "effective social engineer" trained to "make use of all the community's available resources for all the people in the community." He describes the essential characteristics of a good organizer, takes up in detail the making of a social survey and methods of forming some of the different types of community organization outlining various plans which have been tried out. He stresses the importance of building from the bottom in all social work. "In order to make social service democratic," he says "the people must organize, control and finance it." He is convinced that "social problems are, in reality, one" and that all social work must be centralized. In addition to coordinating the work of private agencies, he would unite the work of public and private agencies. He suggests specifically, in this connection, that legal grants be made to boards of public welfare of functions, such as enforcement of school attendance laws, probation and parole work for juvenile police, and district courts, administration of poor relief, promotion supervision and conduct of recreational facilities. This book is of value both as a textbook in the subject for classes in universities and schools of social work and for individual reading and references.

THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF PLAY AND RECREATION—THE BEGINNINGS OF A NEW INSTITUTION. By Joseph Richard Fulk, P. H. D. Professor of Education, Teachers College, University of Florida

The manuscript of this book was prepared by Dr. Fulk in 1917 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Ph. D at the University of Nebraska. It is a valuable study of the subject and deserves to be read by all workers in the recreation movement. Dr. Fulk recognizes the seriousness of the recreation problem as it exists today and states it very clearly. He analyzes the main elements of this problem as:

- Increased leisure for the majority of people,
- Commercial exploitation of leisure,
- Changes in home life and community life.



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- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Plays fair at all times | Does not cheat |
| 2. Plays hard to the end | Does not quit. Is not "yellow" |
| 3. Keeps his head | Does not lose his temper, though wronged |
| | Does not play for money or other reward |
| 4. Plays for joy of playing and success of team | Does not play to grandstand |
| 5. Is a good team worker | Does not abuse his body |
| 6. Keeps training rules | Does not shirk |
| 7. Obeys orders of coach or captain | Does not neglect his studies |
| 8. Does his best in all school work | Does not bet—betting is not necessary to show loyalty |
| 9. Backs his team in every honest way but | Does not take any technical advantage |
| 10. Always gives his opponent a square deal | Treats visiting players as guests |
| 11. Is respectful to officials | Never blames officials for defect |
| Accepts adverse decisions graciously | Does not "crab." Does not "kick" |
| Expects officials to enforce rules | Does not complain |

WHEN HE LOSES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12. Congratulates the winner. Gives his opponent full credit under most trying circumstances. Learns to correct his faults through his failures | Does not show his disappointment
Is not a "sorehead"
Does not "alibi"
Does not make excuses |
|---|--|

WHEN HE WINS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 13. Is generous. Is modest. Is considerate | Does not boast. Does not crow. Does not rub-it-in |
| 14. Is true to his highest ideals | Does nothing unworthy of a gentleman and a 100 per cent American |

AT ALL TIMES

*Taken from the Constitution and By-Laws of the New York State Association of Public High School Basketball Leagues

From the Journal of A. Farwell Bemis, President of the Bemis Bag Company, made during a journey around the world comes the following interesting information regarding some of the recreational activities in Japan for factory workers.

There are some very fine cotton mills in Japan;—finely conceived, finely built, and finely operated. Among the best might be cited the Hyogo plant of the Kanegafuchi Company. Not only is this one of the cleanest, most orderly of mills, but it would be my guess that it is manufacturing goods of the highest quality at close to the lowest costs. From figures given me by one of their managers (Mr. Fukuhara) their labor efficiency with respect to America would be forty or fifty per cent instead of twenty-five,—(as in the average Japanese mill)—certainly well above the general average. This company maintains extensive dormitories and dining-rooms, schools for the young men and girls specializing in subjects peculiar to the industry, also recreation grounds, theatre, gardens. They have an elaborate and extremely liberal plan of sick and death benefits,—so liberal in fact that there is great doubt if financially it will stand the test of time. This company is the life-work of one of the great men of modern Japan,—Sanji Muto. System and respect, liberality and happiness,—a truly spiritual atmosphere,—fully enshrouded the Hyogo mill. I never saw more deference and real respect paid by employees to any manager than was shown to Mr. Fukuhara who accompanied me through the mill.

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Book Reviews

"The city home cannot," in Dr. Fulk's opinion, "do the things the home used to do; the public school is burdened almost to the point of breaking by attempting to do everything that seems to be needed to be done; and municipal governments are being forced by social maladjustments to recognize and to provide for the care of public play and leisure." He studies in detail the methods of different cities in conducting public recreation. He inventories the public play and recreation facilities of forty-six small cities and villages of Nebraska and thereby shows that the public need and the public demand for recreation are almost as urgent in the smaller cities and towns as in the large cities. Dr. Fulk concludes his study by prophesying that the "municipalization of play and recreation seems to be the beginning of the formation of the institution of Recreation which promises to become in importance and universality comparable to public education."

ROADS TO CHILDHOOD, by Annie Carroll Moore. Published by George H. Doran Company.

An informal discussion of children's books written out of the author's experience as a pioneer in the work with children in our public libraries and as supervisor of the children's work of the New York Public Library. The book includes suggestions for vacation reading, two lists of books for children under ten—one "first books" and the other "later books," and a discussion of books for young people. Best of all, it communicates to the reader some of the author's real insight into child nature and child tastes and some of her power to discriminate between gold and dross in children's books. The alphabetical list of the authors and titles mentioned in the book is a useful feature.

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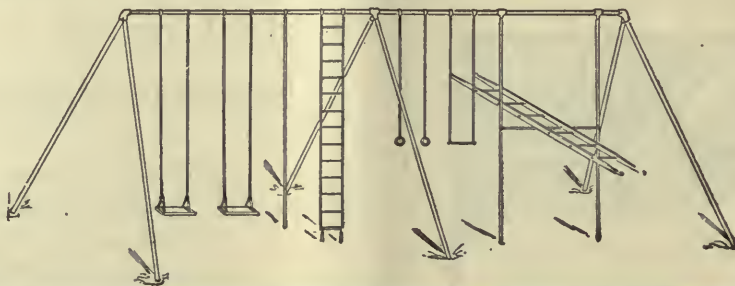
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A Miracle of Christmas, by Faith Van Valkenburgh Vilas. A play in one act with Epilogue and Prologue. An unusual miracle play which may be used on a Christmas Program for people of all denominations. It is founded on authentic legends of December. **Price 25 cents.**

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No one who is even most superficially acquainted with the achievements of students of nature during the past few centuries can fail to see that their thought has been astoundingly effective in constantly adding to our knowledge of the universe, from the hugest nebula to the tiniest atom; moreover, this knowledge has been so applied as to well-nigh revolutionize human affairs, and both the knowledge and its applications appear to be no more than hopeful beginnings, with indefinite revelations ahead, if only the same kind of thought be continued in the same patient and scrupulous manner.

But the knowledge of man, of the springs of his conduct, of his relation to his fellow-man singly or in groups, and the felicitous regulation of human intercourse in the interest of harmony and fairness, have made no such advance. Aristotle's treatises on astronomy and physics, and his notions of "generation and decay" and of chemical processes, have long gone by the board, but his politics and ethics are still revered. Does this mean that his penetration in the sciences of man exceeded so greatly his grasp of natural science, or does it mean that the progress of mankind in the scientific knowledge and regulation of human affairs has remained almost stationary for over two thousand years? I think that we may safely conclude that the latter is the case. It has required three centuries of scientific thought and of subtle inventions for its promotion to enable a modern chemist or physicist to center his attention on electrons and their relation to the mysterious nucleus of the atom, or to permit an embryologist to study the early stirrings of the fertilized egg. As yet relatively little of the same kind of thought has been brought to bear on human affairs.

James Harvey Robinson
In *The Mind in the Making*
Published by Harper & Co.

THE PLAYGROUND



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1922

The Playground

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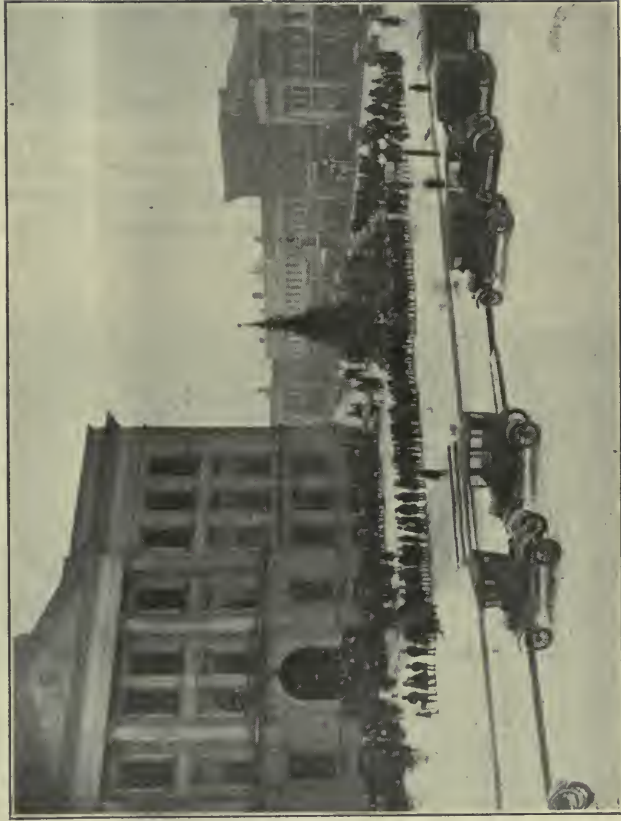
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Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office at Cooperstown, New York,
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Lincoln, Illinois, Had a Merry Community Christmas in 1921, With Carols about the Great Community Tree Nearly Two Thousand Children Participating





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Educational Dramatics Conducted by the Oakland, California, Recreation Department, Scene from The Three Wishes, given by the Allendale School

The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 9

DECEMBER, 1922

The World at Play

A Real Community Christmas Tree in Brockton.—The community Christmas tree in Brockton, Massachusetts, last year was an example of effective cooperation on the part of many different groups. The president of one of the leading firms of merchants furnished the tree. It was set up by the Building Trades Council and a firm of contractors free of charge. The red, green and white lights were furnished by the Edison Light Company. Long festoons of pop-corn were supplied by the schoolchildren. The leading music instructor led the chorus which was made up of five hundred singers, many of them members of church choirs. Trucks were furnished by industrial concerns to convey the carolers to different parts of the city.

Iron Plant Employees Help Santa Claus in Spare Time.—A feature of the Christmas entertainment given by some 800 employees of a big iron plant last year was the distribution among the children of hundreds of toys which had been constructed in the carpenter shop of the plant. Last winter was, you remember, a winter of business depression and many idle days for workers. This particular plant was operating on a three-day-week schedule. Several weeks before Christmas the management called together representative workmen and asked if the men would like to spend some of their free time making toys for the poor children of the city. The response to this suggestion was enthusiastic. Some of the men spent all their free days during those weeks acting as assistant to Santa Claus.

Such toys as were produced would be difficult to match in the biggest toy factories. One hundred flexible-steering sleds of heavy timber with malleable iron runners, 100 coaster wagons built for the hardest usage and 100 hobby-horses were some of the products of this toy shop.

Inspired by the example of the men, the girls of the factory decided that they were going to help Santa Claus over a hard Christmas, too.

They proceeded to buy hundreds of dolls and dress them in their spare time.

When the job of making toys was about half completed, the management of the plant announced that before the toys were given away to poor children the men were to have first choice for their own families.

Needless to say there was much more Christmas joy in that city than there would have been in a winter of hard times had not so many working men and women helped Santa Claus out.

Firemen Act as Santa Claus.—Many families approached Christmas of 1921 with a rather somber feeling. Not in many a year have people had so little to spend on making Christmas for their children. In Hoboken, New Jersey, thanks to the firemen, Santa Claus had enough to go around to all the children.

These public servants secured the names of needy children from the Board of Education, raised \$5000 and provided Christmas trees in the fire stations in various sections of the city. They enlisted the help of the city director of recreation in selecting the gifts and he demonstrated his expert knowledge of what children like. There were performing bears, kiddie cars, dolls of every description and Noah's Arks; there were old favorite toys and up to the minute mechanical toys; there were gifts for every age and every taste.

The children in hospitals and orphanages were not overlooked by the fireman-Santa Claus who brought Christmas cheer and Christmas toys to those who could not come to the fire station trees.

Two Cities Enlarge Their Christmas Celebrations.—For several years the people of Paterson, New Jersey, have gathered in front of the City Hall on Christmas Eve to sing carols around the Christmas tree. In 1921 they expanded the program and sang carols all over the city. The

singers were organized by districts, the church choirs taking the lead. Every house which displayed a lighted candle in the window was serenaded by the district band of carolers.

Wheeling, West Virginia, had four Christmas trees in 1921, one in each of the four districts in the city. A simple celebration including the singing of carols was held around each tree.

Are You Calling on the American Legion to Help?—From the Community Service executive of Plymouth, Massachusetts comes the announcement that the American Legion is installing at five schools the equipment necessary for holding the Athletic Badge Tests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

If you are not securing the help of the Legion post of your community in furthering the recreational interests of the boys and girls of the city, you are missing a great opportunity.

Juvenile Delinquency Facts from St. Louis.—The following extract from the report made by the Superintendent of Recreation of St. Louis, Mo., for the year 1921-22, will be of particular interest to playground workers:

"An interesting test was made relative to the effectiveness of a playground in reducing juvenile delinquency. A comparison of the number of juvenile delinquents in the effective area of every playground in St. Louis in 1917, with the number of delinquents in 1921 in the same respective area, showed a decrease of 50%. In the four playgrounds established in 1916 the number of juvenile delinquents in 1917 in their respective undeveloped playground area, as compared with the same area in 1921 (three years after the establishment of the playgrounds), shows a decrease in every instance of 75 per cent."

Motion Picture Book Week.—In connection with the Fourth Annual Children's Book Week, November 12-18, a Motion Picture Book Week is being launched by the National Committee for Better Films. This Committee has prepared a list of 109 good films, based on approved literature, suitable for children up to 18 years of age, which has been sent to exhibitors, libraries, women's clubs, school superintendents and parent-teacher associations. The pictures include *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, *Penrod*, *Black Beauty*, *Les Miserables* and other interesting films and all will be available during this week of November 12-18. The list gives the company,

reels, literary source, description, and "star." To secure it, write to the National Committee for Better Films, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Where Does the Decision Rest?—Mr. William F. Woodward, a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of Portland, Oregon, in discussing the matter of school sites in the Oregon Daily Journal says:

"The old theory of a school building and site was simply to get ground enough to hold the building and let the children play where they pleased, in the street or on nearby vacant property. The growth of our city, incidental congestion, auto traffic, rise in realty values, a better understanding of the children's physical needs have changed this concept.

"In a morning paper some individual, hiding behind the good name of 'Taxpayer' questions the legal right of the board to do any more than build a schoolhouse on the ground that it actually occupies. Maybe he is legally sound. The parents of our nation, however, determine this question, whenever it has come to an issue, in favor of child life."

Teachers Help Equip Playgrounds.—Public school teachers of Allentown, Pennsylvania, lent a hand last summer in equipping the playgrounds. Nearly seven hundred dollars was raised during the month of June by means of ice cream festivals which they held on the school grounds. With the money raised in this way, each of three playgrounds was equipped with six baby swings, six portable see-saws, and a portable slide.

National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies to Hold its Annual Meeting.—The National Association of Travelers Aid Societies will hold its annual meeting and conference of Travelers' Aid workers November 22-24 at the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, under the local auspices of the Cincinnati Community Service.

"It is expected," reads the invitation, "that this meeting and conference will be the most significant gathering of Travelers' Aid workers, volunteer and professional, which has ever been in the United States. . . . The whole structure and scope of the national association and the national movement will come under scrutiny. Out of this meeting must come closer cooperation and understanding, a welding of local in-

terests into a vital national consciousness, a reorganized national association."

Additional information may be secured from Mr. John J. Shillady, General Director of the National Association, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Delaware Parent-Teachers' Associations Emphasize Play.—The Delaware State Parent-Teacher Association has issued as No. 1 of series 3 of its publications a program leaflet containing suggested programs for a meeting of a Parent-Teachers' Association with an outline for a demonstration of school work. This demonstration includes several dramatic presentations and a number of games. There is also an article by Dr. Florence R. Bamberger of John Hopkins on the "School—What It Should Do for the Child," followed by some very pertinent questions and answers about the school situation in Delaware.

In the accompanying pamphlet, consisting almost entirely of pictures and showing examples of good and poor schools, special emphasis is laid on the need for play in connection with schools and for leadership in playground activities. A picture showing supervised recess play in Forwood, Delaware, has the caption, "All recesses are supervised here as they are beginning to be in most of our schools."

Health Week in Newark.—Very active cooperation between public schools and playgrounds resulted in a Health Week of far reaching significance in Newark, New Jersey. The playgrounds contributed compositions and health rhymes and a number of plays rehearsed on the playgrounds were presented both in the recreation houses and at school assemblies.

A Playground for St. Thomas.—The children of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, are hereafter to have a playground. In cooperation with Governor Kittelle, the American Red Cross has recently secured a tract of land which will be equipped and used for this purpose. The Governor believes that this will be the forerunner of other recreational facilities for the children of the Virgin Islands.

How a Playground Grew.—Several years ago Mr. A. F. Rockwell, of Bristol, Connecticut, gave to his city one hundred and twenty-five acres of green grass, woods, and running

streams. Six years ago Mrs. A. F. Rockwell started a small children's playground in this Park with a few pieces of apparatus. This work has grown until now the Park has become a recreation center for young and old. There is a small playground for the little tots, a large, well-equipped playground for the older children with a recreation house, a bell tower with a flag and a bell which sounds the playing hours and a little market for the sale of sweets. Two dancing platforms are patronized to capacity all summer long as is likewise the swimming pool. Adjoining the playground is a picnic ground screened by dense undergrowth, which provides picnickers with running water, cooking facilities and tables and is big enough to accommodate as many as 1200 at one time. The average attendance at this recreation center during the summer is 3000, and these 3000 range in age from two to sixty or seventy.

Amateur Baseball Statistics from New Haven.—The following figures are an indication of the success of New Haven's first season of municipal baseball:

Number of teams in all leagues	46
Players playing ball each week	690
Players units during the season	6,910
Games played during the season	257
Spectators during the season	77,100

The star player of the season was a sixteen-year-old inmate of the Saint Francis Orphan Asylum, who pitched three no-hit, no-run games and struck out an average of fourteen players in every game in which he pitched.

The presentation of banners to the champion teams at the close of the season was made a special occasion with speeches by the Mayor, the Community Service director and Yale baseball stars.

High School Field Day in Ithaca.—The junior and senior high school field day held in Ithaca, New York, this past September was so successful that the Board of Education plans to make it a yearly event. Forty per cent of the students took part in the events of the day, while the rest cheered their favorites from the sidelines. Music was furnished by the high school band and ice cream was served at cost price. An event of this kind in Ithaca in September is especially timely because of the tendency of the

high school students to do a good deal of rough-housing in the fall in a sort of "we're just as good as the Cornell students" spirit. This year they were so busy getting in practice for their field day that they didn't have time for anything else. Next year the students will have a fine new athletic field on which to display their athletic prowess, for the Board of Education of Ithaca has just appropriated several thousand dollars for this purpose.

Work on Columbus Day in Order to Play in the Future.—Columbus Day, according to the Boston Herald of October 13th, was celebrated in the town of Scituate, Massachusetts, by a group of citizens turning out and working with their hoes and spades on the town's new athletic field. However, it was a clear case of giving up a little play on one holiday for the sake of a great deal of play on future holidays, for there is to be a baseball diamond, a gridiron, tennis courts, and skating rinks. This athletic field is only part of a thirty-acre community center which the town is now developing. It includes, in addition to the athletic field, the new high school building, and the historic Cuddworth house used as a town museum; a new town hall is to be built in the near future.

Children's Festival at the Foot of the Rockies.—Against the dark back-drop formed by the Rocky Mountains the children of Butte, Montana, danced the dances of Robin Hood and his merry men and took the part of haymakers, milk-maids, courtiers, gypsies, fairies, brownies, and a number of other interesting people right out of old and "merrie" England. The occasion was the sixth annual children's festival held in the beautiful park just outside the city, which former Senator W. A. Clark has given over to the children of Butte. Every summer Mr. Clark provides free transportation to and from the park on one day each week for all the children of the city who want a play day in this beautiful piece of outdoors. The last week of the summer vacation this play day is turned into a big play festival. This year ten thousand spectators looked on while the children went through their drills and dances, played their games and enacted scenes from the stories of Robin Hood.

An Annual Two-Day Picnic in Rockport, Missouri.—Every year when the roasting ears are at their finest, Rockport, Missouri, cele-



THE GREAT BONFIRE AT ROCKPORT MISSOURI

brates with a two-day week-end picnic. Every one brings a basket of good things, but no one is sure whether he is eating out of his own or his neighbor's basket, so thoroughly are the edibles pooled. A big tent is pitched in a shaded grove for the occasion. Here on Saturday there is a brief Chautauqua with a program which is a well-balanced mixture of entertainment and edification to which speakers of note contribute. There the young people play rollicking games, while their elders pitch horseshoes, swap stories and review the events of the year. On Saturday night they roll up in their blankets in the grove and sleep under the stars. The great event of the two days is the huge bonfire on Sunday night. It is no ordinary bonfire, either,—not by any means. The owner of the property has for several years taken keen delight in the building of it and days are spent in preparation for it. It is framed and stacked with great care to allow the maximum draft from the inside. Within is hung an andiron from which a bucket of gasoline is swung to kindle a roaring blaze. In this fire all the troubles and differences of the year are burned to cinders. As the fire burns down and the hour grows late, the crowd forms a great circle around the glowing embers and sing together.



ROCKPORT, MISSOURI, COMMUNITY HOUSE

Stockbridge's Ice Glen Parade.—Since the early settlement of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, there has been held each year a celebration, called the Ice Glen parade. This year it was organized under the direction of Stockbridge Community Service. Two hundred people in costume, led by a marshall and several leading people of the town, lined up promptly at eight o'clock in front of the Red Lion Inn. Torches and fireworks lent gorgeous color to the occasion. To the music of the American Legion band of Pittsfield, the paraders marched to Laurel Hill where stands a beautiful platform and altar worked out by Augustus Lukeman, the great sculptor. Here Community Service had staged a tableau representing the first settlers of Stockbridge in conference with the Indians, with the Great White Spirit hovering above in the trees. The red and green lights gave the scene a weird and altogether impressive appearance. The parade then entered Ice Glen—a natural cleft between two mountains, some two miles long and barely passable—after which the march led down the road to Recreation Park where there was a huge bonfire. The revelers danced about the bonfire and then continued to the beautifully decorated Town Hall where they held a costume ball. Prizes were awarded for the best costumes by judges, who were prominent people living in Stockbridge. The affair was a splendid success

and was greatly enjoyed by every participant and looker-on.

Moline's Golden Anniversary.—Moline, Illinois, recently celebrated its fiftieth or golden anniversary. Over 5000 ex-residents came back to enjoy the occasion. A huge parade in which Moline's industrial, social and civic organizations took part was the main feature of the celebration. Many beautiful floats depicting Moline's historical events were assembled. There were a number of interesting and unusual entries in the parade which indicated some of the ways in which the world has progressed in the

last 50 years—a carriage of 1872, and numerous automobiles; a 50-year-old wagon and some modern trucks; an 1847 fire bell and modern fire apparatus; a water barrel of the pioneer days and a miniature filter plant and laboratory; farmers of 1872 and 1922. Many followed the parade to Riverside Park where refreshment stands had been erected and where an afternoon program of sports took place. The curio tent attracted great interest. Many relics, including pictures of the police department of 1886, of all the Moline mayors, the police club carried by the marshal in 1869 and other curios of interest were here on view. An evening program consisting of a concert, stereopticon views, vaudeville, music and dancing helped to cement old acquaintances and friendships.

“A day of re-union as well as recognition; a day of praise as well as a day of parading”—that is what this golden anniversary meant to men and women who had lived to see important changes take place in Moline in the fifty years gone by.

As the *Moline Daily Dispatch* says: “The celebration is significant in that it reflects the community spirit without which no community could develop and grow. Far more important than the actual pleasures of the day is the spirit of neighborliness that is everywhere manifest. It is this spirit of getting solidly behind the worth-

while things that has made the Moline of today. It is this spirit carefully nurtured and kept alive, that will bring greater future growth."

City Celebrates Freedom from Debt with Song.—Community singing played an important part in Elizabeth's celebration of the liquidation of a debt which the city had contracted more than forty years ago. A feature of the fete in celebration of this event was a banquet at the Elks' Club attended by 150 of the most prominent citizens and with Vice-President Coolidge and Senators Edge and Frelinghuysen as honor guests. Frank Casper of Community Service led group singing.

Welcome Yeomen with Music in Decatur.—As a demonstration to illustrate its plea that the Yeomen Lodge erect in Decatur its projected children's home, the community planned a day's celebration in honor of the officers and executive committee of the lodge upon the occasion of their visit. A feature was the work of the community chorus organized by the local Community Service organization and directed by Charles G. Tingle. The music program started with the arrival of the General Electric band from Fort Wayne, which was joined by the local band in a parade to the fair grounds. Next came an hour's community singing by the chorus and 2500 persons. The afternoon program was preceded by a short sing enjoyed by 5000 persons and interspersed with selections by the community chorus. The General Electric band and the chorus alternated in the evening program.

New Type of Music Institute for Seattle.—A novel type of community music institute was inaugurated by Seattle Community Service during a visit of Alexander Stewart. It was a conference of members of various groups. At the first meeting music was discussed from the standpoint of the business men and the non-professional musician. The social, civic and cultural values of community music were analyzed as were methods and activities and "the advertising value of music to a community." The second gathering was a meeting of musicians. The various leading phases of a local community music program were discussed.

Wabash Has First Outdoor Sing.—Wabash, Indiana, enjoyed its first outdoor community sing on a Sunday afternoon at the City Park, under

the auspices of Wabash Community Service. A Wabash Community Service Song Leaders' Club has been organized.

Colored Community Chorus Formed in Parsons.—A musical development in Parsons, Kansas, is the Community Chorus in the Community Service League of Colored Citizens organized following a conference of the colored music committee with Professor Peter W. Dykema. The chorus started with a membership of seventy-five.

Radio Concert Projected from Truck in Greenville, S. C.—A series of weekly radio concerts in the open air has been given by a local electric company from a motor truck on which has been mounted a receiving set.

Music Used to Boost Oregon Exhibition.—A novel use of community singing for civic purposes is that recently made by the caravan of boosters which toured the state of Oregon in the interest of the Oregon 1925 Exposition. The leading of forty-four community "sings" in as many towns during a 1400-mile trip about the State was the record established by this caravan. The ratio of thirty miles to a sing was maintained in spite of the handicap imposed by the dust and wind and the fact that all forty-four sings were crowded into eight and one-half days. Portland Community Service is meeting requests from several of the towns for song sheets and music for the purpose of maintaining the interest in community singing established by the caravan.

New York's New Building for Children.—A well-built, finely equipped building occupying an entire block on upper Fifth Avenue has just been erected to meet the needs of some of New York's pent-up children under sixteen. Conspicuous features are the big swimming pool 35 feet wide by 60 feet long, an entire roof of playgrounds, a pipe organ that can be heard all over the building and a real theatre for children's amateur dramatics.

This building is known as the Hecksher Foundation for Children. It was built and endowed by Mr. August Hecksher, a New York philanthropist, for the specific purpose of ministering to the large numbers of children under the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. One side of the building provides

housing, schooling, and recreation facilities for these children. The other side is for the use of any boys and girls who want to go in swimming, to join clubs, to take part in dramatics, to listen to music or to make some of their own.

Physical Education in the Philippines.—

The Twenty-second Annual Report of the Director of Education of the Department of Public Instruction, Bureau of Education, Philippine Islands, contains statements regarding the beneficial effects of physical education.

"The average Filipino school boy of today has been so benefited by the physical training that he has received as a part of his schooling, that from the standpoint of stamina he is far superior to the average Filipino schoolboy of the time twenty years ago when our public school system was yet in its infancy and when little had been done toward the physical development of the youth of the land. Not only are our school boys now learning to take pride in their physical well-being, but they are having developed in them some of the best of modern ideas with reference to such things as recreation, sportsmanship, teamwork, and self-control. . . .

"The splendid progress that physical education has made here since it first became an important phase of school work, has been marked by many and varied athletic contests—interscholastic, interprovincial, and international—that have undoubtedly had more to do with the development among the Filipino people of a feeling of national pride and of national solidarity than any other one thing."

The manual of physical education outlining the courses which are being given requires that from thirty to forty minutes a day shall be devoted in elementary schools to such activities as marching, calisthenics, dancing, impromptu games, and group athletics. In the secondary schools sixty minutes a day are devoted by the boys to military drill, impromptu games and group athletics, and sixty minutes three days a week by the girls to marching, games, and similar activities.

"Most of the schools," the report states, "are community centers to an unusual degree. And the Central Luzon Agricultural School is probably the most effective community center of them all. It is now taking the leading role in increasing happiness and prosperity in one of the largest rice-producing regions in the Philippines. And

the students, who come from nearly all over the Islands, get much of value in the way of training in community leadership. This of course will help them to become forces for progress in the communities in which they live after they graduate."

Recent Court Decisions on Play in California.—Recent clippings sent by C. B. Raitt of the Playground Department of Los Angeles state that the Eureka Board of Education and the Trustees of the Folsom Grammar School have ordered the removal of all playground equipment from the school grounds as a result of a ruling by Attorney General U. S. Webb, holding school trustees personally liable for injuries incurred by school children.

Do readers of *The Playground* know of any similar rulings made recently?

"Petite Balle au Gent" ("Glove Ball").—

As an evidence of their appreciation of a gift from the Junior Red Cross of basket ball and volley ball equipment, the boys of the Ecole Moyenne, at Gilly, Belgium, sent the American Juniors a description of their favorite game of "Glove Ball" which they play with great skill. This game develops astonishing dexterity but is not a game of much action, the interest hanging upon the adroit management of the ball. Full description of the game may be obtained from the Red Cross.

When the Seals Come, Buy Them

A little before Christmas, you will be offered some Christmas Seals. Keep them and use them on envelopes and packages. Send a check or money order to cover the small sum they cost.

When you do this you help in the fight against tuberculosis. You help save human lives. Your help goes where help is most needed—to the house that is clouded with the threat of death. When the seals come, buy them.

Stamp out Tuberculosis with Christmas Seals.

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States.

Leaders in the Recreation Movement



I. JOSEPH LEE

President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and of Community Service

Joseph Lee declares his first interest in philanthropy was caused by his nurse telling him, when he did not eat crusts, that there were many little boys in the street who would like them. He wondered whether they would not like the rest as well. This was, he thinks, at the age of three or four.

Mr. Lee narrates his play experience as follows:

"I was always rather a leader in games though not a good player. I did most of the legislating in hi spy and prisoners' base and other juvenile sports and was captain of two football teams, both of them marvelously unsuccessful.

"In college I played on the freshman eleven, rowed on the sophomore crew, won a middle-weight championship in boxing in my junior year and lost it in my senior year.

"I have been fond of camping, paddling, riding, skating on the river, in fact of about everything that boys and young men do,—only I have not lost my fondness. I still keep up my skating and canoeing acquaintance with the rivers. I suppose dancing has been my steadiest passion in the athletic line."

Among Mr. Lee's activities in social work

have been the planning of the exhibition of charities and correction for Massachusetts at the World's Fair in 1893, and in 1897 the founding of the Massachusetts Civic League, the purpose of which has been to focus and precipitate public opinion in the form of legislation and administration. Its work has resulted in many laws and other measures and has included the starting of important playground work.

Mr. Lee has been on the School Committee for many years and has secured the adoption of hygienic measures, especially having fresh air for the children and differentiating the classes so that the slow children (of whom there are about one per cent in most school systems) had special classes. Mr. Lee got a few classes started for the fast ones, who need it just as much, and helped get the vocational avenues from the schools more differentiated and carried further and a continuation school started. Mr. Lee also worked on providing medical inspection in all the schools in Massachusetts and did a little toward getting the teeth more practically looked after in Boston. He has been a leader in local playground and recreation work as well as in the national movement.

Mr. Lee says: "I have always regarded philanthropic work as a specialist's part of the national purpose. If democracy means anything, it means giving everybody a chance to realize the best that is in him. This is what the Puritans had in mind and they represented democracy in its strongest emergence into modern politics. The fact that they were not wholly on the right road has resulted, I think, in our almost abandoning all roads. But we must find them again if democracy is to survive. A system of politics that is not headed anywhere in particular will not last."

Among Mr. Lee's important writings are *Preventive and Constructive Philanthropy* and *Play in Education*.



The Permanents

JOSEPH LEE

President, Playground and Recreation Association of America, and Community Service

What will be left a hundred years hence as the result of what we are doing now?
Are we making the kind of watch that will run after we stop winding it?
Are we planting the kind of thing that will go on forever?
In other words are we planting a permanent living thing in the American community?

Before I begin on my principal subject, I was thinking of saying a word or two about what has happened since the last time we met together in Grand Rapids. A good deal has happened since then. We have been through the war, among other things. It is interesting to see in the war the test, the crucial test, that our ideas have been put to. I do not mean this organization alone, but our idea that the human being is made up of certain ingredients, that he is the carrying out of certain kinds of action and lives only as he exemplifies certain purposes he has been made to embody. If those purposes are not fulfilled in him he cannot be quite fully alive; if they are not fulfilled he is not really alive, although he may look so. The policy which was behind all the war work of our organization, and of organizations like the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and all the others, was this idea, and the answer was the American doughboy,—so far as he was the product of non-military training. In that great trial our idea stood the test. In the work of our own organization, War Camp Community Service, we can say we pulled our weight, were not found wanting.

One other thing happened during the war. We lost our first president and great leader, Doctor Gulick, who died fighting as truly as did any soldier, carrying out this idea which we owe so largely to his leadership.

Now, as to the reason why I chose this subject—*The Permanents*. I wanted principally to state to you that question for your answer—not but that I shall venture to put forward certain

ideas of my own—but the main thing is the question itself: that we shall think of our work, of what we are doing all the time, with the question in mind—what will be left a hundred years hence as the result of what we are doing now. Are we making the kind of watch that will run after we stop winding? Are we planting the kind of thing that will go on forever? In other words, are we planting a permanent living thing in the American community?

I had rather an amusing example of more or less permanence this summer. My son bought a boat. It is about forty feet long and twelve feet wide, and is known (happy omen!) as a Friendship sloop. It was meant for fishing. One of the things that happened soon after he sailed it home was that some friends of ours—a party of young men and women about twenty-three to thirty years old (that is, the men were)—whom my son took out sailing in this boat by moonlight, insisted on playing *The Farmer in the Dell* and *Roman Soldiers* on the deck. Now, if you have ever tried to do that you know there are difficulties, that the deck of a fishing boat is not the best place to play those games. Why did they do it? There were two reasons, as I saw it, and they are the two things—the two conditions—that make any game or any other form of recreation permanent. What are those conditions?

As to the first, I will illustrate it by another instance. I have spoken of the war. During the war we had many new songs. They were well taught, and were generally liked. Where are they now? Of the young folks in that party of ours all the men were soldiers in the war, and several of the girls were also in France but the only one of our war songs they sing now is *The*

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 9, 1922

Long, Long Trail, and that not very often. Two other war songs that they sing are: *The Caissons Are Rolling Along*, a Civil War song, and *Madelon*. The others are all dead. Meanwhile the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* is very much alive. And how about the *Marseillaise*? That is still seeking for new worlds to conquer. It is one of the great world powers, a great human expression not only in music but in politics—a song that it is not safe to turn loose unless you want to have democracy. Our war songs have not borne the test. They are practically dead. (They did not, it is true, die without issue, if community singing may be called their child, but as songs they died.)

That is an illustration of what I would call the aesthetic paradox,—people do not like what they like like they like what they don't like—the fact that people do not like so well the thing that they think they like better—or, more comprehensibly, the thing they like first is generally not the thing they like best. The first does not always last. It is like catching a tune—the one you learn easily is often the one you want to forget soon, but the one you have to work hard to get, you find you cannot live without. Only it is worse than that, because the worser having killed the better, then proceeds to die itself, and leaves you without any art at all.

So this is my first principle:—a thing to last must be real art.

Again to illustrate: England at the time of Shakespeare was full of music, full of drama. Where did the music and the drama go? Some say that Puritanism killed them. If that is true, why did the stage survive Cromwell and die of Charles the Second? Cecil Sharp, an authority on these things, says of the old English dances that they were killed by the introduction of French dances after the Restoration, which killed the old dances, and then died themselves—again the aesthetic paradox,—and not by Puritanism. It was not Puritanism that killed the arts in England. It was poor art. Poor art always kills itself. If Puritanism is the trouble, why is France sending to America for playground leaders? Why have the children of Italy lost the spirit of play? Why does our own best music survive along with devotion to the Old Testament, in the Appalachians?

If there is doubt about this conclusion as regards England I think we may say that in this country we had what almost amounts to a chem-

ical experiment on the subject of Puritanism and art. For in the founding of this country the virus of Puritanism was injected into John Bull, a fine healthy animal, and the toxin drawn off into New England, and the antitoxin into Virginia. The Puritans went North, the Cavaliers South. Now their history both in war and politics has shown that the Southern people have certainly as much genius as the New England people, but in which of the two sections did art survive? Assuredly in the North among the Puritans. If the Cavaliers tried to cultivate art and the Puritans tried to kill it, we have to say that they both failed.*

Real art, real games, real music (a true expression of the abiding laws of beauty in some one of its many forms)—that is one of the conditions of the permanent. One of the two reasons why *The Farmer in the Dell* was danced on the deck of my son's Friendship sloop is that *The Farmer in the Dell* is art. It was, you know, not originally a children's game but is one of the survivors among long generations of social games. It is a classic, the product of a long process of selection.

It would seem, then, so far as we have gone as if the whole conclusion is to plant the good seed, the good song, the good game, plant it throughout the country in the school and on the playground and let it grow—that that is all it needs—it is sure to make its way. Baseball goes everywhere, gets itself played under all conditions, makes of every street and every empty lot a playground. To teach that one game would, if we did not have it, do more to the play life of American children than all the playgrounds in the world. And the same thing with the great

* ———Some of the Virginia delegation had a good deal of fun with me during the succeeding portions of the conference over the above remarks. The citations they furnished of the present generation of Southern artists, however, rather strengthened my argument by proving that since the distinction of Puritan and Cavalier has ceased strongly to differentiate the two sections, any artistic leadership which the North may have possessed has disappeared.

A further comparison also suggests itself, that of Virginia vs. Virginia. Washington is a world hero, Jefferson a political genius of universal recognition, Marshall acknowledged everywhere as one of the greatest judges that ever lived,—to say nothing of Patrick Henry, Lee, Jackson and of the whole galaxy of soldiers and statesmen that that state has produced. Where are its artists and literary men of corresponding fame? In Massachusetts, on the other hand, Copley and Bulfinch and Emerson and Thoreau are among its greatest names. My point, however, is not that Puritanism produces art but merely that it was not the chief reason for its disappearance.

song, the great drama. Art seems the one thing that is permanent.

And this is certainly one item of the truth. As a practical conclusion we should push as hard as possible our present list of good games that Mr. Dickie and I worked so hard over at Grand Rapids, our list of songs, our list of plays. (By good I do not mean more difficult things but the ones that are the more permanently satisfying expression of the constituting instincts of mankind.) We should hold these plastic and make additions to them and push them forward in the schools and normal schools and on the playgrounds of the country. We should have meetings of our workers to talk over these songs, games and plays and to determine the best way of rendering them. I happen to be a teacher of prisoners' base, and I have known two sets of children, one of which played the game in the best way and enjoyed it all through their teens and some years after they were grown up, while the other played it under inferior rules and soon lost interest. Permanence was in this instance, and I believe in many others, a matter of technique. We ought to know our selected list of games and songs and plays awfully well—we should have meetings of our own specialists who should study the rules and methods as a football coach studies his specialty—and through our teaching of them give them the best possible chances of becoming national. We should have instructions as to method written out at such length as nobody but professional directors would read. We should have records made of the songs as our best song leaders would have them sung. (I do not mean absolute standardization, insistence upon our own way against all opposition, but at least the accurate knowledge of our own way unless a better can be shown.) I think we ought to push our lists of games and songs and dramas, thus thoroughly understood by us, in every way we can—in the schools and playgrounds and through the Boy Scouts and in every other way. Such is the practical conclusion from my first principle, assuming that it is sound. But that principle is not the only one.

What is it lasts besides good art? What is the other source of permanence?

Again let me begin with an illustration. I think the crowd of boys and girls that I belonged to when I was growing up had about the best repertory of any set of young people that I have known. When we got through we had had a happy

experience of every kind of sport—swimming, rowing, sailing and all the things you do at the seashore; marbles, my favorite prisoners' base, the ball games (the latter producing the captain of a university team, the best football player I have known); clay modelling, painting, stoves in which we cooked things and baked our clay utensils; a city in the sand with a theatre and many other buildings—furnished also with railroads upon which we carried on an extensive trade; huts in the woods, dams to run our own water wheels; singing, music (some specialized on the piano and others on the violin), dancing and theatricals.

Now why was it—and this is the point—that our particular crowd accumulated so rich a tradition? It was not handed to us all at once. Different ones among our elders brought us different things at different times. My father read Shakespeare aloud according to the great Kemble tradition. Two or three uncles were artistic, an aunt by marriage was of a musical family and so the tradition was a gradual growth. But why did it accumulate in our case? Why did these various resources stick?

Well, we were all about the same age, or at least there was a nucleus of such. Three of the boys were born the same week, and we lived near enough to each other to be together almost all the time. The same was true of our sisters and our cousins. So that the crowd possessed a sufficiently tense social life, was of a sufficiently close texture, to hold the different institutions which it from time to time received and to make its inheritance cumulative. This is the point I want to make. Besides good games, good art, good music, there was something there to hold these things as they came by,—a kind of soil in which such interests could grow.

And now comes the conclusion of the story and the tragic part. That tradition was long since entirely lost. It evaporated, utterly disappeared. None of our children or our nephews or nieces have anything of that inheritance. It is true they could be, and have to some extent been taught over again, but they did not grow up into that tradition or any part of it. It has been lost, dispersed, dissolved into the thin air, and left no direct descendant. Our crowd kept together until we were about twenty-five or thirty years old, but finally, when we had all grown up, our children were not old enough to catch the torch from us, and—this is the

crucial point—there was no continuous supply of children, no neighborhood or social set sufficiently close wove to keep the thing alive. It was due to *lack of continuity* that this precious heritage was lost.

This is the second important lesson for this conference,—this dying of happy and valuable traditions for lack of social continuity is a thing that is happening every day in every neighborhood in this country. It has been the same with my own children down at the seashore. They also accumulated their sports and games and other forms of expression, and now these too have died. The younger children, grandchildren of some of my first cousins and their friends, were again too young to receive their social heritage. My Farmer in the Dell group, on the other hand, with whom I began this story, were able to keep the tradition of that and other games and many songs because, owing to a series of fortunate circumstances that I have not room to relate, they had inherited a firm and continuous social entity.

This lack of social continuity, and consequent sterilizing of society of its most precious traditions in art and recreation not only among the children but among grown people, is the greatest obstacle to satisfying human expression, and the hardest to overcome, in this country at the present time.

New York has been said to be merely a hotel, a dwelling place for transients only. The same is true to a greater or less extent of all our cities. It is true to some extent even of Main Street. People do not stay long enough to get rooted in the group sense. The individual and the family may live but the community is not given a fair chance to grow. There is thus not a soil firm enough to plant the seed in. Important as it is to have the right seed to plant, it is equally necessary to have the kind of soil that will receive it.

So our second problem is how to provide this other requisite of permanence, the social soil in which true art can grow.

Besides the difficulty of the shifting population there is another difficulty which I will merely mention in passing—that of the dissipation of attention, the cutting up of our interest into such short lengths that we never really receive any valuable impression unless we make a special exertion to attend to it. Let me also mention one circumstance that should encourage us. For the first time in history the working man has leisure

—a leisure that will increase with the extension of the eight-hour day. For the first time, almost, he has strength left at the end of the day's work, instead of being so tired out (as the idealists in the old Brook Farm experiment found they were) that there is nothing for him but to go to bed.

How then, with the aid of this advantage, shall we achieve the continuity of social structure that we need?

There is in my own city of Boston—to take an instance of one thing that we can do—the old Handel and Haydn Society, founded in 1815, the year of Waterloo, and still going strong. It is as good and sound today as ever, and all good Bostonians go to hear it give the *Messiah* at Christmas time every year. So if you have a society based on high art, and thus have the social element expressed in an artistic form, you have to that extent solved your problem. I mean to say that kind of organization will live. And it is important. It does not reach all the people but the ones it does reach are those who make possible a continuity of tradition in real art, in art that has a future and will last. Therefore such organizations are among the torch bearers.

Another thing that we can do toward continuity is to see that our homes and schools between them shall see that every child shall be exposed to art—drawing, singing, acting, writing poetry—the *humanities* in short. It may not take, but they should at least be exposed to it. Those with whom it does take will help to supply the necessary leaven. There is already singing and teaching things about music in our public schools but there is as a rule not enough real music there to leaven anything.

But these are ways of reaching the artistic, and the same sort of thing may be said of reaching the specialists in sport.

How about the non-specialists and the inartistic—the duffers and the sub-duffers—those who have to be urged, who want to play but don't know how, or who don't want to play because they don't know how? These also we must reach. That is indeed our problem,—how are we going to reach everybody?

Now in reaching everybody, in forming a social organization that will be continuous and tense and such as to receive and nurture the kind of games and art that have a future and that will at the same time bring everybody in, there is a new principle coming in, an important principle.

and I want to call attention to it. You are not in that case merely doing something for art or recreation, for music, for play or for the drama. And you are not doing something merely useful or of secondary importance. Society also is an art. Writing a song is not a greater thing than building a city. Producing a play is not a greater thing than the saving of a commonwealth. The adornment of the temple is not more beautiful than its structure. There are men who are great artists in society. The belonging instinct is as worthy of expression as the instinct of rhythm or the dramatic instinct. Loyalty is perhaps the dominating element in man. It is one of the greatest arts to find expression of that element. So when you find games that all can play, music that all can sing, you are not descending from art but rising to a more dominating kind. You want to think of the result we aim at not as art *and* society but as art *multiplied by* society, as art that has received this necessary dimension. Public expression is the keystone of the arch. A great chorus is harmony multiplied by melody, by tone, by rhythm and by the public soul.

The greatest art has thus a community dimension. Our artists as a rule do not recognize this fact. Every artist is by nature an anarchist. "I must do this thing as I see it. I will report what the spirit tells me of the beautiful, not what the people think they want to hear."

"And each in his separate star
Shall draw the thing as he sees it,
For the god of things as they are."

And it is in that way that you really reach the soul of the people in the end. That is the answer. The artist is not really an anarchist although by the nature of his calling he almost necessarily believes he is.

But again what further are we going to do about it about this social continuity, this second requirement of permanence? How are we going to provide for everybody, and not merely for the specialists, the sort of basket that will catch the spirit of beauty and make it grow? First let us consider the baskets that we have. Let us take the home. Edward Bok says that through his magazine he made us realize that good design, good furniture, were part of the expression of the home. Why not make America see more clearly that the care of children is not a negligible art of such expression (of which indeed it is already theoretically convinced) and teach it

how to express itself more successfully in that respect? There is the father, for instance, who has come to be almost a forgotten element in the American home. I suggest the rediscovery of the father. He needs to be encouraged. I think a good deal could be made of him. Besides teaching home games for the children, as we have very hopefully begun to do, we must carry still further the home opportunities for boys and girls to have good social times together. The home is certainly an institution that reaches everybody. Even the duffer and the sub-duffer has a home.

Next comes the school. Some time I dream that we will have an *educational* school, one that thinks not of subjects but of children. The school also can reach everybody. Besides games that reach the less skillful it can provide even for the boys and girls who cannot express their souls in games—there are, I am told, about eight per cent among the boys—something which they can make theirs, something scientific, probably: making chemical messes, photographing squirrels in the woods. In the school, also, a tradition can be continuous. And that is the crucial point. It is not so in the home unless it is a member of a neighborhood with a local organization to see that the tradition is carried on—a point to which I am going to return.

The church also is a continuous institution which can express its spirit in various forms of art and recreation, and which we can help in doing so. We can push still further our institutes for church leaders in religious drama and of social plays, in church and social music, in the giving of parties and receptions, in playing games and providing other forms of social recreation. For people in our cities who are so often lonely—almost as much so as the inhabitants of a desert isle—the church can perform an especially important service, and we can help. In the country probably it is less important.

In all our use of institutions as the soil in which art can grow, we must remember that the culture and expression of an institution is itself among the greatest arts. The expression that we seek to give the home, the school, the church, must be a true expression, germane to the nature of the institution as football is germane to the college and the voice of the organ to the church. We must not pile art upon them against their nature, seek to make the home a circus or the church a vaudeville, but select such forms as

will express and so enhance their corporate life. At the same time we need not be too squeamish. The home has been in its time a fort, a factory, a farm, a school, a church. The earliest expression of religion was probably the dance. The Greek theatre is the outgrowth of a form of public worship. Even ball games were played in the great cathedrals in medieval times.

The village is another institution that is continuous, which we could aid in acquiring an intensity of tradition, to make up in some measure for a population less fixed than that of the old village communities in which the beautiful folk dances first grew up. The small community, whether of town or village—the neighborhood—is the great lost unit of the belonging instinct in this country and is becoming lost in Europe also—perhaps the greatest cause of the decadence of art and play. And it is here—original and best flower bed of certain great forms of human utterances, especially folk dances and folk games—that this organization can perform its most essential service.

The neighborhood must be taught again to recognize social life and games, and art and music and the drama, as part of its natural expression and its life. It should know it as a part of its job to be a place where young people can meet each other and make love under good conditions and where children will find a tradition of the best and most joyful games. It must teach its citizens to make up by intensity of participation for brevity of stay—as tight spinning may overcome short ply, and as our colleges overcome their four-year generations. Incidentally it must learn that for these purposes it must

have a building spiritually adapted and sympathetic to them,—a building in which all will want to come together. We had a genius helping us in our soldiers' clubs just as the war came to an end. He was a great business man and a great contractor and constructor of business and other buildings, but he was not so much the business man as to be lacking in imagination. He said the first thing to be particular about in soldiers' clubs was the color of the walls, and next the spacing of the windows. It was the kind of look and atmosphere that counted. Every community center should have an open fireplace; it should have a cat in it, and it should have a smell. I was much laughed at for saying that our soldiers' clubs ought to have a special smell and suggesting balsam. Nobody, I think, agreed with me, but I was right. Smell has in it more association than anything else. Better than any other sense it will absorb tradition and store it up for future use. I myself love the smell of a theatre, especially as it used to be,—that blend of scenery and ancient paint and gas. Nothing else can so transmit the true tradition of the drama.

And besides these things that I have spoken of,—true art, hard wove, continuous social medium, we must in our search for permanence have one thing more: It must be some one's job to see that these things go—someone must be on the job. This last condition is essential. And this is where our organization and its workers find their place. It won't always be easy, the work will sometimes be hard and dull and uninspiring. But you are going to have faith! Dig, the gold is there.

“With the eight-hour working day a fact in many places, training for the hours of leisure will become an ever-increasing part of the task of schools. The educator is confronted with the duty of giving avocational as well as vocational guidance. By avocational guidance we understand systematic direction of the children and youth in the selection and organization of their avocational pursuits,—those pursuits which they will follow, not as occupations but as diversions and merely cultural quests. To develop a better man rather than a better tool, is a principle which underlies the justification of avocational guidance.”

Rochester's Mammoth Theatre

On September 4, the Eastman Theatre, first university-owned and university-operated theatre in America, according to *Musical Digest*, opened its doors. This five million dollar educational experiment, together with the Eastman School of Music under the same roof, has been given the University of Rochester by George Eastman.

The purpose of the Eastman Theatre is set forth in the inscription over its portal, "Dedicated to the Enrichment of Community Life." With this object in view the theatre site was chosen in the heart of Rochester's business district. Both music and drama will contribute to the program designed to fulfill the purpose of the building. There will be special concert performances on Wednesday evenings and a season of opera. Except for these features motion pictures, with musical settings and shorter musical numbers, analogous to those presented in the Broadway picture houses will form the greater part of the theatre's programs. Prices will remain as low as is consistent with the self-support of the venture; an endowment exists to meet any deficit.

The Theatre will serve as a laboratory for experiment in the production of motion pictures and of music, and in this research field has already made two contributions to the technic of picture presentation. To equip the theatre for all these purposes has up to the present time necessitated the expenditure of \$4,700,000.

A Letter from George Eastman

The following letter from George Eastman was among the interesting correspondence in connection with the Recreation Congress at Atlantic City:

Dear Mr. Lee:

Finding it impossible to accept your committee's invitation to attend the Recreation Congress and make an address, I am glad to send a message expressing my deep interest in the leisure-time improvement.

Those who have given thought to the subject

are recognizing more and more that the greatly increased leisure of our people in recent years has given rise to a problem that is as big and significant as it is real and unescapable. Hours of employment have been inevitably shortened and as production increases—as it must increase—they must be still further shortened. This tendency follows from the irksome nature of industrial employment. Consequently we face the fact that working hours are going to be shortened in order that people may live full and happy lives. But such an increase of leisure is not necessarily of unmixed good or net gain to society. It offers the opportunity for great individual and community enrichment provided only we have the capacity and means for taking advantage of this new circumstance. And the extent to which we as individuals and as a nation are to profit by this larger measure of free time is to be determined by whether we know or can learn how to use it fruitfully. Rightly used, our leisure may be converted into an asset which will yield large dividends in culture and happiness; but if given over to mere idleness or wrongly used it will become a dangerous liability.

How to capitalize this new resource for the general good of society is indeed a problem which invites the thoughtful consideration and unselfish service of all who have at heart the advancement of the people toward fuller and happier living. The question is, as I see it: What can be done to make our leisure more productive of both the capacity and the means for greater happiness? I believe the answer is to be found in creating more outside interests, setting up something entirely new. Interests must be built up along recreational lines such as music, dramatics, social play, folk dancing, athletics, playgrounds and other forms of diversion. Through such means the people will find new interests, new opportunities for expression, new approaches to happiness. And as they sing together and play together they will develop a spirit of solidarity, of mutual understanding and interest, and thus not only will the individual life be enriched through the fruitful use of leisure, but the community will be made a more interesting, a more resourceful and happier environment in which to live.

For a great many years I have been connected with musical organizations in Rochester. I have helped to support a symphony orchestra. Recurrently we have faced the fact that what was needed was a body of trained listeners quite as

(Continued on page 435)



WHITING MEMORIAL COMMUNITY HOUSE, WHITING, IND

Community House in Whiting, Indiana

The people of Whiting, Indiana, are to have a new community house. The building, now being erected in memory of the men in service during the World War, is the gift of the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is for the use of all the citizens of Whiting and is to be maintained and used by them as a recreation center under the direction of the local Community Service Committee.

The architecture is an adaptation of the South-

ern Italian style, constructed of brick and trimmed with limestone. The auditorium has a seating capacity of a thousand. Its stage is fully equipped with facilities for dramatics, musical entertainments, motion pictures and similar activities. Entering the men's department of the building, one finds a spacious general lobby, from which open a billiard room, club rooms and reading rooms and a refreshment lobby. From the lobby a corridor leads to the spectators' gallery of the swimming pool and the men's gymnasium. On the floor below are the locker and shower rooms, eight regulation bowling alleys, a dining hall with a seating capacity of two hun-



Whiting, Indiana

THE CULUMINATION OF THE QUIT TOURNAMENT

dred and fifty, and the boys' department. Above the men's department is a large general club room, a beautiful memorial hall with trophy cases and appropriate mural decorations, and rooms which are to be used by the American Legion as its headquarters. The women's department at the other side of the building contains a big women's club room, a gymnasium, cloak rooms, locker and shower rooms, with a separate entrance to the swimming pool, and a girls' game room.

City Baseball, Basketball and Bowling Leagues in Allentown

Allentown, Pennsylvania, is feeling very proud of the work its city baseball league did during the past summer. Mr. Wilson Edgar, writing in the Allentown Record says:

"It has put amateur ball on a basis second to none in the Union. It has caused a splendid spirit among the various clubs of the town, it has taken recreation into the shops. It has caused the youngsters to realize the importance of organizing and last of all it has taken thousands, yes hundreds of thousands, of city folks outdoors to enjoy the wonders of nature in the evenings. One of the biggest and best steps taken by the Recreation Commission was the formation of the Junior Division of the League. The youngsters fought with that friendly rivalry that will teach them the lessons of life for the future. The lesson of being fair to your fellow-man cannot be learned in a better place than it can be learned in actual combat on a friendly basis."

Now that the baseball season is over, elaborate plans are under way for winter sports. The commission has already forty basket-ball teams registered for a city league, which will be run in the same way as the baseball league. Each section will play for championship and at the close of the season the section champions will battle for the city title. In the same way the different bowling teams of the city will contest for the championship. Sixty bowling teams have enrolled. It looks like a busy winter for the Superintendent of Recreation.

Successful Playground Season in Asbury Park

Ten thousand and eighty-four children attended Asbury Park playgrounds during the six weeks they were open last summer. The tale of the summer's good times is likely to go far, for Asbury Park has a large summer population of vacationists from all parts of the country. "Two little colored girls from Virginia made their lingering departure," according to the Asbury Park Evening Press, "with the promise that 'we-all's gwine for to pester our ma for to see kin we git a playground for all the chilluns in our yard 'gin we git back home once mo'."

Two interesting features of the summer's program were the work of the clinic nurse who followed up cases of bad throats, sore eyes and other ailments discovered on the playgrounds, and the free barber's shops where bangs that hung in children's eyes and matted, unkempt heads of hair were dealt with.

The Superintendent in appealing for funds for the winter program says,—“An appropriation for recreation increases fifteen times the efficiency of every cent used for schools. Last year we spent \$164,160.86. The school population was 3,546. This makes the cost per child for the year \$46.31. Children remain in school about 1,000 hours in a year. They are turned into the street for at least fifteen times that length of time. Much education is lost in the alleys, vacant lots, and street corner playgrounds that might be not only conserved, but supplemented, were these leisure hours spent under the guidance of trained play leaders.

Not long ago, E. K. Hall, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, reported that a visitor in Rome observed a cathedral in the course of construction. Close by three men were hammering marble. He approached the first man and asked, "My good man, what are you doing?" The workman replied, "I am hammering marble at \$5.75 a day." He then asked a second man who replied, "I am squaring the corners of this piece of marble." The third man put down his mallet and pointed to the cathedral saying, "I am helping build the cathedral."

Just as Important as Dumb Waiters

The truly modern real estate dealer is taking into consideration the play needs of his client. In a section of Greater New York, known as Jackson Heights, there has been developed during the last half-dozen years, a garden apartment house community. Those who planned this community were wise enough to realize that to build apartment houses "with all modern conveniences" was not enough; that open spaces, athletic fields,



A group of happy Children in one of the sheltered sand boxes in the playground at Jackson Heights, New York City

and playgrounds were almost more necessary to a community of city toilers than dumb waiters and telephones. Tennis courts to the number of twenty, bowling alleys, a golf course, vegetable gardens, a bridle path, an athletic field, an outdoor gymnasium covering a block of land, with a director, and a children's playground have been considered essentials in laying out this modern community of apartment dwellers.

Recently the directors of the project decided that in spite of all this provision for play, there was still one big omission; There was no place

for the little tots to play. It was a young English woman, Miss Lucy Mustard, who pointed out this defect, and it is this same young woman who helped to evolve a Nursery Play Garden for children between the ages of one and four. This garden is suited both to the size and taste of small children. The ground is uneven, and there are rocks to play on and clamber over. There are pebbles and sand to play with. There are pools of water, shallow enough for safety and deep enough for thrills. There is a miniature house too small for an adult to enter, where the children can act out their fairy tales and nursery stories.

And for every ten children, there is a play-leader to direct the play and look after bumped knees and heads.

The first apartment at Jackson Heights was built about ten years ago. It stood in the middle of a corn field. Seven years ago the first playground was established. It was directed by mothers who took turns in caring for their own and their neighbors' children. As the population increased another larger space was equipped as a playground. The Mothers' Association, by taxing themselves a dollar a month for the upkeep and maintenance of the ground,



One of the combination slide and swings in the playground at Jackson Heights, New York City

were able to employ a play leader.

But this was not enough. The parents, all of whom were young, wanted their own play field. Tennis courts, bowling alleys, golf course, vegetable gardens and horse back riding were not enough for these parents who refused to grow up. Recently a city block of land was set aside for an athletic field, and an outdoor gymnasium to which are admitted children who are too old for the other playgrounds and the adults, where volley ball, baseball, handball, soccer, and basket ball are played.

A Fun Club in Knoxville Tennessee

Under the direction of the Home Play Committee of Community Service in Knoxville, Tenn., information was collected regarding the equipment of private playgrounds and the beautification of yards. The committee arranged also to furnish shrubbery to those who did not feel financially able to purchase it. The daily papers published the fact that the committee had this information and twenty-two families availed themselves of it. At a dangerous intersection of streets, one lady offered the use of her backyard—a space 75 x 150 feet for playgrounds for the children of the neighborhood. Three electric lights were furnished by an Electric Company free of cost.

A Fun Club with the following rules has been formed by the boys and girls of the neighborhood.

1. During the summer months play hours shall be 8 to 11 a. m., 3 to 9 p. m.
2. During school year play hours from 3 to 8:30 p. m.
3. A play leader visits the grounds on Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week.
4. One night between 7 and 9 is given to a Community "Fun Nite," the program of which consists of community singing, stories illustrated by stereopticon slides and group games.

A number of families have furnished their yards with croquet sets, horse shoe pitching courts, tennis and handball. Plans are now being made to introduce lawn bowling in a modified form.

(From The Boston Herald, Sept. 27, 1922, published by permission of the Republic Syndicate).

The Chief of Police Becomes Interested

One day a little creature, six or eight years old, undernourished and wizened and carrying a withered and useless arm—the result of being run over by a truck while playing in the streets—carried off the volley ball from one of the playgrounds of a Massachusetts town. The Community Service organizer followed him to his home to rescue the missing ball and incidentally she tried to explain to the youngster's father and mother that the child should not be allowed to do as he had done. But they were not easily impressed, so she stopped at the police station on the way home and asked the chief and his assistant to see what they could do about helping to keep the youngster off the streets.

Now the chief happened to have a boy of his own who wasn't an angel, and perhaps that was because the chief himself was essentially human. The chief told the organizer how much the police appreciated the splendid work Community Service was doing and how much they had helped the police on the street problem. Then he promised to help her in any way he could. And he soon had a chance to prove that he meant what he said, for one noon the community organizer came to the newly-painted community house and found the porch and the side of the house plastered with great blotches of paint and oil. Two of the boys—one, the son of the Chief of Police and the other, a boy whose influence had been none too good—had found a keg of paint which the painters had left and had attempted to stage a fight by slinging at each other large "gobs" of the stuff, picked up on sticks. Most of them missed their marks and the house had suffered accordingly. Of course the boys had fled. The police chief was immediately notified and he straightway appeared upon the scene of battle. The situation was carefully explained to him by the community organizer and the chief disappeared to find the culprits. No one but the boys knew just what he said to them, but the result was that two very chastened subdued young men appeared at the community organizer's office after dinner, hat in hand, asking how they might make amends. She suggested gasoline and rags, so they set to work, and bright and early the next morning returned to finish the job, after which they came in to ask if their work was satisfac-

tory. The community organizer said it was and the incident was closed—but the real result is that the two young men have become earnest workers for Community Service. They cannot do too much and the change is all due to the way in which the Police Chief went about it. He understood that it was a prank and not all malicious and dealt with them accordingly.

Recent Legislation for Recreation

As the result of a recent campaign in Fort Worth, Texas, in which splendid publicity through the press, meetings, and a house to house canvass had a large part, a Recreation Board has been created.

In order to secure the creation of this Board, a charter amendment was necessary, which, at an election held in the summer, was adopted by a vote of about seven to one. The amendment provides that the Public Recreation Board shall have five members appointed by the mayor with the advice and approval of the city commissioners, at least two members of the Board being women.

Very broad powers are granted the Board, which by the terms of the amendment has the authority "to equip, operate, supervise, and maintain playground, athletic fields, swimming centers, indoor recreation centers, municipal camps and other recreation facilities on or in any public grounds or buildings either within or without the city which the city commission may from time to time provide, acquire, authorize, designate or set apart for such use." It may with the consent of the school board conduct activities in or on school property and with the cooperation of the park board equip and maintain playgrounds, athletic fields and other recreation facilities on or in properties under the control of the park board. Further, it has the power to use grounds and buildings offered for temporary use by individuals or corporations or it may in the name of the city "take and hold by purchase, devise, gift, bequest, or otherwise such real and personal property as may be needed for carrying out the intents and purposes for which it is established."

No limit is set on the community-wide activities which may be conducted, all activities being permitted which will "employ the leisure time of

the people in a constructive and wholesome manner."

A very interesting provision of the amendment has to do with the levying of taxes for the conducting of the work. "The board of commissioners, when levying the taxes for each fiscal year shall levy an *ad valorem* tax of not less than two cents nor more than five cents, on each hundred dollars of assessed value of all real and personal property in the city not exempt from taxes by the constitution and laws of the state for the use and benefit of the recreation fund." This levy, it is estimated, will result in the Board's having from \$26,000 to \$30,000 for the first year's work. The commissioners also have the authority to issue and sell bonds for the purchase and improvement of playgrounds and other recreation facilities.

Mr. L. H. Weir, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, who worked with the people of Fort Worth in securing the charter amendment and in planning the program, believes that under the broad terms of this amendment the city will see a very remarkable development.

Des Moines, Iowa, where Mr. Weir has also been working, was successful in securing last May an ordinance establishing a Playground Commission, under whose leadership a community wide program is being conducted.

The Playground Commission is composed of nine members, four ex-officio and five elected by the city council upon the nomination of the mayor. The ex-officio members are the Commissioner of Public Parks, the President of the School Board, the Superintendent of Schools, and the president of the Des Moines Playground and Recreation Association.

The commission will act in an advisory capacity in all playground matters, will advise the city departments and will make and prescribe all necessary rules for the supervision and control over all playgrounds, and will control the expenditure of the \$200,000 bond issue for playgrounds which was voted in March, 1920. It will assist in tying up into one central organization all agencies directly interested.

As soon as the commission was appointed in May, 1922, all the resources of the School Board, of the Playground and Recreation Association, and of the city were pooled into one budget, and Miss Margaret McKee, of the Board of Education, was appointed Superintendent of Recreation.



Cincinnati, Ohio

BOY WHITE WINGS

The Junior White Wings Club of Cincinnati

Years ago a certain neighborhood in Cincinnati held quite a reputation among the elite of the city as a market street. As time went on, however, the old and substantial families moved out into the suburbs and, as the clientele fell off, the market stalls became empty, one by one. The few vendors who were left moved out on to the sidewalk to peddle in the street itself. Armenians, Assyrians, and Italians filled up the vacant houses. Knowing nothing yet of the feeling which instigates "Clean Up and Paint Up" or "City Beautiful" campaigns, and encouraged by a local ordinance which permits the market man to dump his refuse in the street, the tenants living above the stores took advantage of the situation and each night collected their refuse in a newspaper, scaling it out of the window as dark fell. Even a poor imagination can picture the result!

And here is where the Community organizer came in! He was looking for clean and wholesome places where the children of the city might play—and when he came to this neighborhood there seemed to be no open spot near enough for

a playground. His first thought was that the street might be roped off an hour or two each day for the children's benefit, but one more look at its appearance convinced him that this was impossible. What could he do?

His first move was to call a meeting of the men and women of the neighborhood and explain to them his plans, but his arguments seemed to make no impression whatever upon them. Nothing daunted, he went to the city authorities and complained. They told him that they had given up

the street long ago—it wasn't any use—even if they flushed and swept it, it looked within ten minutes just as it had before.

So then he turned to the children themselves—the children who were just as anxious to have a place to play as he was to find it for them. He suggested that the boys organize a club to clean up the street to be called the Junior White Wings Club. A local merchant was approached; he donated half a dozen khaki shirts and trousers; a cap manufacturer made some smart looking military caps and the street Cleaning Department loaned two white wing carts, two shovels and two brushes. All the boys wanted to wear the uniforms at once but the rule was that no one could wear one unless he was cleaning the street and that had to be done between 5:30 and 6:00 each evening. So every night six boys went to work and under their earnest efforts the street soon looked like new.

Perhaps this isn't in itself hard to believe—but the wonder of it all is this—the work of the Club is being lessened each day by perceptible degrees. A sense of shame has kept the people of the neighborhood from making the work of these children harder; the refuse is put in its proper place and the street remains clean; a sense of civic pride is slowly developing.

"We are going to minister to the pleasure of the soul, firm in the conviction that herein lies the heart of genuine culture. We must have the cooperation of every form of art, particularly the people identified with musical interest as well as the people at large. Without such complete cooperation, of course, the city can do little to accomplish the object.

"The personnel of the committee in charge will be limited to those of ability and sincere interest in the arts regardless of political, racial, or religious qualifications."

Mayor Hylan, New York City.

Motion Pictures and the Churches III

The burden of proof should be placed squarely upon the producer, distributor and exhibitor of carrying on their business in such a way that it will not be detrimental to the public.

This can probably best be done by a system of licensing under the usual regulations governing public amusements.

DEAN CHARLES N. LATHROP

Of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches

This is the third of a series of 4 articles summarizing a study of motion pictures made by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches. It is a remarkable survey of conditions, and its findings and conclusions are practical and sane. It should be read not only by producers, distributors and exhibitors but also by parents and all who attend motion picture performances.

Practical ways of improving motion pictures are presented in this part of the study made of the industry by the Social Service Department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It gives the chief arguments advanced for and against censorship of moving pictures. It also lists the means other than censorship that might be put into operation to good advantage. A system of licensing is suggested which would put the "burden of proof" on the producer, the distributor and the exhibitor.

The chief arguments for and against state censorship of motion pictures are here given in brief:

For censorship:

To protect the child from the shock due to witnessing violence and gruesome details of crime, and to avoid encouragement to emulate evil examples.

To protect the adolescent and undeveloped mind from suggestions of evil and violence.

To do away with constant reiteration of criminal themes.

To prevent use by producers of situations which contain attractive dramatic situations but which leave on the public a low moral influence.

To protect religious groups and officials such as police from derision.

To eliminate suggestions from films which might give false impressions to foreigners.

To do away with the possibility of display of low films in poorer sections.

To prevent vulgar comedies.

To lessen emphasis on sex themes.

To lessen the use of the domestic triangle.

Present laws governing the display of obscene or immoral entertainments, not adequate because not properly enforced, and in some cases not interpreted to cover motion pictures.

Against censorship:

It is undemocratic.

It is un-American.

It is impossible for state or federal censorship boards to meet local conditions.

It would delay releases.

The cost to the public would be increased.

Political perversion of censor privilege would be possible.

Set rules laid down by law do not allow interpretation according to immediate problems.

It affords opportunity for graft.

Application of formal standard results in ridiculous and unjust eliminations and restrictions.

Separate local and state boards cause duplication and increased expense to public.

Probable tendency on part of producers to make up films with very obvious faults in order that there may be something to delete.

Censorship transfers the responsibility for clean pictures from the producer and exhibitor to the censorship board.

State boards take away local authority.

Impossible to make all films suitable for children, as adult entertainment cannot be placed on level of child's mind.

Motion pictures should be regulated as books and theatres are regulated.

It imposes special and unjust restriction upon this means of publicity.

Some of the means other than censorship that are being considered and that might be put into operation to good advantage are given in brief form below:

Licensing producers and distributors for carrying on business through interstate commerce, and licensing local exhibitors under the usual regulations governing public amusements.

Organization of local clubs, church organizations to make sure of enforcement of existing laws.

Familiarizing the local exhibitor with the kind of picture desired in his neighborhood.

Organization through women's clubs particularly to give publicity to type of film desired in order to encourage exhibitors in the display of good pictures.

Organized effort to investigate and force theatres in cheaper districts and foreign settlements to keep up a high standard of film.

Organization to have children attend shows on certain nights and matinees and in this way to make it worth the exhibitors' while to show films adapted for children at these times—then at other periods show any films that would be considered more essentially adult in their interest.

Formation of citizen committees to serve as advisory boards to study and work out local plans for amusement regulations, this particularly in small towns.

Interesting press to give space to reviews of films where they have several days' run.

Exhibitors to make public the advanced summaries of films.

Newspaper and billboard advertising to be carefully watched by either citizen committees or police authorities.

Regular inspectors to look out for the physical cleanliness and proper sanitation and lighting of theatres and citizen groups to organize to check on the type of films shown.

Greater publicity given to the lists of commendable pictures issued by the committee for Better Films. Local groups request their exhibitors to use these films.

A plan of control of motion pictures that is favored by some who have made a careful study of the whole matter embraces the following specific types of federal, state and local legislation:

First, Federal licensing of motion picture pro-

ducers and distributors to do business through the interstate commerce and a specific definition in connection with the granting of the license of the kinds of motion pictures that they would not be permitted to transport. Suspension and revocation of license should be the penalty for violating the conditions under which the license is granted.

Second, State laws making it a misdemeanor, with adequate penalties, to exhibit motion pictures that in the judgment of the courts are obscene, indecent and detrimental to the morals of the people.

Third, local licensing of exhibitors under regulations that would make possible the canceling of licenses if the exhibitors persist in holding exhibitions that are detrimental to the welfare of the community.

This would discourage the production of questionable pictures, as the producing companies would not care to take the chance of losing their licenses or of having their productions barred from interstate commerce. The exhibitor would be placed on his guard against committing a misdemeanor by exhibiting any unlawful picture and of losing his local license to carry on business. Suspension and possible revocation of licenses is a much more effective *deterrent* than the imposing of a fine.

There is evidently much to be said in favor of placing the burden of proof squarely upon the motion picture producers, distributors and exhibitors for carrying on their business in such a way that it shall not be detrimental to the public. When censorship boards are established to pass upon each picture produced and to say whether or not it may be exhibited, the responsibility is at once shifted from the motion picture industry to the official boards.

The usual procedure in government control is to define the conditions under which the special kind of business or public service may be carried on and to state definitely the standards that must be maintained in the quality of the commodity offered for public consumption. The person or firm proposing to do business accepts these prescribed conditions and is granted a permit or license to operate within the stated limits. This places the responsibility where it belongs, squarely upon the individual or firm conducting the business.

Why not follow this generally accepted governmental procedure in dealing with the motion picture business?

Parks and Playgrounds

Their Requirements and Distribution as Elements in the City Plan

HENRY V. HUBBARD

Professor of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, Member of firm of Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass.

When Mr. Shurtleff first told me that I must write this paper I protested that I knew nothing specific on the subject and that I suspected that nobody else did either. He replied that in that case it was time that somebody found out, and that if I would go as far now as to discover what it was we were ignorant of he would set some of us to exploring the unknown regions in later reports. This paper, then, where it is not a statement of the obvious, is a detailed confession of ignorance. But in order finally to get some light on the subject I shall state my ignorant opinions definitely, hoping that they will sufficiently annoy some of the members to make them tell us later what the truth really is.

Like almost any other subject in City Planning, if you begin to philosophize about it you find yourself writing a disquisition on the whole of civilization. I don't mean to do that, but plainly we can't avoid considering first what and why parks and playgrounds are, if we are trying to find out how and where they fit in the modern city plan. And we should remind ourselves that while we are talking throughout of recreation areas in the *city* plan, we are thinking of the city plan not as a complete entity but as part of the regional plan; and that any scheme for a community's recreation should ideally be developed in the full light of such a regional plan.

The individual must often defer to the community. We believe that it is the duty of every member of a community to give up doing certain things for himself, because it is better that the community should do them. The citizen of Springfield cannot shoot or fish or cut wood for himself wherever he pleases, nor can he build a structure or carry on a business except under community restrictions. On the other hand we believe that it is the duty of every community to provide for each of its members those things which, because of his very membership in the community, he cannot provide for himself or buy

from someone else. Perhaps of all the things which the average man cannot provide for himself when he is in a large community, the access to large unrestricted spaces and the opportunity for exercise in the open air and rest away from the oppression of brick and mortar are the most obvious and the most important.

The park and the playground came into being to meet these needs. They are therefore a legitimate and necessary public expense, and since they are the only things which can serve their own essential purpose they must not be devoted to other purposes or modified for other reasons however good in themselves, except so far as this is compatible with their primary use.

Private enterprise provides and should provide a considerable part of public outdoor recreation, but there remains an essential part which the community only can furnish. This is the only part which we are now directly considering.

What is Recreation?

We are endeavoring to determine what services it is that parks and other public outdoor recreation facilities should render as a functional and interlocking part of the whole physical machinery of the city, and then we want to know what they shall be and where they shall be in order to render this service most effectively. We are all, to be sure, pretty well convinced theoretically of what recreation is and why it is essential. But when we try to determine specifically what things are recreational, we come against a double difficulty. In the first place, as we know, recreation always consists in doing something that you don't have to do and usually what it means doing something different from what you ordinarily do. Therefore recreation is different for each man, and as various as human minds and human occupations are various. The second difficulty is that people are very imitative in their choice of recreation, and if a certain

thing comes to be known as a recreation it will be so accepted, even though a great many people have to learn to like it. You cannot therefore conclude that those recreations which you find being carried on are the only or the best recreations; still less that they completely fulfill the recreational needs of the community, even though the community does not apparently desire anything further. In other words, we can not come to an answer by any mechanical comparison of statistics nor can we come to an answer by any arbitrary carrying out of a philosophical conception. What we must do is to learn and to record, in such a way that we all can use them, the essential things about the character and the working of the recreation facilities of our cities, gradually building up a body of common experience and mutual criticism. Then as each community makes its own experiments, under the pressure of its own local needs but in the light of this general knowledge, we can gradually approximate to a better state by a means of trial and error.

Two Great Reasons for Public Control of Recreation

We said that recreation is doing something which you are not obliged to do, and that people will accept as recreation what is to be had and what the crowd regards as recreation. These are two of the great reasons for public control of almost all public recreations. People having been restrained and regulated at their work find it part of their good time to cast off restraint in their play—even the restraint of common sense. And they will often accept as recreation almost anything which is offered to them under that name.

It is emphatically the duty of the community, then, within reason, to decide what kinds of things people ought to have for recreation, and to provide opportunities for those things, discouraging others. But within these limits the individual should be as little restricted in his amusement as possible.

Dealing with recreation first in a wholesale way, we can then say that there are two kinds;—active recreation, or physical exercise, and passive or contemplative recreation.

For active recreation we actually find in parks or playgrounds provisions for such various things as walking, horseback riding, rowing, swimming, sailing, football, baseball, golf, tennis, bowling,

track and field games, all the outdoor gymnasium activities, basket ball, and so on.

For passive recreation we find the enjoyment of the beauty of natural objects, from the sight of a flower to the view from a mountain; the enjoyment of outdoor man-made beauty in formal gardening, monumental squares, and such things; the enjoyment of getting together in crowds; the enjoyment of spectacles, pageants, zoos; the enjoyment of music and speaking; the enjoyment of motion, as riding in autos. And there are very many other recreations of both sorts.

All Kinds of Recreation Cannot Go On in the Same Place at the Same Time

Now it is plain that all these things cannot go on in the same place at the same time. If enough of these are to be sufficiently provided by the public parks and playgrounds, then decisions must be made as to what is to be provided and where it is to be provided, and the whole outdoor recreation system thus determined must be related physically and functionally to all the rest of the facilities of the city, however owned and operated.

Let us see what light may be thrown on this question by considering what differentiations according to function have already taken place, or have been shown to be desirable by the very lacks of our present arrangements.

Types of Public Outdoor Recreation Areas

In a report which I read before the Conference in 1914, I suggested a general classification which seemed to me sensible and obvious, and as far as I know no one has suggested anything especially different since.—This was:

(1) The "Reservation," a municipal holding of country land, perhaps in connection with city forests or city water supply, made accessible by roads, it may be, but not yet developed for intensive recreational use, and frequented mostly by picnic parties and others spending several hours at a time in the open.

(2) The large park, or "country park," designed to give, as far as is consistent with fairly intensive use, all the sense of freedom that the unspoiled country gives, and being the nearest thing to unspoiled country that most of the city dwellers can commonly take time to enjoy. It is fitted to receive large crowds and not to be destroyed by them, and indeed not to be crowded by them, for its main use is still to relieve a man from too close contact with his fellows.

(3) The small park, or "intown park," more accessible but less extensive, not pretending to a countryfied appearance, but depending upon its design, its foliage and flowers, even upon architectural accessories at times; providing amusements which can be enjoyed by crowds and making the crowd a part of its design. "Commons," "public gardens," many of our larger so-called "squares," are of this type. Our "parkways," which serve as pleasure traffic connections for our large parks, have a local use in some cases like small parks.

(4) The playfield, for the active play of adults and young people over twelve, in games taking considerable space, like baseball, football, tennis, track athletics, under supervision.

(5) The boys' outdoor gymnasium, or restricted playfield, for very intensive use by boys over twelve, with apparatus, such as parallel bars, and ladders, and a supervisor.

(6) The girls' outdoor gymnasium, for intensive use by girls over twelve, with giant strides, swings, and a supervisor.

(7) The children's playground, for boys and girls under twelve, with sand pits, baby hammocks, and a woman teacher in charge.

(8) Special facilities depending upon local opportunities, such as swimming pools, wading pools, skating ponds, facilities for bathing in lake, river or ocean."

To this might be added, as an important variant of item 3, the suburban "neighborhood" park not serving the general public, but tending mainly to benefit the surrounding property; and as a variant of items 5 and 6, the small game area without apparatus.

Let us first consider the requirements of these areas each for its own function, postponing the discussion of its relation to the whole city except as this comes up incidentally. The littlest children's playground might be differentiated from the playground for children up to twelve. It was not differentiated in the list, for almost always they go together, for practical reasons of supervision. For instance, the mother or elder sister is likely to have children of different ages in charge, and she must have them all in the same place. Still if the playground is in the interior of a block it might be devoted to very small children only, who could be easily taken to the playground from the surrounding homes, allowing the mother to go back to her work, secure at least that they could come to no great harm.

Size and Shape of Recreation Areas

FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

A little children's playground,—that is, for children under five or so,—can have almost any *shape*, since the units of which it is made up—turf or other play space, sand boxes, are all small or indeterminate in shape. Of course it is better if about square. Its *size* should hardly, at a *minimum*, be less than 2,000 square feet in any case. It should give about 16 to 20 square feet for every little child actually present. Its *maximum* size would thus be fixed by the maximum predictable number of users at any one time, as in the case of every kind of park and playground. Reckoning $\frac{1}{4}$ mile "effective radius," and a contributing population of 200 people per acre, $\frac{1}{12}$ of which was children under 5 and $\frac{1}{4}$ of these present at one time, a possible size would be 11,000 square feet or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

FOR THE NEXT SIZE

A playground for children under twelve is not fixed as to *shape*, for apparatus, wading pool, can be variously arranged, but again a shape not too narrow is best, on account of the running games. Volley ball should have 30 ft. x 60 ft. maximum dimensions; basket ball, 100 ft. x 60 ft. (standard). As to *size*, less than 3,000 square feet would be almost a minimum. There should be about 140 square feet of space for every child actually present. Again reckoning $\frac{1}{4}$ mile effective radius, a population of 200 people per acre, $\frac{1}{5}$ of which was children under 12, $\frac{1}{3}$ of whom might be on the playground at the same time, the maximum size of the playground would work to be about seven acres. Naturally, if the numbers seeking the playground were to be such as to warrant so great a size, we should expect to find two or three smaller playgrounds scattered through the area served.

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

The girls' outdoor gymnasium and the boys' outdoor gymnasium can be fitted into almost any *shape*, as far as the apparatus goes. On the apparatus alone, counting space for those resting and waiting, and proper clearances to avoid danger, 20,000 square feet,—less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre,—is usable, though more is better. This would be a minimum *size* for 200 children. An ideal outdoor gymnasium for 500 to 600 children would contain 70,000 square feet,—a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

It is natural that the figures given by most of those interested in playground density should be in the terms of square feet of playground per unit of child population within reach of the playground, or within a definite distance of the playground. These figures are the most easily obtained. But what we really want to know is how many children will be present at one time. Then, and not till then, can we know and make allowance for such factors as the employment and customs of the population, the efficiency of the leadership of the playground, the varying amount of vacant land or private yards used for play, which greatly influence the proportion of the children within reach who actually come, and who come at the same time.

The Playfield

The playfield, for the active play of adults and young people over twelve, is somewhat determined in its minimum size and possible shape by the size and shape of the units which make it up. A baseball field should have 90 feet from the back stop to home plate, according to professional rules, but a 30 foot space here does not spoil the field. A good batter can bat a ball 300 feet or more, but if there is a quarter-circle clear in front of the home plate with a radius of 235 feet the game will not be hurt by the necessary ground rules, and even 190 feet would not be very bad. A friendly game of sorts can be played on a field 200 feet by 300 feet. Football takes 360 feet by 160 feet. Soccer can well be played on an ordinary football field, but many a good game is played on a smaller area. Lawn bowls takes 120 feet by 19 or 21 feet for each rink. Tennis takes properly 60 feet by 120 feet for each double court—minimum about 108 feet x 48 feet.

A minimum size for a playfield might be set, for the sake of giving some figure, at par acres. If you allow one acre of playfield for each 10,000 of population, and give the playfield an effective radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a district of 100 people per acre, your playfield would be about six acres in area.

The "Intown" Park

The small park or "Intown park" takes so many forms that no general figures of dimension can have much meaning. It varies from the little "intown square" which can be only a local resting place for a few people to the "public garden" which may be the Sunday promenade for all

those who can afford Sunday clothes and for many who cannot. The Boston Public Garden is 24 acres in area. The Botanic Garden in Washington similarly used, is about 12 acres. Central Park, New York, at first a country park, has now come actually to be a park of the "intown" class. Its area, 843 acres, still allows it to be treated in a naturalistic way; but without better upkeep than it now receives, it will soon go to pieces under its intensive use.

The Country Park

The large park, or country park has a different kind of use. It should provide for many people, but, at least in parts of its extent, it should not be crowded by them. It may have areas where people congregate, but its essential parts are those where a person may get away from his kind and enjoy something of the freedom of natural landscape.

This means that the open areas of the park should be large enough to give some sense of extent, and self-contained, not intruded upon by the sight of buildings and other town-made structures. The open lawn in the Country Park at Franklin Park is one hundred and sixty acres in extent, and is, besides, the foreground for a distant view. At Central Park the Green is sixteen acres and the North Meadows, nineteen acres in extent.

Similarly a stretch of woodland in such a park should be large enough to accommodate all who use it without having each one intrude upon his neighbor, and the actual dimensions of such a woodland should seem to be large. This effect can of course be much increased by good design of paths and vistas. The "Wilderness" in Franklin Park is about ninety acres, Long Crouch Woods, twenty acres.

Some of the open areas of our landscape parks are coming in an increasing number of cases to be used for golf courses. The argument for this is that it offers to the players an excellent means of recreation, and the expenses of keeping up the greensward may often be met out of the fees collected. Moreover it enlists a considerable portion of the community in the defense of the beauty of the park as a whole. On the other hand this use of the open areas precludes other uses and often it may be doubted whether in the course of a day there is not more loss of recreation to those who might have idly and restfully wandered through these spaces than there is gain to the golfers. This whole question is an instance of an important

consideration in park design. Often an area left open to a variety of uses, even if many of these uses are vague and unproductive, is actually working harder than it would if fitted for, and therefore mostly restricted to, one definite use. However, there is no doubt that municipal golf should be provided somewhere,—either in the park or in an area less desirable as a park. A standard eighteen hole golf course is about sixty-three hundred yards in total length of the holes from tee to green. It would occupy one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres. These figures could be much modified, but the nine-hole public course soon becomes too crowded, and a course with all short holes is no pleasure to anyone but the neophyte, and does not give even him much chance really to learn the game.

These factors affecting extent should always be taken into account, but the total size of the landscape park is more likely to be fixed by other considerations,—availability of land, relation to topography and so on. Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, containing 3,626 acres, is the largest single park owned by a city listed in the Park Statistics of U. S. cities collected by the U. S. Census Bureau in 1916. The next largest is Griffith Park, Los Angeles, three thousand twenty-seven acres. Ten other cities reported single parks having an area of over one thousand acres. Of the nineteen cities having a population of 500,000 or more, only seven reported their largest single park under 500 acres.

The Reservation

The "reservation" is the largest, the farthest outlying and the least developed of municipal pleasure grounds. It is bought while the land composing it is still farmland or woodland. It serves the hiker, the picnicker, and is the nearest approach to really wild landscape that many people often see. With the growth of the community it may later become park, but many of us hope that the typical community will not grow in that way. Often the outlying reservations today are not owned by the municipality but by the county or state.

We will not discuss here such special recreation places as bathing beaches or views from hilltops. They are important when they occur, but they often occur in parks, and when alone, they are where they are found, and the park system adapts itself to them, not they to the park system.

There is a current superstition that one tenth of the city area should be in parks. The figures

collected and compiled by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research during 1915 and 1916 show that the cities which are considered well-provided with parks actually have in the neighborhood of ten per cent of their area in park lands of various kinds; and that only three cities have park areas appreciably greater than ten per cent. For the cities which have approximately ten percent of their area in park lands, the number of population per acre of park ranges from eighty-one for Hartford to two hundred fifty-three for Baltimore, the average being about one hundred and forty persons per acre of park.

We might bring out various other instructive points from these two sets of statistics of 1916, just referred to, remembering always, however, that without a firsthand knowledge of local conditions, there is always danger of foolish conclusions.

(To be continued)

The New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, has developed a plan for bringing about greater continuity of policy in park management and taking the parks "out of politics." The following letter to the Chairman of the Charter Revision of the City of New York accompanied the detailed statement of the plan:

A committee of our society has drawn up a plan of reform for the city parks administration. Plans for development and upkeep of the parks must look for a future beyond the lives of several city administrations, and responsibility for the condition of the parks can only be laid on a body which has power to make and carry out these long-range plans. We have set forth our reasons more fully in a statement which we include, and which has already gone to the members of your Commission. To this we beg to add the following considerations:—

We are convinced that the efficiency of such an organization as we have proposed is almost entirely dependent on the character of the Park Board.

Our scheme of a board of directors or trustees (commissioners) controlling the paid executives is, in one form or another the method of administration of park systems throughout the country, as at Hartford, Philadelphia, and the South Park System of Chicago. It is found to function well in this city in many institutions, as for instance, the Public Library; also in the Palisades Inter-

state Park and the Essex and Hudson County Park Systems of New Jersey.

The salient features of our proposal are as follows:—

At the head of the Park Department of the Greater City with power to make rules and regulations, is a board of nine unpaid commissioners, one retiring each year. This board is to be chosen from a list containing three times as many names as there are vacancies, submitted by a convention of delegates from twelve or more organizations representing the technical side of park management and the business and administrative talent of the five boroughs. A similar procedure is used in the present charter in selecting the members of the City Art Commission.

We consider that our proposed method for preparing an eligible list for membership on the Park Board does not differ in essentials from the method of the Civil Service Commission, which certifies to the appointive power three names of those standing highest in a competitive examination from which one is chosen. Since no competitive examination is practicable in the choice of a board of unpaid park commissioners, it would seem reasonable and similar in principle to the procedure of the Civil Service, that the commissioners should be chosen from a list selected and certified by a group of bodies specially qualified to make such certification.

We hold that the principle of one man responsibility is completely upheld in the person of the Chief Executive responsible to the Board of Trustees or Commissioners. And we consider that responsibility to such a body, representing the people, continuous in office and acquiring intimate acquaintance with the needs and traditions of park management, would be far more definite and effective than responsibility to the mayor, who is too much occupied with his other duties to be in a position to adequately define or enforce responsibility in so specialized a subject as that of park affairs.

Under the Board and appointed by it is a general executive for the five boroughs, who makes all other executive appointments.

Under the General Executive, and appointed by him, are the local executives of the five boroughs.

The City Landscape Architect and other technical advisers are appointed by the Board.

In submitting this proposal, we respectfully ask the Charter Revision Commission to set a date

for a hearing at which persons interested in the park question may appear.

The International Conference of Settlements

An interesting report of the International Conference of Settlements, held in London in July, is given by Mr. Albert J. Kennedy in the Boston Transcript, of July 27, 1922. Two hundred delegates from America, England, France, Germany, Holland, Japan and Sweden were present. The chief interest was the spirit of the several national groups.

The class consciousness of the German group was interesting and significant. A growing rapport between England and Germany was evident. Many different Englishmen felt that the chief present need was to re-establish commercial relations and many settlement residents were working hard for the re-establishment of cultural and social relations. The adult education group had organized summer schools in Germany to bring students of both countries into fellowship, and travel parties of English working people had been organized to visit Vienna and Berlin.

But France and the United States were not occupied with class struggle. Problems of local upbuilding and readjustment took up their minds. Though French settlements were new their work already bore the stamp of objective reality.

The thoughts of the conference centered around three main topics

1. The relations between capital and labor.
2. The duty of education toward the intellectual powers and needs of working people.
3. The necessity for settlements to continue their work of examining the fundamental social institutions.

Dr. John S. Elliot spoke of the fact that the idea behind the settlement was greater than either capital or labor, as it looked toward the education, economic improvement and human happiness of entire communities.

B. Seebohm Rowntree suggested that employers of labor, more than any other group in the community, needed what the settlement could give. Now both workmen and employers check progress by failing to grasp the fact that industry is a form of national service and the task of instilling in both groups this fundamental idea should be a part of the work of the settlement.

(Continued on page 436)

Games With Music II

ROBERTA WINANS

One of the first things a recreation leader has to consider is how to get people on the floor ready to play. To tell them to "choose partners" is almost always disappointing in its results, particularly with a new group. A good plan is to have the accompanist play a few bars of a lively march, and then ask the men to line up on one side of the room and the girls on the opposite side. When the music starts again, the two lines face the rear of the room and march forward, turn, and march toward each other, coming down the center in couples. If there are more in one line than the other, those at the end can double up. From this formation it is possible to arrange the group in any formation on the floor.

To form a circle, have the lines divide, the first couple going to the right, the second to the left, the third right, and so on. The couples march around into a large circle and halt. Partners face each other, if that is to be the starting position. If the couples are to face in "line of direction," those who turned to the right face about, and the men change to the inner circle. For a single circle, all face the center and the men step back to the left of their partners.

To form a circle of couples without marching, ask the men to form a circle and then ask the girls to form a circle around them. The men then face about and each stands opposite the girl nearest him. If there are extra girls designate those who are to step forward into the inner circle and take the part of men, trying to arrange so that different girls act as men for each game.

If the formation is to be in long sets, the leader should decide how many sets across the front of the room the space will accommodate and have the group march up accordingly, in couples, fours or eights. From his position the couples move sideward into position. The sets should then be tolled off, with the required number in each set and as much space as possible between the sets.

For a single lengthwise set, such as that required for *We Won't Go Home Until Morning*, the men may be asked to form a line and the girls to form another line opposite them. The lines then march toward each other so that each player may determine who his partner is, possibly shaking hands to make an event rather than

an exercise of this. Finally all step back into position with the lines about six feet apart.

For a circle of three's, such as is required for *Swinging In The Swing*, have all join hands in a single circle and count around to the left in three's. The one designated by the leader says: "One" aloud, the next says "Two," the next "Three," the fourth "One" and so on. If the three are to form a line, all face right and No. 2 steps up to the left of No. 1, then No. 3 to the left of No. 2. For "Swinging", No. 2 steps in front of No. 1 and faces him, back to the center. No. 3 turns to the right and places hands on the swing. After several repetitions of the game, all 2's (those with backs to the center) change places with 3's. Later, 1's take the place of the one swinging.

Gid-Dap Napoleon

Sheet music—*Wal, I Swan*, published by M. Witmark & Sons, 7 Witmark Building, New York. Six Sets of six, in two lines, partners opposite and facing each other.

1. First couple join crossed hands and slide or "gallop" sideward away from second couple.

2. Second couple join hands and gallop toward first couple.

3. Third couple gallop toward second.

4. Each one turns around in his own place.

Repeat, third couple galloping back first, then second, then first. All turn.

All face up and leaders lead lines around outside and up into original places, progressing as if driving, with arms bent to hold reins. The step may be a plain skip, or, better, a "hop, stamp, step", hopping on the right foot, stamping with the left, stepping on the right, each time.

Chorus: Face partners.

1. Step sideward right and brush left heel forward. Step left and brush.

2. "Drive." (Bend arms and pull back as left foot stamped four times slow.)

3. Repeat step and brush right and left.

4. Head couple joins hands and slides to foot. All turn in place and slap right knee to finish.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING

Words and music in *Americanization Songs*, published by McKinley Music Co., Chicago, Ill.

Circle of couples, partners facing. Game is described for the one on the inner side of the circle. Give right hand to partner and place left on hip.

1. Touch left toe to side, touch it behind right heel. (This can be taken with a hop on the right foot at each touch step.) Repeat.
2. Three slides to left and bring heels together.
3. Repeat touch step.
4. Join both hands with partner and take skipping turn.
5. Skip with partner around the circle eight steps.
6. Take another skipping turn with partner.
7. Inside player advances one partner and takes position to start.

PEANUTS

Music and words: *The Man Who Has Plenty of Good Peanuts*, in *Most Popular College Songs*.

Single circle, men on left of partners.

1. Men come into center three steps, bring heels together and clap hands over head on the fourth count. Three steps back and clap.
2. Girls do the same.
3. Take partner's right hand and skip around eight steps.
4. Take partner's left hand and skip around eight, men going ahead one partner.
5. New partners take eight skipping steps around the large circle.
6. Each turns in his own place and finishes with three claps, in position to start again.

OLD ZIP COON

Words and music in *Twice 55 Community Songs*.

Single circle of couples, all hands joined.

1. Walk eight steps to the left.
2. Skip eight steps to the left. Finish facing partner.
3. Step and bob courtesy right and left.
4. Clap hands together, and clap right with partner. Same left. Same both. Clap together and clap own chest. Clap right with partner and turn in own place in four counts.

Repeat walk and skip (1 and 2).

All walk four steps in to center and four out. Girls stand still while men walk in four and four diagonally out toward the right, coming to new partner. Repeat from beginning.

JOLLY IS THE MILLER

Music and words in the *Everyday Song Book*, published by the Cable Co., Chicago, at 10 cents.

Couples march around the circle hand in hand. On the last line, the partner on the right steps forward and the one on the left steps back, each quickly joining hands with a new partner. An extra player in the center tries to get a partner on the change, leaving the odd one in the center.

HUNTING

Words and music in the *Everyday Song Book*.

Players in two lines, facing each other and about six feet apart. About six couples in each set. Head couple join both hands and slide 8 steps down between the lines and 8 back. All face front of room and head man and lady lead their lines around outside of their original lines. When they reach the foot they make an arch under which the others pass, leaving head couple at the foot. Repeat with new head couple. Players clap hands in time with the music and sing throughout. The step may be a marching or a skipping one.

SWINGING

Words and music in *Social Games and Group Dances*, by Elsom and Trilling, published by Lip-pincott, Philadelphia, Pa.

Groups of three forming a circle around the room. No. 1 and 2 join crossed hands, and No. 3 puts hands on top and pushes the "swing". All 3's should face in same line of direction around the room. At the last word: "sky", No. 3 runs under and goes to the next swing, repeating from beginning.

"Study of juvenile court records indicate that the city has suffered less from juvenile delinquency during the vacation period this year than at any time within the memory of several of its present court officials.

As usual, nearly all the offenders brought before the court, even during a period of improvement, were boys. As a reason for the decrease in delinquency, the playground is probably the greatest single factor in bringing about the improvement. . . . The record for good made by the youth of the city during vacation days is startling proof that the playground has been a successful and inexpensive venture if it is to make for better behavior on the part of the municipality's younger citizens. Time and thought invested in the small boy has always paid."—*From the 1921 Report of the Supervisor of Boys, the Playground Department, Fall River, Mass.*

Home Play VII

EDNA G. MEEKER AND CHARLES H. ENGLISH

Told by Helen:

During the past few years, many young married people with small children have built homes in our neighborhood, and somehow mother has come to be the general "advisor" in helping to bring up the little tots. A group of young mothers came to her one day recently and asked if she wouldn't give a series of informal talks to them, particularly emphasizing the play element in training and education. Mother simply couldn't refuse an appeal of that kind and immediately invited them to spend the afternoon with her one day the following week, saying that any of their friends who would enjoy coming would be most welcome. They must all understand, however, that they would be expected to enter into the discussion and to exchange experiences.

In preparation, mother dictated, and I typed for her such notes as she thought would open up a discussion. Here are some of the things which we put down for mother to talk about:

NATURE STUDY AND GAMES

Perhaps we can do no better than to train children to think of all things about them as their friends—the sun, moon, stars, earth, air, fire, water, trees, all plants, birds, animals and insects, as well as all mankind. Here is not only a foundation for a joyful outlook on life, but the material for story-telling, for games, and for occupation work which will be fascinating and character-developing to a remarkable degree.

The facts regarding nature which follow may be added to and enlarged upon in helping a child realize the power of nature as the Indian children were taught from babyhood to listen to the voices of nature and to try to discover ways of interpreting the sounds heard.

The Sun and the Earth as Our Friends—The sun warms the earth so that all things may grow; the sunbeams come to wake us up to glad new days, to give color to fruits, flowers, and to the cheeks of little boys and girls, and to help children to enjoy their play and their work. It visits all the children in the world. Plants, flowers, and people all turn toward the sun.

The Moon and Stars as Our Friends—The moon makes many nights bright for people all over the world. It comes to keep watch over children while they sleep. The stars twinkle at children as if laughing with them about glad things and making a golden path down to their little friends.

The Air as Our Friend—Did you ever think of air as one of the foods on which all people and animals live? As the wind it makes boats sail, kites fly, windmills go round. It brings us the fragrance of the flowers, makes music in the trees, cools us when the days are hot, brings clouds of good rain and makes a jolly playfellow for all children.

Fire and Water as Our Friends—Some ancient people worshipped fire, realizing how much comfort it brought them and because, in those days, it was very hard to get, they treasured it. Fire cooks our food and warms our houses. The sun stores up heat for us in coal and wood.

Water is another element which we could not do without. There is water to cool us when we are hot, to cleanse us, to give us the joy of swimming and the fun of sailing. What would we do without water to cook our food?

Trees as Our Friends—Trees shade us from the hot sun in the summer and make cool breezes for work, for rest and for play. They shield us from cold winds in the winter and keep moisture in the soil. They make homes for birds, give us good things to eat, and many big trees make wonderful playhouses for boys and girls.

It is easy to show, as mother pointed out, how all the forces of nature are inter-related and how plant and animal life depend on each other. After the children have grasped this, the time will come to teach them the interdependence of individuals in a family and of people in a nation.

Every home should have a good sized magnifying glass and if possible, a microscope, for it will help them to discover the fascinating worlds of plant and insect life.

PLANT LIFE

Teach children that there have been generations and generations of families of plants,

always working to reproduce themselves for the benefit of generations of people. It will give them a feeling of obligation to help carry on plant life.

Tell them of the many varieties belonging to the same family, taking as an example the cabbage family, possibly six thousand years old, which has given us cauliflower, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, and many different kinds of cabbages.

There are interesting stories of how plants have traveled and "settled"; how turnips from Spain have settled in Mexico; how potatoes were taken from America by Sir Walter Raleigh to Ireland, and there, because of their popularity, have acquired the name of Irish potatoes.

Read to the children Longfellow's description of the gift of the Corn in *Hiawatha*. When making a garden with children, do more than just watch the plants grow. Tell them some facts about the plant that is to come from the tiny seed

NATURE GAMES AND PLAY THINGS

Guessing Flowers—One person chooses name of a flower. Others in group, by asking questions to which the answer must be "Yes" or "No" try to guess its name. The one who guesses correctly is then "it".

Dandelion Curls—Split the stem and roll sides back in two coils. Children play "curly hair" by pinning these on their own hair, their hats, or fastening them on the dolls' heads.

Clover Honey—Children will never again wonder why bees visit clover blossoms if they pull out the tiny little flowers of which the whole flower is made, and suck the sweetness from the ends.

Bridal Wreath Ear-Rings—Break off the stem end of a little Bridal Wreath flower, moisten it, and press it against the lobe of the ear.

Daisy Chains and Wreaths—Use a needle and long double thread of strong white cotton. In preparing the daisies, leave a small piece of the stem on each flower. Run the needle diagonally through the green base of the flower, not through the yellow center.

Lilac Chains—Insert the end of one little flower in the opening of another. This will not make a durable chain, but is fine for dolls.

Burdock Burr Furniture and Baskets—One has only to be reminded of burdock burrs in order to remember how many things can be manufactured from them.

Leaf Wreaths and Costumes—These may be made from many kinds of leaves—maple being particularly effective. Use pieces of the stems for pins to pin leaves together.

Pine Needle Chains—To make the links for the chain, use the pine leaves which grow four needles in a cluster; pull out three of these and, bending the fourth over, stick the point of it into one of the holes from which the others have been pulled.

Horse-chestnuts and Acorns—With toothpicks or twigs, horse-chestnuts and acorns, brownies and various kinds of animals may be made.

Dandelion Aeroplanes—As children blow dandelion seed balls to tell what time it is—with each blow counting one hour until all the seeds are gone—let them think of the flying seeds as aeroplanes, each carrying a sleeping plant as a passenger, which will carefully alight, finding a new home into which the plant will awake into new life.

Leaf Guessing—Collect leaves, spread them out, and number them. Give children pencils and paper and let them write down the numbers and after them the names of the leaves. The one getting the greatest number correct wins. This game may be varied by having children collect the leaves and seeing which will find the greatest number he can name correctly.

Peach Pits—Use the halves of peach pits for doll's dishes.

Apples—Cut an apple cross-wise to see the "star" which the seed cells make and the picture of the apple blossom whose petals are quite plainly outlined in the spaces between the points of the star.

Snow-flakes—When perfect snow-flakes are viewed through a microscope, it will be discovered that each one has six parts all exactly alike but probably no two snow-flakes will ever be found exactly like each other. (Look for those that have not been crushed by wind or by each other).

Plants as Pets—Why not give children plants as well as animal pets? Teach them that the plant's bed must be kept "soft" and that it must have plenty of room to grow properly so that it may reach out and get food it needs both under and over the ground.

Cloud Pictures—If children form the habit of looking at the clouds to get the likenesses to things familiar to them, later in life clouds will

be looked at and appreciated for their value and beauty.

Collecting Leaves—Mid-summer is probably the best time to make a collection of leaves and many children will want to see how varied their collection may be. As each one is picked from tree or bush, a small piece of paper bearing its name should be attached and they should be pressed between newspapers with a heavy weight on top. In about six days they will be ready to take out and mount in a scrapbook. For mounting, use small strips of mending ribbon. The name and date should be written underneath and its value as a "memory" book will be increased if the place where the leaf was picked is added.

Collections—The collecting of flowers, rock specimens, and other wonders of the out-of-doors should be encouraged, although there are some things like the taking of bird's eggs from nests, that should be prevented through the wise kind of direction.

Train children to be careful never to pick flowers unless they are to be used for some purpose and not to pull them up by the roots unless they are to be transplanted.

Sponge Garden—Plant bird seed in the holes of a good-sized sponge after it has been thoroughly soaked in water. Keep it well-watered in a small flat dish and soon the seed will begin to sprout. (Your florist will be able to make suggestions regarding other seeds that might be planted in this way).

Trees for Fairy Playgrounds—Cut from about one-half to an inch off of the tops of carrots, of turnips or of horse-radishes and set them in a flat dish containing water to nearly cover them. In a short time the tops will begin to sprout and with gravel or small pebbles about them will make splendid "trees" for miniature playgrounds or camps which children may develop by adding home made equipment for tiny dolls, such as swings, see-saws, and tents. A space by the "trees" may be kept free from gravel to represent a lake on which the dolls may sail their boats—bits of wood or the shells of pistachio nuts. Be sure to keep a sufficient amount of water in the dish.

Articles Dealing with Recreation in Magazines Received During October 1922

Better Times, October 1922. Making Rosy Cheeks—New York City and County Offered Health Giving Fun to Everyone.

Physical Training, September. A Community Church Day—Hilton Village and Newport News, Va., October. Some Sociological Phases of Play. By Earle Edward Eubank. Making the Swimming Pool More Popular. By W. O. McClellan. November. Construction and Use of Squash Racquet Courts. By William H. Geer. Graded Swimming Tests. Compiled by J. G. Ruppell.

The Journal of the National Education Association, October, 1922. Education for Leisure. By H. R. Mahler.

The American City, October, 1922. Homestead Makes Good Use of Dump. "Park and Plan Week" Arouses Much Interest—Kansas City. A Municipal Golf Course the Gift of a Bishop—Salt Lake City. The Care of Municipal Skating Rinks.

Parks and Recreation, September—October, 1922. National Existence and Rural Recreation. By Arthur H. Carhart. The Merits of Social Dancing In Recreation Systems. By Ernest W. Johnson.

Chamber of Commerce Bulletin, Middletown, O., October, 1922. Middletown Now has Municipal Swimming Pool.

The Scope, October, 1922. Eraser Tag—A Classroom Game. Hints for Basketball Coach.

Progress, Pittsburgh, October, 1922. Playground Element in Preventing Crime.

Home Lands, October, 1922. West Virginia and Her Country Boys and Girls. By Ross B. Johnston. Novato Community House.

American Physical Education Review, October, 1922. Natural or Play Activities as Applied to the Needs of Various Age Periods. By Charlotte Stewart. Brief Retrospect of the Three Years' Work of the National Physical Education Service.

The Survey, October, 15, 1922. Community Singing in Denmark. By S. A. Mathiasen.

The American Journal of Sociology, September, 1922. Ages of Leisure. By Alfred H. Lloyd.

Child Welfare Magazine, November, 1922. Recreation as a Personal Problem. By Mary L. Langworthy.

Mind and Body, November, 1922. Playgrounds and Character Building of Our Young People. By T. J. Smergalski. Swimming Pools in Public Schools.



The Question Box

Question: We have heard that craftsmanship and constructive play are fast becoming a very important playground activity. We shall greatly appreciate receiving some information about what is being done.

Answer: * The past year or two have seen a remarkable growth in play activities which have meant a development of the child's ingenuity and originality, of his knowledge of handicraft, and of his appreciation of beauty.

Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis have all made important contributions through experimentation to the organization of plans and the preparation of practical material. Other cities realizing the importance of what is being done, are seeking through creative endeavor to enlarge and vitalize their programs.

In Chicago lantern parades and a flower exhibit have been important features of the program during the past year. Many beautiful lanterns were designed, some of the lanterns illustrating such stories as *The Little Red Hen*. The Chinese section of the city has taken a great interest in the parade—now made an annual affair—and its members have made some particularly beautiful lanterns.

Similarly the flower shop has brought out a great deal of latent talent, many of the patterns having been worked out by the children themselves with the help of the draftsman. The various parks in their exhibits produced some rarely beautiful landscape gardening effects, arched gateways and parks.

St. Louis has made a specialty of tin can work, the boys making doll houses with tin can furniture and many other articles. The only equipment necessary for this is a pair of shears. The tin cans are first dipped in hyper chloride of lime and the edge of the tin is turned over one-sixteenth of an inch to avoid rough edges.

Many other forms of industrial work are carried on in St. Louis, and this year in the big playground festival in which all the children came together, each playground had an allotted headquarters with tents showing the result of their handicraft work. At the same time a pageant was given in the amphitheater, some of the scenes of which were worked out by the children in their playground handicraft.

Belleville, New Jersey, has made a splendid contribution to the practical phase of the craftsmanship field. Last summer the boys made the baseball bases and helped to put up the apparatus; the girls made bean bags and similar equipment. They also made sweaters of toweling which they wore with bloomers as their baseball team uniform. The dyeing of the sweaters in black and yellow was done on the playground.

Through the handicraft work three things were accomplished. Recreation was provided, an outlet was afforded for creative instinct and the suggestion was brought home to the children that they need not go without some things because the money was lacking to buy them.

Community Service of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, has secured some interesting publicity through the vegetable dolls made on the playground which were displayed in show windows. One which aroused a great deal of interest was a Japanese doll which a little girl had made with a lemon for a head, a dressed milk bottle for a body, and shoe polish for hair. With rouge and paint a face with Japanese features was painted on the lemon.

The value of craftsmanship on the playground is unquestioned and undoubtedly as time goes on there will be much more of this form of activity which will, as one superintendent of recreation has suggested, develop people who can handle emergencies and solve problems in an original way.

*Report of meeting on Craftsmanship and Constructive play at Recreation Congress, October 9-12, 1922.

(Reports of the meeting on Winter Sports will later be published in *The Playground*.)

Question: Enclosed find 60c. for which please send book entitled "Community Drama". Could you suggest a good play to give in a rural community?

Answer: In answer to your letter of recent date we are very glad to send our *Community Drama Handbook*, which we hope may prove of assistance to you.

An excellent little play which might easily be adapted to meet the need of a rural group is, *The*
(Continued from page 435)



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Book Reviews

WE AND OUR GOVERNMENT, By Jeremiah Whipple Jenks and Rufus Daniel Smith. Published by The American Viewpoint Society, a department of Boni and Liveright, Inc. Price, \$2.00

There has been very great need for a book like *We and Our Government*. Its simplicity, directness, common sense and power will make it an exceedingly valuable aid in the present citizenship movement. It illustrates clearly and simply how our Government works and the principles on which it is built. The illustrations help materially in carrying home the message of the book.

THE PLAY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By Clarence E. Rainwater, A.M. P.H.D., Published by The University of Chicago Press. Price, \$2.75

In his study of the play movement in the United States, Dr. Rainwater has attempted the difficult task of tracing the development of the movement from its origin through its various stages and transitions and of interpreting the significance of the changes which have taken place. During the past three years, Dr. Rainwater points out, more than ever before the play movement has been endeavoring to define standards rather than simply provide facilities for play. The later history of the movement has also been marked by transition from individual interests and desires to that of the development first of group and later of community activities. "Play cannot be purchased neither can it be given away. It can only be created and it attains its most intense and highly developed form in cooperative collective life of the group. A group, a neighborhood, therefore can do for itself with respect to play as in certain other activities, what other forces can not do for it. It must create its own play if its leisure is to yield all it may. Community organization was conceived as a device for mobilizing the resources of neighbors in adjustment to the changed social situation in which face to face meetings had largely disintegrated so as to make possible self-selection, support and governing of leisure pursuited in harmony with public welfare. . . . Thus in the sequence of stages and transitions in the play movement 'community organization' as a form of community service was conceived as a process for the service of leisure and the development of play as a mode of collective behavior."

The final chapter on the trend of the play movement as deduced from the analysis of its stages and transitions ends with the statement "the probable summit of achievement in the development of a technique for the control of leisure has not been attained by the movement; it will most likely continue to develop for many years to come; but this fact does not dim the truth of the statement that there has already been an evolution in that direction."

THE IRON MAN, By Arthur Pound. Published by The Atlantic Monthly Press.

One more indication that the fullness of time has come for Community Service in its frontal attack on citizenship through leisure time activities is presented in *The Iron Man*. Thinking independently and doubtless at the time unaware of the existence of Community Service Mr. Pound has justified scientifically from his own observation as a newspaper man in industrial communities, especially Flint, Michigan, the very foundation stones of Community Service.

In commenting upon this article in an editorial entitled "Training for Leisure" the New York Times says:

"This time of abnormal unemployment and enforced leisure is a good time to call renewed attention to the use of leisure. The importance of preparation for its profitable use was emphasized over two thousand years ago by Aristotle, who insisted that the right use of



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leisure was the chief end of education. But in the Greece of his time this meant the education of only one-fourth of the population, who had all the leisure. They were the leisure class. Naturally, their education was all or chiefly for leisured use. The other three-fourths, the working class, had no leisure at all, and no education. But a practical business man in Michigan has reached this same Aristotelian conclusion, out of his experience and observation in an automobile town, where everybody works when there is work, and where everybody has leisure—most of the population of late producing on a five-hour schedule.

“In the current number of *The Atlantic Monthly* this pragmatic gentleman traces the conditions attending the increasing use of the automatic and semi-automatic machine, and notes the collateral effects. One of these is that ‘70 per cent of the workers in an automatized plant can be brought to efficient production in three days or less.’ The need of vocational training for these is slight. Knowledge may release some from the machine, but as automatization proceeds to its logical conclusion this escape will be more difficult. Education therefore becomes profitable chiefly to the extent that it helps them to the right use of leisure. Another effect, in considerable measure realized, is the likelihood ‘that, viewing the country as a whole, industry will have to adjust itself to eight hours or fewer, probably fewer.’ The conclusion reached is identical with that of Aristotle, except that it is based on conditions in Flint, Michigan, A. D. 1921, instead of in Athens, Greece in the fourth century B. C. It is that ‘in a town dominated by automatized machinery the educational problem is to train youth for the right use of leisure.’

“There are two corollaries by *The Atlantic* contributor, and supported by general experience, which attend this conclusion: One is that it is immensely more difficult to train human beings for life and leisure than it is for toil; and the other is that ‘only odd and unusual persons get very much out of leisure.’

“Dr. Samuel Johnson once said that the reason why

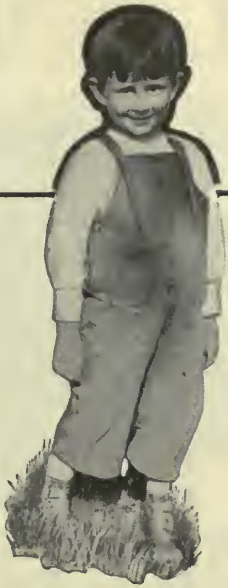
so many men took to drink was that they were not interesting enough to themselves in their hours of leisure to get on without it. The mass of men with greater leisure at their command have now new reason, in this country at least, to make themselves more interesting to themselves. What they need, says this practical man from Michigan, beyond the negative virtues of self-restraint and thrift, is something to give life meaning and leisure inspiration—a reasonable concern in all that man has done, is doing or is about to do upon the planet’. A few mornings ago, as late as 10 o'clock, several score of able-bodied men were lying in Bryant Park unoccupied, dissatisfied, incapable of entertaining themselves. A few steps away was a library, which thousands are eager to find enough leisure to frequent, but which none of these had an interest to enter. They had not been educated to use ‘reasonably and gloriously the growing leisure which the common use of automatic machinery has in store for humanity.’”

WISCONSIN READING CIRCLE ANNUAL. Issued by the State Reading Circle Board

Very complete and helpful indeed is this annual giving full information regarding the requirements of the reading circles and lists of books for teachers, for advanced reading, for rural schools, for grades and for junior and senior high schools. The books listed are carefully classified according to subjects such as literature, folk lore, natural science, animal stories, travel and adventure, bibliography and history, useful arts and similar topics.

Mr. M. H. Jackson, principal of the Wood County Training School, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, is chairman of the State Reading Circle Board responsible for the publication of this splendid report.

THE CALL OF THE MOUNTAINS. Le Roy Jeffers, A.C., F.R.G.S. English, French, and Canadian Alpine Clubs. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company,



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To all who love out door life and who have something of the pioneer spirit which thrills to the call of adventure, this book, with its delightful illustrations will make a strong appeal. Reading it, one can not fail to have a new appreciation of the marvelous beauty of the mountains and great national parks of America, of the deserts of California, of the canyons of Arizona, the caves of Kentucky and the sand dunes of Massachusetts. A real contribution to the literature on hiking and trail making, the book is also a remarkable appreciation of the recreational and spiritual values of the places in America where such rare beauty abides.

THROUGH THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES AND SELKIRKS.
 M. B. Williams. Published under the direction of
 Sir James Loughheed, Minister of the Interior

"There is a legend among the western Indians which relates the story of Ah-ka-noosta, mightiest of hunters, who, in spite of the passing of many winters, grew not old. His brothers, wondering, noticed that each year he disappeared from the tribe and came back always with the vigour and spirit of youth. At last they begged him to tell what secret magic he had discovered. But Ah-ka-noosta declared he had no magic; he had only been away in the mountains, living like the wild goat and the eagle among the high peaks, sleeping in the teepee of the pine forest and drinking the clear waters of the mountain springs. Although Ah-ka-noosta had told them all his secret the others did not believe him and the legend grew up that he had discovered in the mountains a magic lake whose waters were the Elixir of life."

This charming legend prefaces the report *Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks* issued by the Canadian National Parks branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, Canada, where are described—and beautiful pictures make the report still more graphic—the opportunities for recreation offered in the ten thousand square miles of Canadian mountain wilderness which "have been set aside in the name of the people for the benefit, use and enjoyment of all the sons and daughters of Canada and their friends from afar."

Any readers of *The Playground* who may be planning a trip through the Canadian Rockies will find in this report the information needed both in preparation for the trip and throughout its duration.

LEAGUES, THEIR ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL. E. L. Manning, Community Service, Inc., New Haven, Connecticut. Published by the Sales Promotion Department, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Connecticut. Price 50 cents

Leagues for baseball, basket ball, foot ball and soccer are described in detail in this practice pamphlet, and suggestions are offered on how to go about organizing such leagues, the committees necessary and their duties, and the publicity methods which will add in the promotion work. It gives, too, copies of constitutions and entry blanks, and the information necessary for conducting the league.

FOLK DANCES FROM OLD HOMELANDS. By Elizabeth Burchenal, G. Schirmer, Inc., New York City. Price, \$1.50 paper. \$2.50 cloth

Miss Burchenal says in her preface, "Had it not been misleading to many people I should have preferred to name this collection *Folk Dances of Americans* for it contains dances of many of the people who constitute the 'American' people." Miss Burchenal speaks of the increasing appreciation of the folk-arts shown through our opera, on the concert stage, in our dress designs and in the ballet, but she feels that the general appreciation of folk-dancing as it may apply to the every-day life of American people is yet to come.—a Kingdom around the Corner. With its 33 folk-dances from Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and the United States, this new

book of Miss Burchenal's will go a long way toward helping people to discover the Kingdom. The cover of the book, with its charming illustration, goes far to carry the spirit of the contents.

FOLK DANCES OF CZECHO SLOVAKIA. Compiled by Marjorie Crank Geary, National Recreation Secretary for the Y. W. C. A., in Czecho Slovakia. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York

"Three hundred years had our people to struggle against cruel oppression; incessant labor and self expression in art their only defense. . . . We are happy that an opportunity has been given us to show to the American people, who stood by us and helped us fight for freedom, the way and the arms with which we fought out the centuries' struggle for freedom of heart and of spirit."

Thus Marie Zahorova Nemcova, President of the Czecho-Slovak Y. W. C. A., in the preface of this collection of twenty-two folk dances, voices the spirit of the race. Though the folk songs entering into this volume present but a small part of the artistic creation of the Czecho-Slovak people, their beauty and joyousness will reflect in America something of the "inexhaustible treasure of musical beauty" which is a part of the tradition of this remarkable country.

DRAMATIZED RHYTHM PLAYS (Mother Goose and Traditional). John N. Richards, B. P. E., Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education, Newark, New Jersey. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York

The rhythmic plays described in this book have been devised to meet the needs in the transition of physical education activities between the kindergarden and the first few years of primary school. They are clearly and definitely described and their arrangement by grades and classification as circle games or for playing in aisles, make it possible for the teacher to use them readily. Music and photographs add greatly to the practical value of the book.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND GAMES. William A. Stecher, B.S.G., Director of Physical Education, Public Schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Published by John Joseph McVey, 1229 Arch Street, Philadelphia

The series of hand books containing these graded courses of lessons in physical education from backward classes to the high school which have been prepared by Mr. Stecher, Director of Physical Education of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, can not fail to be of practical value to school and recreational authorities.

Book 1, for the first and second grades, and Book 2 for the third and fourth grades, each have two complete sets of lessons employing free exercises, dancing steps, tactics and games for the whole school year. Book 3, for the fifth to eighth classes, contains lessons for pupils of the grammar grades. There is, too, Mr. Stecher's book on *Games and Dances* suitable for schools, playgrounds, and clubs which is now in its third edition, and *A Guide to Track and Field Work*, both of which have for a number of years been proving exceedingly helpful to practical workers.

A CATALOGUE OF PLAY EQUIPMENT. Compiled by Jean Lee Hunt. Published by the Bureau of Educational Experiments, 144 West 13th Street, New York, Price \$35

This, the revised edition of a pamphlet issued several years ago by the Bureau of Educational Experiments contains many suggestions which parents may well adapt for home use. There is a discussion of outdoor equipment with suggestions for making a see-saw, slide, trapeze, sand box and similar equipment for outdoor use. There are, too, suggestions for indoor equipment which might well be provided in the home for various games and toys and for craft and color materials.

A wealth of material is to be found in this bulletin both in subject matter and in the illustrations which in themselves are exceedingly suggestive.

GIFTS!

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Mr. Francis Wheeler, a community music organizer with Community Service, describes a ceremonial which recently took place in connection with the taking down of the old flag and the hoisting of the new at one of the schools in Sanford, Maine. This ceremonial took place at 3:30 p. m., and the following program was carried out:

America was sung.

A speech was given on the respect which is due the flag, telling the rules which should be remembered concerning it (A Flag Circular obtainable from the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, Washington, gives the government regulations concerning the flag).

The flag was slowly taken down amid perfect silence.

The new flag was presented by the Superintendent of Schools to the Principal of the School.

The new flag was rapidly raised by a trained group of boys, during which the *Star Spangled Banner* was sung.

The old flag was folded, laid on an improvised altar, covered with alcohol and burned amid silence.

The State Commander of the American Legion gave an address on the flag.

All recited the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

Although the ceremony was very simple, it made a great impression on the school children, as well as upon the spectators, and a new realization of the respect which the flag of our country deserves was stamped upon the minds of each and every one.



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The Question Box

(Continued from page 429)

Teeth of the Gift Horse, by Margaret Cameron, 2 males and 4 females. A pair of hideous vases has been received as a wedding gift to a young couple from a well-beloved aunt. The wife in desperation sends them to a rummage sale. Great excitement is caused by an unlooked for visit from the aunt, and the endeavors to recover the articles without hurting her feelings lead to many laughable situations. This may be obtained from Samuel French, 28 West 38th St., City, price 30c.

The Piper's Pay, a comedy in one act, for 7 girls, is quite popular. A young lady with a craze for collecting souvenir spoons is cured of her folly. A publication of Samuel French, price 30c.

An excellent play which takes in four girls is *Mrs. Oakley's Telephone*, in one act. There are many complications over the telephone and a climax of surprise. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c.

The above mentioned plays may all be given free of royalty.

A Letter from George Eastman

(Continued from page 409)

much as a body of trained performers. It is fairly easy to employ skilful musicians. It is impossible to buy an appreciation of music. Yet without appreciation, without the presence of a large body of people who understand music and who get joy out of it, any attempt to develop musical resources of any city is doomed to failure. Because in Rochester we realize this, we have undertaken a plan for building musical capacity on a large scale from childhood.

I do not imagine that music is going to occupy all of the leisure interests of people. I know that my own interests are varied. I am fond of athletics; I do not know of anything that I enjoy more than a good boxing match. All sorts of sports, recreations and diversions must be developed if we are to make full use of our leisure.

To those of you who through the Playground and Recreation Association of America and Community Service (Incorporated), or other agencies, are devoting your thought and time to the vital and constructive task of enriching our lives through provision for the right use of leisure.

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Sincerely yours,

GEORGE EASTMAN

International Conference of Settlements

(Continued from page 423)

The work of carrying on research regarding the effects of industrialism on the lives of the people was often suggested as a task of the settlement. The settlement should help working people to become articulate.

Another task was the discovery and education of leaders among working people. J. J. Malloy, warden of Toynbee Hall, suggested that employed men and women should be informed, through the settlement, of the body of the industrial law, with which they were rarely familiar.

Acquaintance between employers and managers of industry should be encouraged.

The discussion on education was bound up with the industrial discussion. According to the radical German-English group, workmen must organize and control their own education.

The heart of this discussion centered around the necessity for educating the entire community in the art of working together. Education, according to some of the English delegates, was a cure-all. R. H. Tawney, suggested that it would be well for settlements to set about educating people about education. Teachers should know more about the lives of the children they were teaching and parents should be better acquainted with the teaching staff. The settlement

should be an educational conscience for its locality.

The inculcating of high moral standards of association in the individual was urged by the Abbe Violet. Education in family ideals, in the duties of citizenship, in the obligations of professional life, in the public responsibilities of employers, trade unionists and consumers was needed. Settlements must encourage the altruistic association of men and women.

That localities which showed social maladjustment benefited by the presence of sympathetic clear minded members of the professional group was reaffirmed and brought out in connection with labor disputes, education, housing and health. It was interesting to note that City Federations of Settlements so successful in the United States had become necessary next steps in cities in England and on the continent.

A coalition was suggested to study the region where education, health, work and unemployment met. It was also requested that settlements make available the results of educational research and experiment in their several countries. The uniting of houses to create international festivals was proposed as well.

At the final meeting of the Conference a Continuation Committee composed of four persons from each country was appointed to prepare a report. Mrs. S. A. Barnett, was chosen honorary chairman, Miss Jane Addams, chairman and Capt. L. F. Ellis, Secretary.

The spirit of Canon Barnett, the founder of Toynbee Hall, overshadowed the entire conference. In Mr. Kennedy's words, "The present evolution of settlement work is contained in his thought and spirit, and there was no single development of initiative brought to light in the conference which was not contained or implied in his thought and work."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE
PLAYGROUND, published monthly at Cooperstown, New York, for October 1st, 1922.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Braucher who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The Playground and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—Playground & Recreation Ass'n of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Editor—H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Managing Editor—Edna Vaughan Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Business Manager—George H. Hilsky, 315 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

The P. R. A. A., 315 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C., which is composed of about 6400 members.

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.....

(This information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) H. S. BRAUCHER.

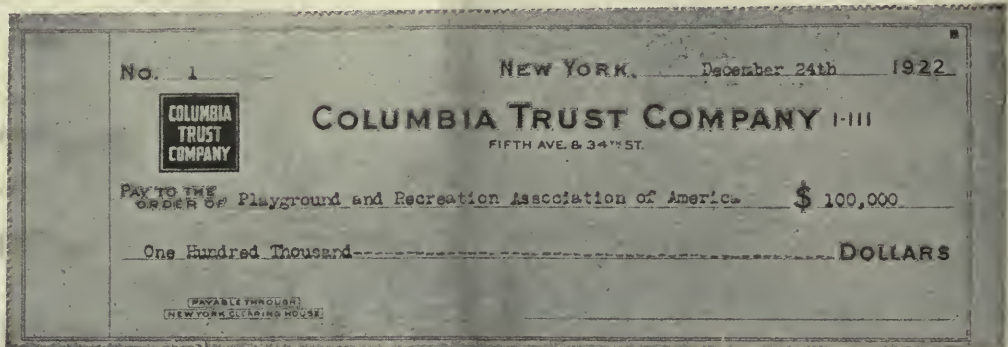
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of October, 1922.

(Seal) C. B. Wilson,

Notary Public, Kings County.

(My commission expires March 30th, 1924.)

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The Playground



JANUARY
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The Playground

Published monthly at Cooperstown, New York
for the
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315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

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Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office at Cooperstown, New York,
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The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 10

JANUARY, 1923

The World at Play

Encouragement from Woodrow Wilson—

Charles F. Weller recently received the following letter regarding the League of Neighbors in Elizabeth, New Jersey:

I hear with great interest of the organization of the League of Neighbors.

You are quite right in thinking that the local community is the fertile seed ground of the national community and the community of nations, and I hope with all my heart that the association you have formed will be successfully copied in many parts of the country. Certainly my earnest good wishes go with it in what it is attempting to do, and I am very proud that the ideals which I have advocated should be deemed an inspiration for what it is attempting.

With respectful salutations to the leaders of the association,

Cordially and Sincerely Yours
WOODROW WILSON

Exhibits at the Congress.—One of the features of the Recreation Congress was the large number of commercial and local exhibits displayed. Interesting and attractive photographs of recreation activities in many cities graced the walls of the lobby of Haddon Hall set aside for this purpose. Several cities also sent costumes and articles of basketry made by the children of the playgrounds. Street showers were brought from Pittsburgh, Paterson and Detroit. An actual demonstration of these showers was given by using one of the regular fire hydrants in Atlantic City.

Besides these local exhibits many publishers displayed books on recreation, folk dancing, music and kindred subjects.*

The exhibit was rounded out by a display of playground apparatus by the Hill Standard

Co., and the American Playground Device Co. of Anderson, Ind.; athletic equipment and "Knock-Down" bleachers by the Leavitt Manufacturing Co. of Urbana, Ill., and Standard Collegiate Supplies Co. of Syracuse, N. Y.; swimming pool filtration apparatus by the Norwood Engineering Co. of Florence, Mass.; and records and instruments for music for folk dancing by the Victor Talking Machine Co. of Camden, N. J. There were also interesting displays by the Child Health Organization of America and the National Child Welfare Association.

Learning City Government on the Playgrounds.—"Notices of election" posted on all Newark playgrounds inform the children that they are to elect five city commissioners from among their number, who are to govern the playground in the same manner the city commissioners govern the city. Candidates are nominated by petition, any boy or girl being eligible to candidacy by having had his or her petition signed by at least twenty-five patrons of the playgrounds.

The playground elections have all the features of a municipal election. Candidates select slogans, such as "For a Better Playground," or "Good Government" and are privileged to make speeches explaining what they stand for and what they propose to do if elected. The city lends real ballot boxes, for the election, into which the playground citizens cast their votes. Election clerks (two boys and two girls) and judges of election (one boy and one girl) are chosen at a primary election.

The candidate receiving the highest number of votes becomes Mayor of the playground government. The next in order becomes respectively Police Judge, Police Commissioner and Sanitary Commissioner. Once a week all commissioners meet and enact laws for the government of the playground. They select a

* Books shown by:
A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, N. Y.
Woman's Press, New York, N. Y.
Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio.
Clayton F. Summy Co., Chicago, Ill.
Abingdon Press, New York, N. Y.
Edgar S. Werner & Co., New York, N. Y.
Russell Sage Foundation, New York, N. Y.
Henry Holt & Co., New York, N. Y.
University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.
Neva Boyd, Chicago Recreation Training School.
H. W. Wilson Co., New York, N. Y.

City Clerk to act as secretary, and appoint members of the police force and sanitary department.

The civil service examinations which aspirants for the sanitary and the police forces have to pass consist of ten questions about the civic facilities of Newark and its government and why the boy or girl wishes to become a member of the playground sanitary or police department.

Interest in Rural Community Buildings.—

The extent of the interest in community buildings in rural communities is shown by the number of copies of rural community buildings pamphlets that have been circulated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The circulation of Bulletin #825—Rural Community Buildings in the United States—was 20,000; Bulletin #1173—Plans of Rural Community Buildings—was 70,000; Bulletin #1192—Organization of Rural Community Buildings—was 30,000; Bulletin #1274—Uses of Rural Community Buildings—was 30,000.

Winter Play at Ottawa, Canada.—Slides and skating rinks are the most popular recreational facilities in Ottawa during the winter, according to E. F. Morgan, Superintendent of Playgrounds. Last year, there were seven of these slides in operation and many sliding parties were held. Each of the eleven skating rinks had an average attendance of four hundred twenty-one people. Carnivals were the most popular feature of the program. These carnivals were arranged by committees chosen from among those attending the rinks who assumed responsibility for conducting them. The magnavoxes which were used to provide music increased the attendance at the rinks.

Though the attendance for the season was over 238,000 only two people were injured and for these accidents the recreation leaders were not held responsible.

Columbus Day at Turners Falls, Massachusetts.—Columbus Day was a day of athletic activity for the children of Turners Falls, Mass. Unity Park was seething with children from early in the morning until dark, with 500 children actually taking part in the contests. The athletic badge tests of the Playground

and Recreation Association of America were conducted in the morning and eleven boys were successful in qualifying in all the events. In the afternoon were kite flying and other exciting activities. All voted the celebration a genuine success.

A Treasure Hunt at Lancaster.—Twelve schools took part in the treasure hunt held at Buchanan Park on Thanksgiving Day. Each school had a team of eight, (four boys and four girls), chosen from the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. One boy and one girl were elected from each grade. The teams had the privilege of selecting their own captains.

At ten o'clock, the twelve teams assembled at the park and each team was given a chart, indicating direction and places where the treasures were to be found. These treasures were all numbered. The school finding the greatest number of treasures totalling the highest number of points was proclaimed the winner of the Grand Prize. There were also a second school prize and five individual prizes. Each team was followed by a judge.

The prizes which were on exhibition at a local store for three days preceding Thanksgiving were particularly interesting, being as follows:

FIRST PRIZE: Ten volumes, *Every Child Should Know Series*—Hamilton Wright Mabie
 SECOND PRIZE: *This Country of Ours*—Marshall.
 FIRST INDIVIDUAL PRIZE: (Boy) *Wonder Book of Knowledge*. (Girl) *Mary Francis Book*. Choice of Cooking, Sewing, Crocheting, First Aid.
 SECOND INDIVIDUAL PRIZE: (Boy) *Making the Freshman Team*. (Girl) *Patty Fairfield*.
 SPECIAL PRIZE: *One Thousand Poems for Children*



One of the youthful exhibitors with his pets at the Yakima Pet Show



Contestants for prizes in Yakima's Pet Show

Yakima's Pet Parade.—"Yoo hoo, Skinny—goin' to the parade?" Thus one future citizen of Yakima, Washington, hailed another on a bright Saturday morning last October. The parade referred to was a pet parade, sponsored by Community Service, which the youthful population of Yakima was anticipating to a more than average degree. When the group finally assembled at the court house at 11:30 a. m. a singular variety of pets was on hand. There were goats, cats, canaries, chipmunks, parrots, mud turtles, dogs, rabbits, a duck, a bantam rooster, a spider and even a lady bug. Prizes were awarded the largest, the smallest, the ugliest and the prettiest—though, of course, no matter what the judges thought, each child knew that *his* pet was the nicest one of all.

Is It Worth While to Organize Special Celebrations?—The testimony contained in a letter from Thadd W. Logan, Chief of Police, Kenosha, Wisconsin, regarding the Hallowe'en celebration in that city is indicative of the growing appreciation of such activities.

Chief Logan says, "It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to say that the celebration proved invaluable in the prevention of destruction and crime. For the first time in the history of the city, not a single arrest was made. Only three minor complaints were received, and these not being serious were not entered until after the conclusion of the celebration.

"Let me assure you that I, as police official, greatly appreciate the work of Mr. Bickford in putting over the Hallowe'en doings."

A New Magazine.—*The Jewish Center*, the magazine to be published quarterly by the Jewish

Welfare Board, made its bow to the public in October. Its primary purpose, as outlined by its editor, is to meet the need for a publication which will "devote itself solely and wholeheartedly to the welfare of that ever growing institution known as The Jewish Community Center, which is dedicated to the high purpose of serving as a vehicle for expression in the aims and aspirations, the practical problems, the administration, the professional growth and welfare of workers, the information and guide of trustees in the field of Jewish community service."

"It is not unreasonable," the preface continues, "to hope that *The Jewish Center* may prove interesting and helpful to philanthropists and others who are alert to the requirement of Jewish and general social welfare. Educators, students, and the general public, too, should find in this and succeeding issues of the quarterly things to interest them."

Very full of practical, to-the-point information on center organization and programs is this first issue, and a large field of usefulness may be predicted for it.

Films for the Bed-ridden.—A suggestion for a rather unusual use of the Community Service motion picture films showing recreational activities which are available for use by local recreational groups, comes from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In this city, the films are to be shown at the local hospital where, for the benefit of bed-ridden patients who cannot sit up, the films will be flashed on the ceiling of the ward. Similar showings will be made at other city institutions.

Play in Institutions.—"Play is the normal activity of the child, the most important thing in the most formative period of life, so teaching to play was as careful and dignified a job as teaching to sew or to read." This was one of the fundamental principles on which Alexander Johnson, back in 1893, when he took charge of the Indiana school for feeble-minded, based his system of training in which he has attained so high a degree of success.

Children Who Never Grow Up—Some Adventures among the Feeble-Minded—is the title of a most illuminating article in the Graphic number of the *Survey* for December in which Mr. Johnson tells some of his experiences. Readers of THE PLAYGROUND

interested in play in institutions, particularly in institutions for the feeble-minded, cannot afford to miss this human document.

Each According to His Talents.—More and more, volunteers are coming into community recreation. One of the most recent recruits to the movement is an Italian barber in a New Jersey city who volunteered his services once a week to cut bangs, bob hair, or do any of the exceedingly practical things within his sphere of activities. His services, plus the school showers, and the new dresses manufactured on the playground, have resulted in a transformation in the appearance of the juvenile population of that district. "The change," writes the Superintendent of Recreation, "is almost past belief."

The Right Hand of Fellowship.—The following letter was sent by Dr. Davis of the Chicago Theological Seminary to theological schools throughout the country.

One minister in speaking of Community Service has called it the "Practical Arm of the Church". Community Service is anxious to do everything in its power to work with the churches.

No institutions are more eager than Divinity Schools and Theological Schools to welcome the efforts of every organization, secular and religious, that is in the field to help build up human life. Community Service, as you may well know, is a national body which grew out of the War Camp Community Service. During the war, the effort was to deal effectively with the leisure time of the man in training when he came away from his camp and into nearby towns. Now the great object is to deal with the leisure-time problem of the civilian population in such ways as to convert leisure into a community asset rather than letting it become a huge liability.

Besides the general service that is being rendered to the country in the way of stimulation and education on this subject, this national body is helping communities directly to establish local programs of activities for all the people, activities that touch the physical, mental, social and moral sides of life.

I am taking the liberty of aiding in the distribution of the latest annual report of Community Service, Incorporated, among all the Theological Seminaries of the country in the hope that this document will be carefully read not only by the officials of the seminaries, but by their students, since this movement is such a splendid far-reaching and promising pioneering effort along greatly needed lines. A copy will come to you under separate cover and if you desire more of them, a line dropped to the Headquarters, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will bring them to you.

With fraternal regards, I am very truly yours,
(Signed) OZORA S. DAVIS

Endorsements.—The following resolutions were recently adopted:

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION:

INASMUCH as Public Playgrounds are one of the greatest assets to any city as a measure of providing healthful activities, mental training, and of inculcating higher ideals of citizenship and good government in the children of all Pennsylvania where they are operating:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Instructors of the Pennsylvania State League of Nursing Education now in convention assembled at Wilkes-Barre, endorse the movement of municipal governments and organizations of leading citizens working with Community Service and the Playground and Recreation Association of America in establishing playgrounds in sufficient number in all Pennsylvania cities, under proper supervision, to provide adequately for their needs.

FROM THE CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA IN CONVENTION AT WILKES-BARRE:

THAT we endorse the movement of municipal government and organizations of leading citizens working with the Community Service and the Playground and Recreation Association of America in establishing playgrounds in sufficient number in all cities of Pennsylvania, to prevent juvenile delinquency, street accidents, and to provide healthful exercise through efficient supervision.

Resolutions Adopted.—At the convention of the American Legion at New Orleans, Louisiana, the following resolutions were adopted:

AMATEUR ATHLETICS

WHEREAS, a large proportion of the men examined for selective service were found physically unfit, a condition due to lack of fundamental physical training, and,

WHEREAS, The American Legion firmly believes in the vital necessity of adequate physical training for all the nation, and in the importance of amateur athletics, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Legion hereby authorizes its officers and pledges its members, to cooperate with agencies and organizations which promote amateur athletics, to the end that in another national emergency the manhood of America may not be found wanting.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

WHEREAS, the training of all school children for health and normal physical development is an important part of all round education for American citizenship, and

WHEREAS, a large proportion of the school children of this country are not receiving this fundamental training, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Legion hereby directs its officers and pledges its members to cooperate with such agencies as are undertaking to promote effectively the establishment of adequate physical education for all school children of the nation.

A Word to the Wise.—The October, 1922, issue of *The American City* magazine in an article entitled *What Some Mayors Think of Prohibition*, says:

"Many city officials who favor the enforcement of the Volstead Act, and many who favor a more liberal interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment, are a unit in desiring no return of the old fashioned saloon. Too little attention has been given, however, to the supplying of substitutes for the saloon, in its desirable function of the 'poor man's club.' *The American City* commends to all who are solicitous for the welfare of their fellow citizens the providing of more adequate facilities for outdoor and indoor fellowship and

recreation, where the fundamental human need for companionship and play can find an outlet under the best possible conditions. If we wish to prevent the return of the saloon, let us by all means provide a moral equivalent for this ancient institution of city life."

More about Juvenile Delinquency.—District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, in speaking before a meeting of the Boston Women's Civic Club, on the subject of crime, its causes, and prevention, made the following statements:

"We've got to stop the boys and girls from becoming juvenile offenders. That's our job. The streets after dark are a breeding place of crime. We are apt to pay too much attention to the physical aspect of a situation and not to the moral.

"We spend much energy and time to clear swamps and breeding places of disease, but we do not pay much attention to providing places for boys and girls to play in between school hours and dark. We have got to begin in the community at the root of the trouble and that is with the youngster, or we will have one crime wave after another.

"We must stop boys and girls from becoming criminals in their youth. We must punish parents for neglecting their children."

Experiments in New Bedford, Mass.—The school committee of New Bedford tried out last year, in connection with its summer playground work, some interesting experiments which have been reported by Mr. Donaghy, Supervisor of Playgrounds. Because of limited funds and the necessity of devising means for saving money, it was decided to try out the plan, thought by some to be out of the question, of having the children pay for the material used in handicraft work. Though this plan was very much an experiment, the returns showed that the department was obliged to pay only \$40.77 or one-thirtieth of the entire bill for materials.

The picnics which were held during the summer were a very successful feature of the

program. "While the idea, of course, was not an innovation," writes Mr. Donaghy, "it was decidedly new to have some of the people in the city come forward and offer financial aid." The money which came in, together with an equal appropriation from the city, was used to furnish transportation and to buy milk, ice cream, and similar refreshments. Some of the children who attended the picnics had never before been either to the country or the seashore.

Another experiment was that of holding individual exhibits of handicraft. This plan enabled parents to see their children's work and prove to the children that their efforts were appreciated. On August 26 there were displayed over four thousand pieces of handicraft, made by and paid for by the children of the city.

Italy to Have a Cabinet Post for Sports.—According to a recent Associated Press release, the Mussolini government will soon create an under secretary of state for sports and physical culture, similar to the office held in France by Gaston Vidol. This under secretariat, which will form a part of the ministry of the Interior, will be directed by Aldo Finzi, former aviator and champion motorcycle driver. The under secretary will collaborate with the Italian Olympic Committee in preparation for Italy's participation in the next Olympic games.

A Fund for Enjoyment.—By the terms of the will of George Robert White of Boston, there has been created the George Robert White fund, the net income of which is to be used for "creating works of public utility and for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the city of Boston. . . . No part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational, or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the city in the ordinary course of events to provide."

The worst indictments which can be brought against the patriotism of the individual are first ignorance and then the indifference with which he carries his local citizenship. You can win no higher decoration than the knowledge that you have served with such ability as you possess, and always with sensitive honor, your town, your state or your nation as your fortune may have led you. What this country needs today above all else is the participation of trained minds and high characters in its public affairs.

LIVINGSTON FARRAND

Leaders in The Recreation Movement



MARY B. STEUART Baltimore, Md.

All persons interested in recreational work for children will be sorry to hear of the resignation of Miss Mary B. Steuart from the Baltimore Playground Association.

The first Baltimore playground was opened twenty-five years ago, Miss Steuart being in charge, and from that time to this she has given her whole mind and heart to the development of the work. Due to her true conception of what recreational opportunities for children should be and her courage in following out her ideas she kept the Baltimore playgrounds well in the van of the playground movement throughout the country. She soon saw the need of trained leaders for the playground, and, in consequence, established a training school, the first but one in the country. She built up a community interest and secured the cooperation and support of the municipality, thus putting the work on a solid foundation and assuring its future progress.

Indeed few of us can look back on a service so whole-heartedly given and so productive of permanent good to the community. She will be sadly missed from our playground workers.

M. LEM. ELLICOTT.

Sociability between City and Country

Mr. E. C. Lindeman in an article on Recreation and Sociable Life between City and Country says "The things which separate man from man are mostly superficial. Country folks are very much like city folks . . . What has tended to separate country people from city people during the period of our industrial expansion are artificial standards of value. The city has come to evaluate certain things in modern life in such manner as to make their possession a desideratum in social standing. To the country inhabitant, honest relationships to the soil and to man are still the factors which determine the position which a person shall hold in the community. . . . Getting country folks and city folks together sounds splendid; it is, however, merely the first and the easiest step toward the creation of good will and a national unity. We must prepare for the content of such gatherings; there must be something vital and significant taking place when such folks intermingle. The best

way to know people is to have common but vital relationships with them. The cooperative movement has in it the seeds of a mighty revolution. . . . Community houses, rest rooms, *built for* country people are not in themselves guarantees of sound social relationships. To build social structures of enduring capacities implies a certain sharing of vital activities. The farmer does not wish to have the city entertain him; he has untouched sociable resources which need to be blended with those of the city. . . . the problem of establishing good human relations between town and country is a problem which can be approached with more likelihood of success by children than by adults. Children do not feel social distinctions until they receive the suggestion from their elders. Moreover children express their dominant natures in their play activities; these are to them the most vital expressions of life. To bring about a proper understanding of city and country we must begin by eliminating artificial difference in the minds of the children.

The Iron Man*

ARTHUR POUND

New York Evening Post

The use which society makes of its leisure determines to what extent society can overcome the ill effects of automatic production, among which may be listed briefly the following: Lessened interest in work for its own sake, concentration on the money reward instead of the tempering of that material satisfaction by the craftsman's pride in the worthiness of a completed product, the growing gulf between the wage-earner and his real boss in sympathy and social concern, the monotony of the shop which creates an appetite for thrills outside the shop, the dilution of labor forces by low-grade mentalities equal to automatized tasks and unequal to the more skilled production of the past, with all that means to body and brain of our citizenship hereafter. All these subversive tendencies of industrialism are with us. Their effects appear in strikes, in revolutionary discontent, in physical and mental disabilities such as are revealed to us appallingly in the draft statistics, in the feverish rush for commercialized amusements pandering to the primitive instincts.

Your Association has done me a great honor and greater service on this occasion. We who think in terms of social values must support one another in our grapple with the discords of existence. Life to us is not a matter of every man for himself and the Devil takes the hindmost, because our experience proves that on that selfish basis the Devil, having plenty of time, will pick us off one by one from the rear and eventually master the situation. Instead, we prefer to live, precariously perhaps, by the rule of everyone for everyone else. This audience, I realize, is composed of persons who have been living by this rule in places where the problems that result from industrial growth have pressed upon them.

A NEWSPAPER MAN'S POINT OF VIEW

For twenty years or so, I have worked in factory towns—Flint, Detroit, Akron, Pontiac, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis. Most of that time I did newspaper work, was reporter, editorial writer, editor, manager. Whatever else newspaper work may be, and I realize that the press falls as far short of its responsibilities and opportunities as many other institutions, it has the merit of breadth. None will deny the newspaper breadth, even though it be convicted of shallowness at the same moment. But at any rate, the newspaper man in a factory town must keep himself and his office open to all sorts and conditions of men and to all sorts of ideas. He must

bear his community's burdens; he is part of humanity's shock troops on the line of progress, and he must forever strive to see his people as they are. In the cities, newspaper work has gone far toward specialization; but in the provinces, a newspaper man must still be a generalist. Of late there has been a steady drive toward specialization in all branches of work. As President Morgan of Antioch College, himself one of America's greatest specialists, observed truly, we Americans think that when we have divided life into as many compartments as possible, and put a specialist in charge of each of them, nothing remains to be done. There never was a greater fallacy, a more dangerous conceit. For life remains one and indivisible, a unity, for better or worse. Touch life here and it reacts there. You cannot disconnect the home and the factory, the worker and the husband, father or son. All are interrelated. While life may be taken apart in books and theses, it cannot be taken apart in actuality without serious and often disconcerting results.

Perhaps you know the story of the man who, tired of life, took his only son with him to raise horses way out in the Northwest. The boy grew up knowing nothing but horses, and never seeing a woman. At the age of about twenty, his father thought perhaps the boy had over specialized in horses, so he took him down to Duluth to see something of life. On the streets there, the boy saw a strange object and asked his father what it was. "That is a woman. Take a good look at her, for the chances are you will

*Address given at the Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, Oct. 10, 1922.

marry one of them. I am going to show you some nice women down here. You may marry one of them and take her back to the woods with you. I will go on east, but after awhile, I will come back and see how you are getting on." The father's program went through, and when he returned, he found the boy looking rather blue and the wife nowhere in sight. "What is the matter? Where is your wife?" asked the father. "Well," said the son, "things went well for awhile, but one day she went out to get a pail of water and she broke her leg, and I had to shoot her."

DISQUIETING OBSERVATIONS OF AMERICAN LIFE

That illustrates some of the dangers of overspecialization, and it establishes a standpoint from which I want to speak to you tonight. You must not look to me for an expert opinion upon mechanics or psychology or recreation, but where these strands cross in the tangled skein of existence, there I have been standing with my eyes and my mind open, and perhaps I have seen some things and thought some things which may be of value. That you hope so is proved by my presence here. That I hope so is based, not only upon what your officers have been kind enough to say to me in private, but upon the reception which the public gave to certain writings of mine appearing in the *Atlantic Monthly* and later collected in a book called *The Iron Man in Industry*. That work was an adventure of faith, undertaken under conviction of necessity. As I watched my fellow citizens at their work and play, the conviction grew that some of the newer developments of industry were nullifying certain of the traditional boons we had taken for granted here in America, and were confounding what the optimists among us choose to call evolution. In particular, it seemed to me that the present generation is threshing about, like a blind giant, in an elemental conflict. On the one side of this struggle are ranged the

Well, what then? As things go, only comparatively few people get much out of leisure. They are chiefly odd and unusual people, more or less self-trained, because most of our training energies up to this time have gone into training people how to work. Training people how to play is a relatively new adventure. Yours is an indispensable profession, because the leisure is here and growing, and unless that leisure be constructively used it will be used destructively more and more. Life, like Nature, abhors vacuums; she fills it with something, for better or worse.

wealth and applied science, security and industry; on the other the brave but confused spirit of a people who can never forget they were promised freedom and independence in the public schools. Emerson's words came to me: "the final value of life is the active soul." A mechanized civilization, in which the rank and file shall be regimented for wealth, production, and security, versus the culture of the active soul which keeps the individual strong and free, with full opportunity for joy and self-expression—that seems to me the central struggle of our society. The reception which those writings received were convincing evidence that others—many others—were thinking along the same line. Indeed, there was little enough that was new in the presentation. Whatever we do about our old wine and new bottles in these dry days, at least we must come back in new situations to old truths.

HAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION BROUGHT GREATER HAPPINESS?

Cabot said, "Four things we live by—work, play, love, and worship." Labor is the price of life, a means to existence, but not the end of existence. Through ap-

plied science and the skilful organization of productive services, the modern world has multiplied the means of existence; but even a cursory reading of the newspapers presents a grave doubt whether life gives to the common man greater satisfaction than before. The market is flooded with books pessimistic as to the state of society, books which hint darkly the general conclusion that what the human race needs is another flood, provided there is no ark handy. Tipper, a business man, writing for business men, says, "these great specialized and concentrated industries of the present have in some cases established a servitude worse than physical servitude."

Population has increased; there are twice as many people alive on the earth than there were 80 years ago, but their sorrows seem no less than those of their ancestors. A distinguished British physician, after a search into the

causation of cancer, places his finger on this cause. "Increased worry and sorrow through seventy years of civilization." Insanity in Massachusetts, through a like period of industrial development, rose in the ratio of 5 to 13 per 1,000 of population. Draft figures show that Rhode Island, our state of densest industrial development, is lowest in the physical fitness of its men, while Kansas, where the slow, old life of agriculture dominates, produces the best sort of citizens, physically.

HUMANITY NOT YET ADJUSTED TO THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

These disturbing facts may be explained in various ways; but however explained, they indicate clearly a failure to accommodate human individuals to the scheme of things ushered in by the Industrial Revolution. Let us examine for a moment those processes developed since, and some of their effects upon human nature. It is not quite 150 years since the steam engine became a practicable tool; in less than seven generations, a majority of the inhabitants of the coal and iron states have become dependent upon machinery non-existent before. Insurance statistics place the life expectancy of the farmer at 58 years; the office clerk at 36 years. Not only do business men lead sedentary lives, but the working habits of factory workers are becoming more and more sedentary as machines are improved. At present, only 29 per cent of our people live on farms; considerably more than half live in towns and cities above 2500 population, and since land is the most secure element in production, one result of this migration has been a decrease in the common man's security. This insecurity of labor on the job is one of the quieting elements of our present position, as you know so well, and as the politicians the world over are discovering.

Our industrial evolution has been and is a complicated process mechanically; but two main strands run through it. One is the division of labor; the other is the transfer of skill from man to machine. Both tend to reduce individual responsibility and the workman's interest. Division of labor has proceeded so far that hundreds of persons are engaged in making a single pair of shoes, a coat, or a beefsteak. This is by no means a modern phenomenon; all the way from Egyptian bas-reliefs to the Wedgewood work-records there is evidence that men very sensibly

broke up jobs into several parts for reasons based upon natural aptitude or training. But the industrial revolution hastened and intensified the process, whereas the Egyptian scrolls show a half dozen butchers at work on the carcass of a steer, some 400 work on your steak in the Chicago stockyards from the time the animal leaves one car intact and enters other cars dismembered. And each of these 400 does but one small part of the major operation. The process is still going on. A shovel manufacturer, looking upon the only man in his employ who seemed to be getting any fun out of his work through the diversity of his motions and the many calls upon his skill and judgment, remarked that the operation should be and would be broken up into ten parts, one man to each part. Everywhere in large scale industry the tendency is to push division of labor to its extreme limits.

EARLY DIVISION OF LABOR

But though long practiced, division of labor hardly could have gone much further than it was in the middle of the eighteenth century except for the impulse given it by machine development. Transfer of skill from men to machinery began almost immediately after Wilkinson succeeded, in that great war of 1776, in boring cylinders that would hold compression. Thereupon, the steam engine ceased being a laboratory toy and became a motive force in society. The first man to give the principle practical application and a voice appears to have been Samuel Bentham, brother of Jeremy Bentham, the philosopher of "pleasure-pain" fame. In Southern Russia, while in the service of the Czarina, Samuel Bentham found himself short a Black Sea fleet in a country where there were few or no skilled shipwrights. So he conceived the idea of making ship blocks with machinery and unskilled labor. Balked there, he returned to England, and became a lord of the admiralty. In command of state funds, he began the erection of the first truly modern factory—the first, that is, with an installation of machinery permitting the mass production of interchangeable parts. The machines were designed by Brunel and made by Maudsley—notable names in the history of the machine industry. Opened in 1805 and completed some years later, that ship block factory at Portsmouth determined in advance that England should rule the waves in wooden ships and send Napoleon to St. Helena a prisoner. Nelson, Wellington, and Blucher get credit in the

histories for defeating Napoleon, but they must have failed in their objective except for that other and little known triumvirate of Bentham, Brunel, and Maudsley.

America was close behind. Our Eli Whitney had been thinking right along with Bentham; by 1812, Whitney could say of his small arms factory in Connecticut that its "great leading feature is to substitute correct and effective operations of machinery for that skill of the artist which is acquired only by long practice and experience—a species of skill which is not possessed in this country to any appreciable extent."

INDUSTRIES COMMITTED TO AUTOMATIC PRODUCTION

From that day to this, we have gone far, until at present our socially important industries, important by reason of the numbers employed and volume of goods produced, are thoroughly committed to the idea of skill-transference. Indeed, Karl Zimmerschied, now president of a great motor company, said in 1916 that America could never have taken advantage of her industrial opportunity except for automatic machinery which enabled unskilled labor to be used in producing large quantities of accurately interchangeable parts, capable of quick assembly into intricate goods. The process is by no means complete, and such is the variety of ways in which men make their living that there will always be exceptions; but I think we must look forward to the time when the principle of automatic production, now functioning most efficiently in our great automobile plants, will be the guiding principle in the industries which shape our lives and those of our fellow men. No sane man is going to build a large factory today and fill it with anything but the most improved and fool-proof machinery. Competition, economic considerations so fundamental that they are not to be denied, will force conformity to those principles. Progress toward that end can be noted wherever you turn in industry. Automatization—quantity production with mechanical aids so devised as to call less and less upon the initiative of the operatives—is the dominant principle of American industry on its productive side, and whoever neglects to reckon with its social effects is blind.

Criticism has been made that *The Iron Man* is too broad a generalization from close observation of the automobile industry. It is true, the

automatic principle had a wonderful opportunity in that industry, but it is also true that in economics, you do not need a quantitative test after you have had a qualitative test. The main feature of the automobile industry today is probably the accurate manufacture of separate parts and their swift assembly, although the shoe factories are not far behind in this feature. In the automobile industry, it is in the assembling line that one sees a moving presentation of the new way of making things. The conveyor moves along from one end of the great building to the other, and of the hundreds of persons along the line, each has a certain number of seconds in which to do his particular operation. There was an old man who for several years had been giving a half turn to a certain part numbered 87 as each chassis came to his position. On his death bed, he was asked if there was anything he would like to say before he departed this life, and his reply was: "It is too late now, but all these years I have been wanting to take that other half turn on old 87, and finish the job." It may be hard for the people in this audience to realize all that that remark means, because you are in a position to finish your job. Even the common man likes to finish his job, to see a completed product, to get some praise for his work.

THE BOON OF LEISURE

What are the good and bad effects of this kind of production? It is obvious they are not all bad. In the first place, there has been a cheapening of production, and so a raising of the standards of living. The other great boon has been an increase in leisure. I hold that the greatest boon of all because it is of the spirit and not of matter. However, leisure has not been in itself a boon, but rather an opportunity by no means fully or properly exploited as yet. The use which society makes of its leisure determines to what extent society can overcome the ill effects of automatic production, among which may be listed briefly the following: Lessened interest in work for its own sake, concentration on the money reward instead of the tempering of that material satisfaction by the craftsman's pride in the worthiness of a completed product, the growing gulf between the wage-earner and his real boss in sympathy and social concern, the monotony of the shop which creates an appetite for thrills outside the shop, the dilution of labor forces by low-grade mentalities equal to

automatized tasks and unequal to the more skilled production of the past, with all that means to body and brain of our citizenship hereafter. All these subversive tendencies of industrialism are with us. Their effects appear in strikes, in revolutionary discontent, in physical and mental disabilities such as are revealed to us appallingly in the draft statistics, in the feverish rush for commercialized amusements pandering to the primitive instincts.

But over against these already operating influences, we have put one great gain—leisure—which, if rightly used, might more than compensate for the more serious of these social disabilities. How much leisure can we count upon? Hours of labor are decreasing; they are almost certain to decrease still more. Between increased production, union pressure and the world-wide drive to rid earth of that arch-consumer, War, it is a foregone conclusion that for many years at least one's material wants will be satisfied with decreasing effort. Population does increase but not fast enough to cope with the inventors. Foreign trade, we are beginning to see, is not a bottomless pit into which goods may be dumped indefinitely. The inventors have the long day on the run. More leisure for the common man, for the working classes, seems to me a futurity beyond question. War or revolution may interrupt its coming, but not for long. The other day, I met a man just out of Russia who said the chief officials of Soviet Russia were riding in Rolls-Royce limousines, while the common folks were still far from affording Fords. That forces us to revise our concept of Russia. The old one was based on the popular steel engraving which showed a sleigh drawn by three plunging horses pursued by wolves. Now it appears that the wolves do not chase the limousines; instead, they ride in them. But such interferences are but temporary.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

As an indication of the way the trade winds of economics blow across the earth toward more

leisure, let me refer you to the report of the Federated American Engineering Societies on working hours in the continuous industries. Here is a representative body of men whose first interest is production. They hire two qualified investigators. After several years, they reach and publish the conclusion that the eight hour day is entirely feasible in continuous industries, even in the steel industry. They say the trend is unmistakable toward the three-shift day, but being practical and conservative men, they say the change must be carefully prepared for in advance. Labor must be prepared to take slightly less for eight hours than for twelve; on the other hand, the differential will not come out of employer's pocket or the market entirely, because experience shows an increase in efficiency under the eight-hour system, in some cases as high as 25 per cent. Ford's blast furnace operations are cited as an example of efficient production on the short day and a high wage scale. Thus proceeds inexorably the evolution toward shorter hours. And it is entirely possible that after the eight-hour day has arrived at full estate, the six-hour day will be set up as a goal.

No wealth, no science can save a people from decline when the amateur spirit has gone completely to seed. Ours hasn't gone yet; there still exists among us in each rising generation an appetite for rugged contests, for games of skill, for clean, self-willed social amusements. But that appetite, unaided and unguided, has precious small chance against the amusement profit-mongers on the one hand and the mechanizing influences of industrial civilization on the other.

That depends as much upon the willingness of men and women to tend fast-moving machines as it does upon the number of hours they work.

Do not misunderstand me. For several years, largely as a result of labor's war and post war demands, the eight-hour day has made swift advances. But the counter attack has now set in. The National Industrial Conference Board prints Stinnes' conclusion that the eight-hour day is retarding Germany's economic recovery, and in cities, both here and abroad, there are "numerous organized movements—all aiming to secure the repeal or mitigation of the (short day) legislation which is very widely felt to have a seriously hampering effect on industrial efficiency." Yes, the counter attack on the eight-hour day is under way. The answer to Stinnes and his followers is obvious. Europe's recovery depends upon many factors, upon political, financial and economic readjustments. Until the

statesmen and financiers clear away the rubbish that now chokes industrial efforts, the full productive power of the eight-hour day cannot be demonstrated there. While statesmen remain mad and selfish, you cannot expect labor to be altogether sane and sacrificial. Get ready to defend the eight-hour day where it exists, and to fight for it where it does not exist—for in the present ordering of industry the salvation of the world depends more upon the broad distribution of leisure and its constructive use than upon the multiplication of wealth-forms in speeded-up production.

What of the present filling? No one who knows history can view the present commercialized amusement undisturbed. For want of facilities and training in play, we are in danger of becoming a nation of bleacherites. Like Greece and Rome in their decline we sit and gaze upon professional athletes in the arena and at professional dancing girls on the stage. Vespasian built the Coliseum in order that all Rome could be bleacherite and three hundred years later Alaric crashed through a worn-out civilization to sack Rome.

We are not so sure of the future as we were before the war. All who love this republic must realize that though the war brought us power and treasure, it did some damage to our common faith and our common ideals. As the *New Republic* recently said, we thought our manifest destiny was Heaven on Earth and now we must admit the case is not so simple. Every day we seem to be growing more dependent upon one another and yet more disunited in spirit and aims. As the recesses of civilization grow more complicated, more persons arise to throw monkey wrenches into them. I am not here to pass judgment on groups and classes; we need them all in their more gracious manifestations as citizens and members of the community. We want their money, their time, their cooperation, their confidence in coming to a new national vision and a new plan of social salvation. And as the steadfast need of an industrial society is mental, moral and physical health, so one of the chief planks in the American platform must be encouragement of your work of

educating the masses to entertain themselves cleanly, delightfully, vigorously. Play must come to be recognized for what it is—a Godly thing and one of Life's greatest blessings. Or to paraphrase Shakespeare—play that breaks up the dusty frame of care, balm of hurt minds and angry soul's release, sore Nature's healing sport.

THE AMERICAN DESERT

On the old maps of the United States used to appear a great blank labelled "The American Desert." It is smaller now, thanks to the faith and ambition and science and toil of those who have brought water to it, tilled and brought railroads to its service. But while these noble forces have been plotting a great desert out of one place, they have by a whimsy of fate been creating, little deserts here and there in older parts of the country—communities, that is to say, where the old graces, glories and freedoms and vigors of America seem crushed under the weight of an industrialism more keen on profits than on human values. In all walks of life men and women are making these little deserts bloom again with neighborliness, health and joy. There is the battlefield of the future; there you have unfurled your standard, there rich and poor alike look to you for guidance and inspiration, for yours is a work in which rich and poor, employer and employee, can join hands with right good will. The only sort of welfare work I have had much faith in is community welfare work, because it bridges the ever widening social gap. It is a bridge with human bastions and pillars. You are those pillars; hold fast in faith. Though that dread impersonalism—the Iron Man—contend against you, yet shall you triumph even over him. And so shall we see at last this vision of America come to pass;

O beautiful to patriot dream
 To see beyond the years
 Thine alabaster cities gleam
 Undimmed by human tears.
 America, America,
 God shed his grace on thee;
 And crown thy good with brotherhood
 From sea to shining sea.

Motion Pictures and the Churches

IV

DEAN CHARLES N. LATHROP

Of the Social Service Commission of the Federal
Council of Churches

All social betterment is a matter of educating the oncoming generation.
The public school and the religious education departments of the churches can do more to improve recreational standards than all other agencies combined.
The prevalence of the bad picture is due to the prevalence of bad taste and low morals.

This is the fourth of a series of four articles summarizing a study of motion pictures made by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches. It is a remarkable survey of conditions, and its findings and conclusions are practicable and sane. It should be read not only by producers, distributors and exhibitors, but also by parents and all who attend the motion picture performances.

A number of conclusions are presented in this concluding section of the study of the motion picture problems of the country by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The chief of them is that motion pictures should be thought of and talked of not as a troublesome problem but as one of the chief assets of the community for education and betterment.

A number of conclusions are obvious. First the mass of people recognize the need of some social control of moving pictures. They have become the greatest source of amusement and recreation, we can fairly say, in the world. And they are a commercialized amusement.

The mere fact that the moving picture interests can afford to draw into their employ a member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States to be their head and representative suggests their position and their power. A great commercialized amusement calls for some measure of social control. This principle holds true quite without regard to the opinion one may hold of the standards of art and morals maintained in the moving pictures that are being shown.

The only question is, what measure and what kind of social control?

It certainly ought to be a control that places the responsibility squarely on those who produce the pictures. And—since they produce for the whole nation—it ought to be national control. There will always be great opposition on the part of a large proportion of American citizens to a law establishing a Federal Board of Censorship.

A large part of the American people object to censorship. They feel, rightly or wrongly, that it suggests limitation of American liberty, especially in a situation where there are no settled standards and where the pictures often present the news and opinions of the day. The Board of Censors can easily be capricious, prejudiced and narrow.

Many are thus brought to the conclusion that the system of licensing would obviate this criticism and offer a better method. The decision as to the wisest and fairest method of control is left to the reader.

Another conclusion stands out clearly. The people locally, in a community, can effect good results by organized cooperation, in furnishing a medium through which the community can register its judgment and its desires in the matter of the choice of films, working in cooperation with the producers. This kind of effort is easily within the reach of any local group of people who really want better things.

Certain situations exist in which the church or the community center can exert a direct and immediate influence on the screen. When the social and recreation life of a community is centered in such an institution the exhibitions which it provides tend to be a substitute for commercialized amusement. The true community church—that is, a church which actually ministers to a physical community as a whole—can

sometimes go far toward filling the popular demand for recreation.

But all social betterment is ultimately a matter of educating the oncoming generation. Whatever may be done to enrich the lives of all of us who control the present order of things, should of course be done, but the progress of the world is mainly in the hands of those who are still young.

The public school and the religious education departments of the churches can do more to improve recreation standards than all other agencies combined. The method may be indirect but none the less effective.

Romantic love is the dominant motif of the screen, as of the stage and novel. The education of this impulse on its instinctive side and in its more voluntary and spiritual phases will furnish the permanent corrective that we seek. Sex education is too generally a half-apologetic and uncertain approach to the unmentionable. This is because it is mainly negative. It needs to be spiritualized by the introduction of a definite motive—the culture of love. As this motive becomes more dominant in all education it will aid in overcoming the evils of eroticism and sensuality.

The prevalence of the bad picture is due to the prevalence of bad taste and low ideals. Such pictures are a crime against art as well as against morals.

What is truly artistic is not likely to be condemned as immoral, save by extremists. This is illustrated by the fact, for example, that no one thinks of draping the nude figures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The development of artistic appreciation is primarily the business of the schools. On the moral side the efforts of the schools are supplemented by the church.

A wholesome attitude toward life and a sense of proportion as to its values render uncouthness disgusting, wanton violence intolerable, and lewdness and sexual promiscuity repulsive. There is no quick route to this attainment, but there is no shorter path to a higher plane of social living. The moving picture screen reflects the

prevailing social ideals and its standards will be raised permanently only as there is progress in the life of the whole community.

The immediate duty of the churches, considered locally, would seem to be to secure an intelligent study on the part of their members of the problems set forth in these pages with a view to determining what method of social control is best. But without reference to legislative proposals there is a local task for every community that has a picture theatre. In nearly every parish and congregation there are men and women well qualified to study the motion picture situation in the local community. The method pursued in gathering information for the present study is commended to any community seeking light on the motion picture problem.

Wherever possible an interchurch committee should be selected. This committee should not only report on conditions, but should wrestle with the problem of standards and seek to develop a policy which the community may be urged to adopt.

When the facts are in hand and a judgment as to standards has been formed, it is necessary to determine a policy. No single right procedure can be prescribed, but there is one that may safely be pronounced always wrong. That is, to launch immediately a crusade against the picture exhibitors. They are a part of a big system for which they are only partly responsible. They are also members of the community. They may actually share, privately, the opinions of the investigating committee.

In any case they will respond much more favorably to an effort toward community betterment that takes them in than toward one that is avowedly hostile. Compulsion should be a last resort.

All efforts should be positive and constructive. Emphasis should be placed on the encouragement of the good rather than the suppression of the evil. And the motion picture screen should be thought of and talked of not as a troublesome problem but as one of the chief assets of the community for education and betterment.

Music and Recreation

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Do you remember Bully Bottom in *Midsummer Night's Dream* and his boastful claims to the privilege of playing every part in the mechanics' play? If the musician were to speak his mind freely on the question of what part music shall have in recreation, I fear you might find in him a counterpart of the usurping weaver. Or even if music did not lay claim to all of the helpful roles assigned to recreation, she might at least say that practically no other recreation activity could long continue without calling upon her aid. Consider its multiple forms. From the haughty independence of a virgin queen on through that of the noble consort; of the loftiest creations of mankind; the sweet idyllic expressions of rustic swains; the accompaniment of roistering merry-makers; or on down to the wildest and meanest orgies of savages,—it would seem that music was ready in any role from *grande dame* to scrub woman to aid mankind in every type of recreation. Now it may call forth visions of purest serenity and inspiration and again it may whip into a frenzy the wildest and most primitive of feelings. For any sounds arranged with rhythmic coherence, however slight their melody, however lacking their harmony, these may claim kinship with the austere goddess of music.

In this wide appeal of music and the variety of forms it assumes to meet the tastes of all its adherents lie both the blessing and the curse. Doubtless you recreation workers will say that music merely shares, possibly to an unusual degree, the fortunes of recreation as a whole. Just as the problem of the recreation worker is to see that greater health in the broad sense is produced, so the lover of music desires ever increasing wholesomeness to result from the practice of his art. In striving for the end he is too frequently met, as you recreation workers in other branches are met, with an unduly restricted conception of what recreation is.

It has been a great delight to me to see the broadening and deepening conception of recreation such as your leaders are advocating. In

music we have to face the necessity of many years of propaganda to convince people that music and recreation means something besides noisy mass singing of commonplace songs and hilarious dancing to over emphasized cacophonies. I do not mean to say that no one recognizes the recreative aspects of quieter and finer kinds of music, but I do mean to say that with very large numbers of people recreation with music means thoughtlessness or froth. If I may speak of playground workers I have met, I may say in more than one instance I have heard them insist most ardently on the necessity of good games and rigidly supervised sports and then throw themselves, with great abandon into the singing of cheap songs and the dancing to music that is little better than barbaric.

Let me digress here a moment to say something on the subject of music for dancing. I am not one who condemns in toto that modern dance music which is so frequently anathematized under the name of jazz. Jazz music has a comparatively new rhythmic arrangement of tones; has a piquancy, verve and stimulating quality which form a real contribution to music. The objections to it lie in the way it is used. It is so atrociously presented with drums, gongs, cowbells, rattles, raucous whistles, and other nerve wracking devices that the musical element is almost obliterated. Again, it is so exclusively used that no opportunity is given for the introduction of good music. As a result, our people are losing those finer susceptibilities to rhythm which arise when the supplying of some of the rhythmic impulse is left to the listener. The poorer dance music and the poorer popular songs leave nothing for us to do—we need not listen, we need not think. All we do is pay the piper, press the button, and the noise will do the rest.

It is doubtful whether a good recreation program can be built up on the old theory of charity when the right hand did not know what the left hand was doing. The playground and game worker, if he wishes to have his guidance reinforced by music, must encourage musical endeavors that are on at least as high a plane as

*Address given at the Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 11, 1922.

his work. This means good music for calisthenics and marching; good music in the musical entertainment; good music for pageantry and drama and good music for dancing. The elaborate machinations of the trap drummer are not necessary for good dancing. Scores of dancing masters are finding that legitimate music, if rigorously adhered to, will eventually be preferred by even the wildest modern devotees of the voodoo-worshippers of darkest Africa incantations. Make your music sufficiently subdued so that the dancers will have to listen for it and thus assume a bit of responsibility by producing in themselves something of a rhythmic response.

This same advice applies to the whole subject of community singing. Here is a recreative agency whose values as an all-year-round activity we are just beginning to recognize. All of us were enthusiastic over the war "community sing," which came into prominence with enlistment drives, conservation campaigns and sales of liberty bonds and savings stamps. To many its usefulness ceased when the war was over, and it became a thing of the past. But no! This age-long solace of mankind, this medium which had responded to every emotion was designed for a greater place in a democracy than merely to stir up and give vent to the war spirit. We entered the great war at the call of humanity for the establishing of a greater brotherhood. Soon after the guns had ceased to roar the hopes of the world peace and brotherhood of man began to fade. What politics had failed to bring about, fraternity and art may accomplish. Just as it is related that in the Civil War at close of day on the eve of a great battle a song of home and friendship started in the lines of the gray, was taken up by those who wore the blue, until both armies were united by the medium of song, so may music play a large part today in establishing that community of interest, that common enjoy-

ment which must precede right relations in our troubled society. The community sing as a peace time recreation agency has a future finer than anything that prevailed during the war because it will touch a happier, saner society with wider and more kindly interests. In town after town, recreation leaders who tentatively and with many misgivings have attempted to revive large community sings in parks and great auditoriums have been surprised at the crowds of people who have assembled and joyfully taken part in the singing.

The community sing may be both an end in itself and a means to something more advanced. There will always be a place for the spontaneous, unrehearsed singing of the mass which comes together with a different membership each time. The man at his work with a song on his lips whom Carlyle apostrophized probably was humming a melody which he had heard a group of people sing joyously and freely in unison. As it comes from his lips it carries off some of the tension of work through the swing of its rhythm, the cheer of its melody, the imaginative touches of its remembered text and the various associations clustering around previous uses of the song. Music is serving as recreation during work much as it did during play time. But these simple songs do not exhaust the recreational resources of music. Just as the poet says "there is a pleasure in the pathless woods," meaning that recreation is as truly to be found in the quiet, untrodden, unusual ways as in those in which the busy throng take their delight, so there is abundant recreation in the finer form of music. For sanity of outlook, for breadth of vision and for height of inspiration, nothing surpasses the singing of great choral masterpieces. More than any other musical expression, a choral society and the support accorded it indicate the culture of the community.

Good Music for Community Singing

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I often wonder what the term "community singing" means to different people; it is evident from books and conversations about community music that there is a wide difference of opinion with regard to its function. Some choruses,—too few, alas,—meet with regularity and aim to attain some marked proficiency; others are mere accidental gatherings of persons assembled for patriotic or celebratory purposes. Community singing serves to open a lecture or to relieve the over-strained eyes and emotions of the movie "fan." It invades the department store and the mining camp and becomes a safety valve for the release of social unrest and economic discontent. Sometimes it is feeble; sometimes it fails, often it sings badly; too often it doesn't sing at all. But whatever its object, or whatever its musical achievement, it invokes our admiration as an outstanding example of American "stick-to-it-iveness"; for like the gambler, who, in the face of almost certain loss will risk one more turn of the wheel, or like the hero who, though he attempt the impossible, will give to the limit of his strength notwithstanding, so the community chorus rises again and again from the ashes of its annual Fourth of July defeat, and is patiently willing to charge once more the impregnable vocal ramparts of the *Star Spangled Banner*.

Now my own conception of the term "community singing" is not any of these I have mentioned. It does not center about any particular type of chorus or conductor; it is almost an abstraction, an ideal, if you like, which I call "the will to sing." And because so much of our community music is incidental to something else or is accomplished with difficulty, I find it increasingly difficult to believe that that "will to sing" plays a great part in community music movements. Singing is such a natural and inevitable act and so necessary to happiness that it is difficult to understand why community choruses should have to be "organized" and bribed to come to rehearsals, and when about to expire be sub-

jected to artificial respiration. The community, if it had "the will to sing" would not wait to be "organized" or herded together on a green, to fumble with its hat while its patriotic songs were performed for it by "the Argentines, the Portuguese and the Greeks," as the popular song has it. The community would sing by itself or in groups when and where it wished, and it would sing to express and interpret its emotions and not to please a conductor or a municipal committee. In many countries of Europe, as you know, music is the popular language of the emotions. A year ago last summer in Venice I was told to be very wary of singing crowds; where there was singing there might be fighting; but it often happened that after three or four turns about the square of St. Marks, the shouting of some political tune set at an outrageously high pitch had so exhausted the crowd that the smashing of heads and windows lost its attractiveness in favor of the more gentle occupation of consuming excellent Italian wine. Singing is a natural emotional vent; loneliness, sadness, gayety, anticipation, weariness, love, hate,—all these the Italian expresses through song. And what does the American do? He *talks* about them, and he doesn't know, alas, that hum-drum everyday speech can never bring him the exaltation or the release that the Italian finds in his spontaneous and heartfelt singing. Americanization? Most certainly. Teach immigrants our laws and customs, but in heaven's name let us not try to Americanize the arts! Let us, rather, learn from the foreigner the value of that "will to sing" which is the basis of every successful community chorus.

But why is that "will" so generally lacking among us? There are many reasons, I believe, of which I would like to mention three.

First, we do not bring up our children to be singers. Forgetting that as a youthful nation we have slight musical heritage, we adopt a program of music education suited to a country where song is an alternative for speech and every home is a miniature community chorus. We try to teach our children to *read music* and we project them

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City October 11, 1922.

at a tender age into a death grip with that monster—the pianoforte, believing that the possession of mechanical facility is the same thing as loving music. How many children emerge from those first years of school and home wearied of the struggle with technique and finally denied the natural privilege of song. Out of three hundred children in a high school near Boston, *not one* elected music as a diploma study. A knowledge of music is not necessarily a love of music, nor will any musical experience relayed through the machinery of any instrument ever replace the singing of beautiful songs as a natural and effective means of creating in children a lasting affection for music. First experience, then technique; first a love for music, then an understanding of it.

Second, we have accepted eagerly clever and attractive substitutes for this “will to sing” and I fear we glory in it. Unlike much of the blind self-praise in which we Americans indulge, our boast that we are a truly efficient nation is not an idle one. During the war we worshipped efficiency; sometimes from afar, it is true, but none the less ardently. One has only to travel abroad to appreciate how smooth is made the everyday path of our lives here. We have harnessed many of the forces of the physical world to do our work for us. This is as it should be, and no one can raise a sane objection to it. But the value of labor and time-saving devices has a limit. For practical purposes, for health, for comfort they are excellent, but taken over into the field of art and used as substitutes for an active personal experience of beauty, they constitute a most dangerous menace to the musical future of our country. I speak, of course, of the player-piano, the phonograph, and lately, the radio-phone. I could say much in abstract praise of these, but we are just now concerned with their effect on the active musical life of the community and upon future communities. It is true from many points of view that we are a nation of lookers-on. We have bowed ourselves down so completely before mechanical perfection that we prefer to avoid games, taking it out by reading the achievements of the athletic great, and in the same way we have given over assembling the family about the piano for community singing in favor of pumping the pianola, grinding the graphophone and tuning up the radio-phone. There is nothing criminal in all this; it does not mark us as a degenerate race: but we who know

the joy of active participation in beauty are saddened by the spectacle of a young and fruitful nation content to take its aesthetic exercise vicariously. For we know from experience that the man who practices it himself gets a hundred times the happiness out of music that he gets from letting someone else do it for him. And we are saddened, to, by a prospect of the future, for out of playing and singing come musical communities, and folk-songs, and composers, and virtuosi and real music-lovers. No, we shall not get far with our music until that music becomes an inner force which can find expression only through ourselves.

And third, and most important, we make use of such a deal of bad and moderately good music. We keep deluding ourselves with the idea that people are content just to sing; and that they will keep right on as long as they can get anything to sing. But they don't, as our own experience proves. During the war we had Liberty Choruses, and Liberty Bond Choruses and Soldier Choruses and we invented all sorts of excuses for singing. But they were largely special, manufactured occasions, good for a limited period and due to expire. And expire they did, at least in my part of the country. And they disappeared, I believe, because you can't keep a community chorus alive on poor and semi-good music any more than you can preserve physical life with food which does not nourish. Of all those special occasions when as a nation, we were asked to sing, I remember best the time all dutiful Americans were to rise at 2:05 p. m.—I think it was, and have one more go at the national anthem. The result reminded us of the story in the *Autocrat* about the man who had a scheme for communicating with Mars by means of getting everyone in the world to shout at the top of his voice at a given signal. But you remember that when the moment arrived, the only sound was a tremendous bellow from a deaf man; everybody else wanted to hear what the great noise would sound like.

Now these choruses of which I have been speaking did a lot of good in various ways, but they hypnotized many optimists into thinking that America had at last embarked on a musical career. We were even told that singing would win the war. But the fact was that a large percentage of the music used was too poor to assure permanence. If community singing was to endure, some other sort of music would have to

be used. And that sort of music was not poor music, nor good music, but the *best* music.

But why the best music? Not, I think, because of any certain moral benefit to be derived from it. Although I believe with all my heart in the power of great music to accomplish many things, I do not believe that Bach is a cure for shop-lifting or that the strains of a Beethoven adagio will stay the pyromaniac's hand. Music is an art, not a policeman, and what music does to us depends upon what impulses are in us for music to set at work. We may not assume that because experts agree that the music of Bach and Beethoven is aesthetically sound that that music will improve the morals of the world. This is demanding of music a function which by its very nature it cannot employ, for its substance is without idea. We may admit, however, that music which is beautiful and great has a better chance of generating good emotions and of stimulating right thinking than music which is merely pretty or primarily physical in its appeal. This is made clear in one illuminating phrase of Bergson, "Good music is good action." That is, the intentions of great music at least are good and if this is true, good music certainly has claim to a place in the community.

But rather do I appeal for the best music on the ground previously mentioned, namely, that by its use alone may community singing become permanent. I think of many great pieces of music as *friends*; they are musical personalities and the longer I know them the more I admire and love them. I am always finding new beauties in them and even if I don't hear them for a long time I can always conjure up their sound, and the recollection of them brings me happiness. I know that they cannot be destroyed because you can't destroy great music. The "Passion according to St. Matthew" was buried for a hundred years or more after Bach's death, but if it had not been discovered for a thousand years more it would still be great, for its sublime and moving eloquence cannot be bounded by time. So-called "popular" or even semi-good music, on the other hand, is like *acquaintances*. It pleases us for a little while and then we tire of it and either we turn to more like it, or we cease to interest ourselves to any extent in music of any kind. I believe that only by cultivating a real love for music whose influence is permanent, shall we keep alive the community's interest in singing.

And who would wish to live his life with ac-

quaintances only? For this is my second ground for urging the use of the best music only; that there is a permanent satisfaction in beautiful music which nothing can replace, as there is a permanent satisfaction in true friends which never exists in mere short-time acquaintances.

I have tried both kinds of music with choruses and I have never known the inferior to succeed or the good to fail. I am thinking just now of the Harvard Glee Club which is in reality a community chorus; the requirements for admission are very low, most of the voices are mediocre and the material consists largely of average easy-going college students. With the adoption of a standard based on the best music only, the club has trebled in size, fines for absence have become unnecessary, and an undivided loyalty has grown up within the membership. Two years ago we made a tour through the west; after the last concert of the trip, the men went down to take the train and I followed some time later. As I drew near the station I heard singing and thought to myself, "Well, the tour is over, the men are physically tired and a little weary of singing so many programs of classical music; I suppose they are having some popular songs for a change." I walked down the stairs and along the platform, and there, under an arc light, stood those men, attentive as at a concert, while on a truck stood one of their number trying to lead them in the singing of a Palestrina motet. Can you not understand that experiences like that make me believe beyond doubting in the power of good music?

Now, finally, we need, I believe, three things. First, we must *love* good music; and by *loving* good music I mean *loving* in the same sense that we love an individual or a cause—personally, devotedly, whole-heartedly, so that its acceptance by everyone is a matter of first importance in our lives. How often when discussing standard with some professional musician I have heard him say, "Oh, of course I love Bach and Palestrina, we musicians—we love them and understand them, but you know the public doesn't like that kind of music and you can't force it on them." And I always want to say to him, "You are lying now; you don't love them; you don't even understand them; for you, they are names in history. If you loved them truly you would never rest night or day until you had brought into the lives of as many people as possible the happiness and the

(Continued on page 498)

Music and Democracy

DR. FRANK CRANE, in the New York Globe *

Music, like all the other arts, has been crippled and confined by snobbishness.

There are very many people in the world interested in music, but most of them are interested in it only as an accomplishment, a means of personal enjoyment, or a fad.

Really, however, music is essential to democracy.

But this does not mean the music of grand operas or of concerts where virtuosi play, or of selections from Chopin performed by young ladies upon pianos.

The music to which public attention should be given is mass music. This means choral music in which the people sing together, or orchestral music in which they play together. If these two forms of musical expression were so widespread as to cover practically the whole population it would be of enormous benefit in unifying the mind of the people, in brightening their lives, and in relieving the whole commonplace of our industrial civilization.

The Master of Balliol declared that the first business of the State is "to develop as widely as possible the practice of choral singing, and whatever facilities allow of *ensemble* playing as well."

Choral singing should occupy the first place in musical education. It can be engaged in at a min-

imum of expense and by the simplest means. The ability to sing in chorus is much more widely extended than is commonly supposed, and choral singing should be thoroughly taught in the school-room.

Some of the advantages of choral singing may be thus listed:

Large numbers can be dealt with efficiently by a single teacher, and the supply of teachers is ample.

The sexes are on terms of equality.

It provides opportunity for social life with a strong and healthy common interest.

It quickens the imagination and promotes every wholesome and refining influence that moves masses of people.

It best meets the demand for comradeship and fellowship.

It promotes the spirit of discipline, organization, and team play.

It is adaptable for rural communities as for cities.

Best of all, it enables the people themselves to create and to take part, instead of merely watching the creations of others.

A person might attend concerts and grand opera till three-score years and ten and not know much about music or get the soul of music in him. But he could not habitually sing in chorus or perform in an orchestra without absorbing a real knowledge of music and being inoculated with its beneficial results.

"A singing nation is a happy nation," and surely the first business of a state is to make its people happy.



The Boys' Band at Elmira, N. Y. has attained the dignity of uniforms. It was organized in June and gave its first public concert in November. On Armistice Day it took part in the parade

To War on Jazz with Better Songs

A counter-revolution against the influence of the cheaper popular songs was started by the recent Recreation Congress in Atlantic City in the form of an appeal to the poets and composers of our country to devote themselves to creating better songs of the people. The keynote of the above call was sounded in a resolution setting up the machinery for starting such a campaign, as follows: "Whereas the National Recreation Congress recognizes the influence of song in the lives of the people and whereas it believes that it is desirable to give a greater stimulus to the creation of a song literature embodying the finer ideals of American life, be it resolved that an appeal be made to the poets and composers of America to the end that they create more songs of the people. Moreover, the National Recreation Congress recommends that a committee be appointed which shall devote itself to the accomplishment of this purpose."

The Committee on Folk Music appointed by the Congress is constituted as follows: Chairman, Professor Peter W. Dykema, University of Wisconsin; C. M. Tremaine, Director of the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music; Sigmund Spaeth, formerly music critic of the New York Evening Mail; Mrs. Frederick W. Abbott, managing director of the Philadelphia Music League; Secretary, Kenneth S. Clark of the Bureau of Community Music of Community Service, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

This action had its inception at a meeting of the music section of the Congress at which S. A. Mathiasen, a Community Service worker who spent the past year in study in Denmark, told of the folk movement in that country in which the poets and composers have given themselves to creating simple, melodic songs of the people. The application of this experience to the present condition of the people's music in America was so evident to the meeting that the above resolution was the result.

In making its plea to American poets and composers the committee appeals both to their love of country and to their aspiration to enrich the song literature of the nation. The committee trusts that these creative artists will give themselves to this peace-time cause with the same devotion that was shown in war-time, when, for instance, one famous American composer said:

"If I could write one song that the men would sing in the trenches I would feel that I had done the greatest thing in my life." The committee, therefore, offers no prize as a spur to the creating of these songs. While the authors are to have freedom to arrange for the publishing of the songs as they see fit, the committee will gladly assist them in this matter. It hopes that the songs will be accepted by all types of publishers in order that they may have the advantage of the most progressive exploitation—not only that practiced by the publishers of the high-grade songs but also by the publishers of the popular songs of the day.

Most of all, the committee dedicates itself to seeing that the songs deemed suitable be given a widespread hearing such as may bring to them as universal a popularity as that created for the Broadway song hits. The diversified interests already pledged to this new movement are indicated by the fact that the meeting which brought it forth was representative of the following groups: settlement houses, civic music leagues, the National Federation of Music Clubs, the music publishers, music merchants, talking machine manufacturers, chautauqua bureaus and community organizations. It is expected that all such agencies will lend their aid to the campaign.

Musical conditions which made this campaign necessary were sketched at the Recreation Congress by Professor Dykema as follows: "As to the songs which are being sung generally by our people today, we are living on an unbalanced ration. There is a keen appetite for more songs of permanent value. What better proof of this fact could one ask than the haste with which the public turns quickly from one bad popular song to another in unconscious search for the songs which will lastingly satisfy its musical hunger? The term, popular song, as commonly used signifies not quality but newness. Theodore Thomas said, 'Popular music is familiar music.' As a matter of fact, no popular song of recent years has had a more wide and sustained popularity than *America, the Beautiful* by Katherine Lee Bates. The test of a song's permanent value is that it shall awaken a sincere response in its hearers. Such popular songs as have not met this test are forgotten; those that were worthy in that sense still live richly in the hearts of the people. What we want is more of them.

"We realize that we cannot say to the poets and composers of America, 'Sit down and write

a folk song.' However, if our composers, including those who have written the best of the popular songs, will set before themselves the purpose of writing songs which will be popular not only today but ten years from now, the result may be a new folk song literature for America.

"These compositions need not be patriotic songs; they may express other aspirations of our people. Nor need they be 'high-brow' songs. They must first of all be simple and melodious—songs that the people will love to sing. Besides the patriotic airs let us have songs that express other fine ideals of American life and not merely its loftier moments. Let us have songs in lighter vein—songs of humor, sport, home, love and fellowship.

"This campaign is aimed at both actor and audience, composer and public. We want to lead poets and composers to produce more beautiful songs and the public to appreciate them."

Music Notes for the Local Paper

A prominent music editor has been grieving because Babe Ruth is better known than Beethoven to Americans generally. Of course, he was using Beethoven as symbolic of good music as a whole. None of us who cares for the best music will fail to do everything in his power to make such a love of music more widespread—in other words, to make music a household word. The daily papers are perhaps the strongest medium for such musical dissemination.

Do the newspapers in your city conduct a community music page or column? If not, it may well be the task of a local Community Service music committee or civic music association to persuade such papers to inaugurate a music page and to provide them with material for this department. This has already been done by several Community Service organizations. The Bureau of Community Music has been sending out to the musical workers an informal sheet of current musical gossip, entitled "Musicograms" based upon the intimate contact of the Bureau staff with the national musical leaders and movements. Certain of these workers submitted this material to the local newspapers as the nucleus for a community music page. Such a page was then inaugurated, with the constant cooperation of the local Community Service organization and with

due credit given in the paper for such cooperation.

The material available for such a page consists of the following:

- (a) Musicograms, each installment providing sufficient material for two or three issues of the music page
- (b) Musical News Items, or regular bulletins chronicling musical activities under Community Service throughout the country
- (c) Accounts of local musical happenings, especially in the field of community music
- (d) Free weekly news service of articles on music from National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 105 West 40th Street, New York City

The advantages of this plan are manifold. For example:

1. It leads the public to "give more thought to music"
2. It provides the local paper with an attractive feature, the material for which is not to be obtained through regular syndicate sources
3. It acquaints the local public with the ideals of Community Service as expressed in its musical program throughout the country
4. It keeps the community posted as to the progress of the local musical campaign

Any Community Service organization may start to carry out this plan right now. Any Community Service group which wishes to be placed on the mailing list for regular receipt of the Musicograms may signify that desire by writing the Bureau of Community Music, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A Music-less Day.—America is evidently going to be made musical by the negative as well as the positive method. The latter is represented especially by the Music Week. Now comes the city of Portland, Oregon, with a *Music-less Day*. That community has determined to find out whether the absence of music from the city for one day would make the heart of the people fonder of music. The City Counsel set aside November 4th as the period which was to be without music either vocal or instrumental. The idea was nurtured by the Portland Musicians' Club.

Music among Women's Clubs

At the end of a victorious campaign for political decency we nowadays hear the cry: "The women did it!" The women are doing it also in many other fields of civic advancement—for instance, that of music. Before the war, the General Federation of Women's Clubs was devoting but a minor share of its attention to music. In the last four years, however, the organization has been steadily increasing the importance of music in its national program. A systematic form of development has been adopted, beginning with a Music Division in the national organization, which extends its influence through State and District Chairmen of music, until finally contact is made with the music chairman of the individual club. At the recent Biennial Convention of the General Federation in Chautauqua, New York, music was one of the major activities. The following resolutions regarding music were passed by the convention:

"Whereas: *America the Beautiful* is a song of dignity and beauty, easily sung and reflecting the true spirit of America and the ideals of this Federation, therefore be it resolved that this song be adopted as the Official Song of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Whereas: there has been for many years the need for a truly American plan to promote public interest in the American singer and composer, thus establishing an American School of Opera to produce genuine American opera in our own language; be it resolved that the General Federation of Women's Clubs pledges its interest in furthering the plans of the organizations working toward this end.

"Whereas: it has been proven that the Music Memory Contest is entirely practical and will become the greatest medium to make good music popular in America and if rightly used will open up the greatest opportunity for the American composer, be it resolved that the General Federation of Women's Clubs endorse the Music Memory Contest and support the authorized list of selections issued by our Music Chairman which will contain a large percentage of compositions by American composers."

The Music Division of the General Federation has chosen as its motto, "Let us make good music popular and popular music good." Its slogan is "Hearing America First."

Music as a Spur to Production

"Music speeds work in many big plants!" Such was the headline of a recent article in the *New York Times* which served valiantly to acquaint the public with the growing use of music in industry. First, it appeared in the early edition of the *Times*, which reaches all of that paper's many out-of-town subscribers. Second, an extended comment on the article on the much-read page of "Mephisto" in *Musical America* brought it vividly to the attention of the musical world in particular. The article was based upon replies to an inquiry made by the National Industrial Conference Board among forty industrial plants. The *Times* article in part was as follows:

The idea of associating music with industry began in factories with the gathering of small groups to sing at the noonday lunch period, and has grown into a well-developed movement for organized music in many of the leading industrial establishments of the country.

Organization records of thirteen song leaders in this field during one month last winter show twenty-two male quartets, eighteen glee clubs, eleven choral societies, four bands, and eleven orchestras drawn from employees in office and factory, with some creditable dramatic and operatic performances, concerts and minstrel shows produced. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has established a special department of industrial music.

Mass singing has been found one of the easiest and most natural channels in turning foreign-born employees toward good citizenship and Americanization. It is being used increasingly by plants having large numbers of foreign-born workers. Schools for song leaders are conducted throughout the United States by Community Service, certain universities, and a few individuals experienced in community and industrial work. Industrial institutions are invited to send representatives to these schools, in some of which tuition is free.

The methods of using music in industrial organizations naturally vary considerably. One large department store has cut twenty-five minutes out of its working day and devotes it to mass singing. The actual increase in sales in remaining time is said to have more than offset the potential loss of sales during the time so used. A Boston factory has made several breaks in the day for

singing, and reports a twenty percent increase in the output by the same force. A factory in Lynn has pianos, purchased by voluntary contributions of employees, in many departments. The pianos are played at will during working hours, with a noticeable freshening of interest and increase of output reported on the part of the workers. A Chicago concern which now has ten minutes of chorus singing at ten a. m. and another ten minutes at three p. m., reports that the former excessive labor turnover and absenteeism practically has ceased. Several Detroit factories are said to have effected a ten percent increase in output by the introduction of music in working hours.

A large packing house gave special attention last year to organization of brass bands, stringed orchestras, glee clubs and community singing groups in the various cities in which are its plants. Participation is wholly voluntary. The company provides instruction, instruments and uniforms and the participants give their time. Of special interest is a girls' band of thirty-five players in the main plant in Chicago. Every member is of foreign parentage, and many speak English with difficulty. None ever played an instrument before, but after three months of training and diligent practice the organization is said to have become quite efficient. Another band of seventy-five pieces belonging to this company is represented as being the best band in Northern Texas. Community singing, started in the general office of this concern, has spread to the plant, and "singing meets" are held twice a week. The songs sung are mainly patriotic in theme, because the company "feels that Americanization is one of the biggest things to be accomplished in the moral and mental development of the foreign-born worker within the company's gates."

A band of about eighty-five pieces was organized twelve years ago by a leading steel concern. It at once became a popular organization. It appears at all functions of employees and gives many free concerts. All expenses are borne by the company. In the same concern a male chorus of 160 voices has completed its second successful season. This is managed entirely by the employees and is self-supporting. Well patronized concerts have been given each season.

A hat factory in Philadelphia has pianos and talking machines scattered through its various departments. Employees are privileged to play on them at will, and they are much used. During the noon hour appropriate dance music is played.

There is also a chorus of sixty voices in this factory. In the winter weekly rehearsals are held. The chorus always sings at special Christmas exercises. In the spring a popular concert is given for the benefit of the hospital or some special charity. A noted blind organist and composer who directs the chorus, has been the factory musician for thirty-eight years.

Scores of large firms are now employing music in industry. As one correspondent of the Board has summed up, from the standpoint of the employer, music is valuable because "it increases production, it enlarges the zone of agreement upon which employer and employee can negotiate, and it cuts down the turnover, while from the viewpoint of the employee," it breaks the monotony of the working day. It gives a social interest and a chance for the expression of individual talent, and it makes for better acquaintance and closer friendship."

A Human Document

Of all the letters which reach national headquarters, none are more interesting than those coming from rural and small communities where a few devoted community leaders—sometimes only one or two—are "bearing the torch."

Two letters received from Coupeville, Washington, a town of about three hundred people, tell an inspiring story of what can be done by volunteer initiative aided by the specialized knowledge of a national group who, through literature and suggestions, can be of definite service to communities across the continent.

Coupeville, Wash.

August 16, 1922

Community Service Inc.
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City
Gentlemen—

Re-reading an old *Etude* a few days ago, I found an article by your Mr. Alexander Stewart, advising the readers to confer with Community Service when they needed help of certain sorts. They were most kind and helped me much, and suggested that I ask you to put me on your mailing list which I hereby do request.

Having just moved to Coupeville, a town of about three hundred people, we find a number of problems. Music is lacking except in church where generally the hymn books place all voices in unison with a cheap chord accompaniment or

the piano. My husband sings very well and has directed choirs quite a lot. (He is a physician.) I've been a piano teacher and professional accompanist for years and have been Director of Music in a State Normal School until I married, but we have four little ones and I'm rusty on the newer ways of building choruses.

It seems as though they have chosen us to make the first move, and I'd so much like to know how other similar communities have solved their problems. Also, they've asked me to take on Music in the Grade and High Schools (they've not done it before) and they *want an orchestra!* And I've told them I don't know a thing about one (excepting Symphony orchestra—by hearing much).

So, please, help me if you can about, A, present day choruses, B, school orchestras, C, Music Memory Contests, D, Christmas caroling, E, Small Village Music Weeks.

Very thankfully yours,
(Signed) Mrs. Louis H. Maxson

Coupeville, Washington
November 8, 1922

Dear Community Service:

I want to express again my gratitude for the help that I receive from Community Service.

Perhaps you'd like a report of some of the things that have grown in Coupeville since I first wrote you last summer.

1. A community chorus meeting weekly. About 35 enrolled. Dr. Maxson leads. I play.

2. High School orchestra—cornet, 2 violins, clarinet, drums, piano. I direct.

3. Music in the grade school and High School. Never had it before. I hadn't taught school music for 16 years (since I resigned from State Normal) but I am doing my best—studying hard to bring methods up to date.

4. There was no choir in Congregational church. There is one of eight voices now.

5. Bought piano for same church.

6. No violin teacher. We insisted on a good one. After weeks of struggle secured one from Seattle, 60 miles away (4½ hours travel each way) to come once a week. Five pupils "dug up" for her to start. More in prospect. Got 3 more in our neighborhood town 12 miles away—more in sight. Everybody cooperated to save time. Principals excuse children in rotation to take lessons at nearby house. Two violins to be loaned by people to pupils who want to play.

7. Dr. Maxson gave a lecture recital, "An evening of songs that tell a story." Benefit (100%) of church piano fund.

8. Coupeville is only town in Island County having school music, and the City Superintendent, County Superintendent, and I are trying to arrange a series of Round Table conferences, and demonstrations of methods, for all the County teachers who are interested in better school music.

9. Am chairman of committee to arrange same thing at Everett for Snohomish and Island County teachers. This is an aftermath of Joint County Institute at a requested Music Section.

10. Girl's Glee Club of 16 voices in High School. Just learning to carry parts.

11. No phonograph to use for music appreciation yet. So we do our own. Every Monday we have special things, and the young folks are developing nicely. Every member of the orchestra has shown us all he can learn about his instrument, and shows all he can on it. The piano teacher gave a program. Dr. Maxson has given several. (You see, I'm awfully lucky to have a *good* singer who loves young folks and is a boy at heart, for my husband. He is the power behind the throne.)

12. We are putting on a pay program on the seventeenth, featuring the violinist and a good soprano, both of Seattle, and I think it will be fair, not good yet, because they are new to the sound of their own voices, but at least, the result of honest work by *everybody* concerned.

Thank you again for all your help, and, too, for your patience in reading this.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Mrs. Louis H. Maxson

Poor Economy

"People are beginning to realize that the play of children is merely part of the machinery and means of developing wholesome, normal adults—in other words, good citizens.

"Surely this is no time to think of curtailing one of the most valuable features of the educational system—the playgrounds.

"The making of good citizens—that is the most important business of this or any other city. Let the axe of political economy fall anywhere else first."

A Workable Plan for Civic Music

There is nothing new about a series of municipal band concerts municipally administered. In fact, that is a customary procedure. Pittsburgh supplies a variant to the usual formula. For several summers its municipal band concerts have been managed by a committee of citizens. This committee is one appointed by the Civic Club of Allegheny County. Not only does the committee pass upon matters of artistic policy; it also handles details of personnel and engagement of musicians. While the city appropriates the money and actually pays the bills, the latter are paid, only after the approval of the committee in the form of its reports.

Other communities in which a group of citizens is concerned to any degree with municipal music may profit by studying the example of Pittsburgh, as it is briefly outlined here. In its functions the Pittsburgh committee corresponds to a municipal recreation commission composed of private citizens

who serve without pay. There is this difference: The recreation commission is appointed by the mayor, whereas the Pittsburgh committee is appointed by the Civic Club, which in turn is authorized to do so by the municipality.

HOW THE PLAN ORIGINATED

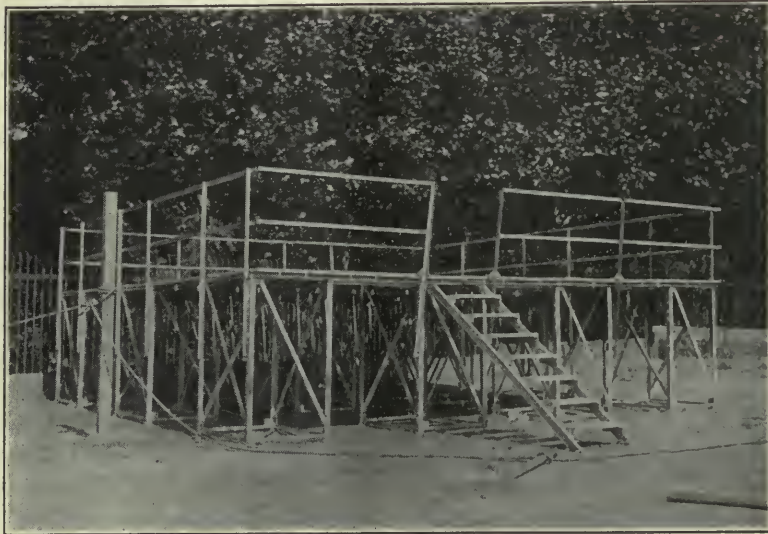
As stated in the committee's recent report, the history of the movement is the following: Six years ago a committee composed of musicians of high standing and of lay members who had actively promoted music interests in Pittsburgh was organized by the Civic Club, following protests from musicians, the public and the press against the kind of music provided by the city for summer concerts. The Civic Club made certain suggestions as to a possible remedy and also

offered to put these into effect. This offer was accepted by the city administration, which gave continued cooperation in the development of the plan.

There had been 19 bands engaged by the city, made up of musicians of varying grades of skill. The committee gradually reduced the number and concentrated upon one band of 30 for the large parks and several bands of 16 men for the small parks. Last year there was a deviation from this plan, with three bands of 30 men for the large parks and the same organizations with a reduced number of men in the small parks. During this past summer there was one large or

municipal band of 30 men and two bands of 16 each, one of the latter being a band of colored musicians which gave four concerts in the Hill district.

The Civic Club does not sign the contracts with the bands and the selection of them is made with the sanction of the director of the Department of



Type of band stand used by the Department of Public Works in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Public Works. The committee also requests annually the incorporation of an appropriation for the summer music and it is active at budget-making time in seeing that the full amount is granted. In this work it has always had the hearty support of the members of the Council. The committee accepts the responsibility for seeing that the money is spent economically and efficiently. The Civic Club's own contribution is the following: The personal supervision of the executive and assistant secretary of the club; the services of a stenographer for eight weeks, the postage and stationery, amounting to 750 pieces of mail, also the many telephone messages and the supplying of supervisors' badges. In addition, the organization of

volunteer assistance is a contribution in itself. An itemized report of concerts and expenditures is printed at the end of the year. The Civic Club handles none of the money as the accounts are paid through the City Treasury.

In addition to the concerts managed by the Civic Club, a number were given during the summer under a special appropriation of \$5,000 for the Fourth of July. The figures for the summer are the following:

Total number of concerts arranged by	
Civic Club	60
Total number of concerts arranged by City	34
	—
	Total concerts 94

Of the city's band appropriation of \$10,000 for the 1922 season, the disbursements for the bandsmen's salaries amounted to \$9760. This left a balance of \$240 on the appropriation. An additional appropriation of \$1000 for miscellaneous expenses was applied to the salaries of the choral leaders and lantern operator, to the purchase of song sheets, placards and slides, and to the erection of the band stand. The entire expenditures in this account were \$1238.40, leaving a deficit of \$238.40. However, the balance from the other appropriation was utilized to apply to this deficit, leaving a total balance of \$1.58.

GRADE OF PROGRAMS RAISED

The standard of music performed has been raised until it challenges comparison with the best bands in any city. For instance, here is a specimen program: The Star Spangled Banner; Motifs from *The Nibelungen*, Wagner; *Overture, Il Gaurany*, Gomez; Fantasy on *Tosca*, Puccini; Spanish Suite, *La Feria*, Lacomme; community singing; Concert Waltz, *Joyous Life*, Komzak; Scenes from *Andrea Chenier*, Giordano; Finale, *Fourth Symphony*, Tschaikovski.

COMMUNITY SINGING A FEATURE

Once in a while a doubt had crept into the minds of some as to the public's desire for community singing, which is a feature of the concerts. The praise given to the choral leaders and the reports of the supervisors indicate, however, that the interest in the singing is greater than ever before.

The program of songs included popular airs, Stephen C. Foster melodies, and folk songs, with a few of the best popular numbers of the season.

For instance, the list of community songs for the first week of the large band comprised *America, Learn to Smile, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, There's a Long, Long Trail and Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean*. One program of songs is chosen for each band to be used throughout an entire week.

Where facilities were existing the words of the songs were projected by stereopticon upon the back of the sounding board of the band stand. In the small parks 16,000 printed programs were distributed and the singing necessarily came early in the program. One choral leader led the singing at all of the large concerts, except one.

SYSTEM OF SUPERVISION

The record of each concert is kept by a member appointed by the Civic Club. The reports are made up from these records and sent to the Bureau of Parks, to the office of the chief accountant of the Department of Public Works, and finally to the Comptroller's office, where the orders issued are paid.

In the instructions to the supervisors the following statement appears: "Supervisors are urged to be interested in good music and not to permit jazz at any time. Conductors are advised not to play jazz." The report blank which the supervisor fills out includes the following items: "Size of audience—estimate number present. How did the Band play? Which numbers did audience like best? (Judged by applause.) What music was played for encores? Number of men in band (accurate count necessary.) Who conducted and how did he direct? What was appearance of the band? Any change in program and why? How did audience sing? Which songs were sung best? How did the chorus leader direct? Did the leader arouse his audience? Any change in choral program? Were the words distinct on the screen? Did the lantern work all right? (Stand near to the operator so as to insure team work.) Any special features introduced? Was the audience interested and attentive throughout? Was there necessity for interruption owing to noise or commotion in the audience?"

The season's attendance this summer as estimated in the supervisors' reports reached a total of 224,875.

(Continued on page 500)



A Big Day at the Clairton Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., when the entire plant indulged in a picnic and ball game

The Community: Maker of Men*

JOSEPH LEE

President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

"To make good, be somebody, hold a place as a competent member of society—this is an achievement which—as the members of this conference know from the daily experience of a thousand cases—is the prime social requisite of health. . . .

"War called out something in us that we did not know was there—that in truth was not there, or at least was not at home to any other visitor. It restored power to the invalid and gave the old a new lease of life. It made the lame to walk, the blind to see, and gave the well an almost miraculous power of performance. . . .

"Here at last was true rest for the weary—not surcease of toil, but the dedicating of your toil to a cause so satisfying that, let time and the Devil to their worst, you could surrender to it with happy recklessness; a cause that you devoutly believed must triumph but a good ship to go down with at the worst. . . .

"People who had never known the happiness of being wanted felt the bracing current of demand. . . .

"There was a city once, which in little more than a century from a body of about 150,000 to 180,000 citizens—approximately equal to the population of Scranton, Pa., or Worcester, Mass.—produced about half the genius that the world has seen. Within its walls, in that brief space of time, there was traced out the nearest approach we have to the spiritual outline of a man. In Athens, not simply more than elsewhere but in many thousand times its due proportion, the human mind and spirit were set free.

"And it was in Athens that man's great constituting purposes—as soldier, thinker, creator of the beautiful—were more devoutly followed by the state than in any other place at any time. So deep was public reverence for these aims that each was worshipped as a god—as Ares, Apollo, Pallas Athene. The stage at Athens was an instrument of public worship. The office of architecture was building the temples of the gods; that of sculpture the construction of their images. The Parthenon was the Athenian Temple of the

Virgin. Praxiteles's Olympian Zeus, the chief of all the gods, was invoked by Hellas as patron of its athletic sports. Athens demonstrated how much of human genius may become incarnate where the public dimension is added to the pursuit of its constituting aims. She so hungered to render these their fitting service that, as in the myth of Orpheus, her very stones rose up and made her beautiful. . . .

"To the objection that such drastic action for human betterment is 'playing at Providence' our answer would be: 'Gentlemen, we are not playing at Providence: we are working at it. We believe that love is as proper an instinct to be obeyed as any other. We believe that service of one's fellow-citizens, deliberately and systematically undertaken and upon the largest possible scale, is as legitimate a form of action, and as much in accordance with the divine will, as eating or doing business or giving smaller and less effective help. Care of our personal or physical needs is never left to Providence. Attention to our public and spiritual interests is equally our business and is not less important.'

"In the carrying out of these and other changes we shall adopt a lesson from the war: not merely in the receiving of ministrations but in the devising and conferring of them we shall leave no one out. This I believe is the most important item in democracy, the common attitude that all are wanted, that no one's contribution is to be despised.

"The community will call on every citizen to serve its purposes because it knows that they are also his. It will call as with a trumpet blast of peace, but it is to the still small voice within—to the great purpose as it is whispered to the man himself—that it will speak. . . .

"We must say to the people of this country: 'We are not putting this service of the fuller life in every citizen before you as a purpose that you may espouse or may reject. It is a purpose not submitted for your choosing: it has already chosen you.' And the choice is for America and for democracy everywhere, a matter most literally of life and death."

* Extracts from address at the National Conference of Social Work at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June, 1921.

It's All a Game

"Scouting is a game," says Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts of England. Perhaps that explains why there are now 400,000 Boy Scouts in America and why during Boys Scout Week February 8-15 they expect to reach the half-million mark.

Scouting takes the fundamental boy instincts which find themselves so often in conflict with and thwarted by civilization and gives them expression. Nearly everyone is familiar with the things Scouts do in the out of doors—their hikes, their camping trips and woodcraft. Less familiar are the many types of service scout troops render in their communities.

Scouts of Arco, Idaho, inaugurated a campaign to beautify the town by planting trees. One hundred silver maples were ordered and sold for what it cost to deliver them—sixty cents apiece. Instructions as to how to plant were distributed.

In Menominee, Michigan, Scouts collected nearly 7000 tussock moth nests from the city shade trees. They cleaned up the tourist camp grounds three times and carried through a broken glass campaign, picking up some 400 pounds of glass from the streets and reported the shooting of song-birds.

In Philipsburg, Pa., a careless fisherman, forgetful of extinguishing his camp fire, caused the first forest fire of the season. The fire was reported by a state trooper; a scout spread the news; twenty-four Philipsburg scouts rushed in autos to the scene and after two hours of intense work in which their fire rakes were of important help, the Scouts extinguished the fire.

Those who travel the roads of Kansas will have their sight gladdened by masses of flowers, planted as memorials to the soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American War. The seeds are being planted by the Scouts of the State who take packages of seeds with them on every hike and sow them as they go. Patrols have been organized to inspect the floral lines and see that the flowers grow.

For fifteen years Memorial Day had passed without observance in a small community of Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. Last year a troop was formed, and it followed that Memorial Day was observed with Scouts in almost complete charge. The Scoutmaster made the address at the cemetery, the Scouts decorated the graves and the troop bugles sounded "taps."



Tree Census undertaken by Boy Scouts as a community "Good Turn". Measuring, locating, doctoring trees, reporting those needing further care—these are some of the duties assumed by the Scouts

Here are a few of the many things Boy Scouts did last year to help make their town pleasanter places

Patrolled coasting places and skating rinks to prevent accident

Cleaned vacant lots

Made surveys reporting fire traps, violation of fire laws

Cooperated with Audubon Societies and other bird societies in preserving bird life

Maintained winter feeding stations for birds

Maintained first-aid booths at fairs and big conventions

Acted as patrols at swimming pools and playgrounds

Gave special police service in crowded shopping centers during holidays

Gave health talks in schools

Directed fire drills in schools making themselves responsible for conditions of fire escapes

Distributed government cards of invitation to foreign-born, to naturalization classes

These are only a few examples of the kind of services boys are rendering all over the country as part of the scouting game

The Recreation Worker's Responsibility to His Community*

V. K. BROWN

Superintendent Playgrounds and Sports, South Park Commission, Chicago

I should prefer to talk informally upon this very vital subject, but someone's time, and someone's money, has brought each of us here. And to get most out of that investment, I have written what I feel I must say—what sincerity and candor dictate that I say, if I speak at all. This subject searches one's soul perhaps more intimately than any other before this Conference. It challenges us to render account of our moral and intellectual obligations. It is a subject on which we must feel deeply, and speak truthfully.

There are two chief elements in anyone's responsibility—honest thought, and conscientious action. And as to the first, speaking for myself and some of my intimate associates, I must confess that we are only lately escaping confusion of thought and almost despair of satisfying analysis as to our service and its ultimate values and objectives. We have passed through a nightmare stage of mental-treadmill tendencies, where labored effort got us nowhere—accusing the literature of our profession as partially responsible, in that it is so often emotional, rather than thoughtful,—superficial, rather than analytical. We have felt that it abounds in sonorous statements of untruths and that its extravagant claims are not borne out in actual operation of our recreational service. But harmful as shallow and fallacious philosophies may be, we cannot lay the flattering unction to our souls that our shortcomings can be charged to external and contributory causes.

We have not been guiltless ourselves of contributing to our own intellectual stagnation. As John R. Richards once put it, we have been intent on the *trail* of evolution leading backward to the brute, rather than on the *trend* of evolution forward to the man that is to be. We have ourselves accepted emotion as reasoning, statement as fact, and have cited what in honesty we must admit are exceptional individual cases, as proof of general service to all. I must confess that I have argued that experience in team athletics constitutes training in the restraints and social morali-

ties so requisite to good citizenship—blinking the breakdown of my statements in the case of numerous professional baseball muckers, post graduates of that school of training I was speaking of—and yet the most corrupting examples of rotten sportsmanship and of utter lack of self restraint before the youth of our nation.

I have myself dawdled, and idled, and wasted, sentimentalizing the while, to salve my conscience, and who else of us has not done so? I have busied myself with *events*, while failing of the *service* which was my responsibility, although a moment's thought convinces that events do not necessarily constitute a service. Frankness compels me to admit that sometimes it has seemed that I only survived by grace of an unexacting public, which patiently hoped for the day when I should throw off that paralyzing lethargy, have done with my inefficiencies, cease my gentle dreaming and quit myself like a man.

Haven't we, all of us, talked ourselves into ecstasies over what we termed our social vision, hugging the fond delusion that our eyes only were anointed above those of our fellow men—that to us alone were the Pisgah height, the lofty sentiments, the ideals? And then came the war—and the lean ranks went forth to die for ideals, for nothing but ideals, as the common heritage of all the children of men. Ideals? They have been proved almost universal. We have no monopoly of ideals. Ideals are commonplace. They are struck off in every hovel of the land. Possessing them gives us no patent of title to the world's esteem. When men demand the gold of actual deed, they buy us nothing. There is none so poor to do them reverence. Everyone has ideals, even the cheapest rascal, who still clings to something as his moral standard. His word is still his bond, or his personal life is yet clean, or his charity unstinted. Heaven pity us if ideals be all we have to cash in!

All of this is an indictment of the honesty of our thinking, it is aimed direct at our consciences—mine, and yours. Smug complacency, rapt religious ecstasies and split hair discussions in

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City October 12, 1922

the temple before the veil of its inner shrine was rent, availed nothing that afternoon when the cross was being painfully borne to Golgotha. They avail me—and avail you, nothing today, when what most nearly approaching the divine in humanity is marching to its crucifixion. Not our trivialities fix our responsibilities upon us, but rather the ultimate possibilities of that service which we might, but which we fail, to render.

That fact is being borne in upon us all. It is urging us away from soft philosophies and easy conclusions. We are growing to the measure of our tasks, for we have work to be done, work which demands that we be men, not sentimentalists. I must treat this subject in deadly seriousness—and you, my brother, are at my side in that attitude. You would not forgive me, nor could I forgive myself, that extravagant and ill supported assumption which we once indulged in, nor more of our past mushy nonsense about the play spirit, and joyousness as our great objective, and all of that past reasoning—as if real recreation were ever an artificial buoyancy, a pumped-up, gas inflated, toy balloon condition. We have together thought our way past all that, and know full well, now, that real life is intent, intense, prodigal, summoning every resource to throw it into its endeavor with whole-souled abandon, and finding its ultimate joy in doing so. Real life *lives* its activity to its remotest nerve end. It neither wants nor needs our clumsy and affected condescension. It has business of its own, and with the directness and dynamics of nature itself it is on its way. But where we once had faith alone, now we *know* that, laying aside pretense, to apply ourselves more thoughtfully to our vast responsibility, we may, indeed, actually channelize the course of life's great potencies, change the direction of its vast gulf streams and actually direct the trends of evolution. We even have peculiar opportunity to do so, and therein lies our responsibility.

Concretely then, let us think together for a few minutes about our ultimate objectives. We all started with the negative service idea of keeping childhood off the streets and out of bad places—until we discovered that a vacuum is no less abhorrent to God than it is to nature. We thought that buildings and grounds and apparatus—brick and mortar, and open spaces—would solve a human need. Looking over that splendid South Park System of Chicago, which is my field of work, when it was first opened to use, Jacob Riis remarked—"Well, now I'm ready to die!"

But a physical South Park System in every hamlet in our nation rightly would mean only that it was time to begin more intensively to *live*. Material equipment never has solved, it never will solve, a human need. Institutions are not the answer, though they have cornerstones dedicating them to culture of body, intellect or soul. From the individual moron to the League of Nations, all of our problems of self and of society merge into *one*, colossal and alone—the problem not of man's *ignorance*, but of his *weakness*, his lack of practiced strength to *do*, the thing he knows often all too well he ought to do. Our world is not wrong of heart—the war proved that. Neither is it wrong of head, whatever our educators may say to the contrary. These times are out of joint and sick, as every time has been since time began, because, and *only* because, the great imperatives are tables of stone brought down from Sinai, and we have not even yet learned how to make them forces within, governing life and our doings with men.

Listen to William James: "It is not in the moment of their forming, but in the moment of their producing motor effects, that ideals and aspirations communicate the new set to the brain!" That is your scientist repeating Saint James' old truth that faith without works is dead. We speak of the action impulse inhering in stimulation. It *only* means that when the Maker ran the human race off the assembling platform the motor was left meshed with the transmission. A flash in the cylinder must result in locomotion or in stripped gears and utter inutility—in muscular response to the spark of impulse, or dead incapacity for anything of achievement thereafter. And while the educator, dissatisfied with his product, is groping through Gary systems, Montessori methods, vocational guidance and manual training for the betterment, the motorizing, of his processes—we *have*, by birthright, what he is painfully seeking. We *deal* in motor response to stimulation. And that is our fundamental and infinitely grave responsibility. We have an opportunity which teacher, priest and parent do not possess, to seal control and self restraint down into the very basic fibre of character.

When I consider that responsibility, I must confess that the health objective and the joyousness objective of our service appear to me as secondary and subordinate. Or, thinking in other terms, *is* Jack Dempsy a better specimen of human health than Thomas Edison, or Charlie Chaplin a better example of human joyousness

than Lloyd George? Isn't health very much—as Coué is thundering across the seas at us—a matter of perfected mastery of all our resources—a mastery which fundamentally means character and soul, going deeper than muscle and organic functioning? And isn't joyousness a matter of more than momentary elation merely? Doesn't it strike deeper than that to the calm consciousness of personal power and the ineffable peace of a sense of great achievement? The outstanding thing which your athlete gets out of his athletic triumphs is not his championships nor his trophies, but the thing which he can never lose nor forget, the knowledge that once, beset by difficulty and enduring hardship, like Sir Galahad, he clashed with obstacles and bore them down, and burst through all, and in his own naked strength came victor. And the great heritage of the war remains, despite back-wash and reaction, the fact that once, triumphing over fear and pettiness, we rose to the occasion and lived supremely for a time, at least, and the memory of those great days will always haunt us.

Thinking our problem through, in this fashion, out in Chicago for a long time we relied on the didactic method of inculcating sportsmanship and self restraint to make our programs a practice school of ethical behavior in crucial moments, in our sports. We sought by exhortation to make our teams be good, in action. But honest thinking brought us the realization that something more practical than preaching was needed. The thing our teams wanted was, and is, success; and moral compunctions may go by the board if the pull of ambition runs counter to their still small voice, and then our activities would become an actual training in quite the opposite thing from what we intended—they would get to be a recurring habit of throwing away all of the player's principles at the critical moment, by dirty tactics, to achieve a tainted victory. The sword was two-edged, and might cut in either direction. Our responsibility, as self-styled experts, was to guarantee that our result was always the right one and never its equally easy opposite.

As a result we decided to make sportsmanship a determining factor in achieving victory. Our sports are now decided by a point score. In every contest winning counts only 30 percent, sportsmanship 50 percent, and what we term reliability—the keeping of contracted appointments promptly, without detracting delay or sluggish performance, counts 20 percent. We *force* every contender, if he desires to win, to achieve

self mastery, control his temper and abstain from trickery or unfair tactics.

After seven years of trial this experiment is giving increasing proof of its success. Our athletes are not straight jacketed, except by their own desire to win. They make their own choice. We merely say to them, "Here, in your moments of stimulation carried into the most intense action, which is the very essence of all true education, if you achieve at all you must achieve your victories by self control, in a moral no less than in a physical sense, as you must do in all real living." And speaking as a critical observer, I want to assure you that this method has revolutionized conduct among our athletes and has proved how far from the truth were our former easy conclusions that athletics, *per se*, were yielding the results we sought.

Analyzing further, we were forced to admit that the better our standards became in competitive performance, the more certain we were to defeat our own major service purpose. We could claim no great service in lending encouragement only to the rugged, who promise to fight their way successfully through life without us; until our system affords recognition to the frail, timid and unhelpful it is merely an instrument of driving home to them the bitter lesson that life holds nothing better in store than defeat, and that all of their effort is doomed.

We were impelled by this thought to make our processes conform. Our point system was amplified still further. Although a loser does not get credit for victory, he does score his effort and his sportsmanship conduct. So we laid out a year's program, accumulating each institution's total score in *all* activities, and making the units fight it out for an annual supremacy, with a score representing total community effort. The successful athlete thereby is enlisted in encouraging the beginner and the less adept to add what they can to the aggregate, and by incorporating handicraft events appealing to the creative interest, artistic events appealing to the aesthetic interest and certain mental-contest events appealing to the purely intellectual interest, each may find his opportunity for personal achievement equally recognized and dignified, to hold his head up as a joint contributor to the total community score and to take personal pride in the thing which *he* has done.

This may not be the final system—others are working on other lines. But the significant fact is this—that there is growing evidence of a

studious attitude toward our professional responsibilities. This congress, I believe, has brought together a more thoughtful group than any of its predecessors. The recreation worker is not any longer, if he ever was, a sentimental theorist nor a long haired reformer of the much cartooned type.

As to the other element in our responsibility, that of conscientious action, I wish to mention only one thing. Great danger surrounds the professional worker in recreation. In almost any other work he is surrounded by keenly alive, alert and stimulating influences, emanating from a vital organization hitting on every cylinder. The influences surrounding him in recreation work emanate from a relaxed public coming to him in hours of relaxation, in mental and spiritual negligence. Forced to adapt to the spirit of the occasion unless he is of unusually dynamic personality he is in danger of becoming, at the peak load of his responsibility, a man of off-duty attitudes, of irresponsible habits. Recreation executives are keenly aware of this danger and the constant urge in administrative policy is toward a tightening of requirements. In other work the theory that throwing a person out to sink or swim and forcing him to develop his abilities to their maximum, may work out successfully. In recreation there is a very discernible trend toward definite requirements and administrative pressures to counteract the psychic depressions inherent in the local field worker's position.

We have our responsibilities—grave, and very urgent. But our faces are toward them, and our eyes are open.

The hours are unforgiving, but we have set ourselves to make our consciences balance with our ideals, and our accomplishment square with our great opportunity. And doing so, our faith is that we shall serve our day as a column marching to the relief of a beleaguered city, with bugles trumpeting cheer across the morning, and bearing banners yellow, glorious, golden, against the dawn.

"Life itself achieves significance and value not from the esoteric things shared by the few, but from the great common experiences of the race—from the issues of birth and death, of affection satisfied and affection frustrated, from those chances and hazards of daily living that come to all men."

MARY E. RICHMOND

Why All Our Ecstasy and Silliness by Proxy?

I am never going to see Pavlowa again, and I am never going to see Charlie Chaplin again. It is silly to go and see them do things that I can do perfectly well myself. I don't mean that I can dance as well as Pavlowa or walk as funny as Charlie Chaplin, but I can dance some and I can walk pretty funny when I try.

This thing of walking along normally and regularly is all wrong.

I sing in my bath, I sing with my whole heart, loud and vulgar though it may be, and I'll tell the world it is a lot of fun. I'm going to have more of this sort of fun. Beginning tomorrow at sunrise, I am going to start a new life. I'm going to skip to the 8:40 train. And if I feel like walking funny for a block or two, I'm going to walk just as funny as I feel.

Last night, I saw the Pavlowa ballet, and it occurred to me that everybody ought to live that way. There ought to be more dancing around in First National Banks, in department stores, on subway platforms, on Fifth Avenue, everywhere. Walking is so dog-goned common, and almost sad, when you come to think of it. All of us feel ecstatic now and then. Well, when we feel ecstatic, why shouldn't we hop along like Pavlowa for a block or so? And, although it may be heresy to say so, all of us feel funny now and then, and, when we do, why shouldn't we act as silly as Charlie Chaplin?

Not that it makes any difference, but it will be a better world when we all do.

I know for myself that I never feel quite so close to the eternal as when I get down on my knees and stick my head under the davenport and act like an ostrich for the benefit of the two youngest children.

Everybody has it in him, or he would not pack theatres to see Pavlowa and Charlie do it for him.

You just watch the human race and in another thousand years or so, it will be cutting its own capers. Life isn't going to be so bad after all, in another million years, when we have all learned how to cut loose.

Tomorrow, I start this new era.

Of course, I shall try to be harmless in my self-expression. I don't want people to say anything worse about me than: "Oh, well, he's harmless."

Parks and Playgrounds

Their Requirements and Distribution as Elements in the City Plan

II

HENRY V. HUBBARD

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RELATION OF STREET SYSTEM AND RECREATION AREAS

On the relation of the smaller recreation units to the street system there is not much to be said which can be generally applied. The little children's playground (up to five years), the playgrounds for boys and girls (up to twelve years), do not require an area greater than one average block; and, therefore, even in ideal schemes, they would not usually call for any special arrangement of the street system as far as their size goes. As to their location,—in disposing them conveniently in the various residential districts and so as to require a minimum of crossing of dangerous traffic by those who come to them, they would normally be placed on the city plan in relation to a street and transportation system primarily determined by other considerations.

The little squares, breathing spaces, resting places, are likewise fitted into an existing street scheme. In fact, they usually arise through the utilization of odd corners produced by peculiarities in the street system.

The larger "intown" parks, public gardens, and so on, are in a different category. They should be conveniently approached by those seeking them for recreation—mostly pedestrians—and they should be, so to speak, conveniently avoided by the business and commercial wheeled traffic to which they are a detriment if it must go around them, and which is to them a very great detriment if it goes through them. Plainly, in the ideal case the solution is such a zoning plan for the whole community that it will be possible to put these "intown" parks in close relation to the densely populated residential district without thereby locating them athwart any important lines of business traffic.

The same general considerations in regard to their relation to the street system apply to the larger and more outlying parks, playfields, and reservations, but these recreation areas are so large that they can seldom be maintained intact

without being traversed by streets. If they are skillfully designed, their separate units can be efficient and their general effect of extent can be largely preserved, even though they are thus cut across by certain traffic lines.

Principles Modified by the Automobile

In the relation of pleasure traffic to parks the modern development of the automobile has made a notable difference since Central and Prospect and Franklin Parks were designed. Formerly when the old family horse and the carryall, or the livery stable horse and the rig with a seat for two, were taken out on Sunday afternoon, the out-of-town park was about the limit of the journey, and after a circuit of the park it was time to return. The parks were designed with this use in mind. The park roads were comparatively narrow and crooked, and they could run near to sequestered places without much disturbing them. Except on holidays, they could be crossed by foot passengers with little danger and little hurry and annoyance. They could lead to and past especially excellent views seen through narrow openings in screens of foliage, intimate and small scale views as well as distant prospects.

The automobile has changed all this. The park is now seldom the goal of an automobile journey. You are at the park almost as soon as you have started from home, and, were you to drive through it, the circuit of the park would require only a few minutes. But the whole open country-side is now within your reach. The present-day park should, therefore, be designed not primarily for the automobilist, but rather for the pedestrian who has no other resource, though the automobilist may well be allowed glimpses into the park as he rides by. If motor roads are allowed in the park, however, they should be designed for pleasurable motor traffic. Greater width and wider curves and the necessity for avoiding all blind corners make the automobile road, in its appearance and its use,

destructive of natural beauty. The tooting of horns and the grinding of gears are also destructive of country quiet, though proper design of gradients and road intersections will minimize this nuisance. Before we put the auto road into the park, we should remember also that the smaller and more intimate scenes cannot be enjoyed from an automobile. You are whisked by before you can grasp them. The more striking effects, the wider and more distant views, only remain really to be enjoyed, and they can be found often about as well in the open countryside as in the park. In the countryside the interesting views are more diluted, so to speak, that is, there are more uninteresting stretches between them, but this does not matter to the automobilist, while for the pedestrian the good views must be concentrated, as they can be in the park.

The automobile, then, should not carry people *through* the park, except where this is unavoidable or when it can be done, on account of the size or topography of the park, with little interference with its primary function.

The auto should carry people *by* the park—under the same restrictions—and this is possible and desirable.

It should carry people *to* the park, and more especially to and usually through the outlying reservations, and proper provision of parking spaces where cars may be left while their owners enjoy the scenery on foot is a part of the design of all large modern parks.

The motor bus, huge and clumsy as it is, may be admitted on most automobile park roads, for it is often the only way by which some people, especially visiting organizations, can see the parks. But it should be restricted to certain roads only, and often may be allowed on certain days only.

Both for the auto and for the street car the parkway or boulevard is the designated and proper route from the heart of the business and residential districts to the parks and to the open countryside. And naturally the parks should lie on the boulevards—or the boulevards lead past the parks, whichever way you please to put it—on the way to the farther outlying open country.

RELATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TO PARKS

The street railroad is at the same time the friend and the enemy of the park. It is the cheapest and often the only reasonable means by which the great bulk of the city dwellers can

reach the park. On the other hand, its appearance, its noise and the stiff rigidity of the rails are destructive as far as their influence extends, of the very restfulness in the park which they have brought out the city dwellers to seek. This means of course that the street car lines must run *to* the parks for the sake of the parks, that they must run *by* the parks, both for the sake of carrying people into the open country beyond and in their general function of linking up all parts of the city. But the car lines should not run through the park except where the separate park units can be so designed and the car lines so secluded that the park is still capable of fulfilling the essential function for which it was set apart.

The railroad is on the whole the enemy and not the friend of the park in its immediate relations. There are plenty of instances of course, in the cases of the larger parks and particularly seashore or mountain reservations, where the majority of the people enjoying these recreation facilities come by railroad. But the railroad almost always exists primarily for other purposes, of state or nationwide scope and its location has to be determined primarily by these purposes and by topographic considerations. About all that can be said then in this regard is that the railroads can hardly be expected as a rule to modify their lines much for the sake of local parks, and that therefore the local parks must be located and designed so as to get as much good and as little harm from the railroads as possible.

Water Transportation

Transportation by water, however, is a friendly thing to parks in almost every way. The river or pond or the ocean is a pleasant and restful thing to look at and the city which is blessed with the possibility of access to water will certainly go out of its way to locate parks upon it. Traffic over it is restful as well as interesting to watch from the park, and views across it give an effect of expanse, like views from hilltops, without the necessity of controlling a large area of land.

Aerial Transportation

Aerial transportation is likely in the future to bear a close relation to our parks. There is as yet no particular sign that heavy freight will be carried by airplane in the near future. This traffic will be to a great extent purely pleasure traffic and the rest of the swift traffic for business will have a large element of pleasure in it

particularly as we get used to this means of transportation and as the danger becomes less. The requirement of a large landing and starting field can only be economically met at some point at a considerable distance out from the center of the city. It might well be adjacent to a park or at least linked to other pleasure transportation and to the heart of the city by being situated on the parkway and boulevard system. It is not desirable to use a large open lawn in a park as a landing field and to expect it to retain its essential function as a part of a park. However interesting it may be to watch the arrival and departure of airplanes, it can hardly be considered restful, nor as yet even safe, and the necessary hangars and other provisions for the airplane traffic would be largely destructive of the effect of any naturalistic landscape unit.

RELATION OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER COMMUNITY BUILDINGS TO RECREATION AREAS

There has been from the beginning a very close relation between playground activities and school activities in the city. There is no clean-cut line to be drawn, at least in the case of children, between recreation and education, and facilities for the one often serve the other also. It is not the purpose of this paper to consider where authority should lie, or how cooperation may best be brought about, between the school committee, the park commission, and the playground administration, or whatever designations may be used for the managements of these three city functions. It is enough to say here what we all know, that the playground should serve the children of the school at recess, that the school building can provide certain facilities for the playground, and the considerations of relation to residential areas which motive the location of the different types of schools would motive the location of playgrounds of corresponding types, and that on this account also the school and the playground might well be contiguous.

The Community Center

Recently a more highly developed unit has proved its great worth in some cities, namely the community center, which includes both the school and the playground and something else. Quoting from a publication of the People's Institute of New York, "A community center is any place where neighbors or people with common interest meet in order to be better neighbors and to make their common interest more effective. A community center is not primarily a building or set

of activities, but rather an organizing center for the life of a neighborhood or a community."

For the meeting place of the voters' league, for public lectures, for the branch public library, public art exhibitions, musical entertainments, festivals—all these things—the location in relation to the community that they serve might well be the same as that of the school and of the playground. And the facilities of the school and the playground can be used more intensively by being put at the disposal of the community in these additional ways and thus through more hours of the day. The bearing of all this on our present subject is of course that in considering the location size and shape of playgrounds these cooperative uses, not all strictly recreational, must also be taken into account.

The location of the school and its playground near a large park is almost always a mistake for two reasons. First, the school and playground are at their maximum efficiency when the whole area within their effective radius is residential. A school and playground placed next to any kind of large park plainly have their effective area diminished by about one-half. Second, the playground is a noisy place, and should be so all day, if working to its best advantage. And landscape parks are properly restful places, not helped by noisy neighbors. Some parks have parts which are not restful, such as general assembly places, and a playground next to such a place would do no great harm. But a playground is *not* a park, and no part of an existing park should be set aside for a playground—or *run as a playground* without any specific setting aside—without a fair facing of the fact that thereby the area and efficiency of the park as a park are by just so much diminished.

As to the placing of buildings like libraries, court houses, city halls, museums, and so on in public parks, to say nothing of less useful and less public buildings, the defender of park values often wishes that he could paraphrase the famous chapter on snakes in the history of Ireland, and say—there are *no* buildings in parks! I assume that I need not elaborate for this company the fact that a park is not a piece of waste land—a sort of municipal backyard which is improved by any reputable use made of it,—but on the contrary an essential part in the city's possessions designed for its definite purpose, and not to be intruded upon by facilities for other purposes, no matter how important these may be in themselves. When we say "parks" in this connection,

we mean parks properly so-called. We are not protesting against monumental and architectural squares and plazas, nor do we object to the city hall standing in "city hall park", if in reality the area is and should be merely an ample setting for a public building.

INTER-RELATION OF RECREATION UNITS

In a "park system" each of the different kinds of recreation ground has its own appearance as it has its own use. The playgrounds are designed primarily for their use, although they should have as much beauty as possible. They are small and often repeated, perhaps with little difference from one to another or even from those in one city to those in another. The "in-town" park is almost always a constructed and man-made thing, being a part of the town. It is designed for its appearance and should have individuality in this appearance. If there is but one interior park, called perhaps the "public garden" or the "central park" of the town, it ought somehow to reflect the spirit of the town. Often the public buildings may face upon it, and it becomes the open element of the "civic center"—in the architectural sense.

Making the Most of Natural Beauty

The large landscape park should not look man-made, being a part of the country brought near to the town. Its spirit—what it has to give to the visitor—depends largely on the type of its scenery, and on the kind and condition of its foliage. A large park without foliage, or without natural landscape beauty, would not be, to our minds, a park at all. It is the enjoyment of this beauty which constitutes its primary use. A good park designer then, would sensitively appreciate what the natural spirit and expression of an existing area is, or what it could be brought to or restored to if the city had already devastated it with dumps and fires. He would plan to make the most of that particular expression, so that the park should be a notable example of that kind of local scenery. But in another park he would hope for another kind of scenery, and he would approach his choice of available park sites,—hilltop, woodland, or waterside,—with that consideration in mind. Again he must fit either his scenery to the use of the park, or the use to the scenery. You cannot maintain a hemlock grove on a slope where there are constant crowds, while a maple grove on a flat might succeed under the same amount of trampling.

In the aggregate *all* the necessary uses must be provided for. It is not enough that a city has a large amount of land in parks. The parks must provide recreation for the active and the slow, the young and the old, men and women, the chattering family picnic and the ruminative solitary walker. But these uses, though all *park* uses, cannot all go on in the same park, or at least not in the same unified part of the park. And the pleasure of quietude and of the contemplation of natural scenery are the values which must be most carefully planned for and defended, for they are the most easily destroyed by the intrusion or proximity of other park uses. There is no gain in running automobile roads through the wild park to "open up" its beauties, nor in constructing a zoo or an amusement park near it "to bring people to the park" if thereby the very beauties are destroyed which it is sought to exploit. That is, just as you must segregate recreation from business and other such activities, that the recreation may be effective, so you must segregate some kinds of recreation from others, lest one make the other impossible.

In a general way the more "humanized" park uses are provided for in the most accessible places, usually nearer the heart of the town, and the parks become more natural as they lie farther out, until in the landscape reservation every man-made thing must prove its value before it is admitted at all.

The Boulevard for Recreative Purposes

A person going to a park wants to be relieved of the oppression of the city as soon as possible, and he wants to get home again without losing all the benefit of his outing by a long journey through the city which he went out to escape. This is the prime reason for the radial parkway or boulevard. A person riding for pleasure would much prefer to get from one pleasant park to another by a pleasant way, and if this way made a circuit of sufficient size his needs would be satisfied. This was the public desire that made the circumferential boulevard connecting the parks. And such a circuit offers its whole extent without repetition to anyone starting anywhere on its length. The boulevard also serves the pedestrian as a sort of local park of unlimited extent. It raises the value of abutting property, and, under proper restrictions, tends to direct and stabilize the residential growth of the city. Also, if well designed, it tends to segregate the swift pleasure traffic from the commercial traffic, to the good of both.

Surfacing

TENNIS COURTS

Mr. C. E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation, Detroit, Michigan, has supplied information regarding the surfacing for tennis courts which is proving successful in that city. The courts cost approximately \$750, the prices necessarily fluctuating with the local wage scale and the freight charges on asphalt. The courts are permanent, lasting from twelve to fifteen years without any great amount of repair. The surfacing is prepared as follows:

The ground is excavated to a depth of six inches and agricultural drain tile is laid. Next, six inches of crushed limestone or granite are applied. This gravel should pass through a two inch screen; the coarser material on the bottom with the finer, the last two inches. This is well rolled down and brought to a grade parallel with the finished grade. On top of this, there is then placed two inches of Kentucky Rock Asphalt, which can be purchased from the Kentucky Rock Asphalt Company of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

This rock asphalt is applied without heating, raked and smoothed with a straight-edge to grade. It should be given a light rolling, and if no depressions occur after that, the low spots should be re-raked and brought to grade. After the light rolling, a light dusting of white portland cement is given which must be allowed to set for two weeks before the court can be used.

PLAYGROUNDS

The new type of playground surfacing which is being tried out on one of the playgrounds in Detroit is still in the experimental stage. "It has not been down a sufficient length of time," writes Mr. Brewer, "to determine whether this kind of surfacing will stand the wear and tear of hundreds of active feet. There is no question that calcium chloride will keep the dust down." The cost of surfacing on the playground was approximately forty to forty-five cents a square yard with one or two cents a year maintenance. The surfacing is prepared as follows:

All grass, weeds, stones, humus material, or other debris are removed and a fill of clean cinders is put in. The cinders, which should not exceed two inches in diameter, are spread to a depth of three inches, wet, and rolled with a suitable roller until no waves appear in front of the roller. The finished grade of this course shall

parallel the finished grade of the finished course. This course ought to be wet before the second course is applied.

The second course should consist of three inches of limestone screenings and dust spread evenly over the first course, rolled with a suitable roller, and wet between the rollings until a smooth compact surface is obtained.

The third course should consist of one-eighth of an inch of coarse, sharp sand, spread evenly over the entire surface. As a fourth course, calcium chloride is spread evenly over the entire surface, about one and a half pounds per square yard.*

*Mr. Brewer will be glad to answer questions regarding this surfacing.

Storytelling in Elmira New York

FLORENCE C. DAVIS

Assistant Playground Director
Elmira, New York

One of the features of the playground activities held in Elmira, New York, in October, 1922, under the supervision of Community Service, was a storytelling festival. Hundreds of children from the various playgrounds, dressed as story book characters, marched through the streets to the park where the festival was held. Each playground carried its own banner to distinguish it from the others. Each sign was the work of some child and was original in designing. A prize was given for the banner showing the best workmanship.

Cinderella in her fairy coach headed the procession, followed by well known Mother Goose characters, Miss Muffet, Jack and Jill, Bo-Peep, Little Boy Blue, Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Fairies, Elves, the Old Woman in the Shoe, and many others.

Arriving at the Park a pageant, *The Dearest Wish*, by Pauline Oak, was presented by a cast representing all the playgrounds. The spot chosen for the stage setting with its many trees and shrubbery afforded an ideal background for the Queen's throne decorated with gay flowers. The story of the pageant was all that child or grown-up could desire to see, portraying as it did life among the little folks and their fairy friends.

(Continued on page 497)

Story Hour in Aberdeen

Just where the line of bungalow-builders separates that particular type of home from the homes of the lumber barons, there is a park—the Eighth Street Park—triangular, the center of three converging streets. There are many children in the neighborhood. A sophomore at Vassar whose home is in Aberdeen, volunteered to undertake a story hour for the summer months. This college girl enlisted the aid of fifteen other young women in town to serve with her on the storytelling committee. The Eighth Street Park district was finally decided upon as the most promising spot to inaugurate a story hour. Wednesday afternoon at two was voted the best time. The local newspaper gave its “Missouri” support and the telephone did the rest in advertising the activity.

The plan of attack was as follows: The fifteen girls turned out, each one prepared to read and tell stories. The chairman simply stood on the grounds and as the children came, separated and sent them to the various age groups, and directed the whole so that each storyteller had seven or eight children. This, because the local director of Community Service, Mr. J. P. Hoffberger, believed that one storyteller could handle a few children more successfully than many. “Besides,” he said, “the children learn to respect and cherish their storytellers more if the contacts are more intimate. It gives the children the feeling that the story is being told to each one rather than to the whole bunch.” Stories continued for forty-five minutes. Then came the games.

With the help of the local director and the chairman the girls all became theoretically familiar with the various age games three days before the inauguration of this first story hour. After the storytelling period the local director started each age group off on the games and the storytellers continued them. It seemed that snake leap frog was the most hilarious game of the hour. The second week the director simply met with the leaders and helped to map out a program but on the day for the story hour they pursued their own course.

During the third week, at the regular committee meeting on Monday, a lady active in civic affairs who lives on the South Side of Aberdeen, was invited to attend. The South Side is the section of this city where most of the foreign

speaking people live. After discussing the possibility of having a story hour for the children there this woman was appointed a member of the storytelling committee and chairman of the activities in her section. All of the land, even the school ground, is tide flats and after a process of elimination only one place remained which was suitable for the purpose of the committee. It was a beautiful, well-kept lawn of a private residence. The use of this lawn was gladly given by its owner. Responsibility for any damage which might be done to the shrubbery was, of course, assumed by the Committee. After two weeks of story hour on their lawn this family found that these “foreign” children were nice enough to make fudge for, and each week after that there was either candy or cookies for the fifty or more youngsters who came to story hour here. The storytellers who were on the job at the South Side Storytelling Station were recruited by the South Side leader from among the folks who lived in that section. The local Community Service director did not permit any of the storytellers from the Eighth Street district to go to the South Side—but this is another story.

Meanwhile the first story hour continued.

Four weeks after the first storytelling station was opened another in the West End and another on the North Side was opened. Thus there were four stations in four sections of the city, all running at the same time, on the same day, and each one had stories first and then games.

In order to spread the interest in the hour through the entire week the committee was able to find a young girl who went about to the various stations showing the children how to make scrap books out of magazines and colored pictures. A day was set to hand them in and a Committee from the Rotary Club acted as judges to determine which was the best. Those who were inclined to do needlework were urged to start and finish a piece of their handiwork by a certain date. The children of foreign parentage, especially Swedish, were the cleverest with the needle.

As a climax and period to the summer activity of the story hour a pet show was held. Here pollywogs, canaries with daisy bedecked cages, dogs and animals of all kinds reigned. Besides, for the cutest, the homeliest, the smallest, the prettiest, a special prize was awarded by the judges. A girl with a black hen which “showed acrobatic tendencies” came off with flying colors.

Stories through the Year

The following yearly program has been suggested by one of the Community Service recreation specialists for a Storytelling League:

July: A Storytelling Festival, from 7 to 8 in the evening, the storytellers costumed as Mother Goose, Black Mammy, as Hindu, Japanese, Indian, Gypsy characters according to the type of story which is to be told, simple games and one story to be played in each group

August: A Flower Festival, the storytellers costumed as either gardeners with wide hats or bonnets, aprons or overalls, or as flowers with possibly a covering for the head and the chosen flower pinned on the dress. Stories to be told about various flowers.

September: Bird Day, with simple games, songs and stories about birds. No costumes are used but each storyteller brings an exhibit of a bird's nest, a bird-house or a bird in a cage. Eggs may also be exhibited but care should be taken to stress the harm in robbing birds' nests.

October: Animal stories with exhibition of pets of various kinds. This is usually the last day out of doors.

November: Thanksgiving Festival, the storytellers dressed in costumes of the Pilgrims. Songs, games and stories of the season.

December: Christmas. Stories of the season and simple games to be played. Carols to be stressed and one to be learned by the children.

January: Library Day. Stories told from library books in order to interest the children in reading them. The storytellers may be dressed in costumes to represent characters in these books, and the occasion may be held in the library.

February: Poets' Day. Poems by Eugene Field, J. W. Riley and R. L. Stevenson may be read, their verses set to music sung and some of the poems pantomimed or acted out.

March: Famous Children in Fiction. Children of Dickens, Mark Twain, Mrs. Burnett, Kingsley and other writers told about. Costumes of the favorite characters may be used.

April: Tree Day. Stories, games and songs appropriate to Arbor Day, or something of the lore, tradition and poetry of trees may be used. There may be exhibits of leaves, buds, branches and bark. Easter may be celebrated instead with stories of this season, or both days be observed.

May: Spring festival. There may be a May

Pole, songs, games and a May Day procession with garlands, flowers, and green branches. This is usually the first outdoor gathering and made much of. Costumes may range through all the flowers to those of fairies, shepherdesses, flower girls and May Queens.

June: General Children's Day. Mothers are special guests and share in the features. Mothers' Day and Children's Day may be combined and stories and songs about mothers and children used.

A Rural Institute

The training of leadership for rural districts is perhaps the most urgent problem confronting workers in the rural field. Through the instrumentality of Brattleboro (Vermont) Community Service, an encouraging beginning along this line has been made.

Early in November a two-day Institute was held at Brattleboro with an attendance of one hundred fifty people. Sixteen rural communities were represented by 105 delegates. Song leading, music, games, social recreation, pageantry, winter carnival and sports, and a program for holiday and special day celebrations were among the topics discussed.

Everyone wanted a share in making the Institute a success. The Red Cross provided homes for the delegates. The Farm Bureau and the Mutual Aid (a nursing organization) served as publicity agents for the Institute. The Superintendents of schools in four rural districts closed their schools and sent their teachers. The churches closed their prayer meeting on Friday evening and the selectmen gave the use of their hall. Both theatres co-operated, one by inviting the delegates to a performance, the other by giving the use of their building and showing special recreation films. One of the ministers played the piano for games. The business school sent stenographers to record all the discussions.

Were the results worth while? "These sixteen communities," writes an enthusiastic delegate, "will no longer feel that they are isolated and working alone." Already arrangements have been made for group visiting on community nights and for an exchange between the communities of programs, talent, and plays. There is to be a Talent Bureau—a monthly column in the paper, telling of the work in each community.

Our Children*

ANGELO PATRI

A PLACE FOR THE CHILDREN

The suburban town was planned by a mathematician. The plots were carefully lined out, so much for the house, so much for the lawn, a socket for the clothes dryer, a service walk, and a wider one for the main entrance.

When the children came there was no place for them. They really could not be permitted to play on the costly lawn, the streets were dangerous. What then?

"I have all I can do with my own. I simply cannot have all the neighbor's, too. Besides that, they wouldn't leave a blade of grass on the place. And the noise and the mess. Each family will have to play by itself."

So said the mothers, but the children refused to ratify any such agreement. They walked across the lawn and played where they wished, and neighbor complained to neighbor and each blamed the other's flock for the unusual things that happened.

When the group dug up Mrs. Sanford's tulips and sliced them for onions and sat in Mrs. Cole's treasured boxwood hedge to enjoy the banquet, the smouldering fires broke loose. Something had to be done with those awful children.

The men, hectored by their wives, held a meeting and decided that the only thing to do was to set aside a street at certain hours of the day.

* Copyright 1922, by Angelo Patri, author of *a School Master in the Great City and Child Training*. Published by permission of the author.

Exclude the traffic and let the children play.

What street should it be? Everybody in town had the best of reasons why it should not be the one he lived on. Nobody wanted to live on the play street.

At last the street was selected. The man who had the biggest place on it was wild with anger. He exhausted every means in his power to prevent the closing of the street. When he failed in that he stretched barbed wire through his hedge and kept a loud-voiced dog inside it to keep the children as far away as possible.

He kept on talking and working against the closed street. He did everything he could to annoy the children. At last he succeeded. The street was opened and the children were cast on the cold world once more. The big landowner, however, was happy. His hedge and his lawn and his quiet had been preserved.

Now it may all be as you say. The man had a right to his hedge and his lawn and his quiet, but had the children no rights at all? Why are towns and houses and social organization itself constructed without regard for the children?

After all, you know the children are the reason for the houses and the towns and the social structure itself. Perhaps sometime there will be built the sort of town that understands this. It probably will be worth living in. The usual smug suburb isn't.



The Coordination of Recreational and Health Activities

THADDEUS SLESYNSKI, DIRECTOR.

Holstein Park Recreation Center,

Chicago, Illinois.

In his recent book, *The Play Movement*, Dr. Clarence Rainwater states that, "The necessity for greater attention to the physical development of the people as disclosed by the high percentage of rejections for physical unfitness by draft boards", was one of the factors which emphasized the need for a wider community service program in our recreation centers and playgrounds. This necessity for greater attention to physical fitness has been further emphasized by investigations in many communities of the country. These have invariably disclosed the fact that physical defects and undernourishment among school children exist in about the same percentage ($33\frac{1}{3}$) as was found among the drafted young men.

RAISING HEALTH STANDARDS ON THE PLAYGROUND

During the past three years several national and numerous state and local organizations have undertaken to raise the health standard of these school children. The experience of these organizations indicates that there should be adjustments made in the programs of schools, recreation centers, playgrounds, summer camps, and other agencies dealing with groups of children. The activities that are being conducted to further this end differ in certain details, in emphasis, and in methods of procedure. They all, however, include weighing and measuring, instruction in health habits, through dramatics, songs and games, nutrition classes, and through physical examinations.

MODERN HEALTH CRUSADE TOURNAMENT

In a few communities recreation workers have already adopted health activities as a part of the recreation program. In Baltimore, for example, a nurse is employed as supervisor of a health program which includes, weighing and measuring, health plays and games, health poster

contests, and competition among all the playgrounds in a Modern Health Crusade Tournament. (Information concerning the Modern Health Crusade can be secured from the National Tuberculosis Association, 2370 Seventh Avenue, New York.)

In order to determine what is the need for health activities in a playground and recreation center and how such activities could be coordinated with the regular work, an intensive program was carried out during the past summer at the Holstein Park Recreation Center. This was done with the cooperation of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, and a neighborhood physician, Dr. S. Musial. Literature explaining the Modern Health Crusade was distributed to over two hundred children attending the playground. Almost two hundred enrolled and meetings of the club have been held every Wednesday with an average attendance of forty. At these meetings, activities have been scheduled similar to those arranged in the Baltimore Playgrounds. Results have not been so satisfactory as in Baltimore, because there has been lacking the spirit of rivalry with other playgrounds.

RESULTS OF ONE SEASON

A physical examination was offered to those boys and girls who were underweight or who on inspection by the nurse (who spent three days a week at the center) appeared to be in greatest need of medical advice. On September first, thirty-seven children had been examined by a physician. In every case, one or more physical defects were found. Also, the questioning of parents and children disclosed faulty food and health habits. Twenty-one children were referred to a throat specialist for examination, and thirty-four for dental treatment. Twenty of the children who were examined have been under close

supervision through attendance at a nutrition class which meets once a week.

The progress of this class during the ten vacation weeks has not been satisfactory compared to that made by classes elsewhere. However, there are certain related facts which must be considered. Thirteen of the children had diseased tonsils, and nine of these had their tonsils removed before school opened. Practically all of these children attend the playground regularly, and have found it difficult to refrain from strenuous play and to take the rests as prescribed by the physician. Though there may be differences of opinion concerning the importance of being up to weight, practically all physicians would disapprove of children participating in athletic events when they are under medical supervision for undernourishment and the correction of physical defects. However, the children who had voluntarily submitted to physical examinations were not kept out of the athletic tests, because this would have made the examinations unpopular during this initial period.

Just how many of the children attending our playground are suffering from physical defects and undernourishment cannot be estimated from the small number of examinations made. However, the following weight records indicate that there is a large number in this group. One hundred and eighty-seven boys and girls who enrolled for the Modern Health Crusade were weighed and measured. Forty-seven, or twenty-five per cent of the total were ten per cent underweight. Out of forty-four girls who entered the athletic tests, only fifteen were up to weight for height. Out of twenty-seven who won badges only eleven were up to weight. The Department of Health statistics show that the death rate of the ward in which Holstein Park is located has been below the average for the city since 1911. The immediate neighborhood is not a congested, industrial community, but one composed largely of small cottages owned by the occupants. Therefore, the probability is that the health standards of our children are above the average.

NEED OF CLASSIFYING PLAYGROUND CHILDREN ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

The facts gleaned from our brief experience indicate that there is a danger of recreation centers and playgrounds undoing what the schools and health agencies are trying to accomplish, by permitting all children to take part in

any and all recreational activities without classifying them according to their physical capacities. Instead, the choice is left entirely to the inclination of the individual child. Are not recreation workers missing an opportunity for service by not taking advantage of their intimate contact with the children? Just as soon as the schools have assumed more responsibility for the physical welfare of the children, so must the playgrounds aim to do more than keep the children off the street and give them a good time. If one out of every three children needs an adjusted program, is it not within the province of the recreation workers to find out who are the children belonging to this group and offer them the kind of recreational activities that will raise their health standards? Since all children will be benefited by instruction in health rules, and since such instruction can be given through the medium of play, it should have a place in the program of our centers.

COMPETITION IN HEALTH

Our experience during the summer months has suggested a health program which will fit in with our indoor work. Mr. V. K. Brown, Superintendent of Playgrounds of the South Park Commissioners, has pointed out the necessity of putting an activity such as a good health club on a competitive basis so that the achievements of a club and its members could be rated in the same manner as are the other activities. Keeping this point in mind, a plan for marking the standing and progress of a club and its individuals has been outlined. A rating can be given on each of the following points: (1) Report on physical examination. (Report must be on a standard blank provided by the recreation center). (2) Physical condition as revealed in the report. (3) Weight as compared with height. (This item can be omitted if there is a disagreement regarding the importance of this relationship). (4) Gain in weight. (All normal children should make some gain in weight). (5) Cleanliness and general physical appearance. (6) Good teeth or the repair of diseased teeth. (7) Correction of major physical defects, diseased tonsils, spinal curvature. (8) Regular attendance at meetings. (9) Sanitary police duty at the center or some service to the club. Boys and girls will thus help their playground to attain a higher standing by becoming healthier themselves and by interesting others to do likewise.

Space will not permit a discussion of the objections which have been raised to the program of health activities at Holstein Park. They are the same objections that have been advanced by school authorities throughout the country to the health work now being introduced into the schools. However, it is the Parent-Teacher Associations which have been largely responsible for this greater attention to the health of the school children, because they have been convinced that with children health should be first. This program is being carried out in the schools not through emphasizing disease and its dire results, but through stressing the joy and beauty of good health. The health message is being put across by correlating it with all the other subjects, including athletics.

In the recreation centers and playgrounds, as in the schools, other activities may have to be neglected or given up to make way for nutrition classes, health clubs, physical examinations. But why not? Will not the service rendered the community be thus increased? Will not the task of organizing our communities be made easier if this serious interest is added to make our orthodox program of leisure time activities more vital?

Recipe for Annual Reports

The following suggestions under the title of "A Recipe for a City Manager Report" which have been prepared by Harrison G. Otis, City Manager, Clarksburg, West Virginia, relate specifically to the preparation of reports issued by city officials. There is material here, however, which will be of interest not only to superintendents of municipal recreation but to Community Service workers and others representing private groups who make annual reports of their activities to their constituencies.

The preparation of an annual report gives to the city manager his one big opportunity to play host to his taxpayers. The fact that the charter usually requires such a report and that the city foots the bill, simply increases the obligation resting upon the manager. The report should be a real feast—a Thanksgiving dinner, if you will,—so full of fresh wholesome ideas and food for thought that strangers will devour it from cover to cover.

The citizens will prize more highly the annual report if they have been frequently called upon

to help produce the achievements therein chronicled. A real feast must be carefully planned long in advance. So, too, the annual report. Each week should yield some definite contribution of increased or added service. The field of community welfare should be cultivated to produce a rotation of crops. These crops may be gathered by securing monthly reports from department heads. To each report should be added suggestions whereby the department's efficiency may be increased. Thus the next crop is planted.

A camera is a handy harvesting tool for gathering "before-and-afters." As the end of the year draws near, assemble the stores of facts and select the finest specimens of accomplishment. Sort well and plan the meal.

Warnings. (1) Many a good manager is a poor publicity man; better call in the local newspaper writer and make him your chef rather than spoil an excellent meal by poor cooking. (2) "Too many cooks spoil the broth." Your department heads may not have been selected for their literary ability.

Having picked out the best stories, boil them down, and after carefully removing the "T's", season it with comparison. Unrelated facts are often insipid and hard to digest. These comparisons may be in figures, lines, circles, sketches or photographs. Apply them with judgment and remove any trace of bitterness. Use only the quantity needed to bring out the true value of the accomplishments. Stir in a bit of human interest to keep the pot from boiling dry.

Now prepare the financial statements. If these come to you already prepared from the auditor's delicatessen shop, be sure to inspect them carefully. Finances are a necessary but dangerous part of a report and of little value without proper comparisons. Most tables of statistics will stand condensing. Long inventories of bolts and nuts contain little nourishment.

In assembling the course three things must be borne in mind: (1) It is a report to the people and worthless unless read, hence it must be readable. (2) It is for the people, hence copies must be delivered to all taxpayers, or at least to all the holders of realty. (3) It is to be paid for by the people, hence don't be extravagant by insisting upon embossed covers and thick volumes. Now set your table. Reports must be attractively set up. Your public is not so hungry for municipal information that it will dig ravenously into cold hash served in uninviting packages over the clerk's counter.

Select good paper, good type, good illustrations. Arrange the courses in logical sequence. You are selling good government. Your report should qualify as a "best seller" except that it must be quite free from fiction.

Assuming that the stories of achievement are ready to be taken up, prepare them for the report by cutting into short paragraphs set off by spicy subheads in boldfaced type. Each heading should state an interesting fact and not simply label a part of an exhibit. From these headings select the most toothsome bits as the ingredients for an "appetizer." This may appear as a part of the manager's letter of transmittal or serve as a "foreword" to the report.

If properly prepared and served, the report will find a most enthusiastic welcome, and Mr. Taxpayer will smack his lips and pass up his plate for more good government. Perhaps he will even pay his tax bill with pleasure.

For dessert set forth plans for proposed service and improvements for the coming year, not in full detail but in light outline, so as to leave your guests in a mood of good fellowship and anticipation. Don't be alarmed by the occasional groan of the chronic curbstome dyspeptic. It is reward enough to see the citizens as a whole smoking the pipe of political peace and planning for another year of united Community Service.

Community Day Equips Athletic Field

Aberdeen has a high school building of which any city may be proud, but the school taxes were insufficient to provide a grandstand and fence for Stuart Field where Aberdeen youngsters engage in their most serious business. So the whole community took thought and did not stop with taking thought but got busy.

Lumber came from a large arena that had been constructed for the last Fourth of July celebration. Special lengths were bought by the Aberdeen Rotary Club. The Aberdeen Carpenters' Union and the Rotary Club hammered and sawed through one day. Not to be outdone by the Rotarians, Aberdeen's young men's club, the Actives, put up the fence.

The workers were brought to Stuart Field and taken home from it by trucks furnished gratuitously by the A. A. Star Company and the John-son Transfer Company.

An Art Industry Which Has Made Good

Making money by the exercise of an art, Joseph Lee has pointed out, is the "best sort of thing." How successfully it is being done in one Rhode Island community is told by Howard P. Bourne of the Neighborhood Cottage Rug Club, East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

"Three years ago last summer," writes Mr. Bourne, "a small group of women associated with the Neighborhood House met one afternoon a week to learn to braid rugs. From that small beginning has sprung a home industry which is not only self-supporting but is doing its share toward the support of Neighborhood Cottage.

"We early found that the women preferred to make these rugs at home during their spare moments. We now have an average of thirty women making the rugs and in eight months beginning last November, over two thousand dollars was paid out to these women. Having long believed that home industries could be made to bring in a good return not only to the workers but to the Neighborhood Center, we feel great satisfaction in having proved the fact. At the same time, the rug making industry has proved a splendid medium for getting more closely in touch with the home and its family life. As Rhode Island has been in the throes of a strike for nearly a year and the mills have been closed, whole families have been supported by rug making.

"Our rugs are all made of new materials, being the mill ends from the factories. We make both cotton and wool rugs, but from an artistic viewpoint, as well as from considerations of durability, the wool have proved superior to the cotton. We insist on the best workmanship and the women are paid by the square foot, the rugs being sold on the same basis. The cost of material, labor, and overhead charges are carefully figured out, Neighborhood Cottage receiving a percentage.

"We have found that home industry conducted on a business basis can be made to yield a good profit. It has the further advantage of helping to create a better social life. This winter, the workers are to form a social club at the Cottage, paying dues as do the other groups. Thus, they will be brought into closer touch with the life and activities of the Cottage."

Games with Music

ROBERTA WINANS

III

In arranging the program for a group of adults the leader should consider carefully the best place for each number and the proper balance of active and inactive games, those with music and those without. People who are not accustomed to much muscular activity find a little rhythmic exercise stimulating and extremely enjoyable, but if they become too tired the charm is gone and they are not so ready to take part again, even though they may have been enthusiastic to the point of over-doing the first time.

Most of the games with music are decidedly active. *Swinging in the Swing* is the mildest and is a good one to begin with if the participants are middle-aged or older. With a very active group it may be used later in the program as a comparative rest, though young people sometimes manage to get a good deal of exercise out of it.

Usually more people will join in the Grand March than in any other one thing. This may be the first number on the regular program after all are assembled, or it may be used later in the evening, just before refreshments are served or to wind up with. Besides the Grand March, *Howdy* and *Pack Up Your Troubles* are good numbers with which to start the program. It is well to have some informal singing and perhaps some tricks, stunts or games for the first few who arrive, and then start out with a musical game when most of the guests have assembled.

Following the first game with music should come a quiet "get-acquainted game." From then on active and quiet games should be alternated, working up to a climax at the end of the evening. From a third to a half of the numbers on a program may be with music, and some groups prefer an even larger proportion.

The leader should keep the physical condition and the state of breathlessness of the players in mind when deciding whether to use a walking or a skipping step in a game that permits a choice. High School students usually disdain a walk even in a Grand March, but older people are grateful for steps that are not too strenuous.

After the first evening it is well to let the players choose their favorite singing games besides being taught new ones. Each group is apt

to have one particular favorite which it calls for at every meeting, and sometimes a game will take an entire city by storm, as *Jump Jim Crow*, *Hunting*, and *Swinging in The Swing* have done in different places.

Always bring the evening's play to a definite close. *Good Night, Ladies* makes an excellent game to wind up with and it may be used at each meeting. *Good Night, Hen*, may be substituted for the words in *Howdy*. A song instead of a game may be used for the last number. The Grand March, ending with a cheer makes another good closing. Whatever is chosen, it should be the climax of the evening, after which practically all depart at the same time with a feeling of satisfaction, often humming the music of the last song or game as they go out.

DIXIE

Words and music in *Twice 55 Community Songs*.

Circle of couples. March 16 steps one way, turn toward partner and march 16 in opposite direction, partners' inside hands joined. At the end of the verse stand and face partner.

Chorus:

1. Man marches around his partner, who stands still.
2. Lady marches around her partner, who stands still.
3. Join both hands and take 8 slides in line of direction.
4. Take 6 slides back to place and then the man advances one partner.

JUMP JIM CROW

Sheet music published by G. Shirmer. Use chorus only.

Jump, jump, oh, jump Jim Crow,

Take a little twirl and around you go.

Slide, slide, and stamp just so,

Then you take another partner and you jump Jim Crow.

Form double circle, partners facing.

1. Partners join hands and take two slow and three quick jumps.
2. Turn partner around with running steps.

3. Each moves to the right to meet new partner, two slides and three stamps.
4. Turn new partner, finishing turn with three jumps.
Repeat with new partner.

RIG-A-JIG-JIG

Words and music in *Most Popular College Songs*, omitting 9 measures from middle of chorus. All form a single circle. One player (more for a large group) walks jauntily around inside the circle while all sing. On the words "A pretty girl I chanced to meet" (or "A nice young man, etc.") player bows to one in the circle and they take hands skating fashion. On the chorus both skip around. Repeat from the beginning, both players walking in single file, choosing and skipping. Continue until all are skipping.

CAPTAIN JINKS

Music in *The Tunes Dad Whistled*, published by the Baldwin Piano Company, Cincinnati, O. (Free)

- A. I'm Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines,
I feed my horse good corn and beans,
I swing the ladies in their teens,
For that's the style in the army.
- B. I teach the ladies how to dance,
How to dance, how to dance,
I teach the ladies how to dance,
For that's the style in the army.
- C. Salute your partner and turn to the right,
And swing your neighbor with all your
might,
Then promenade all, the ladies right,
For that's the style in the army.

Single circle, facing in line of direction, girls in front of men.

- A. 1. All walk briskly around the circle on first two lines of music.
2. Girls turn, join both hands with partners, and turn with eight skipping steps. At word "army" partners should be standing side by side, inside hands joined, girl on her partner's right.
- B. All skip around the large circle. Finish with partners facing each other.
- C. 1. Man bows and girl curtseys. Both turn right to face new partner.
2. Swing neighbor around with four skipping steps, finishing beside this new partner, girls on the right.
3. All march around the circle, and on the

word "army" the girls step in front of the men, forming a single circle, ready to begin again.

GOOD NIGHT, GOOD NIGHT, MY DARLING

Formation: men in one line and girls in another facing them, partners opposite.

Music for first part: *Just Break The News to Mother*, Music for second part: *Merrily We Roll Along*.

Head man leads head lady slowly down between the lines to the other end and returns to place, while all sing slowly and mournfully, with handkerchiefs in evidence:

Good night, good night, my darling,
It almost breaks my heart,
To think of the midnight hours
When you and I must part.

Man starts at head of line of girls and his partner at foot of line of men, swinging each one in turn with the right arm and turning partner in center with left arm each time. The last time the man leads his partner to the foot of the line. The music and step is much quicker, and all sing:

Evelina, roll around, roll around, roll around,
Evelina roll around, roll around my darling.
Mary had a little lamb, little lamb, little lamb,
Mary had a little lamb; its fleece was white as
snow.

And so on through additional verses, until all have been turned.

The second couple repeats the game, and each succeeding couple until the head couple is back in place.

GOOD NIGHT, LADIES

Words and music in *101 Best Songs and Twice 55 Community Songs*.

Couples form a circle, men on the inside, partners facing. The outer circle stands still during the verse, while the inner circle moves to the left.

On the first "Good night, ladies," the man shakes hands with his partner. He moves to the left and shakes hands with the next lady, with the next, and with a fourth on "We're going to leave you now." He keeps this lady's right hand and takes her left also, and all slide sideward around the circle while singing the chorus. Repeat from the beginning.

Has Your City as Good a Record as This?—
Oneonta, New York, has one hundred and forty-five acres of parks, one hundred and forty-five square feet per inhabitant.

A Fair Playground

RAYMOND L. QUIGLEY, Superintendent
Playground and Recreation Department
Fresno, California

About five years ago, an experiment in operating a playground as a part of the Fresno County District Fair was inaugurated by the officials of the fair association. The first year apparatus was borrowed from the city playgrounds. The second year the fair association purchased a certain amount of apparatus and installed it permanently on the fair playground.

Since the opening of that first playground, the project has passed from an experimental stage into an accepted fact and is one of the outstanding features of the Fresno District Fair.

The attendance on the ground has grown from year to year, necessitating this year the use of twice as much apparatus as ever before. Even with this added equipment, children were obliged to await their turn for the use of the apparatus. The number of children attending the playground was limited only by the size of the ground.

One of the primary reasons for the popularity of the playground is the opportunity it gives fathers and mothers who bring their children with them to visit certain exhibits that are not interesting to the children, while they play contentedly on the playground. There is usually a crowd of parents and fond relatives looking on at the ground, for invariably when the children are brought for play the older ones become so engrossed in the good time the little folks are having that they linger to enjoy the fun.

The playground was a special source of pleasure for a large number of children from the rural districts, many of whom do not even yet have an opportunity to play on apparatus. Three slides were kept in continual use throughout the six days of the fair, while the baby swings were never idle from the time the fair opened until it closed. The rotary teeters which oscillated as well as rotated, provided a "big kick" for many a ten-year-old boy and girl. The single teeter was a novelty to all and naturally every child in turn had to try it out. The big rock-a-bye swing provided amusement for twelve or fourteen children at a time, while the rockers took care of the smaller ones. The rockers were gorgeously painted, greatly to the delight of the little children, to represent boats, rabbits, and other animals.

For the older boys and girls, high swings, flying rings, trapeze, horizontal bars and sailor ladders provided ample amusement as well as an opportunity for splendid exercise. The settee swing over in one corner of the grounds which was tried out simply as an experiment proved to be a most popular piece of apparatus. It was something new, and the children derived extra pleasure through this feature.

Each year special features have been used in connection with the playground. One year Santa Claus wandered around among the children, telling stories and bringing home the fact that good behavior is prerequisite to a Christmas Eve visit. A health clown put in his appearance at the playground, much to the delight of all the children, and not only provided fun and merriment, but also gave useful hints on health and hygiene.

The playlets, *The Three Bears* and *The Garden Fairies*, which introduced many nursery rhyme characters, furnished no small amount of pleasure to the little folks.

In one corner of the playground, a large canvas tent was set up with a board floor. Water facilities were supplied, tables, chairs, scales, and other facilities installed, and with the addition of several nurses and a doctor, everything was in readiness for the baby show in the interest of **better babies**. For purposes of classification, city children were put in one class, the country children in another. Each of these classes was subdivided into boys' and girls' classes, which again were subdivided into four groups, including babies from six months to a year of age; from one to two years; from two to three years; and from three to four years. In all, there were sixteen classes. A suitable prize was awarded to the winner of each class. The competition was limited to two hundred fifty competitors, though double that number would have been entered had facilities and leadership permitted. Each mother was provided with a pamphlet on hygiene, food and the care of children. The contest proved at the same time popular and helpful. The playground was in operation all day long, while the baby show was conducted only in the afternoon.

Playground supervisors and assistants were loaned to the Fair Association from the city playgrounds, so that the children had trained leadership throughout the entire week. It was estimated that during this period over twelve thousand children used the playground.

One Week's Agreement— Just For Fun

Home Play campaigns are growing in popularity, and city after city is calling attention through them to the importance of this vital phase of community life.

In Hammond, Indiana, the cooperation of the school authorities was secured in working out the plans for play week, and a bulletin was sent from the office of the Superintendent of Schools containing information for teachers from the chairman of Community Service under whose auspices the campaign was being conducted.

The pledge which the children took home to their parents and which was returned by them read as follows:

We agree to cooperate with Community Service in the Home Play Campaign, by carrying out at least 2 suggestions made, or other play activities during week, Sunday, November 19th to Saturday, November 25th.

Address Parents

.....

Parents please sign

PARENTS! JOIN YOUR CHILDREN IN PLAY

Fathers and Mothers: Community Service asks you to enlist in a Home Play Week Campaign, Sunday, November 19th to Saturday, November 25th.

By signing the above agreement, you pledge yourselves to carry out any two of the suggestions contained in this circular, or other play activities that are more to your liking.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Prepare a play space, indoors or outdoors
2. Swing, indoor or outdoor, especially for smaller children
3. Hanging bar or trapeze, for the older boy or girl
4. Pets, even a baby will enjoy looking at a chick, bird or rabbit
5. Sandbox, in yard or basement. Keep sand wet
6. Museum, child's own collection and a place to keep it
7. Work shop, tools and materials for boy or girl, and a special place, their own, basement, attic or elsewhere
8. Equipment for playing ball, skating, or indoor floor and table games

9. Regular play time, parents with children, three times during week
10. Storytelling, three times during week
11. Subscription to boys' or girls' magazine
12. Music lessons, voice or instrument

For children under 3 years, in addition to foregoing, selections can be made from the following:

1. Six colored balls, rubber or worsted
2. Hanging prism
3. Tiny wagon, wheelbarrow, or toy on wheels
4. Vari-colored building blocks
5. A rag doll

Children's Play In Hospitals

The October issue of the *Nation's Health* contained a very interesting article on the work which is being done in the children's ward of the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston.

Under the direction of a woman trained in kindergarten and Montessori methods and in storytelling in libraries and settlements, these children from the tiny babies to the fourteen and fifteen year olds are given recreation suitable to their mentality and interests.

Isabelle L. Whittier is the "play lady" in this hospital. Even small babies suffer ennui when left to convalesce for hours in their cribs, Miss Whittier believes. These she stimulates by tying to their beds six colored worsted balls which swing back and forth. Besides amusing the child they give him his first lesson in concentration. Children of two years are delighted with cylindrical wooden insets, three sets of which can be fitted into holes in wooden bars. This taxes the little patients' ingenuity and keeps them interested for hours.

Children four, five and six years old like to play memory games. From a tiny chest of drawers the blindfolded child draws out a piece of linen, cotton, silk, or velvet, feels it and tells the name of the material. By means of the Montessori dressing frames the children are taught how to dress themselves.

Children from eight to fourteen are interested in a variety of things and their amusements are therefore of greater scope; they are also more difficult to entertain for individual tastes begin to assert themselves. Nature study, on the whole, is a common interest. Bird charts help them to identify birds they have seen.

Some of the children enjoy handicraft and make from old cigar boxes attractive lacquered work boxes.

Parties are as fascinating to the bedridden child as to the active youngster able to run about. At these parties Miss Whittier brings out her magic chair, a dainty gilded thing with a music box in the seat. The legend is that when a good child sits on the fairy chair a tune plays. One by one the children wrapped in their blankets are placed on the chair. There is a slight pause before the music starts and each child perforce recalls any misdeeds during the month. The look of suspense is followed by a gasp of joy when the music starts.

Recreation work for hospital children is still undeveloped. Many games have to be discarded as being too noisy. Kindergarten methods require too much supervision to be of great use, in the opinion of Miss Whittier, but the Montessori methods have proved successful, for the reason that the children can teach themselves. There is still a lack of occupations for older boys.

Of the value of Miss Whittier's work from a medical standpoint, Fritz B. Talbot, Chief of the Children's Medical Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, says:

"Miss Whittier has filled the lacking gap in our ward and the results have been beyond my expectations. * * * * Miss Whittier's cooperation in amusing and educating the children has been of more than academic and humanitarian interest because it has been of real therapeutic value and has hastened the cure of the child. I feel that there is a place for such work as Miss Whittier carries out in all hospital wards for children."

The Municipal Players of Los Angeles.—People from all walks of life are members of the Municipal Players, organized by the Los Angeles, California, Playground Department. All participants in this group, which has both an adult and a children's department, are volunteers and they do all their own stagecraft work, write their own plays, make their costumes and wigs, and paint their scenery. "Within six months or a year," writes Mr. C. B. Raitt, Superintendent of the Playground Department, "we shall have our own theatre."

The Money Moon, dramatized from Jeffrey Farnol's novel by Dorothy Thickett and Ellen Galpin, who is in charge of the dramatic work of the department, was recently given by the Municipal Players.

Convention News

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION HOLDS ITS FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Child and Adult Education, the Ethical and Religious Resources of the Country Community and Effective Rural Leadership were the main topics of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Country Life Association held at Teachers College, Columbia University, November 9-11, 1922.

"A wall has been built between the city and the country," said Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, who made the opening address. "Because of this wall, the city has gone on neglecting and exploiting the country without realizing what it was doing."

Dr. Butterfield reminded his audience that a democracy stimulates activities which make for fullness of life for all the people and that the chief task of rural education is the provision of abundant life for country people. Some of the methods he suggested for realizing this ideal were:

The improvement of rural schools so that every country child shall receive the equivalent of the education provided for the city child

Training for agriculture

Training for citizenship

More emphasis on culture and appreciation of nature in rural education

More opportunities for developing the social and spiritual side of life.

A neglected aspect of rural education was touched upon by Mr. Aaron Sapiro of California, Attorney for the Farmers' Cooperative Association,—namely, the economic education of the farmer. He has been helped in his individual problems of production but when it comes to his marketing problems which must be solved through group action, he has been helped not at all. The conference of the fruit growers of California in efficient marketing and standardization were described by Mr. Sapiro to illustrate how the improvement of the economic life of a rural community and the consequent raising of living standards inevitably results in an improvement in the whole educational and social life of that community.

In describing "The Handicaps of the Rural Child," Dr. Brinn of Cornell University emphasized the need for more "socializing" influences

in rural education and deplored the general belief on the part of farmers that recreation is one of life's non-essentials. Some of the specific lacks in the cultural and social life of the country, he pointed out, were that only 4% of the children in rural communities were provided with children's books and children's magazines; that rural library service reached only 2/5 of the people; that good copies of masterpieces of art were seldom found in country homes; that while musical instruments were common in the country homes, people who could play on them were rare.

The shortcomings of the rural school, especially the lack of well trained mature men and women for teachers, came in for an important share of consideration during the conference. Federal aid was proposed as a remedy, since only by paying better salaries can the services of teachers of high grade be secured and retained in rural schools.

The church in country life came in for serious consideration, and the feeling was expressed that while the church was rallying as perhaps never before to the needs of people in rural districts, there are still many problems within the church to be solved before it can become as effective as it should be.

Problems of leadership, always the concern of those who have at heart the welfare of rural districts, still prove puzzling though some progress has been made in introducing courses in educational institutions and in the utilization of rural communities as laboratories.

Not only are rural education and the resources of the church and other rural community agencies primary factors in making for fullness of life in rural communities, but governmental considerations must also enter in. A complete re-organization of county government was stated by Mr. Richard Childs of the National Municipal League to be of fundamental importance before rural districts can "come into their own."

Encouraging to workers in the community organization movement was the report of Dr. Walter Burr of the University of Kansas on the results of a questionnaire sent to a number of rural sociologists and Directors of University Extension Departments, the majority of whom felt that rural community organization is more active at the present time, than it has ever been before and that the social center movement has become a permanent part in the life of the community. A further adjustment of existing insti-

tutions such as the churches and the school to meet existing needs and the employment by the farm bureaus of specialists in social life, were among the recommendations made by Dr. Burr.

How competition between towns may be used as a method to stimulate rural community organization was described by Mr. Nat Frame, Director of the Extension Department of the University of West Virginia, who, in cooperation with the State Department of Education and other groups is helping to stimulate community life in small places through the use of community score cards. Very thrilling indeed are some of the results obtained. The report from Berlin is illustrative of what some of the far-reaching activities which the people of the communities themselves are organizing and carrying through. A few of them follow:

Organization of a Community Council, holding monthly meeting

Writing of a local history

Exhibits at the County Fair (nine prizes won)

Gathering of information about county and state officers

Organization of Farm Women's Club with all kinds of activities

Painting and redecorating of a number of homes

Organization of 4 H Club

Life abundant for the people of rural districts through education, through social life, through the development of all community resources and governmental agencies—this was the keynote of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Country Life Association.

Barnyard Golf.—Barnyard Golf has taken Hagerstown, Maryland, by storm, according to John L. Hurley, Director of Community Service. Community Service courts were first built on one of the playgrounds and a Saturday afternoon tournament was started. Gradually the number of entrants increased and soon it was found that men were practicing on the courts at night by the light of oil torches. This discovery led to the laying out of new courts and stringing of lights by the city light plant so that night tournaments might be held. Prizes were presented by the Ross-Stevens Horseshoe Co. of Cleveland and the Union Malleable Iron Co. of East Moline, Illinois.

The Round Robin tournament which wound up just before Thanksgiving offered as prizes two turkeys.

The Question Box

Question: "What can be done to pull the people together in a village of 1,500 inhabitants?"

Answer: Although the work of Community Service has been confined largely to large towns and cities, local Community Service organizations have been established in a number of small villages, as in Southport, N. C., Stockbridge, Mass., and several villages in Ohio. Hamilton-Wenham, Massachusetts, illustrates the possibilities for community recreation in a village of less than 3,000 population. The work in the places listed above is under the direction of a Community Service Committee composed of individuals representing the various groups in the community who are interested in different phases of the leisure time program. In general, the activities are conducted by special committees such as a Committee on Music, Dramatics, Social Recreation.

In a great many small communities, one of the first causes for united effort has been the realization of the need for a common meeting place for community gatherings. Government bulletins contain accounts of how a number of rural communities were successful in securing a community building and describe the variety of activities centering in the building. Accounts of similar buildings in other rural communities together with suggestions for their organization, financing and use are contained in two other bulletins which may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The titles of these bulletins are No. 1192 Organization of a Rural Community Building, and No. 1274 Uses of Rural Community Buildings. These bulletins clearly indicate the importance of a meeting place for social, educational and recreational purposes in uniting the citizens of a rural community.

In a number of states rural community clubs are being promoted by state-wide organizations. In Virginia and North Carolina these clubs generally meet in the schoolhouse, although their interests lie not only along educational but along civic and recreational lines. The Extension Department of the University of West Virginia has devised a method of scoring communities for their achievements along such lines as civics, health, and recreation. The element of competition between the various communities thus introduced has been an important factor in arous-

ing an interest and cooperation on the part of all elements in the community.

A pamphlet entitled Recreation in Rural Communities contains a variety of suggestions for recreation activities suited to rural groups. Our handbook, Rural and Small Community Recreation describes various forms of community work and contains practical suggestions for a rural recreation program.

Question: Will you tell me some of the winter activities which cities in America are conducting?

Answer: Last year skating was one of the most popular activities in Chicago. There were four hundred skating rinks and all of the recreation departments cooperated in making the program successful.

St. Paul, too, has a skating season which last year began on December tenth and lasted until March first. The organization of the Outdoor Sports Association in 1921-1922 will, it is believed, do much to promote outdoor activities. The first step taken by the new organization soon after its creation last year was to erect five toboggan slides in each section of the city. A carnival was held, on each night of which a sports program was conducted.

Minneapolis, which is fortunate in having wonderful skating facilities, conducts skating tests, the races being run according to height five feet, five feet three inches, five feet six inches, and five feet nine inches. Skiing clubs and a municipal skating club have been organized in Minneapolis, the city supplying a quarter mile speedway for speed skaters. The girls' skating club is a popular organization, the girls playing baseball games on ice and trying out similar features.

In Denver tournaments have come into their own, the cooperation of the city making possible a large program. City-wide use is made of the toboggan slide, and skiing has become exceedingly popular.

In cities where the climate does not permit of skating or ice sports roller skating, shinny or tug of war on roller skates, hiking clubs, canoe clubs, baseball, kitten ball and field hockey make desirable substitutes. In Lynchburg, Virginia, field hockey has become one of the favorite sports, the sticks which are used being secured from carriage and wagon makers.

Book Reviews

THE THOUGHTS OF YOUTH. By Samuel S. Drury, Rector of St. Paul's School. Published by The MacMillan Company, New York

Very delightful indeed and instructive without being pedantic is this little series of talks to boys and girls by Samuel S. Drury, Rector of St. Paul's School, whose sympathetic understanding of young people illuminates each page of the book.

There are twenty chapters bearing the following titles: My Family, My Friends, My Vocation, My Manners, My Health, My Religion, My Bible, My Country, My New Year, My Lost Time, My Five Brothers, My Garden, My Out-of-doors, My Teacher, My Spring Time, My Walks Abroad, My Broken Leg, My Relatives, My Pictures.

PUPPY-DOGS' TALES. Edited by Frances Kent. Published by the MacMillan Co., 64 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price \$2.00

A book which contains a large collection of stories and poems about many different animals, especially dogs and cats. The book is designed particularly for children between four and six years of age who like pets and enjoy hearing and reading stories about them. Some of the stories are well-known ones retold and many of the pictures are really true photographs or copies of sketches by famous artists.

THE CHILDREN WHO FOLLOWED THE PIPER. By Padraic Colum. Published by The MacMillan Company, New York City.

Few of us ever knew what happened to the children who followed the piper into the hill, or what wondrous adventures befell them when the hillside closed behind them. Padriac Colum tells the story in a most fascinating manner in his recent book which Dugald Stewart Walker has illustrated with charming pictures.

READING MATTER IN NEBRASKA FARM HOMES. By J. O. Rankin. Published by Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Nebraska and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

This pamphlet which contains the results of the study made throughout the State stresses the importance of the promotion of leisure time facilities through library extension. "Library buildings, so far as their accommodations permit, may be used as community center buildings. Storytelling, for the benefit of the children, may be a valuable adjunct even in the smaller communities. . . . Recreation and pleasure are important benefits which every member of the farm household of school age or above may obtain from reading. Relaxation is necessary, not only for the sake of having a good time, but also for the sake of efficiency. . . . Properly selected reading matter will greatly increase both the physical and mental pleasures of farm life and will assist in the social community life. It is just at this point that the reading matter of Nebraska farm homes appears to fall furthest short of its possibilities. The Nebraska farm dweller can get any of the benefits of visiting other people in our own country and abroad without the expense of travel. We can profit from the best of art and learn what the world is doing, know the thoughts of the best minds, and see strange people and scenes, without leaving our homes."

"Homemade fun is often much better than purchased fun and less likely to leave bad effects. It is better to play in a ball game or any other game than to sit and watch without getting the benefit of the exercise, the training and team work, or any of the other good effects of participating. It is much better for the country community to secure its own well-selected plays and present them for itself, even if crudely, than to depend upon the commercialized amusements which can be purchased at so much a performance by going away from home."

SPONTANEOUS AND SUPERVISED PLAY IN CHILDHOOD,
492

By Alice Corbin Sies. Published by The MacMillan Company

The purpose of this most interesting study has been summed up by Professor George E. Johnson of Harvard in the preface when he says, "If the main task of civilization is, as Wallas suggests, to produce a new environment whose stimulation of our existing dispositions shall tend toward a good life, then the chief office of education is to provide an environment whose stimulation of the predisposition of children shall tend toward a good life. This is just what the author has done. She planned an environment adapted to stimulate the play tendencies of children toward right responses."

A wealth of material is to be found in this book in which the author, from "case records" gathered through long experience in watching the spontaneous and supervised play of little children on the Pittsburgh playgrounds, gives her interpretation of the educational meaning and value of particular types of play and games. This interpretation, however, is not based solely on the author's observation, but on a thoroughly scientific study of psychology and of theories and methods of education. It is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the literature of the play movement.

In part one, as a basis for the deductions of the following chapters, the author differentiates between work and play which, she says, do not differ in origin or results but only in the movement of the activity itself. "Most situations which are legitimately called play in childhood are, in reality, highly complex social situations, resulting in a combination of work and play. The problem is to keep the play attitude dominant and to increase the work element with the age and development of the individual."

Part two is devoted to a discussion of dramatic play, its effect on behavior, and its place in education. Illustrative material used in connection with it make this chapter thoroughly illuminating.

In part three, movement plays of children are thoroughly discussed and the significance of movement, the value of motor activities, and the value of play involving natural forces and materials are all taken into account.

Visual exploration and experimentation with sound are the subjects of the last section of the book.

Not the least valuable feature of the publication are the questions and topical references and exercises in appendix A which are exceedingly helpful in the use of the book as a textbook.

OUTLINE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETIC TESTS.
Prepared by Frances L. Scibert and Clinton S. Childs of the Alexander House Settlement, Maui, Hawaii

Physical education syllabi are finding a large field of usefulness, and their use is by no means limited to the United States. The publication of this syllabus from Hawaii has been made possible through the cooperation of the Maui School Athletic League and the Alexander House Settlement, two organizations which are doing much to promote athletics for the island.

Monthly lesson plans arranged by grades, story plays, rhythmic plays and exercises are to be found in the outline as well as the athletic and physical tests which, with charts and a scoring system, form a large part of the plan. A very practical section of the Syllabus is that dealing with the construction of inexpensive apparatus used in taking the tests and playing the games listed.

THE PRACTICE OF CITIZENSHIP. By Roscoe Lewis Ashley. Published by the MacMillan Company.

The child is a member or citizen from his early years, but during the early part of life real membership is limited chiefly to two social groups—the home and the school. "It is impossible for the school boys and girls," says the author, "by imagining themselves to be adult citizens, to take an active part in the work of the government. It is the easiest thing in the world, however, for them to study without pretense the needs



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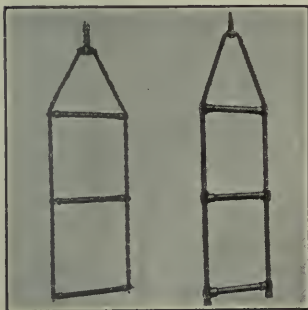


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of the home and the school and to interest themselves in the activities of both. By active participation in home and school, they soon discover what are the rights and duties that go with their civic relations as members of those groups and they actually perform the civic duties pertaining to their membership in them."

With this conception of citizenship practice in mind, the author leads the child by gradual stages from individual needs to personal and civic relationships and from the small group and its relations, to municipal, state, national, and international methods. The questions at the end of each chapter, many of which cannot be answered from the text but which require additional study and thought, focus the students' attention on fundamental principles and problems.

Considerable attention is given the relationship of recreation to citizenship, and the child is well grounded in the importance of proper recreational facilities as a civic asset.

POSITIVE HEALTH SERIES, issued by Women's Foundation for Health, Inc., 43 East 22nd Street, New York City

The Women's Foundation for Health, Inc., is an organization for the correlation of the health plans of fifteen national women's organizations, formed with the purpose of correlating the health activities of the various organizations in a program for positive health.

The Foundation has issued a series of six leaflets which will be of interest to community workers—Pamphlet #6 to workers in the recreation field. Part 1 contains an article on Recreation for Health Building, by Mr. E. C. Lindemann, and some exceedingly practical material on recreational activities for girls, together with a list of sources of information for recreation leaders. Part 2 discusses recreation and health, emphasizing in a way which is very significant, the need for creative, aesthetic and art expression in the recreation program.

USES OF RURAL COMMUNITY BUILDINGS. Compiled by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1274

A few years ago, there appeared two bulletins on Rural Community Buildings issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, (Farmers' bulletins #1192 and #1173) which contained valuable suggestions for the organization of community buildings and for construction plans. *Uses of Rural Community Buildings*, (Farmers' Bulletin #1274), supplements these two publications in a very practical manner and has in common with them the virtue of being very informative and suggestive. Here will be found information on standard types of buildings and their uses, and descriptions of activities conducted in a number of buildings along economic, educational, recreational, political, religious, social, and athletic lines. Representative examples of community buildings activities are given with the data on the type of building, uses, and results. Many illustrations help make the stories graphic.

As a result of the study, Mr. Nason, who prepared the bulletin, reaches the following conclusion:

"If the value to the neighborhood of a community building is to be estimated by the uses to which it is put and the needs it satisfies, then this study would seem to indicate that the community building, as a general rule, must be accorded a high valuation. Not all communities which own such houses are awake as yet to their full possibilities, but there are enough examples of efficient use to warrant the conclusion that the community house is destined to prove an effective instrument in the improvement of rural social conditions."

THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION. By Dr. Jesse F. Williams. Published by the MacMillan Company

"To help set standards, to help state the facts that are scientific and demonstrated, to suggest tests and guides that can be used, and to report favorable progress in this field, is the purpose of this book."

In bringing together the material which appears in *The Organization and Administration of Physical Education*, Dr. Williams has more than fulfilled his purpose. He has given an array of practical facts which cannot fail to be of very great value to workers in the physical education and recreation field. Starting in with the historical background and aims of physical education, Dr. Williams proceeds to outline the guiding principles in organization and administration, giving suggestions for the organization of departments of physical education in schools and colleges and for the training of the teachers, supervisors, or directors of physical education. The objectives, content and material activities of the gymnasium and playground receive due consideration. Athletics and athletic problems are discussed from various angles and the recreational phases of the athletic program are not neglected. The health of students and physical efficiency tests form an important section of the book. There are discussed, too, such technical considerations as excuses, substitutions, credit, attendance, roll taking, and grading. Much of interest to the technical worker will be found in the charts and tables which appear in connection with a number of the chapters.

PLAY PRODUCTION FOR AMATEURS. Compiled by the Bureau of Community Drama of the University of North Carolina. Price \$.50

Prepared primarily for the use of amateur directors of school and community clubs, this booklet, listed as Extension Bulletin #14 of the University Extension Division, is designed as a practical working guide, and is based on the experience of the Carolina Play Makers in meeting the problems of producing plays with very limited staff facilities and with no financial support except the receipts obtained from the performances. The chapters on production, adapting a platform stage, lighting, scene painting and make-up, together with a bibliography, makes this booklet very valuable for amateurs.

THE PRODUCTION OF RELIGIOUS DRAMA. Prepared by the Commission on Church Pageantry and Drama, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City

"Today," writes the Reverend Thomas F. Gailorrd, in a preface to this book, "when people are responding as perhaps never before to the influence of dramatic impersonation and action, it is right and proper that the church should take advantage of and use this method of inspiration and instruction."

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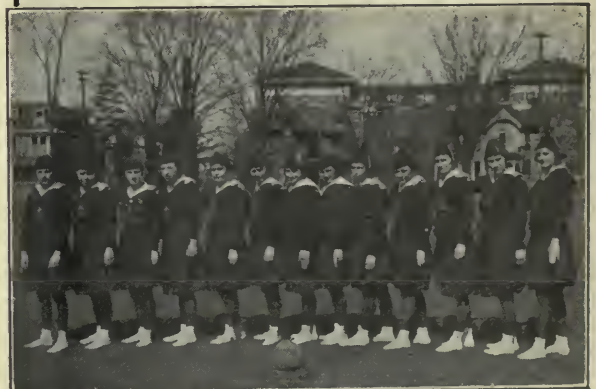
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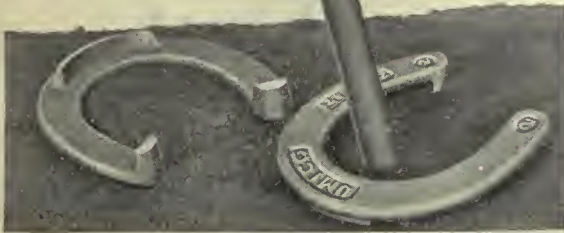
(Continued from page 477)

After the pageant, the supervisors of all the playgrounds assisted by volunteer storytellers, amused the hundreds of children with all types of stories. Each storyteller was dressed in costumes illustrative of the kind of story told. Attractive posters guided the children to the different groups, while the child was free to wander to the one which pleased his fancy most. Fairy, Indian, Nature, Japanese, True, Ghost, Spanish, Mother Goose, Animal, and many other stories were told.

After-School Piano and Violin Classes for Lowell, Massachusetts.—After-school piano and violin classes were started in Lowell by the Music Committee of Community Service, with Inez Field Damon, director of music in the State Normal School, as Chairman. The work was carried into the public schools with the consent of the Board of Education, the Superintendent

of Schools and the Music Supervisor. About 450 children registered for the courses. No children were accepted who had studied with a private teacher within a year. Twenty cents per lesson was the price and the money went to the teacher. The Board of Education did certain necessary printing, and keyboards were contributed by an interested music dealer. Grade teachers with piano and violin ability were selected as teachers. In May of the first year sixty children from these classes gave a public recital presenting both group and solo work. The children announced the names and keys of the pieces they were about to play, played scales in various keys, transposed their pieces into any key called for from the audience and harmonized simple melodies with the three primary chords. The following year the Superintendent of Schools made it possible for two of the Assistant Supervisors of Music to organize and supervise the classes as a part of their regular work. A similar recital was given at the end of the second year with equally satisfactory results.

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Good Music for Community Singing

(Continued from page 457)

permanent satisfaction that comes with a real affection for great music.” It is of no use to tell me that the public will reject good music; I know from experience that this is not true. Moreover—and this is more important—, it is not necessary to introduce the best music gradually by the use of poor or moderately good music. In fact, too often such a course definitely closes the door to higher ideals. More than one community song leader who would like to better his standard, finds himself today in the position of a false

prophet through his use and advocacy of inferior music as a beginning for community singing.

We are forever being told that community singing is about to improve its standard; that a better grade of music is to be used; that the old hat-over-the-eye and joke-out-of-the-corner-of-the-mouth method of leading is soon to pass away, and that the popular musical millenium is at hand. Community singing, in fact, is in danger of becoming the permanent periphrastic—it is always “about to be,” but never quite “is.” And it is largely due to the apostles of musical mediocrity that this static condition exists. It will not do to take refuge in the plea of inadequate leadership. To be sure, good music, when *well* presented, has a better chance of being immediately adopted, but the really necessary thing is that it should be *sincerely* presented. Then the music will have a chance to speak for itself, and the vitality, the permanent good that lies in it will offer a stern resistance to any presentation however unskilful. It is the *music*, not the *leader*, which would and will, if given a chance, address itself to the people.

I know of one camp song-leader, who, during the war, used no music that was not of the first quality. (And, here let me say that good music is not necessarily complicated music; folk-songs are among the best music and folk-songs are essentially simple.) After the men, under his instruction, had learned a few pieces like *Men of Harlech*, *Bonnie Dundee*, *The Lorraine Marching Song*, and *Who Would not Fight for Charlie*, they never once asked for the supposedly popular tunes which were making the rounds of the camps. One very beautiful melody of an entirely serious nature he was warned by other camp song leaders not to use, as it would certainly be ridiculed and rejected by the soldiers. On the contrary it became very popular, and upon inquiry proved to be the favorite of a large majority of those who had learned it. If the people were let alone by publishers who have inferior music to exploit, and by song-leaders who have neither an all-absorbing love for good music nor a real faith in human nature, the best music would get a chance; for, as an observant musician has pointed out, the people, when left to themselves make their own music. And what is that music? Well, what indeed, but folk-song?

And we must be willing to *work* for good music. Community singing is like throwing a ball against a hard surface. You get as much rebound as you put force into the throw. En-

thusiasm, love for the cause, patience, and perseverance will succeed where saving of self, half-heartedness and satisfaction with a moderate standard will fail.

And, last, we must have *faith*. What right have we to assume that people instinctively choose poor music over good? It has been many times proved that this is not so. We ought to be willing to give really good music a chance. Of course there are delays, discouragements, and disappointments; but what good cause has not had these?

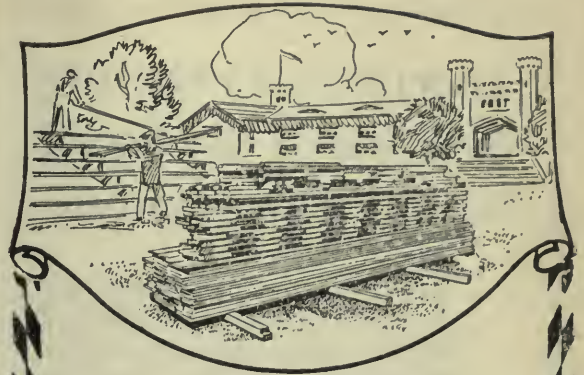
A sincere love of the best music, an eagerness to work untiringly for its success and a faith that in that success lies the key to real community singing; these, I believe, are what we need. If community singing is worth doing, it is worth doing not *well*, but the *best* that it can be done.

MUSIC MEMORY CONTESTS NOW NATION-WIDE. Figures as to the extent of music memory contests as compiled by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music show that 405 such competitions had been held in this country up to November 1, 1922. The geographical distribution of the contest is indicated upon a map prepared by the above bureau. Will your city be marked on this map in 1923? The entire routine of carrying on a memory contest is set forth in two bulletins prepared by Professor Peter W. Dykema and issued by Community Service: Complete Music Memory Selections, List #1, and Publicity for Music Memory Contests. The companies which manufacture records for mechanical instruments will also render expert assistance. For instance, a booklet on "The Victrola in Music Memory Contests" is available without charge to any readers of this magazine who will address the Educational Department, Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, New Jersey, and state that they read this offer in *THE PLAYGROUND*. That booklet gives further suggestions for organizing the contest, together with descriptive notes on more than 250 standard selections.

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A pane of window glass,
Who never disobeyed the sign
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Who never did a thousand things
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A Workable Plan For Civic Music

(Continued from page 465)

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RELATION WITH NEIGHBORHOODS

An exceptional *esprit de corps* has been developed between the Civic Club and the Boards of Trade and other organizations in the communities where the small band concerts were played. Thirty organizations and individuals outside of the club membership contributed to the success of the concerts.

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The Hyacinth

In the days when men and gods walked more closely together, Apollo became strongly attached to a Laconian youth, Hyacinthus. Now even the gods are jealous and Zephyrus resented the bond between the two. So one day when Apollo and Hyacinthus were playing the time honored game of quoits, Zephyrus blew one of Apollo's quoits out of its course and caused it to strike the Laconian on the temple, killing him. Grief-stricken at the death of his friend, Apollo caused a flower to spring up from the blood of Hyacinthus, and he called the flower, Hyacinth. And Hyacinth to the Greeks became the symbol of play and of games.

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Another testimony to the supremacy of the Victrola XXV—for out of doors!

MANY PEOPLE WITNESS MAY DAY PROGRAM

At least 750 persons attended for third and fifth places. Ed the May day exercises by the ward Williamson, of Central, won school children of the city at the this race; Sheridan Pyles came

May Day
Exercises

Grafton, West Virginia
Public Schools
Using the

Victrola XXV



announcement of the... was in only a few seconds more time a print.

At the beginning of the program and while the children were being assembled, the large crowd was entertained by several victrola selections reproduced by a large concert machine loaned by the W. F. Frederick Piano company store here. The big instrument sent the notes sounding loudly over a large area and the several selections were heard by everyone within the boundaries of the Legion field. The music was also kept up while the various exercises were being performed.

...that of some experienced collectors. The West Side first place in this event Gardner coming in first by a distance of 100 feet. Those getting second and fifth places. ... Carlow, First ... Larew, Central; ... and a boy of the

the exercises were performed equally as well. The only disadvantage was that had the exercises continued until the last moment of rains of last night would have been started or later in the afternoon it was cooler. With the exercises scheduled for the day it was not possible to hold the exercises any later. One or two of the children became exhausted while performing in the hot sun, but one lady in the crowd was temporarily overcome by the heat, but outside these mishaps there was nothing to mar the success of the event. Mr. Lewis, the high school auditor, and all others who par-

We could not reproduce this photograph large enough to give an adequate idea of the crowd gathered at Grafton's May Day Fete; yet a single Victrola XXV (scarcely visible in the picture) furnished the music for hundreds of children all over the large field to dance and perform their exercises!



Victrola XXV
The Standard
School Instrument



Educational
Department

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, New Jersey

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LIGHTING THE CANDLES OF HEALTH, LOVE AND BEAUTY

On March 17, the Camp Fire Girls will celebrate their eleventh birthday with a nation-wide Council Fire, attended by over three hundred thousand girls. In keeping with the spirit of service which Camp Fire seeks to typify, the birthday fund raised this year will be used to provide summer camps for blind and crippled Camp Fire Girls.

The seven crafts recognized by Camp Fire Girls are handicraft, health-craft, camp-craft, nature-craft, business-craft, home-craft, patriotism and citizenship. The training in these crafts is directed toward developing the girl into a vigorous, strong, healthy woman, fitted to take her place in the community. It is direct training for citizenship.

The Playground

Vol. XVI No. 11

FEBRUARY, 1923

The World at Play

Novel Insignia in Oakland.—J. B. Nash, Superintendent of Recreation in Oakland, California, sends a suggestion for an inexpensive cap and eye shield which was very effectively used at a recent Play Day at Oakland. The shield was made of stiff paper cut in an irregular oval shape to cover the forehead, with holes in either side for strings to be tied in the back. In the center was pasted a piece of cadet blue paper, cut in the shape of a pine tree, with a square of orange paper in the middle of it. A necktie of blue crepe paper gave an added touch of color.

"Of course, they are not designed and made by an interior decorator," writes Mr. Nash, "but the effect was good and it lent considerable enthusiasm to a large group." The shields were used by one school with approximately 110 participants at a cost of forty cents.

Another Saloon Substitute.—On November 4, Passaic's new recreation hall had its official opening. Formerly the dance hall of a saloon in a congested foreign district, its reputation was far from savory. Its conversion by the Recreation Commission into a recreation hall marks the beginning of a new era. Basketball games—and twenty teams have already been lined up—will be substituted for undesirable dancing and wholesome recreational and social activities will take the place of cheap amusements.

On the opening evening, games and dancing made up the evening's program and some of Passaic's most dignified citizens, wearing paper caps, laid aside their dignity as they danced the Virginia Reel and played games of all kinds.

Brockton Likes Volley Ball.—A round-robin volley ball tournament was a feature of the fair in Brockton, Massachusetts, last fall.

At the invitation of the Brockton Young Men's Christian Association, teams from the neighboring cities of Worcester, Lynn, Fall River, and Providence sent their teams to compete for a handsome loving cup. Twelve games were played while at least 5000 people looked on. The players enjoyed the fun of trying out their skill against their neighbors so well that they have asked the fair committee to have another tournament next year.

Brockton has also decided that shoe making and volley ball go well together. Twelve of the city's shoe industries competed recently for the industrial volley ball championship.

Johnstown Makes a Swimming Record.—For eighteen days last summer the Municipal Recreation Commission, through Leo J. Buettner, Secretary, arranged for free swimming lessons to be given the children attending the pool. Competent guards and instructors were present to instruct the children. The total attendance of children during this period of eighteen days was 4,577. This represents only a small percentage of the attendance, as adults made even a greater use of the pool than the children.

First Performance in Yakima.—Alice Brown's *Joint Owners in Spain* produced last November under the auspices of Yakima Community Service by the Yakima Dramatic Club brought an appreciative audience from all sections of the little Pacific Coast City. The club presented a bill of three one-act plays in the high school auditorium. It is the first in a series planned for the entire season of 1923.

Athletic Badge Tests for Girls Revised.—Ever since the publication of the athletic badge tests for girls, suggestions have been reaching the Playground and Recreation

Association regarding possible changes which might be made to improve the tests. So great was the interest in the tests that early in 1922 a committee of which Lee F. Hanmer of the Russell Sage Foundation served as chairman, began work on the revision. This committee, consisting in addition to Mr. Hanmer of R. K. Hanson, Dr. A. K. Aldinger, Dr. William Burdick, Daniel Chase, Clark W. Hetherington, Miss Bird Larson, Miss Emily O'Keefe, and Miss Janet B. Walter, carefully considered all the suggestions which had been made and on the basis of these, and in the light of new knowledge gained on the subject of activities for girls, agreed on a set of tests which are elastic and which allow for a choice of events. This element of elasticity will undoubtedly add greatly to the popularity of the tests and to their wider use.

We are relying on readers of *THE PLAYGROUND* to help in giving publicity to the tests. Will you not write us for a copy of them and urge others who may be interested to send for them?

Parent-Teacher Association Maintains Playgrounds.—The children of Alhambra, California, owe their summer playgrounds to the efforts of the Alhambra Federated Parent-Teacher Association, which has a special recreation chairman. Apparatus for the playgrounds is furnished by the Association, and it maintains a bus which carries the children to and from each school free of charge. Raffia and reed for basketry classes are furnished by the Board of Education. The salaries of play leaders are paid by the city.

A New Federation of Community Centers.—“The People's Institute, United Neighborhood Guild of Brooklyn, has reached another goal of cooperation,” states the December issue of *Better Times*, “by the recent creation of the Brooklyn Federation of Community Centers.” Eleven centers have united to form the Federation which will consider matters common to all the Centers at its regular quarterly meetings and special meetings, bringing the committee together as often as once a month.

Each Community Center elects five delegates with voting power. The Board of Directors of the People's Institute, United Neighborhood Guild, represents the parent organiza-

tion. No specific dues are levied; the budget of the Federation covering the activities of the year will be equally divided among the Centers irrespective of membership enrollment.

National Junior Sport League Guide Book.—The National Junior Sport League, with headquarters at 1226 Forest Street, New Haven, has issued a guide book containing suggestive material on activities for boys and girls. Swimming, boating, fishing, cycling, hiking, skating, games and riflery are made the subjects of tests for which bronze, silver, and gold seals are awarded.

Gifts for Children's Book Shelves.—The American Library Association, at the request of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America, will prepare for publication in 1923 a recommended list of children's books for the home library. A preliminary selection of eighty-five titles has been issued, prepared by a committee representing children's librarians. This list may be secured from the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

A Square Deal for the Under-Privileged Child—a Future Citizen.—This is the slogan adopted by the Kiwanis Club International which, through its committee on public affairs, has prepared a pamphlet suggesting to local groups channels of service and methods to be used in helping under-privileged children. Many of the suggestions offered are along the line of the provision of recreational opportunities and facilities, such as outings, picnics, camps, promotion of camps and sports, music, moving pictures, art exhibits, and the organization of social centers and clubs.

In the pamphlet which has been prepared, local groups are very wisely urged to find out, before taking action, what is already being done, what the organized resources of the community are for getting the proposed action put into effect, and what help may be secured from local and national clubs.

Municipal recreation departments and private organizations in the leisure time field should find a staunch ally in the Kiwanis clubs who, through the adoption of this common field of public activity, are building for citizenship.

For Better Films.—The National Committee for Better Films affiliated with the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, campaigns for membership, believing that a marked influence can be exerted on the character of local motion picture entertainments by community cooperation in support of good films. "Every ticket dropped into the box at the entrance of a motion picture theatre is virtually a ballot—a ballot that reaches not only the exhibitor but the producer," writes the secretary of the committee. In other words, the number of tickets sold indicates to the exhibitor and producer the type of films the public enjoys most. This is not always a true indicator as oftentimes the more educated people would wish to attend a picture show if they might be assured that they would see a good film rather than the poorer type of film to which they have so often been treated. Through membership in the National Committee for Better Films one may learn of the better pictures as they are produced, may read the reviews of them published in "Exceptional Photoplays" furnished to members, and may also organize community support for the films by developing an energetic nucleus of members of the National Committee for Better Films to arouse interest in the finer productions, to extend a knowledge of the National Committee's services and cooperate with the exhibitor in building up audiences for family and young people's entertainments.

Are You Interested in Moving Pictures?—All interested in the use of motion pictures are invited to attend the Fourteenth Annual Luncheon of the National Board of Review which is to be held on February 3 at the Waldorf. The subject of the luncheon will be "The Future of the Exceptional Photo Play." Further information may be secured by writing Mr. W. D. McGuire, Jr., Executive Secretary of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, 70 Fifth Avenue.

Recreation and Parent-Teacher Associations.—The January, 1923, number of *The Child Welfare Magazine*, the official organ of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, published monthly at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, contains among other helpful articles Home Parties, by Mrs. B. F. Lang-

worthy, Play, by Mrs. George H. Moore, and Swings for the Swingless with suggestions issued by Community Service for making swings.

Many Men, Many Minds.—The pictures taken at the Recreation Congress of Mr. Lee and Mr. Kirby playing leapfrog have aroused much comment from many sources—but who could foretell the following interpretation, taken from the South Bend, Indiana, News Times, November 4, 1922: "Play and stay young.—That's the slogan of Gustavus Kirby, jumping New York Art connoisseur, and Joseph Lee of Boston, Mass., who pulled off a few athletic stunts on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City during the National Recreation Congress recently. But you can't play unless you feel like it. And you can't feel like it if troubled with rheumatic pains, as so many people are when they get along in years. Landon's Prescription 1903, which is now offered to the public at \$1, will give lasting benefits and instantly relieve pain. It is for sale in Mishawaka at the Red Cross Pharmacy, and in South Bend at the Frumas Drug stores, cor. Michigan and Wayne Sts., cor. Michigan and Washington, and Main and Colfax."

The Badge Tests.—The physical efficiency tests worked out over a period of years by prominent leaders in physical education and playground work in America and adopted by the Playground and Recreation Association of America as the standard tests are having an increasingly wide use throughout the country.

Ten states include in their physical education syllabi descriptions of the athletic badge tests. These states are California, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

Two other states have, through their state departments of education, asked permission to make general use of the badge test material and such permission has, of course, been granted. The Health Crusaders, the Girl Reserves of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Camp Fire girls and other organizations are also making use of these tests.

Only a few days ago the Kauai Public School Athletic League of Hawaii purchased three hundred copies each of the boys' and girls' test pamphlets. Through the Children's Bureau at

Washington frequent requests are received for information about the badge tests from local leaders wishing to use them.

Not in Sunday Schools.—The bulletin of the League of Women Voters of New York City for November 10, 1922, reports that according to an investigation made under the auspices of the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, 27,000,000 American children are not enrolled in any Sunday School or cradle roll department and receive no formal or systematic religious instruction and that 8,000,000 American children less than ten years of age grow up in non-church homes. It is estimated that two out of every three Protestant children receive no formal religious instruction and that seven out of every ten children are not reached by the church.

If these figures be true, it shows the very great importance of character building through the municipal playground and the recreation center.

Boys Miss Play, So Return to Institution after Escape.—Three boys detained by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children escaped on Saturday from the new Heckscher Foundation Building at 104th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, but after a day of freedom returned because they thought the play facilities at the home were better than any they could find outside. This is the first time in the history of the society that detained boys had ever returned voluntarily after they had escaped.

All the boys are about 14 years old. William was detained on charge of incorrigibility and Cartino and his cousin, Mariano, are charged with being boy burglars. They escaped by running over the roofs.

Building for Citizenship.—The Secretary of War in a public address at the Manpower Conference has stated principles almost identical with the program of Community Service during the last few years. It is significant, however, that the War Department should consider these principles of such fundamental importance as to call a special conference of leading men and women throughout the country to devise ways and means of promoting citizenship and also securing greater physical

fitness. Out of the Washington Manpower Conference ought to come increased power for physical education legislation and for the entire Community Service program.

Juvenile Delinquency.—When the question came up in Passaic, New Jersey, of an increased appropriation for the Recreation Commission, letters were presented from a number of police justices commending recreation as an important part of the municipal program. Judge Costello is reported to have said that since the opening of the recreation hall by the Recreation Commission, the juvenile court has been practically dispensed with.

The Faculty Loses the Ball.—There is much food for thought in Professor Joseph K. Hart's article in the Survey Graphic for December—The Faculty Loses the Ball. "What is the real significance of the building of costly stadiums on college campuses? To what is it leading? Is not college football more commercial than educational? Are we developing mob minds through these great student crowds?" These are some of the questions which Dr. Hart raises in his article.

Still Something to Do.—Thomas A. Edison is reported recently to have bemoaned the seeming likelihood that before many years electricity would be doing everybody's work, leaving nothing for men and women to do but sit down and see the wheels go round. The New York World in comment suggests that labor-saving devices, whether electric or otherwise, will lift from men of the world the burden of routine work and enable them to have more time for the tasks of culture. Men and women will then no longer be too busy to think. In that way, through paths of usefulness, leisure time may light the course to a greater human equality.

The Cost.—Prisons, reformatories, jails, and other correctional institutions cost the State of New York more than \$6,000,000 last year according to "Better Times."

Again, the Iron Man.—Professor John M. Clarke, an associate in the School of Political Economy at Chicago University, points out that humanity is suffering in the grasp of forces beyond its control and of purposes not its own. "Our supremacy, our freedom of will and our

control of our own destiny are threatened. We are in the hands of a wonderful race of machines. They are tireless and accurate. They have superseded the human mind in many mental operations. Man trusts the adding machine instead of his own calculation. When man wants to safeguard funds so that even he cannot get at them until the appointed time, he hands his discretion over to a time clock. Entire towns rise, eat, go to work, rest, toil and sleep again at the bidding of impersonal factory whistles. Signal lights synchronized from a central station determine city traffic. Even restaurants have become automatic. Ugly flats and barrens reaching from South Chicago to Gary are no places in which free men would choose to live, but one hundred thousand people do live at Gary because the blast furnaces are there. The machines have reared cities after their own needs. The machines have either out-manoeuvred or outwitted us. Without their continued help, a large part of the great population of Europe would starve. Mankind as a whole was never a party to the bargain, for our economic life had no central government in power to enter into such negotiations. The machines dealt with individuals and conquered the race piecemeal. The minds of men are captivated with the machine idea. Engineers, official interpreters of the will of machines to humanity, advise us to rearrange our hours of business so that the car lines can handle more people with less equipment.

"We admit the machines are superior. If machines once find that they can subject man in other respects, there is no telling to what lengths of fanaticism they might go without a thought but that it was all for the glory of the god of continuous utilization."

More Leisure Helps Workingmen.—Will more leisure make the workingman better off? According to the engineers who after two years of effort have just completed a national investigation of the problem of the twelve-hour day, it will. Furthermore, they say that not only the employe but the employer will benefit.

Dr. H. E. Howe of the National Research Council, Chairman of the Committee on Work-Periods in Continuous Industry of the Engineering Societies, said:

"I am sure the report which has been made on the twelve-hour shift in American industry

under the auspices of the Federated American Engineering Societies will prove an unusual and valuable document for several reasons. It will be news to many people that there are still so many industries in which the long shift is in vogue, and the report contains suggestions which ought to lead to earnest experiments in the near future.

"The references made to the value of leisure ought to start many managers thinking along lines new to them, and give rise to considerations which may break down some of the prejudices against a change in the length of shift. It involves something of the spirit of service, for in many cases steps will have to be taken to teach labor the real value of leisure and the best ways of employing it.

"That labor can earn something in leisure hours by doing for itself many odd tasks which are ordinarily paid for has not occurred to many, while the thought that the net gain which results from leisure properly expended is very well worth while to the employer will also be new."

New Superintendent for Fort Worth.—W. C. Batchelor who, since April, 1920, has been Superintendent of Recreation at Utica, New York, has resigned to accept a similar position at Fort Worth, Texas, where recent legislation, as described in the December PLAYGROUND, will make possible a broad community program.

Miss Esthvir Fitzgerald who has been Mr. Batchelor's assistant in the work will serve for the present, as acting superintendent in Utica.

A Comprehensive State Plan for the Parks of New York.—THE PLAYGROUND has published a number of articles regarding the remarkable recreation developments in connection with the Palisades Inter-state Park, and many of our readers are familiar with this splendid project. A committee of the New York State Association, including representatives of practically all the state parks, has recently made a report advocating a comprehensive program of state park development. The report, in pointing out the need for extending the forest reserves and for adding to the present area and recreational facilities of the Palisade Inter-state Park which are already overcrowded, advocates a total bond issue of \$15,000,000. This amount, it is estimated, will provide for those sections of

the state neglected in previous bond issues and will make possible the beginning of a unified state park plan. It is recommended that a bill be submitted at the 1923 session of the legislature, the proposed law to be submitted to the people at the general election of 1923.

New Zealand Reports Progress.—Mrs. Nellie Ferner, president of the Auckland, New Zealand Play Association, writes that the Association has recently been enlarged and that the work promises rapid development. Plans are on foot for making use of the Athletic Badge Tests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Playgrounds in Poland.—American Red Cross workers in Poland are finding that children of this war-torn country need play desperately. The director of the Junior Red Cross, in a letter to the Playground and Recreation Association of America recently writes that a playground has just been opened in Warsaw, that another is to be opened shortly in Dabrowa, and in several other Polish cities and towns.

One Exciting Night.—George Siraco, chairman of the Italian branch of the Associate Committees, recently petitioned the mayor of New York to set aside a day in the fall when all citizens should "give themselves up to gaiety, lose the burdens of their everyday worries, release the spirit of holiday making, parade, sing, cheer and play with that radiant abandon which renews life, dispels drabness, and bespeaks the vitality of New York City.

"We do not seek the ponderous formality of fete, carnival or festival. We ask simply for a day when we can all play such as the life-loving Italians have."

It is understood that a petition to this general effect was signed by tens of thousands of Italians in New York City.

New Playground Property at South Orange.—Village authorities of South Orange have recently purchased additional property for playground purposes which will double the size of Cameron Field, the beautiful playground which has been enjoyed by the children of the village for a number of years. The price paid for the property was \$15,000 and \$5,000 has

been appropriated by the village trustees for equipment of the new ground.

Another Playground for Springfield.—Nathan D. Bill of Springfield, Massachusetts has added to his previous gifts of land for playground purposes a fourth ground of six acres to be known as the Ruth Elizabeth Bill Playground in honor of his wife. This ground, located in a section of the city where a playground is urgently needed, will have two baseball diamonds, a skating rink, tennis courts, a wading pool, and a section for children's playground. A part of the expense of laying out and equipping the playground will be borne by Mr. Bill who has offered \$2,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Bill's gifts to the city include three other playgrounds—the first, a ground of six acres in the south end of the city known as the Emerson Wight playground in honor of Mrs. Bill's father; the second, a four-acre plot in the north end given as a memorial to Mrs. Bill's mother; the third gift, a large piece of property presented on the death of Mrs. Bill's father, making possible a park, a playground, and an arboretum.

The Recreation Building for Ex-Service Men.—The Red Cross Courier of December ninth tells of a recreation building of concrete and stone erected by the Government at United States Veterans' Hospital 44 in the West Roxbury section of Boston, for the use of the 237 veterans suffering from mental and nervous diseases who are being cared for there.

The large living room on the ground floor of the building provides a general rendezvous for the veterans. There is an auditorium for entertainments, fully equipped, and a complete stage with motion picture screen. Opening off the hall is a combined office, kitchen, and serving room for the use of the Red Cross hostess and her assistants.

On the second floor is a suite of rooms with complete equipment for a dental clinic. There is also a suite for the hostess and another for visiting relatives of the patients. The Community Service Occupational Therapy Department, Crafts Shops, and several administrative offices are in the basement.

The American Red Cross provided most of

the furnishings, but many organizations have assisted in making the building the splendidly equipped center which it is.

Winnetka Community House.—From Mr. J. W. F. Davies, Director of the Winnetka, Illinois Community House, a copy of the annual report of this house may be secured. The report contains a plan of the first and second floors, and information is given regarding the history and organization of the work and the programs in operation. The photographs which illustrate the report give a very vivid picture of the many activities which center at the House and suggest the joyousness and spirit of neighborliness which pervade the work.

Endorsement.—Whereas within recent months there has been organized in our city, the Owosso Community Center, an agency to organize and promote community expression through and by leisure time activities in athletics, recreation, music, drama, and pageantry, and

Whereas the War Camp Community Service was a great assistance to all service men through the war, and its successor, Community Service, Inc., has done much to aid the American Legion during its formative period and has aided the ex-service men in various ways, and

Whereas the Owosso Community Center is now affiliated with Community Service, Inc., and is a great force in bringing the various members of the community together, and

Whereas one of the greatest ideals of the American Legion is civic service,

Therefore, be it firmly resolved that we, the members of Patterson-Dawson Post No. 57, The American Legion of Owosso, Michigan, heartily endorse the Owosso Community Center and its affiliation with the Community Service, and will assist in whatever way we can to aid this movement in its efforts to make this a better community in which to live.

Patterson-Dawson Post No. 57,
The American Legion.

(Signed) Raymond F. Stark,
Commander.

(Signed) Joseph A. Macdonald,
Adjutant.

Municipal Christmas Cards.—Strangers in the principal hotels of Boston, Massachusetts, were presented on Christmas morning with Christmas cards signed by Mayor James M. Curley, carrying the following greeting:

To the stranger within our gates
This festive holiday season
The City of Boston extends
Hospitable welcome, and the
Best wishes of its citizens for a
Happy Christmas and A
Prosperous New Year

The same greeting was thrown on the screens of the downtown motion picture theatres.

The Christmas Committee of the Public Celebration of Boston suggested the plan and it was carried out with the approval of the Mayor under the supervision of the Director of Public Celebrations and with the cooperation of the hotels and theatres.

Historical Order Formed to Aid Pageant.—Elmira, N. Y., has a new way of breaking ground for the important historical pageant depicting the history of upper New York State which will be produced there next July.

Through its local chapter of The Sons of the American Revolution it has formed an historical association known as the Elmira Historical Society, whose especial and immediate object is the preservation and collection of relics for the pageant.

Elmira has many places and objects of historical interest. It is the aim of the Elmira Historical Society to preserve all relics now in collections for the benefit of the future generations. There are many historically important documents in the possession of Elmirans, and citizens have also many household souvenirs. The society wishes to get these things together and preserve them.

Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew, the Steele Memorial librarian, has offered the use of the two big rooms on the upper story of the new library for this purpose.

Dr. A. W. Booth, president of the Elmira chapter Sons of the American Revolution, has been appointed temporary chairman of the new organization.

Armistice Day Ceremony.—An impressive ceremony took place on Armistice Day in

Beaufort, S. C. when a bronze tablet commemorating service in the World War was unveiled in the Community Club.

Representative groups from every section of the little southern city assembled for the afternoon celebration. A detachment of United States Marines came over from Paris Island, with their good band and reinforced the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery and the American Legion in a parade from Government Wharf to the Community House. Beaufort Girl Scouts and The Civic League had an important place on the program.

The tablet was unveiled by two children and addresses made in behalf of the American Legion, the Red Cross and the County and City of Beaufort. J. Oliver Brison received the tablet in behalf of Community Service. Music, community singing and special drill manoeuvres completed the program.

Permanent Dramatic Club Formed.—As a result of the Drama Institute held in Huntington, W. Va. during last November a Little Theatre group, the Huntington Community Players, has been formed. Their first bill of plays was presented in December at the city auditorium and the productions were exceedingly well staged. A program of one-act plays has been outlined for the season and will be given regularly each month. More than a hundred students enrolled in the Drama Institute, which lasted three weeks.

Presentation of Religious Pageant.—A new religious pageant written by Annie Russell Marble, entitled *Founders of the Faith* was given recently at the 50th Anniversary of The Piedmont church, Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Marble's earlier pageants, *In the Days of the Judges*, and *Faith of Our Fathers*, both of which have been widely produced by Community Service dramatic organizers, are to be included in a collection of Religious Dramas and Pageants to be issued this winter.

A New Player Group Launched.—In the California city of Anaheim a little theatre group has been successfully launched this season as a part of the local Community Service program. Known as The Community Players of Anaheim, the organization has the active support of the high school and the teachers' organization. Meetings are held each month

and a program for the winter has been outlined.

Booth Tarkington's *The Ghost Story* was produced in December at the high school auditorium.

A Popular Thanksgiving Entertainment.—A Thanksgiving program of exceptional beauty and artistic merit was given by The College Players at the Alumni Hall of Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.

The Department of Speech presented Anatole France's *The Man Who Married A Dumb Wife* and the Music Department, Rosse-Vincent's *The Egyptian Princess*.

The scenery and costumes of both plays were designed and made by members of the dramatic class; the music, by the college orchestra, while the lighting was in charge of The Westminster Electric Co.

"The Light Of Albemarle."—The Greek amphitheatre of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, was the scene of a beautiful historical pageant presented in November in connection with the city's Home Coming Celebration.

The pageant, *The Light of Albemarle*, a poetic review of county and town history, was produced under the joint auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Community Service Invitation Committee. It was directed by Sue Ann Wilson. Over 4,000 people attended. The music was directed by Mr. Arthur Fickensher of the University and Mrs. Fickensher. The community chorus developed by Mr. Fickensher, "The Albemarle Choral Club," gave the chorus numbers of the pageant, and the college orchestra, The Virginia Orchestral Society, helped supply the music which was augmented by the United States Army Band sent down from Washington especially for the occasion. The theatre is equipped with a wonderful organ which was used for several numbers.

Professor W. S. Rodman, the professor of Electrical Engineering of the University with several of his students, took charge of the lighting effects of the pageant and worked out a most interesting and effective lighting system, by equipping the four enormous flood lights owned by the University with a rheostat and color wheels.

The pageant was written by Paul Brandon Barringer, M. D., LL.D. and incorporated Frances O. J. Gaither's University Episode, *The Shadow of the Builder*, which was adapted and directed by Dr. W. M. Forrest and Dr. W. H. Faulkner. Negro melodies were arranged and directed by Frank Abbott. Community organization was represented by F. C. Williams.

The Elks loaned a room in the Elks Home for the workshop. Various church groups, school groups, members of the D. A. R. and other organizations assisted Miss Wilson in the making of costumes and properties. Enthusiastic community interest was aroused by this piece of intensive work. Rehearsals, held every day in the week for three weeks, also took place in the Elks building. The pageant so quickly, so brilliantly produced, met with full measure of public approval.

Don Juan's Dream.—Another historical pageant, *Don Juan's Dream*, directed by Edna G. Keith, given by the citizens of Monroe, followed the recent Shreveport pageant. This pageant, prepared in one month, was participated in by 3,000 people.

Similar in some respects to the recent Shreveport pageant, the history of Louisiana

was developed from the earliest Indian times, through the era of the French traders and voyageurs to the first Spanish settlement of Monroe, then Fort Mira, by Don Juan Filhiol, his family and others. The changing history of the locality throughout the centuries to the victory of New Orleans was given. A direct descendant of Don Juan Filhiol played his part in the pageant and carried his sword, now the property of the local Daughters of the American Revolution chapter.

Besides the large numbers participating, an audience of 3,500 viewed the interesting production. The symbolic dances, the Indian ceremonials and French and Spanish dances were especially well done. Music was supplied by the Knights of Pythias Band. The pageant paid all of its expenses and had a small fund left over.

A Mistake We Are Glad to Correct.—We touched local pride very deeply when we stated in the October PLAYGROUND that Grand Rapids has *three* outdoor swimming pools. Mr. Teele, Superintendent of Recreation, writes us that Grand Rapids has thirteen such pools instead of only three! We apologize to Grand Rapids and gladly call the attention of our readers to the correction.



Intelligence and high standards of leadership are determining factors in the choice of Life Guards for the Swimming Pools of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Storytelling in Yakima.—The Storytellers' Club of Yakima, Washington, organized last year by the Community Service organization, has a program for 1923 that is reaching all parts of the county. Miss Esther Fleming, children's librarian, the president of the club, has drawn up the schedule for the winter months.

Last year the club told stories to children in all parts of the city, taking in some of those who live out quite a distance. This year, at the suggestion of Miss Mae Mark, county superintendent of schools, they are carrying their stories into a wider field—into the whole county. Miss Mark has offered to provide transportation for those who will go out into the country to tell stories to the children. The plan is the organization of storytelling clubs throughout the valley, and the organization of those interested in the work in the different towns.

"The value of the work in shaping the literary tastes of children can be added to the entertainment it affords them," said Jack Vincent, secretary of Community Service. "Stories of the very finest type are given to the children—stories of historical interest, the old Greek, Roman and Norse myths, really beautiful poems like Enoch Arden and Robert of Sicily, and stories of the knights of the round table. Lincoln, Washington, Patrick Henry and McKinley were the subjects of programs of stories last year. There were stories of local interest, some of which were told by pioneers.

Extension Work in Drama.—Five Drama Institutes were conducted under the auspices of Community Service during November and December in the following cities: Boston, Massachusetts; Jackson, Michigan; Clearfield, Pennsylvania; Huntington, West Virginia, and Seattle, Washington.

In Boston, under the direction of Joy Higgins, the Drama Institute concentrated especially on drama for churches and for church workers. In Jackson, the interesting program, outlined and conducted by Nina B. Lamkin, comprised various forms of recreational activities as well as demonstrations of practically every form of dramatics. In Seattle and Huntington, George Junkin directed the institute and Elizabeth H. Hanley in Clearfield brought practical results in the formation of

permanent dramatic groups in each locality.

The Community Service Drama Institute conducts an intensive course in all forms of community dramatics and little theatre work and lasts from two to six or eight weeks. It includes training in play production, stage craft, lighting, costuming and advanced technique for those who have had some experience. The instructors invariably comprise in large cities a representative group of dramatic workers. Suggestions are given for the choice of plays for amateur production and training for children's drama, and elementary pantomime, folk dancing and pageant production.

The League of Neighbors Meets.—The fifth public presentation of the League of Neighbors took place at Elizabeth, New Jersey, December 7th. Dr. John H. Finley presided, introducing to the assembly each of the foreign groups present, and reading the various greetings and messages of good will from prominent Americans and foreigners interested in citizenship building.

Among the foreign groups gathered together were Italians, Portugese, Russians, Spaniards, Ukrainians and Assyrians. A large number of organizations, schools, social and patriotic societies were represented.

Music was furnished by the Ukrainian Band, and the orchestra of the "Sport Club Portugese of Newark." Selections from Italian operas were sung by three young Italian girls. A few of those sending special letters and telegrams of greeting to the interesting assemblage were: Everett Colby, Mrs. Caroline B Wittpen, Delos F. Wilcox, National traction expert, Dwight W. Morrow of the J. P. Morgan Co., Arthur Brisbane, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Howard S. Braucher, Homer Folks, John Haynes Holmes, Col. Arthur Woods, Robert A. Woods of South End House, Boston, Norman M. Thomas, Mrs. Willard Straight, Alejandro Berera, Consul General for Spain, George de Silveira Duarte, Consul General for Portugal, Gartiniano Camacho of Colombia, South America.

Fine Arts Day.—On November 17, the University of Kansas celebrated its first Fine Arts Day. In the morning there was a student

convocation of over two thousand with a program consisting of music—singing and selections by the University Band—and an address on the *Education of the Soul* by Dean Lutkin of the School of Music. In the afternoon there was a student art exhibit open to the public and a public recital given by the students of the Music Department of the School of Fine Arts which drew a packed house. The Fine Arts banquet in the evening, open to art students and faculty, was attended by three hundred and there were three hundred fifty people at the dance which followed. All the arrangements were made by student committees.

"After this," writes Dean Butler of the School of Fine Arts, "Fine Arts day will be a factor at the University, and we hope more and more to draw the attention of the other students in the school to the value of art and music study."

Are there not communities where a Fine Arts Day might mean a greatly increased appreciation of art on the part of all the people?

Toy Making in Middletown, Ohio.—Classes in toy making and gift clubs kept scores of children busy and happy on the Middletown playgrounds during the months of November and December.

The clubs were formed on each playground. One, comprised of the older girls, made handkerchiefs and many dainty embroidered articles; a club of smaller girls learned basket weaving in reed and raffia; and one club was made up of the smaller boys who were not old enough to take manual training in the schools.

The playground superintendent, with a traveling kit of tools, visited each of the boys' clubs once each week, giving instruction in the making of telephone ladies, rocking clowns, jointed dolls and dogs. Each boy supplied himself with a coping saw and paid for the wood used. For the smaller boys cigar boxes were used instead of the material supplied by the playgrounds.

These classes and clubs numbered from twenty to thirty members, elected a president and secretary, and selected a name. So great was the interest manifested by one of the toy-making classes that they have applied to the Boy Scout Executive for a leader and plan to carry on their activities as the Wolf Cubs.

Community Service by Proclamation.—

"To the people of Peru, Greetings:

"Whereas, no city can prosper or progress unless at all times its people, men and women, young and old, give to it their thought, time and affection, and

"Whereas, the citizens of Peru in large numbers are now engaged in a campaign for Community Service, forming for its purposes an expanded effort to make Peru a more pleasant and attractive place for our boys and girls, men and women,

"Now Therefore, I, as Mayor of the City of Peru, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, November 22nd, 1922, as Peru Community Service Day, and do hereby call upon all citizens who have the good of Peru and its children in mind and in heart, to devote their time and cooperation to the Community Service campaign for memberships.

Done at the office of the Mayor, November 21, 1922."

(Signed) Chas. E. Simmons,

(Seal) Mayor of Peru, Indiana

It Happens When You Least Expect it.—

"It's no use trying to get the School Board to let you use the High School gymnasium rent free. They won't do it. You'll never get the country club swells to come." These are specimens of the wet blankets a Community Service organizer recently received. Before he left the community, the High School gymnasium was being used free of charge for big community parties and members of the Country Club and members of the Plumbers' and Carpenters' Unions were playing "Jump, Jim Crow" together.

A Newsboys' Playground.—Community Service of Lake Charles, La., has recently opened a playground for newsboys on a plot of land opposite the American Press. This gives the boys an opportunity for play for an hour and a half before press time. In the afternoon, the ground is used by a large number of men who pitch horseshoes there.

A New Dramatic Enterprise.—Salt Lake City, Utah, has recently organized a Community Drama League of which the mayor is president and Miss Charlotte Stewart, Supervisor of the Recreation Department, is secretary. The purpose of the league is to create an

opportunity for those talented along the line of acting and play writing. It will produce, under its auspices, dramas, comedies, operas, festivals, pageants, and reading and classics for schools.

There are three classes of members—active participating members who pay one dollar a year; students paying dues of fifty cents a year, and subscribing members who are entitled by paying a fee of five dollars to tickets admitting them to all performances.

A New Little Theatre.—The Irene Kaufmann Settlement of Pittsburgh, of which Sidney Teller is director, held on November 28 the opening performance of its new Little Theatre. Booth Tarkington's *Penrod* was the play given.

The Little Theatre contemplates the presentation of five productions during its first season. All interested in any phase of dramatic production may apply for membership in the group whose cast and staff are made up entirely of members and workers of the settlement under the direction of I. Robert Groder and Julia P. Teller.

Community Dances in Reading, Pennsylvania.—A series of community dances is being held with much success in Reading, Pa. The first one drew an attendance of 125; the second, 325, and at the next an attendance of 500 is expected. Although there is no charge made everyone has to have a ticket. Two-thirds of the young men and young women come from the industries. The tickets are sent to the heads or superintendents of the various industrial firms. The names of the receivers of the tickets are taken and the superintendents or heads held responsible for the distribution.

The best halls in the city have been secured for the dances, free of charge. Prominent people of Reading act as host and hostess. There is always a good orchestra present and demonstrations are given of proper dancing and positions. There is, as a result, no improper dancing, the hall is filled and everyone has a good time.

Community Centers in Lawrence.—The community centers established in the schools constitute a notable phase of the work of the Community Recreation Department of the

Community Council in Lawrence, Mass. Each community center has its own program of activities which caters to the popular desires of the neighborhood. There are regular monthly gatherings as well as weekly classes, and entertainments of many varieties.

The children's dancing class in one center numbers fifty boys and girls and the adults' class one hundred and fourteen. In another center there are four basketball teams, two of girls and two of boys. In still another there is an orchestra, and classes in basketry, winter hikes, and skating parties form a part of the program in some of the centers.

In each of the districts the activities are in charge of a committee of residents of the neighborhood. In four centers the work has been organized and is proving itself very effective. In two more the work has already been planned and efforts are being made to bring these on a par with the others where the growth of the community spirit has been so successful.

Municipal Golf Courses.—An eighteen hole municipal golf course which will represent an expenditure of about \$60,000 for purchase of land, construction of course, and erection of a small club house, has been assured for Fort Worth, Texas. Announcement has been made by the Public Recreation Board of the purchase of ninety-six acres of land permitting of a course 6,482 yards long. A ground fee of twenty-five cents will be the only charge made for the use of the course. The fees will be used to meet expenses of upkeep.

Two other eighteen hole municipal golf courses are being constructed in Texas this year—one at Houston and the other at Dallas.

Special Saturday Movies at Lancaster.—The Boy Scouts, Boys' Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, Parent-Teacher Association, and the Lancaster Recreation and Playground Association are uniting to carry on a program of Saturday morning moving pictures for children. "These programs are varied," writes Mr. Grant D. Brandon, Superintendent of the Recreation Association, "including sing songs with illustrated songs thrown on the screen, local talent, and recitations and tableaux, scout demonstrations and seasonal programs, as at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The moving picture program contains a feature suitable for children, a comedy, and if possible, an educational picture. There is a definite arrangement with the management of the theater regarding the films to be shown before any advertising matter is sent out. A number of parents are always present to act as chaperons."

The admission charge of ten cents, paid by each child, does not meet all the expenses of the performance, but the committee feels that the results to the children more than compensate for the slight deficit in operating expenses.

Commission Members as Publicity Agents.

—In the Constitution and Rules and Regulations of the Board of Recreation of Passaic, New Jersey, there appears a paragraph relating to an activity not ordinarily taken into account but which is none the less of primary importance. It reads as follows:

"The members of the board and superintendent shall address public meetings and special groups whenever possible upon the general subject of organized recreation for the purpose of acquainting the citizens with plans of the department."

By Request.—Through the Detroit Educational Bulletin of December, the Recreation Department of the city announces that any recreation activity in which thirty people express an interest will be fostered by the Recreation Department. At the request of any group or organization, the Department will also furnish a trained leader to conduct any kind of program. This is a new service and one that will probably prove popular.

Adult recreation has a more prominent place on the program of the department than it has ever had before. Activities for adults who are employed during the day are being conducted in six Community Centers, thirty-three schools, and on twenty playgrounds throughout the city.

How Catasauqua, Pa., Solved its Recreation Problems.—Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars was needed to start a Park and Playground Association for Catasauqua and give it funds on which to proceed. Prominent citizens and business men, notably W. R. Thomas, Jr., shouldered the job. Application was made for a charter and the city was divided into districts with teams and captains

appointed to secure subscriptions from each. A capital of 25,000 shares at \$1.00 a share was stipulated and these were sold to each family with the idea that everyone should own at least one share of stock in the Corporation, dividends payable in health to the community, thus insuring a perpetual interest in the work of the organization.

The business of the corporation is managed by a Board of Directors of eight, elected in annual meeting by the stockholders. There are four officers.

Through the sale of shares and from the proceeds of a bazaar, funds were secured to purchase a large tract of land through which the Catasauqua creek flowed. This made possible the building of a large artificial lake which gave the town a popular swimming pool.

The playgrounds and park now cover 16½ acres of ground—a very beautiful spot and a source of great enjoyment to the community.

Funds for upkeep are provided for by donations from generous citizens, from the sale of stock and from the carnival run each year by the Playground Association in which everybody participates, thus creating a true community spirit.

Instructors in athletics are employed for both boys and girls. At present the erection of a dance pavilion is being contemplated to be used as a recreation centre through the winter months.

Recreation under the Partnership Plan.—

The Dutchess Bleachery at Wappingers Falls has a Board of Operatives made up of employees elected yearly by secret ballot of all the operatives. Six members from this group are chosen to serve on the Board of Management of the Dutchess Bleachery together with six representatives appointed by the company. There is an executive secretary on salary who gives full time to the work of the Board. Four committees carry on the activities of the Board—Working Conditions, Housing, Recreation and Education, and Finance. The Recreation and Education Committee takes charge of the athletic field and the playgrounds. It also organizes the educational classes and arranges entertainments and social parties. The athletic field, with its high banks which make a natural stadium, is sufficiently large to be used for carnivals and pageants. The

children's playgrounds which are open to all the children of the community have, in addition to regular playground activities, cooking clubs, sewing and dressmaking classes, and home nursing. There are also vegetable gardens for the children.

"Nothing attempted by the Board of Operatives," says the report, "is more important than this splendid playground work in its service to the children, homes, and community and in the effect which it will have on the happiness and effectiveness of the next generation of citizens at Wappingers Falls."

Keeping Modesto Interested in Its Playgrounds.—"We had three playgrounds open this year as opposed to one last year, due to the demonstration we had made on the one playground," writes the Community Service Secretary in Modesto, California. "We had many special days and activities during the summer to help keep up the interest of the children and give us publicity features so we could get parents out. One of these features was to make Wednesday afternoons 'music afternoons.' Each Wednesday we had some volunteer prepare a short story about an opera or some other composition or about the music of some special group—as Indian music. This story-teller made the rounds of the three parks, spending about forty-five minutes in each. Here she told the story and illustrated it with appropriate selections on a phonograph. We borrowed the records and machines from each music dealer in turn, featuring now the Edison, next the Burman, Victor, or Brunswick as the case might be. As a final event on the closing day at the end of summer, we held a contest, playing six records selected from the group used during the summer. Two thirteen-year-old boys and a nine-year-old girl turned in perfect scores, naming the record and telling correctly what it represented. Our attendance records show that Wednesday afternoons were the most popular afternoons in the week, and they steadily grew in popularity. We had many 'regulars' among the adults, too, on Wednesdays."

Hallowe'en on Modesto playgrounds was the most spectacular event of the season. "We sent notices through the schools" writes the secretary, "inviting parents as well as children. Over four hundred actually came in costume.

Another four hundred were present but not in costume. This was quite a large percentage of those available. Between five hundred and a thousand parents looked on in addition to those who watched from automobile and dooryard. We held a parade from a down-town park to an unknown destination. At the end of the line of march a huge bonfire had been prepared using the tree trimmings from the parks as fuel. Story-telling, fortune-telling, parading to show off costumes and the bonfire consumed about an hour. As a final event a wild animal hunt was held. We had hidden near-by ten pounds of animal crackers over two blocks of park space. They were hidden everywhere imaginable, some being even fastened with rubber bands to the leaves of trees. The children were turned loose. Wild animals counted twenty points each. Domestic animals were worth ten points. A few home-baked witches counted twenty-five points. The winner, an eighth-grade boy, had 530 points to his credit. Prizes were given for the best costumes as well as to the winners of the hunt. The total cost was \$13.50, and from twelve to fifteen hundred individuals enjoyed the evening."

New Developments in Stockton, California.—Stockton, California reports as the most significant accomplishment of the year past the opening of the municipal camp at Silver Lake, as a result of the work of the Citizens' Committee appointed last year by the City Council to investigate suitable sites. A beautiful lodge 32 x 64 feet has been constructed of peeled logs and granite with an immense fireplace, in itself a remarkable piece of handiwork.

Two fine springs with an adequate supply of cold clear water are on the camp site and two nearby mountain streams offer possibilities for a complete and adequate electric light system. The surrounding mountain scenery and the lake provide an attraction which never loses its power to charm. Eight nearby smaller lakes with endless possibilities for mountain trails satisfy even the most enthusiastic hiker.

The municipal camp proper opened on July 31 and 374 people were entertained during the remainder of the summer. Campers willingly gave an hour's service each day because it was *their* camp. Operating expenses were met by the fee charged and a small sinking fund was provided.

THE MUNICIPAL HUT

The Recreation Commission, in cooperation with the Stockton Unemployment Commission necessitated by the industrial situation of last winter, operated during January, February, and March, 1922, a Municipal Hut which served as a social center for unemployed homeless men. A warm, well lighted room was equipped where the men might sit around and talk, read, smoke, play cards, checkers, and other quiet games. Music was furnished by a piano and victrola. The attendance averaged more than 125 a day.

THE MUNICIPAL BAND

Sunday evening band concerts from May 21 to October 1 given in every park in each section of the city were a feature of the year's program thoroughly appreciated by the public. These concerts were made possible through the cooperation with the Commission of the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce.

Have Our Readers Any Suggestions?—The following letter from a correspondent in San Bernardino, California, will be of interest to readers of *The Playground*. Has anyone any suggestions to offer on the point raised in the letter which we might publish in *The Playground*?

"I have just read your booklet, *'Athletic Badge Tests for Boys.'* It has prompted me to write you for more information. I agree most thoroughly with program and ideals proposed.

"I have long desired that there might be some system devised whereby not only the fellow who makes good in the athletic contests, may be given an incentive reward, but also that this may be done for the boy who overcomes a handicap—physical, mental or moral.

"Some of our very finest citizens (to be) are playing the game as 'subs' with little hope of public recognition. Many more go down in defeat because somehow to them there has seemed little of opportunity or possibility of getting into the lime light of public commendation.

"I take it that all effort in Physical Education seeks to secure better and nobler manhood from

generation to generation. And it is probable that the universal findings of such tests as the badge test, may yet evolve a standard code and series of tests that will indeed produce a 'better America' Better and more perfect not only physically but finer and nobler morally and spiritually.

"While I now feel that it is the physical activities of our youngsters (old or young) that is breaking or making them, I also feel that the incentive for perfection should go deeper and further than the physical. And that this incentive will be promoted and become more progressively fine as we recognize and reward for the winning of a hard fight over a handicap that has previously tended to destroy rather than elevate.

"How this can best be done? I wish I knew. I feel that it can best be done through physical education."

The Church at Play.—There can be no question of the awakening on the part of the church to the value of recreation as a part of the church program and as a community activity with which the church is very-directly concerned. Abundant proof of this is found not only in the plans and programs which are being put into effect but in the deliberations at conferences, in the material appearing in religious journals and literature, and in the public utterances of clergy and laymen.

The Church at Play is the subject of a new book by Professor Norman Richardson of Northwestern University. There are three articles on recreation in the November number of the *Sunday School Journal*—A quotation on Recreation from the *Psychology of Children; Wholesome Recreation*, by J. C. Elsom; and *The Relationship of Physical Education to Moral Training*, by Alfred F. Linde.

The reports of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Council of Cities of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Chicago in February, 1922, are characterized by constant references to the importance of the leisure time life. *The Spiritual Purpose of Recreation* was the subject of a comprehensive address delivered at this conference by the Reverend M. Stephen James of Revere, Massachusetts, who made a plea for recreation not as a "bait to entice wary youths into religious activities of the church, but because it is powerful in itself as a discoverer

of new life," and because in play life the real personality and the strongest interests of the child find expression.

"As a general statement," Mr. James says in summing up his discussion, "We may say that the gaining of these spiritual purposes need not wait until an elaborate program can be initiated. There are situations where it is not necessary for the local church to put on an elaborate program of its own, where the strong community forces have been organized to provide good and adequate recreation as a community project. It is our business to cooperate and contribute as liberally of our service and literature as we may . . ."

"To summarize: Play is at the heart of childhood and youth. Its potent influences play upon the body, mind and soul, but its greatest reactions are spiritual. It is one of the greatest educative activities of young life—perhaps the greatest. He who governs the play life, controls the atmosphere of the play, sets the rules of the game, and gives it examples and influence through leadership, which will work significantly upon the developing character of youth. Any of the spiritual purposes which are embodied in our Christian ministry to childhood and youth may be aided by a recognition and use of the recreation program as an integral part of our Church program. The question that comes is, 'Will we allow the play life of our youth to be influenced and taught by the careless creed of the amusement lover? Will we allow the spiritual results of play to be in terms of soul impoverishment and moral bankruptcy or will we set our churches to using it for the high purposes of Christ?'"

A Noteworthy Pageant.—"The Mile Stones of a Race," a pageant presented in ten episodes indicating the high spots in the history of American Negroes, was recently given at Memorial Hall, Dayton, Ohio, by a cast of five hundred colored people—men, women, boys, and girls. There was a record crowd in attendance, and it was quite noticeable that the number of white people present was greater than at any previous occasion where the program was presented or controlled by a colored organization or group.

The pageant was presented through the

vehicle of tableaux, heralds, folk dances, songs, Negro spirituals and unique scenic effects. The scenes included African reproductions, American slavery, the proclamation of Freedom, accomplishments and contributions to America. Two episodes especially emphasized military operations under the flag. Some of the slavery scenes were very effectively accompanied by the singing of Negro spirituals. As the weight of slavery was being portrayed, it was some relief to hear the group singing, "I'm So Glad Trouble Don't Last Always."

The entire program was under the auspices of the Federation for Social Service, the Community Service organization among colored people in the city of Dayton, of which W. Gertrude Brown is executive secretary. Ada Crogman, special organizer of community dramatics, was both writer and director of the pageant.

The participants in the program were secured from over twenty organizations and included people who are not usually seen on the stage of activities of this character. The unique feature in the episode, "Black American Start," past and present, was the introduction of the character who represented Paul Lawrence Dunbar, and following, the late author's own mother, who is still a citizen of Dayton. Much credit is due the various organizations of the city which took part and to the members of the cast who were to so large a degree responsible for the great success of the pageant.

Signal service was rendered by Dr. Arnold Shaw as herald, and Mrs. Genevieve Douglas as soloist; the Community Service Female Quartette, the Boy Scouts, the Uniform Rank of the American Woodmen, the Boy Scout Orchestra, and the students and quartette of Wilberforce University.

Athletics for Girls.—A great deal of interest was expressed at the Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, on the subject of athletics for girls, and the dangers of exploitation in athletics and competitive sports were pointed out.

Resolutions were passed by the New York State Teachers' Association at its conference at Syracuse, November 29, 1922, recognizing the values and urging care in conserving the values of recreation for girls.

A Leader in the Recreation Movement



CHARLES B. RAITT

Superintendent of Recreation, Los Angeles, Cal.

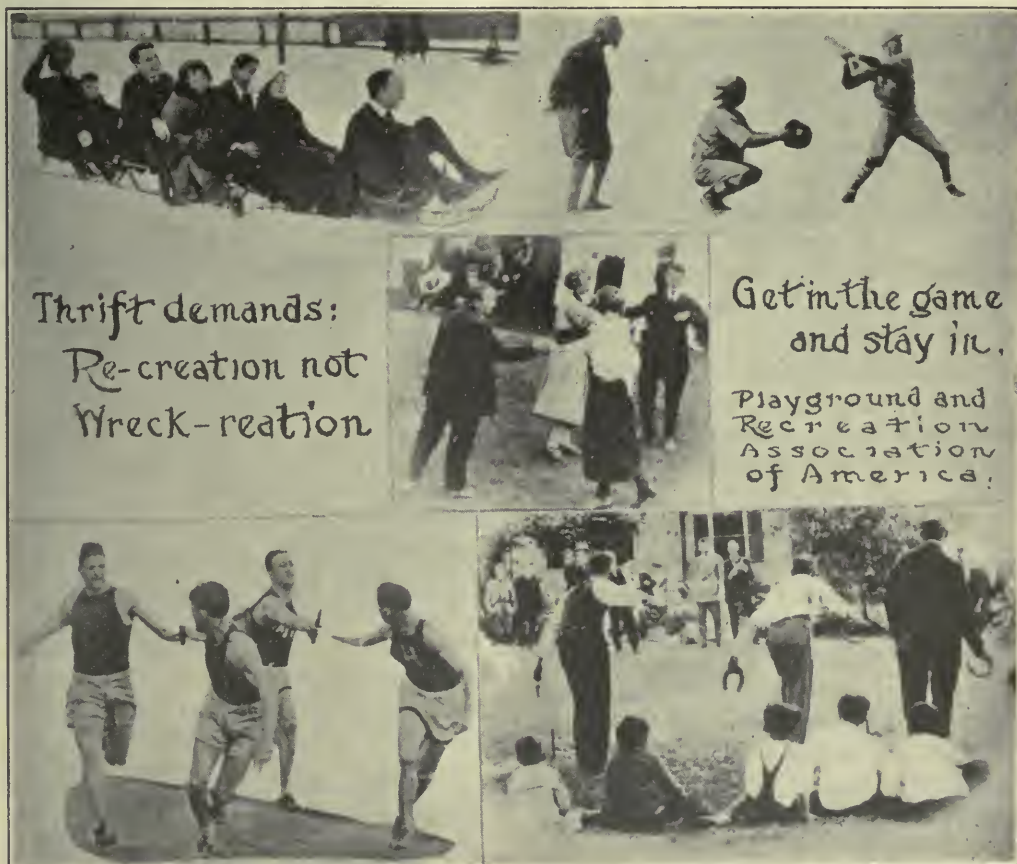
Because he has used his reputation as a college athlete and his love of outdoors for the service of his fellowmen.

Because he was one of the recreation movement pioneers.

Because he has built the recreation system of Los Angeles from the first foundation stone or rather from the first playground.

Because through his own work and through those men and women whom he has trained, he has done much to make the directors of the city's recreation a real force in the life of Los Angeles.

Because he has worked out a splendid system of municipal camps, the first of their kind.



Reproduction of lantern slide used by the National Thrift Week Committee to emphasize the need of wholesome recreation.

Beauty in the Home Town*

LORADO TAFT

Chicago, Illinois

A curious thing happened to me last week. A pleasant voice called me on the telephone in Chicago and said it belonged to a lady in charge of the advertising department of Marshall Field's, adding that she supposed I would not have time to write an advertisement for her. I assured her I would not. She kept right on speaking, however, explaining that they were to have a special week of advertising in country towns and were asking certain leading citizens to write a few well chosen words, and she was authorized to insult me with a suggestion of seventy-five dollars for about a hundred and fifty words. I presently found myself apologizing for my hasty decision and telling her that I might find time if it were to be so brief. With much effort I finally achieved a three-hundred-word article and took it down to meet my censor. It was rather neatly done, I thought. It began in this way: "I once asked James Whitcomb Riley how he accounted for the fact that most of our poets and artists came from small towns. He said, 'It is due to the habit of self-amusement. The city boy is fed with predigested amusements. The country boy has to amuse himself.'" I concluded the paragraph with these words: "Better a rag doll and imagination than all the mechanical toys in creation." She said it was too long, and struck out that last sentence. She said it looked like a slam on the things they were advertising. I had another paragraph with something about the advantages of toys which challenge to creation on the part of the child. She said they could perhaps use that part of it.

My audience may feel tonight somewhat as the young lady did, when I speak of the great advantages of the country boy, having nothing, over the city boy, with his organized entertainments. She did not allow me to make my full proposition. You will, I am sure. To my mind, it is this—that imagination is cultivated by the absence of all this jiggling movie-show of life in which many of us city-dwellers find ourselves swamped with amusements prepared for us,

overdone, predigested, so that we play no part in them. But it is not enough to be freed of those things. The country boy and girl must occasionally have a glimpse of something different; must meet something which sets the imagination to work. Then when they go back to follow the plow and wash the dishes it is with a new companion whom no one can take from them.

CATCHING THE VISION

Once I was visiting in Florence and spent a day among the great sculptors of the fifteenth century. There were not only Donatello and Luca, but our beloved Desiderio of Settignano, Benedetto of Majano, and Mino of Fiesole. Toward night I climbed the dome of the old cathedral. It came over me as I studied this mighty work and as I looked out over the surrounding country with its little villages here and there, that in the beginning these great men were little country boys living in those same obscure towns, boys who were permitted now and then to travel the dusty road into the great city, there filling themselves with the wonders of it, and then at nightfall going back to their homes tired and excited, but with a vision. I could see them sitting under the gnarled olive trees, thinking and dreaming until the smouldering fire burst into flame and they announced to their astonished families that they too were going to create things, were going to be artists. That is the way artists are made. That is the way art comes to the world.

I am from a state that I am proud of, a big state, four hundred miles long and two hundred and ten or twelve miles broad, and I am sure I do not know how many miles deep. The wealth of Illinois is in its soil but its depth and richness have greatly handicapped our civilization. We have four hundred cities of over a thousand inhabitants, and until recently not one of them would you think of visiting on account of anything man has made. There are fine people there; the places are historic; but the only objects of beauty which they possess are the trees our ancestors planted, and the girls. Illinois is a long way from Europe, a long way from

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J. October 9-12, 1922.

Florence and those other lands which have produced art. I deplore the fact that there is very little to inspire art even in our larger communities. I want to see a great temple of art at our state university, which is a place where young people come and live four years, their eyes open to all kinds of wonders of science and literature, but with nothing to fire an artist's imagination. The same is true of Chicago. We have advantages there and things are developing, but we have little of beauty to offer the eager-eyed young people, who come in from the country to the great city. They should find there inspiration to last all their lives.

WHAT SHALL WE BEQUEATH

You may think of art as a pretty and an interesting thing, but after all a superficial matter. To me it is a religion. It ennobles life. The thing that separates us from the animals is the fact that we can send messages on down through the generations. Animals provide instinctively for their offspring but I never heard of an animal caring much about its grandchildren. We do that. We can send greetings to a world unborn. We can think back through the ages ago and be grateful to those who have wrought for us. The means by which this is done is art. Through poetry and painting and sculpture life begins to explain itself. We do not know what it is all about, this mortal existence, but I know that it becomes reasonable if there is a little gain with each generation. The thing most precious we embody in the form of art and transmit it with our love to those coming after. So the little lands that all together would not fill our great state of Illinois—lands like Greece and Palestine—have bequeathed us their treasures, while other enormous territories have done nothing for us. These little countries have created and we have entered into their labors. We must cultivate this precious thing which expresses the lives of men and transmits to other generations.

GREAT ART DEMANDS PASSIONATE APPRECIATION

I am embarrassed because I am asked to tell you a bit of personal experience. I recognize about half of your number as friends of Community Service who have come to my studio; to you "Weavers," and "Planters" and "Har-

vesters" I have already told my little story and have nothing new to tell, but I will repeat it once more because that is what I was imported for, at great expense! It is a very personal story, but I cannot help that. First, one word about the changing point of view as life goes on. I chose art because as a small boy I had a little facility in drawing and I took pleasure in hearing my mother talk about it to the neighbors and hearing them say, "Isn't that wonderful?" "Isn't that cunning?" At the beginning we are all little prigs and frankly selfish, but that is the way art begins; it comes from the pleasure of doing things and having them appreciated. When I was sent away to school and met a thousand other little "smarties" I found I wasn't so wonderful. In Paris I was protected by my ignorance. We are all protected by our ignorance. Years went on, and then I returned to America and in the city of my choice, in Chicago, I found that nobody wanted me or my art. They felt they had no particular need of sculpture there. They had not heard of sculpture. As in music and the drama, I found that after all it was the cultivated public which was more important than the creator, the composer or the writer. Walt Whitman wrote, "To have great poets you must have great audiences, too." Someone has said, "Great art demands passionate appreciation." How are you going to have passionate appreciation if you haven't the art to begin with, and how have art if you have no appreciation? You see, it is a vicious circle. It is like the old question, "Which came first, the hen or the egg?" That is the difficulty in America with regard to art. We are doing well, we think, as well as other lands, but we are not appreciative. Donatello was great, first because he was talented, and second because he stood on the shoulders of other men who appreciated him. That is the way art comes and it is the only way we can have it, but we in America are headed the wrong way. How few of us use our hands, and how small a group, outside the artists themselves, is to be found who appreciate art. What is going to be done about it? We hear men saying, "Johnny, study hard, so you won't have to work with your hands when you grow up." That kind of attitude is unfortunate because it tends to separate us into classes. When our goal is never to do work with our hands it is a disastrous time for a democracy. I feel strongly that it is important to us as a people to use our hands, to learn to

do things with delicacy and skill. Even in your work you can go farther than you have. You should have more creative games—amusements that produce visible results.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN A SMALL TOWN

Now, about this personal experience of mine. It was in 1917. Some of us have been spending our summers on the banks of Rock River for the last twenty-four years. It is about a hundred miles from Chicago and a group of painters and sculptors have gone there to camp every year. My children have grown up there. We are two miles from the little town of Oregon. We like the town but for several years we paid small attention to it because our camp was not very near, and we loved our solitude in the woods. Then a curious thing happened, something which brought me close to the town. I made my big figure which they call "Blackhawk." Some of you have seen it. It stands on a bluff by the river's edge, as much like the crag as I could make it. I did it because I thought the bluff needed the figure, but the townspeople got the pleasant impression that I was doing it for them, and they began to be nice to me. Then I began to love them, because I decided I had done it for them. A little later I had an opportunity to make a soldiers' monument and we worked together for a year, they paying the actual expense. We made a big one and had on it the names of thirty-five hundred soldiers who served in the Civil War. By that time the town was growing very dear to me. One day I picked up an automobile "blue-book" and turning to Oregon, this is what I found: "Oregon, Ill., 2300 inhabitants. Points of interest: Artist's camp on the hill—'Blackhawk'—Soldiers' monument—Governor Lowden's stock farm." I was gratified that it had been my privilege to help to make that little community interesting to itself. Our towns have memories, have traditions that are deserving of record, but how neglected they are. They have to be capitalized in order to make the town interesting to itself. We neglect that. We live so violently, and destroy all record. That is not civilization.

WHAT CAN A FELLOW DO?

That same year, 1917, I chanced to be in Oregon late in the fall, at the end of the long happy summer. I was held there modeling a

group for a fountain in Denver—a group of lovers. Tony, an Italian, was posing for the lover and doing the errands. I mention him because a few careless ungrammatical words of his started something with me. One evening he announced he was going to the movies down town. The next morning my wife asked him how he liked the show. He replied, "All right, but I couldn't get in." My wife sympathized with him. We had not known the movies were so popular, but he added, "I got in at the second round." My wife then asked him what he did while he was waiting. "Well," he said, "I just walked up and down the street. What can a fellow do in a town like this? They ain't nothing."

We had a whole day to think and talk it over: Is it true, we said, that a town like this, full of well-to-do people, with a good high school, does nothing for its young people after they graduate? Those words of his struck to my heart. I had heard a hired man say to me a few weeks before, "You are never here in winter. In summer it's all right, but in winter it's hell." That had not made the impression however, that Tony's words did because we had not had time to talk it over. It is hard for those who have no resources for their leisure hours. The average comfortable citizen knows nothing about the loneliness and the idleness of the ignorant, of those who do not know how to entertain themselves. We set to work to plan something for them.

A COMMUNITY HOUSE PROVIDED

Well, we now have a community house which cost several thousand dollars. I wish you could all go out to see it. If the people wanted it enough there is not a community in America but could afford a wonderful club house. The question is to make them want it enough. Our communities can afford anything they want, if they want it enough. Finally, after talking and planning—my wife and I—we found we wanted to have a theater, a gymnasium, and a swimming pool, because, although we are on the river, it is so full of typhoid fever that our boys are forbidden to swim in it. I became very enthusiastic over our new idea and I had to talk with the people downtown. We soon found that they did not want it as much as we did. One man told me they had had a boys' club once—that when the saloons were closed they had

thought they should have a boys' club, but although they had fitted it up nicely, in six weeks everything was smashed and it had to be closed. I asked him if they had a director for it. No, he said, they had forgotten that. My wife had asked Tony if he had not thought of going to the library while he was waiting that night. But Tony was not from Boston, and he would not have known what to do in a library. Someone told me of a sternly efficient librarian who commanded "Silence here" when a farmer came in talking. The farmer never finished his sentence and never went again to the library. That is about the way we go at things in America. It is either a cold storage library or a "hot time" in the old town. I knew I could not do alone what we wanted done, so I went to Mrs. Lowden, a neighbor. She has money, but is discreet, and is splendid. She said it ought to be self-supporting. I agreed with her, but told her the people had not got the idea yet, and somebody had to start it. I told her we knew of an old house, that the artist's colony would fit up if she would buy it. She gave us \$1500, and the artist's colony raised an equal amount. It is a model and very attractive. It is used constantly, but there are still so many things we need. I have learned much about the social stratifications in a town of that size: that even in that small number of people there are hundreds who never meet. Our house lacks much, but it is a beginning. A great thing in my own experience is that it has made me interested in such efforts in every town I go to. I think of the joy I take in Brimfield, Illinois, a town of three or four hundred, with a community house which cost \$36,000.00. I asked the man who started it how he happened to do it and he said at night he had heard the ribald songs of a roadhouse and he thought how soon his own children would be seeking recreation and that they must have a decent place to go to. So he called his friends together and they started with small subscriptions. It became a real community enterprise with about eighty per cent of the stock raised by the farmers. There are other towns which have done as well.

We have an art gallery in Oregon. Not many towns of 2300 have an art gallery. Painters have come and put on canvas the beauties of our Rock River Valley, and their pictures, some of them, are there on the walls of our gallery adjoining our community house.

WITH THE A. E. F.

One of the great experiences of my life was going abroad in service. I had lived abroad, but this was quite another Paris from the one I had known. The six months I spent there in uniform I would not trade for any like period that I can think of. It was a wonderful thing. I have talked to crowds, to university audiences, to Chautauqua audiences, but I had never met an average American audience until I went into those huts and saw the boys sitting there because it was cold and rainy outside. They had no preparation for listening to a lecture on art. One had to be agile to gain respectful attention. I tried to interest them in the wonderful story of French art—told them about the castles and the cathedrals, especially the cathedrals. I knew those cathedrals. To give lectures on European cathedrals before you go, is a good preparation for a trip abroad! I knew them by heart. I had seen several of them, but not Bourges. It was my privilege to travel a hundred and forty miles south of Paris to see it. There it rose, so impressive, like a cliff rising out of a sea of red-tiled roofs all around it. I came nearer and stood looking at the five portals and in the center the "Last Judgment." The carving delighted me. I stood looking at it and smiling at the figures when I heard a voice behind me say: "Gee." I knew that was an American art criticism. It was an encouraging one because it showed interest. The voice went on, "Well, what do you know about that." I could not resist telling him what I knew about it, so I turned to the young man and he asked me a very intelligent question. He said, "Can you tell me how that thing happened?" I told him with all the eloquence I could command of the wonderful period from 1180 to 1223 when these things sprang into existence, when every community was on tiptoe to create beauty, when every man, woman and child was dreaming of making something beautiful to the glory of God and the glory of the home town. And I went on and described how all the people worked and toiled for many years on a single building and how "when their work was done they went home and left a miracle on the plain," yes, a great white miracle of stone. People cross the ocean in these later years to see these miracles. We talk of those times as "the dark ages." Oh, that some glow of those dark ages might come to us—that we too might know the exaltation

of a community all working together splendidly for a splendid cause. We felt a little of that emotion three or four years ago, but that was for a destructive purpose. If we could only feel it for creative purposes, think what it would mean!

We face one of the greatest problems of all time. There never was so prosperous a country as this. Of what consequence is it all if people merely come out of the ground and grow big and fat and then lie down and leave no record? It will never do. There must be some message sent on down through the ages.

To return to my experiences with the boys. First I was with the "rank and file." Later on I was at Beaune at the A. E. F. University. The three months there were very wonderful; I had trained, responsive audiences. But I had developed a great affection for those other untutored boys. They had no resources, no background of any sort, and their leisure time was a great problem. At Beaune it was different. There was not much intemperance there. The last few weeks I lectured to the art students gathered together in Bellevue. As compared with the first audiences, it was the difference between night and day. They were absorbed in their work. They had every privilege: we visited studios and museums together. And in the whole six weeks there I never heard a profane word. Believe it or not, this is true. The reason we had no trouble with the boys at Bellevue is because they were full of happy activity. That is the way to fight evil; the average youth is wholesome if kept occupied. That experience was a revelation to me. So I have come back refreshed and much more earnest in my work and vastly interested in what you are doing and in all its ramifications—the drama, motion pictures, music, all the fundamental things.

BRING BEAUTY—AND LEAVE BEAUTY

A few weeks ago I was in St. Louis with a group of people, the Art Extension Committee of Doctor Hieronymus' Better Community Conference at the University of Illinois. About a hundred of us went on an excursion to "see Illinois first," and to see what we could discover of beauty and historic interest. In Saint Louis we were

nicely received, and behaved pretty well in turn. As I stood at the entrance of the Art Museum I noticed a young lady of our party undoing a package of films for her kodak and throwing the wrapper on the pavement. I went over and picked it up and said, "We representatives of a Better Community Movement should not leave a place looking worse than we find it." That kind of thing means a good deal to me. I have often wondered if the beginning of good citizenship might not lie in the teaching of children to pick up papers! It has to do with beauty and art and decency. A certain wise man once asked how early one should begin to teach neatness to children. His answer was, "As early as the child can rumple up a rug, you can teach him to smooth it out again. Get children to pick up papers rather than to scatter them. There is nothing finer than for a child to be able to say, 'This is my town. Isn't it beautiful? I helped to make it so.'"

Friends, you have had a long and strenuous session and I must close. I cannot refrain however from quoting to you two or three thoughts which have greatly impressed me. I once heard Dr. Woods Hutchinson say: "The time is near at hand when public sentiment will not allow a man to have too much while there are little children in the community who have not enough."

Here is a quotation from Roosevelt: "This world will not be a good place for any of us to live in until we make it a good place for all of us." Another: "Not money, but the life that a community provides is its real wealth." That is one of the finest of all. It might well be over the door of all our community houses. It is what you of this congress believe and what you are living. The same thought is on a placard written by the director of the art museum of Toledo: "A community is as rich as its understanding of the use of riches." Another is almost a gospel to me. It is a translation from Spinoza: "I cannot believe that the good of this life lies in the possession of those things which for one man to possess is for others to lose, but rather in those things which all may possess alike and where one man's prosperity increases his neighbor's."

Was It Worth Two Cents?

Last summer the Civic League of Lexington, Kentucky, according to the report of the Supervisor, Mr. W. J. Sanford, had a staff of fourteen workers conduct seven playgrounds for eleven weeks at a total cost of \$3,299.41, or a per capita cost of \$.022.

"Among the special events," says the Supervisor in his report, "there was none more popular than the Pet Shows. These drew thousands of people and contained a variety of animals that would be hard to find outside of a Zoological Garden or Circus. The largest show, which was a Pet and Dog Show combined, was dubbed by a reporter as 'The Animal Fair.' More than 5,000 persons attended and they found 396 birds and beasts there. There was a marmoset which divided popularity with a four-foot alligator, red fox, brown bear, crocodiles, a coon, a manx cat with white tassels sewed in its ears in the Turkish fashion, a goat, a poisonous female scorpion from South America, with her young on her back, and other more common pets. The wading pool was the theatre for antics of the brown bear and the Muscovy ducks. An Australian parrot, a prize winner, whistled for the many dogs entered in the bench show, and crowed like a rooster. The several ponies exhibited were put through all their tricks by proud young owners and another center of attraction was a litter of Maltese kittens a few hours old. Salamanders, turtles, lizards and snakes were among the unusual pets shown, and there were many rabbits, cats, guinea pigs, pigeons, birds, and chickens. There is no doubt that these shows have done much to create an interest in animal life. The lesson 'Be Kind to Animals' has also been taught through talks and stories and in some instances, the children have dramatized the stories.

"Each playground also held a doll show. One had 353 dolls and an audience of 2,000 children and adults. There were dolls of all ages and nationalities and one doll had been loved by a wee girl who died in 1842. Furniture and doll-buggies had a big part in this unique display.

"One of the most picturesque shows of the playground season was the lantern carnival given at Woodland Park on the night of August 4th, in which 200 children took part. The children were well drilled and marched with their lanterns in hand, forming many beautiful figures. The many lanterns of every description

turned the park into a veritable fairyland.

"About 600 people congregated on the banks of Clifton Pond one afternoon to witness Lexington's first miniature boat contest. The events were divided so that the home-made boats would not have to compete with the store model products, and four beautiful bronze medals were given as awards to the boys who proved their boats to be the best. Twenty boys entered their miniature craft which included a variety that would be hard to describe. Sail boats, yachts, toy launches, miniature battleships, tramp steamers, nondescript boats propelled by rubber bands and one boat which used batteries and a motor for a propellant, were seen in this interesting and constructive contest.

"The Duncan Park Minstrel Show deserves special mention because the young men of Duncan Park trained for several weeks in order to give a creditable performance and the back porch of the Park House was equipped with real scenery and foot-lights, the work of the boys themselves. The show scored a big hit, with the audience estimated at more than 2,000.

"The largest and most successful picnic in the history of Lexington's playgrounds was held at Woodland Park. Before ten o'clock in the morning the grounds were crowded, and immediately the committee in charge of the events began the program. During the morning races, novelty events, a checker tournament, a horse-shoe pitching tournament, a handicraft exhibit, and a Captain Kidd treasure hunt interested and amused several hundred children and adults. In the afternoon, in the roped arena in front of the band stand, each playground staged a stunt. These stunts included folk dancing, goat-ball, boxing, a dramatization of *The Three Bears*, an imitation of a modern jazz orchestra, and last, a farce entitled *When Knighthood Was in Bud*. The handicraft exhibit contained over two hundred articles of various kinds, for which awards and premiums were given. The day's program stands out as a concrete embodiment of the results of the summer season."

In the final paragraph of his report, the Supervisor makes the following very pertinent suggestions: "I would suggest that public-spirited citizens might well be reminded by the commissioners that there is no gift that can be made to the city of greater use and enjoyment with more lasting honor to the name of the donor than the gift of land for a public playground."

Kids and Cabbage

V. P. RANDALL

There was no question but that Mary was a delinquent. The judge, guided by the evidence in the case, had declared her one. And that settled it.

But, after due consideration, it was decided not to send her to an institution. A sad-eyed, sickly mother who seemed to be in a perpetual state of indecision, and an unkempt, incompetent father had agreed that Mary, being the eldest, was needed at home to help out in the care of the other children with which the couple seemed to be well supplied.

So Mary went home and the judge asked an efficient, sympathetic woman who gave of herself as well as of her money, to be a "big sister" to the girl and give her such guidance as she could.

"There is," mused the newly appointed big sister in thinking over her task, "a cause for every effect. This is an effect and it is quite obvious that the thing to do is to quit fussing about it and correct the cause. Then the effect will take care of itself." So she set out for Mary's home, the chief characteristic of which was that it was just like thousands of others of its class.

Here she found the girl trying to wash a small baby sister, keep a larger one from getting into trouble with the stove, quiet a five-year-old who was giving vent to his unhappiness in tears, suppress hostilities between a boy and girl aged about nine and eleven respectively, and prepare supper against the home coming of the father, the supper consisting principally of a rather meager portion of corned beef and a fairly liberal supply of its historic consort—cabbage.

"She's lying down," replied the girl in response to an inquiry as to the whereabouts of the mother. "She isn't very well. She isn't well most of the time." So the problem of temporarily disposing of the weeping one and the two belligerents was solved by giving them each a nickel and suggesting that they go to the candy store—which suggestion was quite unnecessary. Then something in the nature of a "heart to heart talk" was attempted.

It was the same old story told thousands of times. A girl of sixteen whose wistful face and appealing eyes told, even more plainly than did

her words, a story of a great hunger for normal social life, for physical and mental recreation, and for spiritual food which was needed as much as the physical food of which she had none too much. An effort—a blind, groping, despairing effort—to balance a life, one end of which was weighted down with monotony and drudgery, had resulted badly.

Lacking the right kind of friends, and also those two essentials—opportunity and leadership—the cheap dance hall with its "ladies free" night, the questionable acquaintances made there, an occasional sensational moving picture followed by an automobile ride with these acquaintances, served as a wretched substitute for the wholesome recreation which every normal girl needs.

Then the children came back, the candy having been consumed, the crying and fighting was resumed and the talk was over.

As the "big sister," feeling none too big for the task, stood by the door preparing to leave looked at the "little mother" struggling with this brood of younger brothers and sisters, the thought again came to her, "Back of every effect is a cause. And the cause here seems to be kids"—she coughed a bit as her lungs filled with the odorous vapor of the now boiling supper—"and cabbage. That's it, kids and cabbage. And considering the provision which this community makes for the recreational necessities of its young people, it's a wonder that Mary has done as well as she has."

"In their play children learn to observe quickly, to judge, to weigh values; to pick out essentials, to give close attention; they learn the value of cooperation, to recognize the rights of others as well as to insist on their own being recognized; they learn the value and function of work and the joy of accomplishment. No wonder that play is regarded by many as the most important educational factor of them all. A child who does not play not only misses much of the joy of childhood but he can never be a fully developed adult. He will lack in many of the qualities most worth while, because many of the avenues of growth were unused and neglected during the most plastic period of his life."—Norsworthy and Whitley in *The Psychology of Childhood*.

Physical Fitness for America*

The Campaign for Universal Physical Education

MRS. MILTON P. HIGGINS

President National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Our National Conference of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations is about twenty-five years old and we have an office in Washington with the National Educational Association. This implies, and correctly, that we are in very close communication with the educators from the fact that our organization is particularly interested in bringing together the educators and the parents of the community, and not only the parents, but all those who are interested in child welfare. We are organized in forty states, with officers, with districts, with local associations, and these are increasing rapidly. Within the last year we have increased over a hundred thousand members, and now have between four and five thousand members. The recreation movement is a very important part of our work, and its representatives are welcomed into our Parent-Teacher Associations, which meet generally once a month in the schools. We are not concerned entirely with the mental and the physical education of children, not so much with that as with character building, because educators take care of the mental end of it in good shape and we do not want to go contrary to what they are doing. As far as physical education is concerned, that we find important. We need the Playground and Recreation Association and all the philanthropic organizations which will help in our main object of character building.

We are born with an instinct for play which develops very early. It has to be recognized in our organizations, and we find it recognized throughout all the states. As I have been through the south and the east and the west I find that is one of the strong things with which we have to reckon and it is a great element in character building if started in the right way. We stand for neighborliness, for all the good things which will bring the community together. When there comes any great question which affects our whole nation as a general thing public sentiment is on the right side. We find that clear back to the time of Paul. He presented things,

especially in his attitude toward this very matter of character building, with picturesqueness. He said you should have your loins girded about with truth, that you should have the breastplate of righteousness, and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, and then that we should take the shield of faith wherewith to quench all the fiery darts of the devil. That is what we all need today, those four things. We, the Parent-Teacher Associations, try to emphasize those four things, and whatever comes in to help us we welcome. Preparation for parenthood is entirely lacking in our country and yet it is the most important thing there is in this wide world. What is the use of all the rest of the paraphernalia if we haven't good parenthood? And so today we are taking up that question of the training of parents. Massachusetts, in its state board of education, is turning to aid the Parent-Teacher Association. They say they will establish a school for parents if a certain number of parents will agree to attend. It will start, I presume, with a summer school. This year at Columbia University we have been having a series of lectures on what the Parent-Teacher Associations can do. With the world upside down, as it is today, with all the various elements working against each other, we need to come back to foundation principles. And where shall we start? With the education of the children. And so we of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations are glad that there are so many philanthropic organizations coming together to do so. You need not be afraid we shall have duplication. We need every bit of help that can be given for the better training of the next generation to be the citizens of the future. We need the help and the strength not only physically, but for the sake of the mental and moral and spiritual growth of children, which has so far and in so great a degree been neglected in the educational system.

So, friends, throughout the whole country, as I travel, I am glad to find so much interest every-

(Concluded on page 575)

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J. October 9-12, 1922.

Physical Fitness for America*

The Training of Physical Education Leaders

J. H. McCURDY, M. D.

President, Training School, International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association,
Springfield, Massachusetts

I wish I might first bring greetings to this congress from the teachers of physical education throughout the United States. As the secretary of their national organization I think I may properly do that.

The topic I was asked to talk about is the training of teachers of physical education. I should like to speak from the standpoint of the training of teachers of play as well as of teachers of direct physical training. It seems to me one of the first things we need as workers together is to get a vision of the whole field. We do not want in our judgments to be like the little girl who was discussing the problems of the intelligence quotient. She had been examined and they thought she was not quite right, so she had been sent to a special school. The school found her bright and she was sent back to the regular school. The other little girls were talking it over among themselves and were very curious to know where Mary had been. One said she had been to the idiot school, but she failed and was sent back here! We sometimes fail as playground and recreation workers because we do not see what there is in other fields, and so we do not pull together in a very thorough fashion. The other day I heard the statement made with reference to the development of playgrounds, that teachers of physical education were not interested in play. I think of Hermann who thirty years ago brought the play movement to the front and emphasized what they were already doing in Germany, and the need of those in physical education getting into it. I think of Luther Gulick, a physical education man, as the founder of this playground movement. I think of James Naismith, the inventor of basketball, coming from a class in psychology in a physical training college. I think of one of his pupils who invented volley ball. I want to emphasize to you that we see the problem, and we see it as a problem of health examination in the beginning. We must

know what we are dealing with in the children. Just bringing them on to the playground, with no knowledge of what they really are, may do harm. We must depend upon the public schools and the work of physical education in the public schools, and must cooperate with the other public school districts in getting a vision of health instruction. Unless they know as children what the things are to do, and do them readily, they are not getting what they ought to have. You must see the health aspects in play and physical education. You can never get from play alone the results you are striving for.

Then, there is that other great group—we ought to catch the vision of the athletes who are making the moral standards for the youth of the land. I refer to the high school and college athletic teams. Perhaps they overdo things, but let us catch the vision of their cooperation that must be ours if we are to touch the lives of boys and girls and of their parents. One young man left physical education work and went into the movies. He was making about \$500 a week, but he decided it was not yielding him much in the way of character values, so he gave up his job and went into the public school system. He took up recreation and physical education. The parents in that city appreciated the work he was doing, so that after a year's work he was getting \$2600, then he was raised to \$3600, and two of the fathers gave him a check for \$200 apiece in addition. I asked him, "What was the difference between the man they fired and you?" He said, "I think he was as good a coach but in some way I touched the lives of the boys so that the parents felt they were getting character values." Let us get the vision that in the last analysis it is the boy and the girl, it is their health, it is their character, that is our work. All of these factors contribute to getting the result we are after. Let us see the vision in physical education, in recreation, in health education. Let us work together, let us play together, to get the big results.

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J. October 9-12, 1922.

Physical Fitness for America*

Human Waste the Result of Inadequate Physical Education

EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.

Medical Director, Life Extension Institute.

Physical fitness for America means physical freedom for America. Political freedom alone can never bring happiness and prosperity to any country. By physical freedom I mean that liberty to work and play, and fight if need be, which only sound health can confer. No country can long maintain political freedom after it has lost physical freedom, and to my mind the most important position any country can take is with relation to health ideals. Health ideals are lower than they should be throughout the world. The nation or community that tolerates a high death rate from typhoid fever, tuberculosis or any of those diseases is a decadent nation. At the present time there is improvement in the health ideals throughout the world, but it relates more particularly to sanitation and to community hygiene. We are just in the dawn of personal hygiene, or the science of individual right living—care of the individual body. There is no word emphatic enough to express the influence in that direction of just such work as is represented at this congress. The war was a great eye-opener as to the physical state of civilized man. In such work as we have been privileged to do in the Life Extension Institute, the lessons of the war were anticipated by many years. We could have predicted these results. It is possible to effect an improvement of at least forty per cent in the general physical state of civilized man. In the past one hundred years there has been added to the expectation of life, at birth, about eighteen years. That represents what has been done in the years before the age of five. That apparent improvement, however, is a thing we must suspend judgment upon, for there has been a tremendous mortality from influenza. It carried off many lives and weakened others. We must not sit back and fold our hands and say everything is growing better every day and forget what is going on underneath the surface. We must study life habits and teach people, first, to have higher ideals of responsibility for the condition of their bodies; second, to establish life-

long habits of activity in order to offset the sedentary life which most of us are forced to lead, and third, to teach the laws of hygiene and apply them intelligently to individual needs. This means we must be periodically examined and that scientific knowledge shall be applied directly to individual need. This is not a materialistic view. The perfectly healthy man is the perfectly adjusted man, and that is the idea that we must set up if our civilization is to endure and go forward. This means instruction in hygiene for everyone, and this will go further than anything we now have in placing our nation on a higher moral plane.

I want to make a plea for general physical activity apart from athletics and apart from necessary exercises on the part of those in training for special purposes. Without being a nervous jumping jack, you can establish habits of moving around, of physical activity, even when engaged in sedentary occupations. It is the satisfying of what I like to call "muscle hunger." For instance, in taking a long railroad journey, passengers should take advantage of all stops at stations to get out and walk. In the intervals when men sit around and loll and play bridge in the evening let them use their spare time in recreations that open up the primitive channels of the brain. The neglect of this thing, even though you take the more highly recommended physical exercise, will lead to trouble. There is no royal road to health. There is no use in living long unless we are healthy. Moses died at the age of one hundred and twenty and is supposed to have been in perfect health.

"The settlement movement understood clearly that it must establish contacts with the people themselves, and enlist their support; that it must make everybody part and parcel of whatever action was decided upon as necessary. If a new structure was to be built, the people themselves must build it. The settlements possess a point of view which I fear is lost sight of today by many interested in community organization."

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J. October 9-12, 1922.

Physical Fitness for America*

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, PH. D., LL. D.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

When I was a youngster a few years ago and went to public school my teacher did not know what to do with my body. The teacher had an idea that somehow or other the body had to come along to school with the mind, like Mary's little lamb, but that when it got there it was an absolutely unnecessary and useless appendix to the thing she was to educate. She tried to make it keep still when it wanted to wiggle. She put the body into unusual positions—sometimes in the corner of the room. In those times we none of us knew what to do with the body.

We have found out, largely through the necessities of our national need, that the body is as important to the nation and to the individual as is the mind, and that any system of education that does not train the body cannot adequately train the mind. So we have found not only because of the unfortunate revelations of the late war, but from the reports of health authorities, that more than 75 per cent. of our children are physically impaired. And because 71 per cent. of our criminals now in our penal institutions, are of juvenile age we have come to believe that it is time in this republic to do something to correct these conditions, that we must have a citizenry physically fit to serve not only in times of war but in times of peace, that we must have a citizenry so equipped in health that it will be disposed to obey the law and behave itself seemly in society. For you know better than I that when you have a weak body you have an impaired intellect and an impaired view of life. You must have physical fitness in order to have a fine nation.

So we have gotten together, those of us who believe that thing, and introduced into the national congress, and into the legislatures of several states, bills providing for physical education for all the boys and all the girls of America. It is no credit to us that less than ten per cent. of all school children receive any physical care, and the few who do receive it are in the large cities. On the great plains and in the rural and semi-urban communities the children of this republic are still carrying the ills of their fathers

and their mothers, and these things will not be remedied until enough men and women not only see but act to change this situation.

I realize that the time that was allowed to me has already gone, and yet I want to say one or two things more, no matter what happens afterwards. You are all wondering, I think, what has occurred in Washington. You are aware that we introduced, under the immediate care and direction of Mr. Caulkins, the Fess-Capper bill and that we had no trouble in securing its immediate consideration. Then trouble and delays arose. Did you ever try to get a bill through Congress? Try it sometime. I am perhaps on personal speaking terms, even friendly terms, with more than half the members of that entire body, and yet it was hard work even to find the rascals, much less to dispose their minds to act in any way to secure important results. The whole trouble is that there is no large organized public sentiment to bring pressure to bear upon politicians to act. They say we are dead right, and then they sit back and watch us work.

If we want this legislation we must go after it, hammer and tongs, whatever that means. It was first of all understood from the beginning that our Fess-Capper bill was to stand in abeyance until action was taken on the larger Shepard-Towner bill, because in the larger program was provision for the thing we sought, namely, universal physical education. That larger bill was delayed for two reasons. One was the introduction of a plan of the Executive to create a Department of Public Welfare, and the feeling that there could not be two new cabinet portfolios created in one legislature. When that difficulty was ironed out along came the reorganization commission which was to try to eliminate duplication and waste from the national government, and we were told that when their bill came in it would provide a place for our physical education work. But it has not come. It has been ready for some time, but the politicians have not been ready. After all these delays we now have the assurance that either that or our own

(Concluded on page 576)

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J. October 9-12, 1922.

Physical Fitness for America*

The Campaign for Universal Physical Education

C. WARD CRAMPTON, M. D.

New York City.

A few weeks ago I was called to the bedside of a man who was one of the most promising of the young, big, vital writers of the day. He had pneumonia. His lungs were almost completely solid and he had perhaps a sixth of his usual breathing capacity. When I went in he smiled and then went back to the business of breathing. It was hard work for him. It took all of his attention. The doctors there said, "If we can pull him through the next forty-eight hours, if his heart will only last that time, there is a chance." I looked him over, as a consulting physician does, and I turned away with a very bitter feeling. My heart sank because I knew his heart was up against a race and it was going to lose. It was small; it had never been trained; it did not have the fiber of the heart a physically trained man or woman has; it was as different from a well trained heart as a cotton thread is different from a rawhide thong, and I knew it could not win. In six hours the man died. He had no right to die. He owed all of us, New York and the rest of the world, twenty years more of brilliant and beautiful service, which he could have rendered if he had had the physical equipment that would carry him through this test. He was not to blame primarily. The man who had charge of the school he attended as a child was more to blame. And not only the principal but the superintendent behind. And not only the superintendent but the state. Not only the state, but the whole times were wrong, and to blame for this untimely death. We cannot blame the times so much, back in 1896, and '97 and '98 and '99, because this movement for physical training had only just begun, adjustments were being made and knowledge had not traveled very far. The old fashioned superintendent of schools thought he was doing well, thought he was doing his best, and in that school he was, because the school was known throughout the state for the excellence of its education. This strong old principal was proud of the fact that these new fads that were springing up had

never been allowed to interfere with the main purpose of education. He educated his children, but he did not train them. But there is no excuse today. This organization and other organizations have spread the knowledge of what it is necessary to do very widely. The truth is at hand for everyone who has charge of children. I should like to be able to show the principals and directors of boards of education in many localities the picture I saw on that death bed. I should like to show them the things I see in men and in women who come to me and whom I see in hospital practice of various kinds. I see chests that are like cages and ribs so like iron that they do not move with the breathing. Chest expansion of one half inch is far more common than an expansion of three inches. Hearts and lungs are restricted. The digestive operation is almost prohibited. Chronic indigestion of the invalid today is directly due to the lack of power which could have been gained in the plastic years. Some doctors think that if a heart is not large and beats regularly everything is all right. He is wrong. A heart may be small and beat regularly, and yet be entirely inadequate, so that when it comes to the test in the last struggling years of life it fails.

I should like to show you, too, other pictures. A few years ago there came rushing up to a physical training man in the railway station in Kansas City a veritable dynamo in the shape of a young man of about thirty years of age. He greeted him, but the physical trainer did not place him. He said, "I am one of your old basketball boys. I have been doing exercises and playing basketball every day since." He was a regular "go-getter type," the kind the Rotary Club man would call a "he-go-getter." I could show you pictures of many men who have got into difficulty by neglect in the later years of life who have been able to draw upon the bank of vitality stored up in their youth. You should know as an organization and as individuals that what you do in training every

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* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J. October 9-12, 1922.

For the Youth of America

The Man Power Conference

The movement for universal physical education was given an additional impetus by the action of the Manpower Conference called by the Secretary of War and held in Washington, November 16, 17 and 18. The backbone of the speech by Secretary Weeks was an appeal for universal extension of physical education including athletics and games for all and adequate health supervision which will reach all the boys of the nation.

General Pershing urged that local, state and national governments should cooperate in providing this fundamental training for the youth. It was pointed out that regardless of what may be done in the provision of fighting equipment and technical military training, the nation can not be fit either for peace time activities or for defense in an emergency unless all the children in their younger years are given the fundamental training involved in the broad modern physical education program. General Pershing stressed the need for national leadership and cooperation with the states when he called attention to the fact that universal military training was established in theory in this country in 1792, but failed in effectiveness because the entire responsibility was placed upon the states.

After the opening addresses by Secretary Weeks, General Pershing and the Chairman of the Conference, Brigadier General William Lasiter, the delegates were divided into three major groups: (1) Reserve Officers' Training Corps; (2) The Civilian Military Training Camps; (3) Citizenship Training.

Under the third group were discussed plans for non-military programs training boys to be mentally, morally and physically fit for all the responsibilities of citizenship. The Sub-committee on Physical Education drew up recommendations which were adopted by the full Committee on Citizenship Training. These recommendations give not only a strong endorsement of the campaign for state and national legislation for physical education but also endorse athletic badge tests like those of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and propose a wider extension of their principles. The report of the Sub-committee on Physical Education follows:

Whereas the physical examination incident to the draft of young men into the Army and Navy

during the World War discovered that approximately one-third of our boys were physically unfit for front line duty at an age period when they should have been at their height of physical efficiency, and

Whereas, every physical examination that has ever been made of groups of individuals has disclosed a considerable percentage of incapacitating health impairing, and even life-destroying, preventable and remediable physical defects, and

Whereas, the acquisition and conservation of high grade national vigor is quantitatively possible only as a product of national physical education properly and universally applied throughout the periods of infancy, childhood, adolescence, and early maturity, and

Whereas, a balanced program of physical education must include instruction in hygiene with appropriate distribution of emphasis upon habits, attitudes and knowledge relating to health; periodic examinations with safeguarding advice; and adequate big muscle activity, happy play, wholesome recreation, and stimulating athletics adjusted to the possibilities and limitations of each age period.

Be it therefore resolved:

First, that a comprehensive, thorough going program of universal physical education is of pressing and vital importance to the nation, particularly for all boys and for all girls under the age of nineteen in all communities, rural and urban in every state of the Union, and

Second, that state legislation for the acquisition and conservation of national vigor by means of thorough well-balanced programs of physical education of the infant, the child and the young adult in preparation for citizenship is a fundamental necessity, and

Third, that Federal recognition of the importance of these objectives and Federal cooperation in furthering their attainment are urgently needed in order to give national encouragement and support to a universal program of physical education and would include every state in the Union and will assist every state in reaching and training every boy and every girl in the United States for competent and productive citizenship.

Your committee is strongly impressed with the fundamental importance of encouraging organized athletics and games appropriate to different ages, in order to promote the physical development of the nation's youth. Park and playground departments, public school systems, and local associations of all kinds should be urged to expand

their work along this line. National associations should be urged to encourage their members to foster and assist the local development of their particular branch of sport. Every agency, public and private, local and national, should do its part in promoting the physical development and efficiency, not only of the boys and girls, but also of the young men and young women of the country.

As one of the means of attaining the objectives outlined in the foregoing statement, it is believed that sound and generally applicable specifications and standards of physical fitness should be formulated and utilized as a guide in providing a most practical and stimulating incentive for youth to participate in activities that make for physical efficiency and that provide the means for measuring achievement. It is therefore practicable and desirable to set up specifications and standards of physical fitness for boys and girls on the basis of age, height and weight.

It is recognized that time will be required to study and formulate all the objectives and tests referred to in the preceding sections of this report. The Committee recommends therefore that:

1. The National Amateur Athletic Federation be asked to undertake to define these specifications and standards and to promote their use. This particular organization is recommended because, in the planning and promotion of the program it would have available the resources of an influential group of organizations within its own membership and could secure effective cooperation from the large number of other organizations working for the physical improvement of youth.

2. Inasmuch as the mere establishment of specifications and standards is not sufficient to overcome physical deficiencies and general personal participation in athletics, sports and games would be of great value to that end, we recommend that the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America be urged to assume the responsibility of inaugurating immediately through its constituent members and through cooperation with all other civilian agencies, a vigorous campaign for nation-wide participation in athletics, sports and games.

It is desirable, however, to utilize immediately any tests that have proved useful in actual practice. To this end we recommend further:

3. That this Conference approve of the promotion of the athletic badge tests for boys and girls.

4. That the War Department put into opera-

tion in civilian camps and other military training units, the physical efficiency tests of fundamental abilities which were finally adopted for use in the training camps during the war, with such modifications as may appear desirable.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT,
Chairman.

W. H. BALL.

LORNE BARCLAY.

COL. HENRY BRECKINRIDGE.

E. S. BROWN.

WILLIAM BURDICK.

E. DANA CAULKINS.

C. WARD CRAMPTON.

CHARLES M. DEFORREST.

J. L. GRIFFITH.

LEE F. HANMER.

O. T. MALLERY.

GEN. E. PALMER PIERCE.

THOMAS A. STOREY.

THOMAS D. WOOD.

LIEUT. COL. W. C. JOHNSON, G. S.

MAJOR A. D. TUTTLE, U. S. M. C.

Training the Youth of the Country*

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

I can think of no undertaking that should to a greater degree enlist the serious thought and devoted service of the educators of the land, as well as others who are interested in the improvement of the physical condition and the quality of citizenship in America, than to formulate a plan which would become the basis of rational training for our youth throughout the country. As has been mentioned by the Secretary of War, the physical examination incident to the draft brought out the fact that a large proportion of our young men were in varying degrees defective either mentally or physically, or both, while a large proportion of all drafted men were found to lack any clear comprehension of their obligations as citizens.

It really becomes then a national duty for us to make a very careful survey of this startling situation and undertake to apply the remedy. I think all those educators who participated in the prodigious educational scheme that was undertaken for our soldiers in France after the Armistice

* Address given at Man Power Conference, Washington, November 16, 1922.

must realize perhaps more fully than any others the necessity for the extension of education to a greater number of boys and girls than now have such advantages. The training of our youth, of course, should be universally enforced, but in most instances the ignorance of the youth is the direct fault of the parents; in others it is the local authorities who are to blame for not enforcing compulsory educational laws.

SOLDIERS EAGERLY WELCOMED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

It will be recalled that when opportunities were presented to the young men of our armies, many of whom had never been to school a day in their lives, the desire to learn was immediately manifest and the opportunity eagerly embraced. As a result of what might be called the awakening of their minds, large numbers of these men have since continued general studies or have pursued specific courses up to graduation. During the brief period of this educational experiment over there special attention was given to training for citizenship with most excellent results.

In the process of the general physical and mental training of our young manhood and young womanhood, and without special emphasis, there is naturally developed an attitude of mind which leads readily to an appreciation of obligations to organized society and government, involving the idea of loyalty to our national institutions and their defense against aggression. That we have not adopted the principle of universal military service renders it highly essential that training which leads up to and, as far as possible, includes preparation for military service, should be popularized by all available methods. Incident to such training, it should be pointed out that there are many advantages, not only to the country in improved citizenship, but to the individual, in developing self-discipline and respect for authority, as well as physical improvement and precision.

TRADITIONAL UNPREPAREDNESS

Following the lessons of the Revolution, a law was passed in 1792 which prescribed universal military training and service. It undertook to draft every able-bodied man in case of war and required that each state should be divided into districts according to population. It provided for the selection of captains and other officers who were expected to enlist the serviceable men

of their respective communities. Each citizen soldier was supposed to provide his own equipment and to be in every way ready for service, but the execution of the law was left entirely to the states without supervision of federal authority to enforce it. Through differences of opinion and lack of interest the law was generally disregarded and little was ever accomplished in the way of training or organization as a preparation for war.

Even in the face of the disastrous failures of the war of 1812, and the early days of the Civil War, no new system was evolved, and it is only recently that any sort of preliminary preparation has at all appealed to our people and cooperation between the several states and the national government been secured. An understanding exists now, however, which promises the guarantee of the services of sufficient numbers of young men serving voluntarily to permit the preliminary organization upon which we can build our defensive structure. As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of our able-bodied men are really needed to meet any ordinary emergency, yet it is essential at the same time that all young men should receive training according to some general plan and be impressed with their obligations, whether ever likely to be called to the colors or not.

EVERY INSTITUTION SHOULD PROVIDE PHYSICAL TRAINING

The main purpose of this meeting is somewhat broader in scope than the training of men for the nation's defense although this latter thought should be included in every general scheme of training and education. In other words, every educational institution in the country ought to provide a systematic course in physical culture that would include all students, both male and female. Group athletics, as developed by the Army, would be extremely advantageous to the average pupil, and if understood would appeal strongly to the parents as well as to the students themselves. In the general improvement of the physical health and stamina of our youth we would find a much larger proportion physically able to serve the country in time of need than was found upon our entry into the World War. Moreover, a corresponding improvement in intelligence and moral tone would naturally elevate the standard in patriotism and citizenship of our people, upon which our future actually rests.

It is our fervent hope that out of this conference may come some suggestion from the educators here assembled as to plans and policies which could be applied to our public schools everywhere and through which the lessons of patriotism and obligation that go to make up good citizenship would be adopted as a general procedure and taught effectively the length and breadth of the land.

It is very gratifying to us in the War Department that the educators of the country have taken such an active and lively interest in this important question and we feel confident that the results will lead to a re-awakening of the importance of this vital subject.

Protection against Ignorance

CHARLES W. ELIOT, PRESIDENT
Emeritus, Harvard University

The task of so conducting the schools that future Americans will be taught to think for themselves, demands the attention of the country's leading business minds.

THE FIRST STEP

The first step in the improvement of the American schools is the introduction of universal physical training for both boys and girls from six to eighteen years of age. The program should be comprehensive and flexible; so that the needs of different types of children and different individual pupils can be met. It should include the means of remedying defects and malformations as well as of developing normal bodies. It should include exercises which might fairly be called drills, but many more which would properly be called games or sports. Except in extreme weather most of the exercises should be conducted in the open air. Carriage, posture, gait, rhythmical movements, and team-play should be covered. With the introduction of universal physical training should go the universal employment of physicians and nurses for incessant diagnostic and preventive work in schools of every description.

The faithful and intelligent administration of a sound program of physical training in all American schools, public and private, elementary and secondary, is so intensely a national as distinguished from a local interest, that the pro-

gram should be prescribed by the national Bureau of Education, or some analogous Bureau or Commission; and the execution of the program should be incessantly supervised by inspectors appointed and paid by the National Government. Further, the National Government might properly and wisely pay to State, County, or Municipal educational authorities, or to the Trustees or owners of private schools, a small sum (a dollar perhaps) annually for each pupil well-trained under the prescribed program for one year, as determined by the national inspectors. When universal physical training has been well carried on for twenty years, an immense improvement will be seen not only in the aspect of the population as respects posture, relation of weight to height, and muscular development, but also in their comfort, health, and productiveness at daily labor.

Universal physical training, combined with medical inspection and nursing service in all schools, will in time remedy in great measure the grave bodily defects in the population.

The Problem of Labor and Capital*

THOMAS W. LAMONT

What other hurdles have we to leap in our race for prosperity? Certainly our labor strikes form one, and a big one at that, even though the worst may now seem to be over. We all say that we deplore these wretched struggles, yet the extent of our regret must be measured by our endeavor to prevent their recurrence, by our attempt to reconcile the conflicting views. As bearing upon this situation, I ask you, who are so influential in counselling large men of business, to remember that in this country there are still traces of arrogance among employers, as there are manifest signs of arrogance in labor. Yet the employer has even less excuse for arrogance than the laborer. The high wages of the war and of the years just after had, not unnaturally, a somewhat "spoiling" effect upon labor. They gave labor the feeling that it must always share in the prosperity, never in the adversity, of business. I deplore that feeling; yet I beg to remind you here that that feeling of labor, in so far as it was directed to the improvement of living

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* Extract from address before American Banker's Association, October 3, 1922.

The Play Day of St. Louis

ETHEL ARMES

The annual Play Festival of St. Louis is held late in August in the broad green fields and wooded hills of Forest Park. Thousands of children and young people, with their parents, attend, from every section of the city.

The great event actually begins to supersede the circus in popular interest and attendance. It is such a vast community undertaking for one thing. Nearly everybody takes part, and because each participating group and individual gives special preparation in one way or another, from summer to summer, the interest is quickened. The Play Festival is something the people themselves make. Then too, it's a free show; it is literally of the people and for the people. Special cars, run from the Municipal Court Buildings down town, carry the crowds direct to Forest Park. There are places there for picnic lunches. Every child is always certain of a treat. Whether or not he has a nickel or two in his pocket he gets an apple, pear and orange and ice cream—not just one ice cream cone but two! The Papa club, an organization of St. Louis fathers, sees to this.

The handicraft articles made by the children and older groups on the various summer playgrounds of the city, are all on exhibition in the big white tents staked in the Park for the Festival. There are woven goods of beautiful patterns and colors; scout hammocks, handkerchiefs, dresses, aprons, baby bibs, overalls, bead and knitted work, toys, sand and clay work, kites, jig-saw work, electric table lamps, telephone stands, basketry, benches, tables, camp chairs—every sort and kind of article both decorative and useful for household use or camping out. There are paintings and sketches, embroidery, and books and cards of specimens of wild flowers, ferns, trees, insects. These show to the public what the summer activities of the children have been apart from the athletics events, the music and drama.

All the parents coming to the Play Festival

thus come to see something their children have made and to see them take part in an event requiring perhaps special ability and skill.

Each child—besides the delight of beholding his own handiwork on exhibition and having his parents see it, also has the opportunity of seeing what all the other children have done. And, invariably he has a brother or sister—sometimes several—in the pageant or the games and athletic events. Long before anything begins in the program everyone wonders who is going to win!

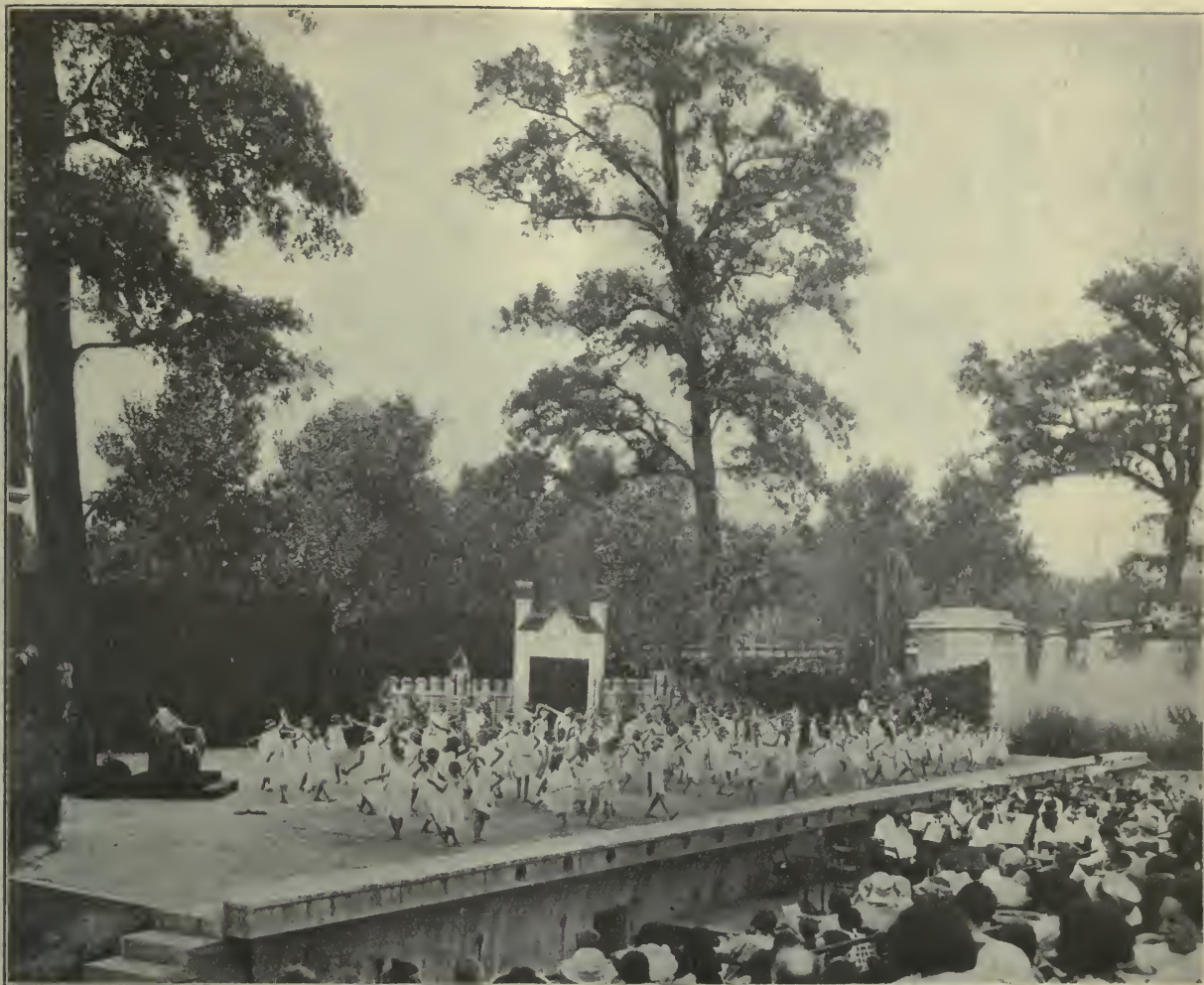
In last summer's Festival the twenty-two exhibition tents—snow-white, each one flying the American flag, were ranged around the central athletic field against a background of trees. In the large field, which was enclosed by a heavy cable fence, the athletic events were outlined. There were the lanes for the dashes marked by two-foot high iron pegs, each having an eye at the



One of the events in the St. Louis Municipal Playground Festival.

top through which the long strings were threaded from lane to lane. There were the loads of sand dumped on huge squares of canvas ready for the jump events. There were the spaces run off around the edge of the field for the Dodgeball, Endball and Volleyball championships.

The baseball diamonds, tennis courts, net handball courts, spaces for quoit pitching and for kite flying were in other sections of the park. The field was so definitely planned, the events and games so clearly outlined and organized that every participant knew ahead of time where to go, what to do, when to do it.



ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND FESTIVAL.

All the orders of the day were on a blue print and each play director was furnished with a copy as well as a field plan. The Play Festival, back of the scenes, was accordingly run on military lines, with military efficiency.

When things started in the morning and the Junior Baseball teams of old St. Louis got to battling it out there in Forest Park for the boys' championship of the city, rooting for the World Series was a frost compared to the equator heat of the enthusiasm of the spectators lined up by the thousand around each game. It was the same with the Senior Boy's Championship and with the Girls' Championship. By the way the final score of the girls was 15-14. Applauding crowds stirred around each event in every section of the field.

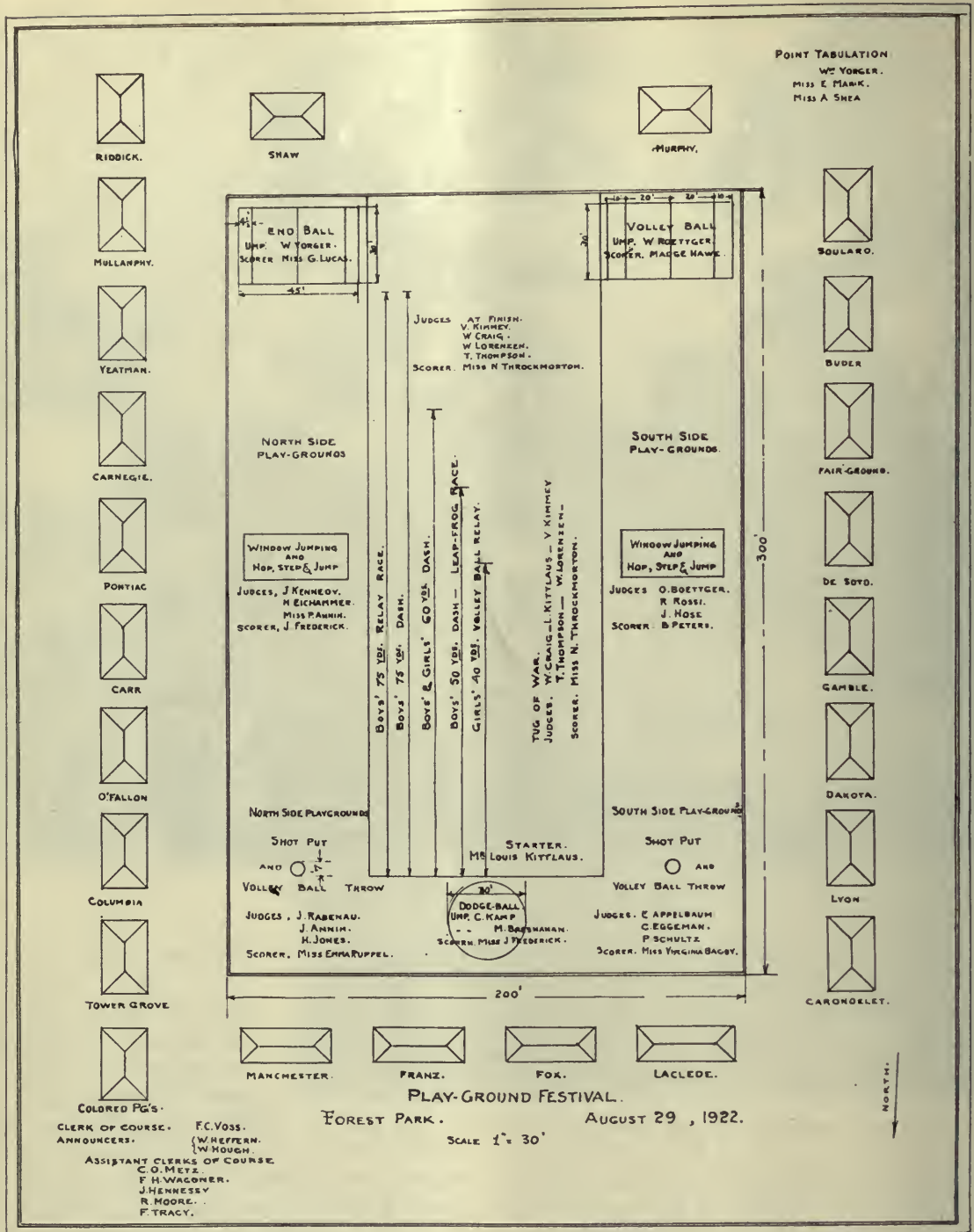
After dinner, at two o'clock came the championship athletic events between the winners of the sectional contests in the central field. The events for colored participants had been held here in the

morning; the white events finished at four o'clock.

Then everybody hastened to the Open Air Municipal Theatre, for the most important part in the day's events—the pageant *Snow-White and the Seven Dwarfs* in which 900 children took part.

This was the eighth annual production of the staff and the children of the thirty municipal playgrounds of St. Louis. These delightful entertainments began eight years ago when it was planned to give ten pantomimes, one each year, and at the end of the decade to repeat the productions as given during the first ten years. By this plan the Division of Parks and Recreation hopes to interest the people who ten years before as children took part in the same performance. Thus the future citizens' interest and active support of the development of the playground of St. Louis may be assured.

“The pageant was arranged and directed by



LAYOUT OF GROUNDS FOR ST. LOUIS, MO.. PLAYGROUND FESTIVAL.

Rodowe H. Abeken, who is superintendent of the municipal playgrounds of St. Louis. The pantomime was given in three acts and the music was provided by a military band. From the first garden scene when the tiny fairy queen appears on the enormous stage to the last gorgeous massing of color in the king's garden where Snow

White, through the ministrations of the fairy queen, is restored to her father and an admiring and devoted court rejoices, the stage is filled with masses of brightly dressed children representing the various playgrounds each of which contributes its own dance. At night with the spot lights on the charming costumes of the children, with the

wonderful old trees hanging over the stage, and the moon and the stars above, the picture is one of the greatest beauty. The music, the colors, and the dances blend in an indescribable effect and the thousands of spectators who have come out from the city and paid their admission indicate their appreciation by generous applause.

The interest which the people of St Louis

pantomime was the dance of grief after the apparent death of Snow White. The girls who took part in this dance were former playground girls whose interest in playground work still remains though all of them are now working.

The presence of these girls in the program as well as the evident enjoyment which every child on the stage showed, demonstrated the natural



have in this beautiful culmination of the playground season was shown by the fact that the audience of fourteen thousand sat through a hot summer afternoon with the sun pouring down on many of them while the numerous dances and scenes of the pantomime slowly unfolded. A second performance was given in the evening.

One of the most charming dances in the whole

way in which this gorgeous production had developed out of the activities of the summer's playground work. A playground system which can with comparatively little effort produce so perfect a spectacle year after year is deserving of much praise."

The first Festival play was Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.

Norfolk Considers Its Colored Citizens

GENEVIEVE FOX

Last year Norfolk, Virginia, voted \$5000 from municipal funds in order that the colored people of that city might have a community health and recreation center. A city appropriation for a community center is, to be sure, no longer unusual enough to be exciting; but in a city appropriation of this size for recreation among colored people is exciting. In fact it is probably unique.

There are some other unusual things about this



center. To begin with the building has a past incongruously in contrast with its present. It used to be an Old Folk's home for the colored people of Norfolk. But it was so big that there weren't old folks enough to fill it, while there were plenty of children and young people ready and willing to fill it to capacity. Today the old people occupy a building more appropriate to their numbers and the ex-Old Folk's-Home is a much noisier and livelier place than any other building in the neighborhood.

Soon after the new director arrived he paid a call on the editor of one of the city's leading newspapers to see if he could get a little publicity for the activities that were being organized. The editor became so interested that he has been running two or three columns a week regularly ever since about the clubs and classes and entertainments of

the colored inhabitants of Norfolk. But he did not stop at writing about the Center; he decided that he wanted to do something to help.

"I'm interested in newsboys," he told the director, "If you'll round up all the colored newsboys you can find in the city, I'll give a party for them." Thereupon an invitation was broad-casted among the colored newsies. Did they accept? Well, there are supposed to be one hundred and thirty-five colored newsboys in Norfolk, but on the night of the party one hundred and fifty came. However, no embarrassing questions were asked, for there was plenty of ice cream to go round.

Ever since the night of the party those boys have made the center their special gathering place. Every one of the hundred and fifty and some of their friends have enrolled in a Newsboys' Club. As soon as they have sold their evening papers, which are now given out at the center, back they come to play games, box, wrestle and otherwise exhibit prowess. Another night weekly there are free movies. The club is wholly self-governing, the boys electing five counselors who in turn employ a city manager to administer the affairs of Newsboy Town in imitation of the local city government.

Next in popularity to the newsboys' club ranks the Radio Club. A room has been set aside on the top floor of the building for installing and experimenting with radio apparatus, and another room on the second floor is fitted up as a radio library. The club plans to make itself an asset



to the community by providing a series of radio concerts during the winter.

Several clubs for working girls, a mother's club and a ukulele club are other groups which help to keep the center noisy and busy. Gradually the building is coming to be used as a meeting place for the various civic and social organizations among the colored people of Norfolk. One night the Mignonette Social Club is giving a



Rest room for negro employes at the Hempstead Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

party. On another night the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance is deliberating. Again the Hod-carriers' Union is holding one of its business meetings.

But this center is not only a center of good times, it is also a center of good health; for a clinic is conducted there three times a week. This clinic claims for itself the distinction of being the only one in the country operated by a staff of colored physicians. Fifteen doctors and six nurses are kept busy, for the number of cases treated averages three hundred a month. A special nurse is employed to visit the homes of tubercular patients and give bedside care and advice. Pre-natal treatment and a training course for mid-wives are important features of the work. All the doctors volunteer their services, the only charge to patients being a twenty-five cent registration fee; and even this is waived in some cases. Most of the furniture and instruments for the clinic were provided through the efforts of the Mother's Club. The director of the City Bureau of Public Welfare testifies to an appreciable lowering of the colored death rate since the clinic has been in operation.

Norfolk's colored community center grew out of a club for colored soldiers during the World

War. When the War stopped the need for the club went right on, and so did the interest of the people concerned. An enthusiastic and hard-working Community Service Committee crystallized this interest into a building and a city appropriation.

Indianapolis Provides for Its Colored Citizens

WALTER JARVIS

Superintendent of Public Parks
Indianapolis, Indiana

A few years ago, the Board of Park Commissioners of Indianapolis secured for recreational purposes a large area of land in a growing neighborhood made up largely of colored people. This area, known as Douglass Park, was opened in 1921, and since the date of its opening it has demonstrated conclusively how eagerly the colored population of our city welcome opportunities for recreation.

It was thought best, in planning the park, to place the playground at the extreme east which rises to a high hill. Every kind of apparatus available was placed on this playground—slides, swings, merry-go-rounds, may poles, and various kinds of equipment. Since the greater part of the population was made up of colored people, it was thought advisable to place colored instructors and play leaders on the ground. In this connection, it has been encouraging to note that the colleges and training schools for negroes throughout the state are realizing the need for trained leaders and are providing courses in recreation.

To meet the needs of the adults, tennis courts and two basketball diamonds were laid out. Lighted horseshoe courts are a never failing source of delight to the men.

One of the finest and largest pools of the Middle West has been placed in the park at a cost of seventy thousand dollars. It has an area of twenty thousand square feet and is so constructed that seventy per cent of the water area is outside of guard ropes. The maximum depth is nine feet; eighty-five per cent of the area is wadable, being not over five feet in depth. In other words, only fifteen per cent of the area of the pool is too deep for an ordinary person to



POOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

wade in, and the entire pool is deep enough for swimming purposes.

One advantage of the shape of the pool is that the area of deep water is cut down, thereby reducing the volume of water needed to fill it. Another advantage lies in the fact that the waders can be segregated. In one period of the day, for example, one end of the pool may be used by women, the other end, by men. One section can be made shallower for small children. There are four chutes which are continually flushed by flowing water, two swings, two high dives, two guard ropes, and revolving rafts. As sixteen hundred lockers are provided, sixteen hundred people can enjoy the pool at the same time.

The colored Young Men's Christian Association has become so enthusiastic over the work that is being done that special arrangements have been made whereby all the boys who wish it may receive swimming instruction free of charge.

Recreation Helps Make Memphis a Good City to Live in

The Chamber of Commerce of Memphis in a bulletin issued recently stresses recreational facilities and resources as one of the reasons why the city has forged ahead.

"Beginning at the top with a comprehensive

city planning program," the report points out, "the city's civic development has embraced every phase of activity calculated to build up a loyal, sturdy citizenship. A city tax of 15 mills produces a total revenue of \$365,000 a year for park and playground maintenance."

Municipal music development has been stimulated through the building by the City of Memphis and Shelby County of a \$2,000,000 auditorium seating 12,500 people where conventions, public concerts, and a season of grand opera will be held. The city gives financial assistance to the music committee of the Chamber of Commerce which arranges an annual series of concerts and recitals.

There are 855 acres of highly improved parks, the two largest being connected by a double drive speedway, eleven miles in length. Two of the parks each contain nine hole public golf courses, and the demand for this form of sport has made it necessary for the city to seek a site for an eighteen hole course. The park system has made it possible for the city to foster amateur athletics on a stupendous scale, and every form of outdoor sport is enjoyed under the leadership of the city recreation department, which cooperates with the park commission. Baseball, soccer, football, basketball, tennis, swimming, rowing and field events are among the activities.

The Tri-State fair ground containing one hundred eleven acres is said to have the largest municipal swimming pool in America, accommodating thirty thousand people in one day.

A Home-Made Indoor Playground That's Cheap

JOHN H. CHASE

Supervisor, Playground Association, Youngstown, Ohio

Why not a cheap home-made winter playground in your cellar or attic for the youngsters? Winter and early spring are the hardest seasons in the year for mothers to take care of the little folks under twelve years old while they are not in school. The weather is apt to be cold and stormy, so that the children cannot be out-of-doors for any length of time, darkness sets in early, the means for entertainment become exhausted, and the children often strain the nerves of the most patient.

Realizing this, I tried to build a cheap, rough-and-tumble playground one afternoon, and I have thought others might be interested in the ease, and slight expense with which it can be done.

Most basements have for their ceiling exposed sleepers or floor joints, and these are just the thing for attaching apparatus and doing away with expensive, clumsy framework.

Little children are especially pleased with swings, sandgardens and trapeze.

To make the swings buy a "hank" (or coil) of sash cord (size No. 8 or 9) at a hardware store. This looks like ordinary clothes line but is ten times stronger, and will cost about a dollar and a half. A coil will be enough for two swings and a trapeze. At the same time buy size number 801 screw hooks for 20 cents. Put the hooks in the joists of the basement or attic ceiling from 14 inches to two feet apart, and turn the open side of the hook away from the swing, *e. g.*, at right angles to the direction in which the swing flies so that the rope cannot jump off the hook. Make the swing seat of any board that is about the house. The best size is six inches wide, 14 inches long, and one inch thick. Bore holes or saw notches in the ends of the seat to keep the rope in place. The swing is now ready for all kinds of fun with only half an hour's work having been spent. In fact it is so much fun that the children will squabble over turns and you will probably want to build one or two more swings, or else tell the spectators to count 50 swoops and then let the next child have his or her turn. The swing will look weak,

but it is really strong—if the man who made it is incredulous, let him try it himself.

Now for a sand box. Any wooden packing box around the house will be suitable. We found one which was two feet wide, four feet long and two feet deep. Cleats were nailed over the cracks, and on the front side the box was made one foot high, so the child could sit outside and reach in to play. Any contractor's supply company will send a sack of sea shore or lake shore sand for about 60 cents and this is enough for the entire sandbin. Be sure and get the seashore or lake shore sand, as the other is dusty and dirty. Wet the sand so that it will hold its shape for caves, castles and artificial lakes, and children up to eleven years old will play in it by the hour. Those who have been to Atlantic City remember the wonderful shapes and figures made in the sand by even adult artists.

Lastly the trapeze. Saw an old broom from the handle, and use the handle for a crossbar with the sash cord tied to each end, and reaching up to the ceiling. On this the children will "chin up," "skin the cat," and do all kinds of stunts. If an old mattress can be put underneath they will learn more dangerous and skillful tricks.

Thus a playground for the winter with three of the features that children love most, can be built for only two or three dollars in our own homes, and anyone whether mechanically inclined or not can install it with two hour's work, a hammer and a saw. It may look crude, but will be sturdy and strong, and give the youngsters the happiest kind of times.

Education is not, of course, limited to the field of politics. It is not the sole business of schools to teach people how to vote or how to conduct public affairs if they are elected to office. The business of education is to train young people to do well whatever they are destined to do in the human situation in which they find themselves. Out of our schools and colleges must come better trading, better preaching, better writing of stories and better reading of them, better friendships, better songs, better games, better plays and better appreciation of them, better weaving of cloth, better making of roads and automobiles and wiser using of them; in a word, better doing of whatever men and women do in the usual course of living.

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN

Handicraft for Children*

HOW THE PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION DEVELOPS THE ART

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: The Sun's recent quotation from L. P. Jack's article in *The Churchman* on "Citizenship and Art," reminds one of the success of the arts and crafts promoted throughout the United States by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The handicrafts on hundreds of American playgrounds and in numerous community centers not only help to prevent children from drifting into lives of irresponsibility and mischief but also teach a love of beauty, cultivate dexterity in producing attractive and useful articles and reveal avenues of self-expression. Thousands of young men and women today owe their capacity for the finer things of life and for good citizenship to the organized playground and recreation activities of our communities.

The qualities of workmanship and respect for another's achievements of which Mr. Jack's writes were demonstrated on the playgrounds of Chicago last summer. Artificial flowers, kites and paper lanterns were made in large numbers by the children. Beauty in design, neat workmanship and originality were encouraged. The climax of the lantern-making contest was an evening parade in which six hundred lanterns, varying in size from one with the dimensions of a cantaloupe to a huge one eight feet high and six feet in diameter supported by four boys, were carried by the proud makers. An illuminated paper steamship, a lighthouse with a red flashlight at the top and a statue of Liberty were the other products of the youthful Chicago artificers. Tin handicrafts were very popular on the St. Louis playgrounds. Fern dishes, baskets and doll houses completely furnished with chairs, tables and beds are some of the things which the St. Louis children have wrought out of cast-off tin.

May the tribe of playground handicraftsmen increase! As they grow to manhood and womanhood the creative interests of these children will stand them in good stead in this age when the automatic machine gives so much spare time for self development and enjoyment.

W. W. PANGBURN

* Reprinted from the Evening Sun, New York, by permission.

The Leipziger Lectures*

For many years the course of free public lectures inaugurated in 1889 by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger was known as the "Leipziger Lectures." This people's university, as he used to call it, is an apt illustration of Emerson's definition of an "institution"—that it is the "lengthened shadow of a man." It has extended now five years beyond his own life, with promise of continued lengthening. In the first year, lectures were given in six centres, with a total attendance of 22,149. At present the annual attendance is approximately 500,000 at eighty centres.

Dr. Leipziger, himself a graduate of the old Free Academy that became the City College, was an early apostle of adult education. The system which he developed, and which is being successfully continued along the lines which he planned, differs from other somewhat similar systems in that it is absolutely free, the city meeting the entire expense of maintenance. It seeks to bring within the school year the cultural influences which but for these lectures would be inaccessible to many. "To justify by the wise use of time the shortening of the hours of labor."

He not only gave nearly thirty years to this pioneer work, but left a bequest at his death for lectures in this continuing institution, and this, by added gifts of his family, has been made a memorial public lectureship, the first lecture of which is to be given at Town Hall tonight by James M. Beck. Notable as this monument to Dr. Leipziger is, the city can even more beneficently lengthen this shadow of a man by making appropriations adequate to carrying on more widely and effectively this great undertaking in adult education.

* Reprinted from the New York Times by permission.

Once upon a time, so the story goes, a man in Kansas set about building a saw mill.

Most assiduously did he devote himself to those things which are essential unto a saw mill. He dammed a creek, built a building, procured machinery.

Finally the thing was done—the wheels ready, the belts on, the saws in place. He turned on the power and around they went with well oiled precision.

He put in a log and the machinery stopped. With all its buzzing and busy-ness, his mill had developed just enough power to turn its own wheels around.—*The Compass*

Parks and Playgrounds

III

HENRY V. HUBBARD

Professor of Landscape Architecture, Harvard
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LOCATION OF RECREATION UNITS IN THE CITY PLAN—"RECREATIONAL ZONING"

Up to very recent times, the location of parks and playgrounds in our cities, and their size, shape, and character, have been largely matters of chance. The public generally had no clear idea of the function or of the importance of these things for themselves much less any notion of their place in a complete city plan. Land has frequently been bought where it was cheapest, or taken where it was given, with little or no relation of one piece to another. The construction of a connecting boulevard, looking well on plan and pleasing the casual visitor, was sometimes considered quite enough to turn these fortuitous units into a "park system."

Recently, however, we have more generally begun to think in terms of allotting the land of the community in each case to its most desirable use, of restricting some areas wholly or largely to industry and business, some to residence, some to recreation,—in other words, to use our accepted term (more useful than accurate), Zoning, to which I shall refer again.

On account of their haphazard development, therefore, the present amount and kind of outdoor recreation facilities vary enormously between different cities. No general laws can be safely deduced, solely by general compilation of existing data, as to the relation of total park area to population, as to the proper distribution of parks or playgrounds, as to optimum size and shape of the various kinds of park, and so on. Such local information is valuable, but only when accompanied by a careful local interpretation and criticism in each case, as in the Cleveland Recreation Survey report of 1920.

Planning for the Future

One great difficulty with which the park system designer must struggle is that he is not planning for the present but for the future. He must base his work on a prediction of how great

the population is going to be, what it is going to want, where in the city it will be densest, what will be high-cost and what low-cost neighborhoods, which way business will move, and so on.

Here appears a great advantage of treating the park and boulevard design as a part of the general zoning and transportation scheme. Some stabilizing of the different uses, some steering of the growth, is thus possible. The park designer has in this way a recognized intention of the whole community and not merely his own prediction on which to base his allocation of the different recreation facilities. And his work in turn aids the realization of the zoning plan, for the more completely we can organize *all* the elements of the physical layout of our community with one scheme of development in mind, the more likely the community is to develop accordingly.

Sometimes Business and Pleasure May Combine

But with the determination of a park system, even with the fixing of a reservation system, the community has not discharged all its duty to its citizens as regards outdoor recreation. There may be a large by-product of recreational value to be got from public lands devoted primarily to other purposes. The use for park purposes of the specially protected and regulated lands draining into the reservoir of a water supply system is well illustrated in the Middlesex Falls near Boston and Mohansic Lake Reservation in the Croton Watershed near New York. In many cases park uses may be permitted in municipal forests, as they are in our National Forests. In Massachusetts, for instance, Fitchburg, Walpole and Petersham have forests so used. Sometimes all these uses, park, forest, watershed protection, may be combined in one area. Much landscape beauty may be produced with no sacrifice of timber values. To put valley-loving trees and hill-loving trees where each is best suited is both good forestry and good landscape design. But some little concession by the forester to the

recreation-seeker is often justified. To cut in accordance with landscape units and with regard to views, to leave, for the esthetic effect entirely, certain wooded areas along rivers or roads or on points of lookout, brings more gain in beauty than loss in lumber.

The public-owned agricultural area, now beginning to be discussed, the so-called "productive park," can offer good recreational opportunities. There is even an optimist who would combine recreational facilities with the operation of a sewage disposal plant. The roadside improvement movement is another important application of the idea of producing recreational values by making public uses as beautiful as possible.

And provisions for public recreation might go even farther afield. In the present rapidly growing movement against the bill-board evil we see the beginning of a public feeling that the community has the right to regulate certain private property for the esthetic and so the recreational good of the public, as for instance, in the case of the Mohawk Trail. It is not absurd to suppose that on some future better day, by preservation of bits of woodland, enframing of good views, sometimes by securing the admission of the public to certain private areas,—all of this naturally by private action under pressure of public opinion,—the country roadsides and agricultural areas generally may be made of much greater recreational value without losing, in total, anything of their economic value to their private holders. And so the public areas specifically set aside for recreation will be relieved of part of their burden.

A Hope for Greater Dispersal of Population

So far we have been proceeding as if we thought that the city was to continue growing indefinitely by accretions about its own center, and that anything we could do to foster that growth and speed it by diminishing its disadvantages was a good thing. Personally I think that the curse of the big city is its bigness and the consequent impossibility of getting enough of all the things which a man lives by within reasonable reach of each man. I agree with the garden city advocate and call it good city planning so to zone a city and to regulate and add to its street system that eventually it will prove better for factories, and after them residences and stores, to start up in a new place, removed from the original city and separated from it by a considerable stretch of agricultural and forest land.

In the ideal regional plan there should be not one overgrown city but a cluster of communities.

When you come to discuss how far apart these communities should be spaced in the state and in the nation, you are rather in the realm of roseate dreams, but surely there should be left enough agricultural land between them (or rather in total relation to their populations, for of course they cannot be equi-spaced) to supply their needs for such products as are best locally grown.

RELATION OF RECREATION AREAS TO LAND VALUES

In deciding whether a certain recreation area should be located in a particular spot and what the size and shape of the land which is to be set aside for this recreation purpose, we have to consider all these various factors which we have already discussed, which will tell us how available this piece of land will be for this specific recreation purpose. On the other hand, we have to consider the market value of this piece of land, that is to say, how useful this piece of land is for any and all other purposes.

Other things being equal, then, the recreation area seeks the cheapest land, and it is a fortunate thing in the case of parks that rough and broken topography, narrow river valleys and such kinds of ground are suited to parks but unsuited to ordinary residential or commercial development. Moreover a park may be beautified by keeping open a water course and so caring for flood water which might be a great obstacle to residential development. And similarly a place which could be reached with sewers only with great expense might not be the worse park for that reason, though impracticable for homes. In the case of playgrounds however no such fortunate combination of circumstances occurs. The playground belongs in the midst of a densely populated area, and land in a densely populated area is expensive. We are generally agreed that it is essential for the well-being of the community that there shall be one playground for every quarter mile radius circle which can be struck in the thickly settled area, although some considerable departure from regularity in the location of these playgrounds is reasonable and is indeed usually forced by other considerations. And when it has been determined that a certain location is on the whole the most efficient for a playground, and the least efficient for other uses, which can be found within the area which must

be served by a playground, then at this point the other uses must yield to the playground, because the playground is essential and the other uses are not essential, or at least can be served nearly as well somewhere else. In other words, the city must pay whatever the land costs to produce a playground, and this reasoning has been accepted, as witness: Seward Park in the City of New York, which cost the city between two and three millions of dollars, having an area of four small blocks.

The same general reasoning applies, of course, to parks, although in their locations there is usually a greater range of choice. They must exist somewhere, and when the best location has been found, then the park must be created, or at any rate the land acquired, even if the development of the land as a park must be postponed. There is of course a credit item in the city's accounts that may go far to offset the price paid for the park. After the park is established, the land abutting upon it is increased in value, which value comes back to the city in increased taxes; and in addition to this localized increase in values on account of the visible and obvious advantages which accrue to the abutting property, there will also be a general rise of values because the park has raised the tone of the city as a whole. The local benefits are less noticeable in the case of playgrounds. Indeed in some of the more desirable residential areas the presence of the playground is considered to lower the value of the abutting property, as the exclusion of playgrounds by zoning ordinance from most restricted residence districts in several cases would go to show. But wherever a playground is necessary, it can not be denied that its presence raises the value of the whole neighborhood. Moreover, in the case of a congested neighborhood the land value increase is both local and general, because however noisy the playground may be it is less bad than a street and more airy and open than the blocks of tenements which it has replaced.

It is not the business of this paper to discuss the financial, legal, and administrative aspects of recreation development. We might, however, remind ourselves here of the fact that these recreation areas are much more for the benefit of the future than for the present generation, and that therefore it is fair that a considerable portion of the cost should fall on the future citizens of a community. That is, it is fair that the cost of such development should be met by bonds

which may run for a considerable term of years. For the same reasons it is desirable to buy, now while it is cheap, and before it is spoiled, land for the park use of future generations, and to charge it to the future generations by means of bonds. With a comprehensive city plan there is some assurance that these lands will be where they will be needed.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE IN GETTING FURTHER DATA

Now I started by saying that this paper was partly a compilation of the obvious and partly a confession of ignorance. The obviousness has been obvious enough. The ignorance there may still be hope for.

As to the general theory of the design of playgrounds and especially parks as units in the city or the regional plan, this will depend partly on what we believe in as the end and aim of such a plan. As I have said, I believe that the ideal is not the forever expanding single city, but rather the neighborhood of towns, each one near enough to the outdoors to be a place fit for a whole and self-respecting man to live in. As to the particular classification of recreation areas which I used, that is for convenience only and could be changed, or the lines between the units shifted without much affecting the general theory.

As to the detailed facts, we want more reports from those who know what activities are actually being carried on in parks,—what is popular, what is effective, what new requirements have arisen, like the change which the automobile has brought. We also want knowledge as to the actual sizes which are required for the various activities of the playgrounds and the various recreational services of the parks, and how many people can be accommodated in these areas, and engaged in these activities, at one time. Then we want to know what kind of people,—age, sex, race,—enjoy these recreations, and also from how far these people come. I made a suggestion like this as to playgrounds back in 1914. The kind of information in the Cleveland Recreation Survey of 1920 is what we need. Such information can be secured, and must be, if we are to proceed otherwise than by each one of us modifying by guess for his new design some figures which someone else arrived at by guess for his design in another place. These figures cannot be got by the light of nature; they can be obtained only by taking counts and asking questions

(Continued on page 576)

Education for Right Living*

J. PRENTICE MURPHY

Executive Secretary, Children's Bureau, Philadelphia

To express, to create, to give out, are inherent human qualities and these qualities lead to that inevitable variety of experiences that makes up the individual and collective life of any community. It is more essential to an individual's own development that he live in an untidy way, responsible for what he does, than to live in absolute order, yet protesting all the time against his surroundings. It is more essential that a person feel the greatest freedom in the making of imperfect choices and selections for which he is responsible than to live under a forced environment, unsought and at heart unaccepted. The ill-kept neighborhood, with dirty streets, lack of beauty, and other distracting things, is just as likely to develop the personal initiative and responsibility which the world needs as to have these same people living under better conditions to which they have not been educated and against which they continually protest.

We must, therefore, think out more protective and preventive processes, so that instead of talking about social case work for great masses of human beings we will emphasize the preventive elements in lives and communities so as to free more and more people from needing the services of these super-specialists.

The world has had an object lesson on the mighty influence of education in shaping national life and ideals, or in other words, "in making for citizenship." It was the influence of the school and of the college with their doctrine of "Will to Power" which transformed the ideals of the German people in one generation, and we have good authority for believing that a thoroughly nationalized system of education has been utilized to shape the ideals of the people of Japan. The thinking public, pushing these facts to the logical conclusion, may well ask: "What may we not accomplish in the cause of good citizenship if education will concentrate on directing the minds of the youth of the nation toward the importance of spiritual values in life as against the material? If one generation of educational propoganda can result in complete national deterioration, what can it not accomplish if directed towards national uplift?

The problem of education is being recognized as the problem of citizenship in its fullest sense—citizenship in the community and in the nation. It must be clear that not upon the school alone falls the responsibility of shaping the citizenship of tomorrow.

It is what happens ultimately and constantly within the family that makes or breaks our civilization. Each day the world is made anew through its childhood. Each day countless opportunities are offered to us through our children, let us catch their love for the beautiful, their love of sport, of play, or art, of truth and justice, the delicate fineness of all their sensibilities and capabilities, the numerous creative resources they have within them; then let us use their talents for that newer, finer life which is the great objective of social work. We must not use child welfare as a narcotic. Our accomplishments must not be solely in our dreams. They must be actual facts. America has a very different attitude toward its children from that of almost all other countries. This is fertile soil, and how rich will be the harvest if only we use the soil in the right way.

Boy's Playground Plea Wins

Young Seamon, who resides at 11 Arlington Place, Brooklyn, appealed to the Estimate Board to provide the boys and girls in his neighborhood with an opportunity to become better citizens by purchasing as playground for them a small piece of property on the south side of Fulton Street, below Classon Avenue. The property, known as Rusurban, is assessed at \$65,000. He said it would give air, sunlight, and a "touch of nature" to the children, and a resting place for their mothers.

It was objected that the property was too small and that a hill would have to be removed to make it available. Young Seamon disagreed with this report, saying that the children wanted the hill retained because it reminded them of the country where they spent summer vacations.

Acting Mayor Hulburt and other board members were noticeably impressed with the lad's arguments, and they agreed to take up the question of assessments for acquiring the land in the committee of the whole. Young Seamon was then escorted to the rostrum to shake hands with the acting Mayor and other board members.

* Extracts from address given at National Conference of Social Work, June, 1922, Providence, R. I.

* Courtesy of the *New York Sun*.

Neighborhood Organization*

VIOLET WILLIAMS DUFFY

Formerly Superintendent of Recreation, York, Pennsylvania

York, Pennsylvania, a town of about 60,000, with a budget of \$6,000 wanted to establish a year-round recreation system. The budget was entirely too small for a program of any size. We had no equipment, no facilities of any kind,—simply leadership. It seemed to me that it was impossible to do anything unless the people themselves were interested, so I began surveying the town, seeking different locations where we might have recreation centers. The way we proceeded to organize was by first enlisting the children. I gathered them around the location where I saw a recreation center was needed, and taught them folk dancing, and in that way the thing was brought before the public, and the mothers became interested. After play leaders had been trained they were sent to different parts of the city and they all gathered the children together and held demonstrations. We told them the first night if they wanted this kind of thing they would have to organize and give me the right kind of support. The first demonstration was in one of the largest wards of the city. It was held in a large park. We began with community singing, had a band concert, and then the children's demonstration. The people sat on the benches, and I outlined the idea of the neighborhood centers, and told them that if they wanted one they might help me get the community organized so we might have play in their own vicinity. I told them the children wanted it and had been working hard for it. They said they were anxious for it, and after a second meeting we organized. I had, before going to this meeting, interviewed leaders of various kinds in the vicinity, and that, I found, proved to be of the greatest help. We had people there who were already interested. They already knew the big idea and could help in organizing, and made good material for officers. We elected officers and arranged to hold meetings once a month. The schoolhouses were locked and not used for public entertainments. That had to come gradually. We met in the parks and in people's homes. In the fall we had the superintendent of the school board come and address us, and by taking the school authorities

into our confidence we gained their interest and finally had the use of the school buildings.

An Experience with a "Gang"

In one community was a district where the gypsy element prevailed. The children came from homes made up of basket makers. They did not know what cooperation meant. There were very bad gangs. I read in the papers that the gangs in the park were destructive, and I went to the park and found they were disturbing the activities and destroying the equipment. So I went up there one night. I came upon a gang of boys from 17 to 33 years of age, and from 150 to 250 pounds in weight. They were hanging on the swings like monkeys. I looked up and said, "Oh, fellows, I am glad you are here. I want to leave, but I'm afraid to go because some of those bad gangs have been destroying the swings. I am glad you are here because I want to ask you to take care of things. If any of those gangs come around here, will you see that they are put off?" They looked astonished, but they were not unfriendly. After I got to talking with them, I went over with them the possibilities of this center and told them about athletic teams, and said that if these gangs could be kept off the city might do something big for us. I asked them to come on the next night and help me supervise the place. I told them I needed their strength. They came. They were crude, and it took time to do anything with them. They wanted to stay all night, but when I turned off the lights I told them to see that the little boys got off the park. Well, they got them off, but it was hard on the little boys! It took about ten days to get them to any point of politeness where I could work with them with any good effect. They would come up to the school door, but would not come in. They stood around on the outside and thought they were not welcome. They had been chased away from everywhere else, and they couldn't believe anybody could want them inside. I went out and invited them to come in and play basketball. They came. It was pretty difficult at first. They wore lumbermen's shoes. They shuffled, and were rude.

* Stenographic report of address given at the Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 10, 1922.

When they saw I wanted to say something they would say, "Listen, the lady's goin' to talk." Finally I got them into a room with a cement floor and gave them a basket ball. I shut the door and left them to themselves. When I came back they had the lights turned off and were kicking the basket ball around the floor. They did not know what basket ball meant. They wore heavy coats and sweaters and rough shoes, and couldn't play on anything but a cement floor, but we allowed them to play there. Gradually they began to wash their faces and put on clean shirts, and finally they learned to play the game and had a real basket ball team. They got uniforms, one piece at a time. I scheduled a game for them in another part of the town. When I arrived I found them all on the outside of the building. When they saw me coming I heard them say, "Here she comes. She'll let us in." They did not have the courage to walk into a building. Now they are a unit of the Neighborhood Civic Association. They are organized into an athletic association.

This Neighborhood Civic Association of which they are a part is quite a typical one. It carries on community activities. They have had their second annual banquet, opened with community singing. They built their own playground. It has been very interesting to watch the organization develop. I do not see how we could have made a success in York without these Neighborhood Civic Associations. I would rather do without a city association than try to work without these neighborhood organized groups. We have one in every park. Of course they are not perfect, but they are growing, and doing better all the time. They need guidance, especially at first. They are the people themselves. They have lectures, concerts, entertainments of various other kinds, by children and adults, home nursing classes, arts and crafts, civic discussions, and things to interest the whole family, not alone the

children. That is the plan on which York is organized.

Q. How do these neighborhood organizations work in the upper class neighborhoods?

A. We have one district where we have what might be called "upper class" folks. The organization there is in perfect contrast to the one I described. They take part in church affairs. They put over a big program during Children's Week, during which they asked the other civic associations to take one night each. They had an educational program, addresses on neighborhood activities, and demonstrations.

Q. How about the boys under seventeen?

A. They are not as hard to deal with, and that is why I did not speak of them. We have our troubles, as every town has. I spoke of the unusually difficult type of boy and what we had been able to do with him. I will ask my successor in the work at York to answer that question.

Mr. Flagle, York, Pa.—When I went to York I found the neighborhood community association idea had been so thoroughly established that I had no difficulty in finding opportunities to take care of all ages. The boys of about sixteen are so much attached to athletics that we can easily hold them. With the younger boys of course there is the Scout organization, which is used a good deal. We found that our boys had reached a place where they were getting unintentionally selfish, so we planned to have 120 boys go to a summer camp in order to get new ideas. That worked well, and when they came back we had certain definite services for them to perform.

Q. How do you deal with the situation in family work?

A. The Neighborhood Civic Associations at the center hold the families. Whole families come out together and find there activities for every member. Families come together, spend the evening in different parts of the building at various activities, and then go home together.

Beatrice Plumb Hunzicker writes:

"As soon as I know my permanent address, I shall surely renew my subscription to *The Playground Magazine*. I find it of infinite value in my work. I organize recreation in Schools for Delinquent Girls, and if ever a poor soul needed the inspiration of a magazine like yours, I do.

"As a member of a large city system of recreation, I could always find inspiration at the staff meetings, in libraries. But after entering on my new line of recreation work, cut off from talking shop with anyone who understood, coping with one school of delinquents after another. I found myself hanging on to my new *Playground Magazine* as my only friend!"

What Neighborhood Work Means to Wilmington*

CHARLES F. ERNST

Executive Secretary, Community Service, Wilmington, Delaware

What has neighborhood work meant to Wilmington, and what has organization meant to the community recreation program? Before answering these two questions I ought to say that the work in Wilmington was organized not for the sake of neighborhood work, but in order to put through a program of year-round recreation in the city. In Wilmington we have an excellent system of playgrounds in operation for eight or ten weeks in the summer, and our idea of developing Community Service was partly to extend that eight or ten weeks to fifty-two. So the work has been built up with the playgrounds as a basis, as a demonstration, so that the people of Wilmington might understand what we were talking about when we say "all year-round recreation."

Perhaps you have all sat in at large meetings and small meetings, to try to find the idea of a neighborhood, and if so you have probably seen signs of disagreement as to just what a neighborhood is. What is the neighborhood? Can it be defined in geographical terms? For the purpose of our talk, let us confine ourselves to thinking that the people who belong to a neighborhood are those who are served by a certain institution,—in our case the playground,—that anybody belongs in that neighborhood whose children use the playground and the adults the community center. The church says its neighborhood is limited to those who use its parish house, and so on with the various other institutions. You think of people not as living on certain streets, but as boys and girls and men and women who live near enough a particular playground to use it.

Beginning with a Christmas Tree

I will just indicate the steps used to organize our first neighborhood association of which the playground was the basis. We placed a worker on a playground in the congested section of the city for the primary purpose of arousing interest in having a Christmas tree celebration on the

playground. While she was doing this we got in touch with the local councilman and the school board member and secured from them names of active workers in the district around this playground. We gave these names to the playground worker, who visited them in their homes and asked them to come to a meeting. At this meeting we told them that the children had indicated their desire to have a Christmas tree celebration on the playground and we asked them if they would not help satisfy the children's desire in this respect. The decision was made that night in favor of the project. This small meeting adjourned for a week, during which time visits were made by the playground worker to other neighbors and through the children who came to the playground a general call was spread for the meeting.

The newspapers also carried the story of this meeting and the purpose of it. At the meeting the necessary committees were formed to carry through the Christmas tree project. The local playground worker became the executive head of the very informal organization; for two weeks everybody worked hard, and when the event was held the adults were as proud and happy as the children themselves. More publicity was given through the papers when the event was held.

A few days after the Christmas celebration a meeting was called to talk over the event and to decide what to do with the small balance which remained in the treasury. The decision to have a neighborhood association to carry out similar projects in the future in behalf of the children who used the local playground was made at this meeting, temporary officers were elected, and a constitution committee and a nominating committee were appointed by the temporary chairman. A week later another meeting was held to which again the whole neighborhood was invited and a permanent organization formed with the playground worker as secretary. More publicity was given to the formation of this new organization and this served to attract the attention of

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* Stenographic report of address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 10, 1922.

Neighborhood Organization in Syracuse*

MRS. LUCIA L. KNOWLES.

Superintendent of Recreation, Syracuse, N. Y.

I am glad to emphasize the human side of neighborhood work, because Syracuse is one of the latest cities to take up winter recreation, or what I like to call indoor recreation, or recreation center work. Secondly, we have had a small budget to work with, very little physical equipment, and the only thing we had enough of was the human element. So I am glad to speak of that.

The playground work in Syracuse is not new, and would compare favorably, I think, with other places of our size. The community work is only a few years old. It was begun in a little old school in a slum section of the city, perhaps the section that needed it most. At any rate, the schoolhouse was so bad you could hardly do any harm to it so the board of education allowed us to use it for a community center. Nothing happened to this building, and now we have five schoolhouses open, and this winter we are going to have eight; for the first time, after three years of talking and planning with one principal, he has finally made up his mind we can carry on club work in his building. Last year when I broached the subject to him, he said, "Come with me," and he showed me thirty-four bullet holes in the glass of his nice new building, made during the summer. "If they do that in the summer, what will they do if we let them inside in the winter," he asked me. I said, "Not a thing, because it will be their own club house." He said in his mind, "She is a very sentimental old woman." Then I wished I were a man! But he is now converted and provided I will see that everything is safeguarded I am going to have my dream come true.

Starting Where the Need Is Greatest

I came in contact with a gang on the street one

* Stenographic report of address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 10, 1922.

day, and began talking to them about boys' clubs, and they said they would like one. That was all that happened because I was not allowed to take them in. One day this summer they said to me, "You were going to have a club." This year I hope to have a place where they can come in and work off a little of their splendid energy. In our little community center we have almost no physical equipment, but we have tried to organize group or club work for every age, with a backing organization of people in the community who are able to do some thinking and helpful work with other members of the community. Our municipal department feels that the people who need this work most are the people who have very little for themselves. The outlying sections of the city where they have the best equipped schools need the community center very much less than the down town sections where school equipment is poor from a recreation point of view. There is where we need this work and that is where we have made starts. It is almost impossible to get backing organizations in these sections. In such a case we try to get a civic organization interested to meet with us and so form a backing group, to study conditions, look after financing, and be generally helpful. And not only are they helpful to us, but we have done wonderful things for many of those people, I believe, because they have seldom before realized the splendid qualities in some of the people in the underprivileged sections of a big city.

I hope the day will come in my community when I may have an expert staff of workers. We have only a few now. I want the supervisor of the playground to become the director of the winter recreation center in the nearest school. He will then know his neighborhood and the neighborhood will know him, and I am sure most helpful results will accrue from such a plan.

"Seldom does one begin a criminal life as a full-grown man. The origin of the typical criminal is an imperfect child suffering from some defect. . . . He comes from poor parents. . . . He comes from the crowded part of a poor district . . . His playground is the street, the railroad yards or vacant lots too small for real play and fit only for a loafing place for boys like himself."

Neighborhood Organization in Wheeling*

ALFRED O. ANDERSON

Superintendent of Recreation, Wheeling, W. Virginia

My experience in the organization of community work in Wheeling has been short. This has been my first year of work, but I hope my experience will be helpful to others.

I first met with the Recreation Commission and we decided where to place the four community centers we had appropriation for. The next thing was to work in the community with people who had the vision. I spent several days at this task. Sometimes I would have no clue to the individuals I should see, so I would go to some store, or a barber shop perhaps, and would talk to the people I met there and tell them what we were trying to do. Instead of newspaper publicity I believe in working with individuals. Next, I would get from that individual the names of the next customer, as a house-to-house canvasser does. He would always be sure to know the right man for me to go to. In that way I would see as many individuals as possible and make them promise to come to the first meeting. Then I would go to the office and make out a sort of invitation letter and put into it some ideas that are behind the recreation movement. This I would send to them, asking them to come to this first meeting. The first meeting was usually rather poorly attended, but we had enough people to get a nominating committee appointed. The most important part of the work of organizing a center was that meeting the following night with the nominating committee. I always had things pretty well planned out for the appointing of a board of directors and an advisory committee, and officers. I had four ideas in mind in selecting them,—to see that the churches were represented, to get people of various talents, such as athletics, music, someone who was used to getting up entertainments, and the proper geographical representation. I made a little map of that part of the city and at the meeting of the nominating committee I would tell them that we must have somebody from this place, and somebody from that place, and so on. We would get eight to ten people, and have them formally elected at a subsequent meeting of the whole group. The next important step was the meeting

of this council. Although they might still be uninterested, they had been so thoroughly invited that they came to the council meeting. In that way the thing grew. We had no community center association. The whole thing centered around the council, which met once a month and mapped out a program for the following month. This worked well in all four centers except one, and there the failure was due to the fact that we did not get the right kind of council. The chairman insisted that the council be selected at once instead of by the plan usually followed, and it was so hastily selected that they did not work well together and one night they voted to discontinue. The centers that worked well had good councils. One raised \$250 and another \$2000 for the equipment of one playground and the installation of another. The community centers in Wheeling have worked out well, the whole reason being the selection of a proper board of directors.

Neighborhood Organization in Utica*

W. C. BATCHELOR

Superintendent of Recreation, Utica, New York

I was asked to tell you something of what we do back home in Utica. As in Syracuse we have three distinct types of organization in our neighborhoods. They are not very well coordinated as yet. We have organizations for the younger children, for those between, say, from fifteen years to twenty-two, and then the adult organization.

I am going to tell you a few things about the adult organization, not because it is the best way, but it is the way we have used. There is one significant feature about it, and that is, it is successful,—it works. It is our custom to start with the principal of the school. We use school buildings entirely. We have gone to the school principal, and if he is not won over to the idea already we have convinced him that it would not be detrimental to the building to have a neigh-

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* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 10, 1922.

Neighborhood Organization in Brockton*

WALLACE HATCH

Brockton, Massachusetts

I wonder if the chairman of this organization should send a questionnaire to those of you who are here if he would find two answers alike to the question, "What is neighborhood work?" We have been thinking of it for years, and I doubt if many of us would give the same reply. What do we expect from people in our neighborhoods? It is something intangible, but it should be made tangible. The school is the natural center. I recall an instance in Cincinnati where I started neighborhood work, when I went to a school principal who asked me how we would proceed, saying, "I am afraid it is impossible to do neighborhood work here." He added there were only two ways to go at it, the first of which he had no use for and the second was impossible. The first, to feed them, and the second to invite them personally. Well, we did the second, and got a good work started.

Neighborhood work in Brockton has meant very definite things. We have had entertainments, our small dramatic affairs, our community singing, and various other activities. Early in the work there was a demand for civic activities. Each neighborhood stated what it desired to do. One wanted better street lights. We worked with them to get what they wanted. Another wanted a library of books in the Lithuanian language. We got it. Another wanted better streets, and to some extent we got them. In one neighborhood the people turned down every suggestion we made. I was puzzled and finally asked them frankly what the trouble was. They replied that they refused to do anything else until their children were safeguarded against the fire menace that prevailed in their school. We investigated and found a terrible condition. We went to work at that. In response to our report, the city put in a thirty thousand dollar heating plant as well as doing away with the fire menace. Although terrible objections were offered at the time, since then, a year after, the head of the public property department has said that it was the best improvement in school work that had ever been made, and they wanted now to make

the same improvement in all the schools of the city that were similarly equipped.

The neighborhood work developed along the lines I have indicated and became the nucleus for a wider scope of work. The city organization that it was necessary to interest was the Chamber of Commerce. We made a canvass of the officers and found that three of the eighteen directors of the Chamber were in favor of continuing Community Service work. We had a meeting at the Chamber, to which two or three of the neighborhood people came. In the beginning we knew we had three directors in favor of the work, and that the rest were either lukewarm or definitely opposed to its continuance. That night, however, it was put across because the Chamber was made to see that it could not afford to antagonize the sentiment which had been developed through this neighborhood work. We started two swimming pools, and another has been planned for. These we decided upon because we found the people preferred them above everything else.

A Recreation Program in a Small Community

Community Service of Franklin, New Hampshire, a community of about 6,500 people, in making its report for the year ending October 1, 1922, outlines a large number of community-wide activities conducted during the year. A number of them represent some rather unusual features.

"Father and Son get-together" had, as its main feature, gymnasium exhibit by the boys. The mothers and daughters had a similar gathering. The gymnasium, which is used for many purposes, has served as the meeting place for many gatherings of school children and parents. The serving of tea on these occasions adds greatly to the general sociability.

Several play days were held during the year and such special occasions as kite week, stilt week, lantern week and paper flower week observed.

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., October 10, 1922.

Rural and Small Community Recreation*

The University and the People

HAROLD D. MEYER

University of North Carolina

I have been here since the beginning of your congress, and I think we are getting very much like the pastor who on Saturday night was talking with his family about the text from which he was to preach the next day. The boys in the family decided to play a trick on Dad, and they pasted the pages of the Bible together. Next morning when the pastor opened the Bible he read: "And when Noah was an hundred and twenty years old he took unto himself a wife, and she was thirty cubits wide." He did not understand and turned to read it over again. Still he did not understand and turned the pages over and over. At last, not knowing what to do he exclaimed: "We shall have to accept it on faith that we are all fearfully and wonderfully made." And so it is with us, I think, we are fearfully and wonderfully made if we can remember all we have heard and can carry it home and put it into practice.

I have received tremendous inspiration and a tremendous lot of information about progressive, recreative activities which I hope to carry back to millions of rural people with whom we have to deal in North Carolina. The startling fact has been brought out in the new census that for the first time in the history of the United States more people are dwelling in cities than in the rural communities, a fact that is of vital interest to every man. We would not wish the cities to stop in their development, but there should be in the rural communities as well as in the cities, an intensive, dynamic, vital life all along the line.

The South is awake. North Carolina is awake. We people are longing for everything that is finest and highest. We are longing for the sunshine of things, just like the people you find in the slums of your great cities. Everything in our state is done on a county basis. There are only seven places in our state probably that could hire a whole time recreation worker. Therefore in a territory of over 59,000 square miles, sparsely settled with three million people, with

little communication and poor transportation, the basis of our efforts must be through university extension work. We cannot place permanent leaders in these centers, but we have thought that through wide propaganda we could literally flood that area with the real vital meaning of recreation, with an idea of the real possibilities in the lives of children that come through play, and in so doing, not rapidly, but surely and steadily develop the movement. The University of North Carolina is a university of the people. The faculty go into all the lives of the people, they live for the people, and the people treat the university as their university. Its main work is extension.

Working Out into the County*

WILLIAM BURDICK, M. D.

Director, Baltimore County Athletic League,
Maryland

When one begins to talk about the rural recreation program it is like the story told in regard to the colored man who did not know how to use a watch. He owned one and was very proud of it, and told his friends, "Dar she iz, but she's shut." We are in that situation. We do not know exactly where we are, but perhaps by looking at the problem and studying it in its details we may come to some conclusion as to how to make it open.

I will tell you of some of the things we have attempted to do through the central office of the Board of Education for the development of better rural life in the country by means of athletics and the play that goes along with it. In a small town of twelve hundred people, within twenty miles of Washington, the pupils in the rural high school, because of the need of better athletes, sent out in the spring twenty boys and girls into the rural one-room schools to teach the various sports. They also had a country picnic at the high school. The high school boys acted as hosts to take care of the groups as they came in. That seems to me the way and the hope of perhaps carrying back into the country the life it has begun to lack.

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., October 9-12, 1922.

As a result of this work we found it necessary to know whether the children were in good physical condition. Physical examinations discovered that one-tenth were in bad condition. School junior children's aid societies were formed. A nurse was employed to follow up cases in order to determine whether they needed dental, medical or other care, and to secure it. Dental units were organized and a dentist was engaged. Last year the dentist performed four thousand operations on two thousand children. Thus we are getting into the homes of the people, starting out from the athletic life of the child.

We believe the present solution is in keeping people at home and having a full life there, centering around the school rather than the church, because of the number of churches and the fact that some of them find it impossible to enter into this sort of thing. It seems to us that the thing to do is to make the school the center of social life. In one place they have reorganized the whole school system, building new schools, and people who are socially minded are helping with the building. Some of the old buildings are impossible, you will say. We have found it possible, in going into a little two-room school house, by piling up the desks, to use the room for social purposes, and the teacher who is socially minded is glad to have it done. In one school the result has been notable. An athletic club for boys in a space twenty by twelve feet was a failure. The next year they had a singing school and that was a failure. But because the people had been coming together for two years they began to see that they must have something better. In that little town of less than fifty homes already they have bought an old farm. Friends are helping. They have an athletic field and a diamond. The whole neighborhood, which was formerly one of the worst moral spots in the state, is being made over.

Within twenty miles of Washington, not over, a small community with less than a hundred families decided the high school was not sufficient for the community life, and have built a room twenty-four by eighty feet, built it themselves, at a cost of less than three thousand dollars, and have put in electric lights. Here they hold weekly sessions, with volley ball, basket ball, and other activities, all centering around the school property.

It is gradually coming about that when a community finds that its children are not getting as good times or doing as well in athletics as their

neighbors, they demand that the county shall buy land in order to have proper facilities. This is relatively a new development.

Not many years ago I went to speak in a country school upon the topic of recreation. I was instructed not in any case to use the word "play." I went very carefully prepared, laid out all my notes in which I had used the word recreation and never used the word play, but I did not know that community. They put out all the lights, and I could not read my notes. In that particular community, after the war, they insisted that they must have play because they had been working so hard to win the war. At the present time that is one of the most socialized communities in the state of Maryland.

The people are demanding that the schools shall have large yards, and tracks, and fields. Small towns within two years have built athletic tracks on six acres of land and demand that the counties shall distribute the various meets, because as a result of a continued program people of the counties have come together every year not only to find out who is the best athlete, but more particularly in order to have social gatherings. The result is that last year we had every county of Maryland bringing its boys and girls together to get acquainted with one another. We have brought about now a spirit that requires every child in school to represent the school properly, not only as winners in the games. If you have enough games everybody gets away with something always. We have arranged our programs so that there are games for boys and girls, divided into groups, and we have athletic badge tests. The result is that practically everybody has a good time and every one gets something definite out of it.

The important thing is not so much the athletics. The important thing is—Are we developing the right kind of spirit in communities in relation not only to one another but to the whole country? We believe that if we do this, as a boy represents his school, his county, his town, or his state, we are bringing about right things for America. We had a test recently. Two towns were tied in a soccer contest. One team was composed of country boys, big bashful fellows, not very good team players. The other team consisted of miners, rough, tough, more or less undisciplined. We were doubtful about the result, but we decided to have the game in the country boys' town, and the mining boys were to stay in the homes of the country boys the night before

the game. The game was played, and the country boys defeated the miners, but the mining boys' principal wrote back that it was the best time they ever had. We believe things like that develop the right kind of citizenship.

The Problem of the Town*

MILDRED CORBETT

National Board, Y. W. C. A.

I do not come from the country. I may look it, but I don't. I come from Gopher Prairie. I come from all the Gopher Prairies of America. Eagerly and wistfully I have listened to all these addresses. I want to speak for the Gopher Prairies that do not have an artist's colony sitting on the edge. I want to draw your attention specially to the fact that the American town as a feature of society is emerging into our national consciousness and that the American town demands specialized thinking, even as we know that our great cities have received, and our rural communities are receiving, specialized thinking. Our communities are recognizing that there is a distinctive life in these communities. A few sociologists are catching glimpses of it, particularly as they note the population movements out of the city into the small community and away from the farms into the small towns. From the city out and from the country in, to a type of community which is neither city nor country, but partakes of the nature of both—that is about as near as we have come to a definition of this great section of communities which do not even have a right to an exclusive name. There is no word we can apply to them in order to describe them. In many states any community big enough to be incorporated is incorporated as a city. There are village corporations and city corporations. The word "town" has a legal meaning in New England, but in other sections of the country it is popularly applied to anything. And yet we know that there is such a thing as an American town. I should not be surprised if most of us are neither country nor city bred, but have come out from these very communities. Douglass says "our lack of recognition of the town as such lies largely in the fact of its familiarity." We know it best and notice it least. Further the town is a neuter, therefore to the non-awakened mind a sort of non-district.

I haven't a definition of a town. You will

all have to make one for yourselves. Professor Bailey and others tell us that with the exception of Canada there is no other modern nation that has produced the town as we know it. The American town is unique. It is therefore in America not enough that we should have urban sociologists and rural sociologists, but we should have another kind of sociological thinking, which must arise, and is arising. Between the general population lines of 2500, above which usually rural aspects do not prevail, and about 20,000, above which a community has distinctly urban aspects—between these two general lines—there lies a great section of national life where over one-fourth of us live.

We live under town conditions, conditions which are distinct from both other kinds of life, and yet social workers and all of us who classify communities for purposes of service, attach these thousands of towns as tails to the urban or rural account, as may be convenient. What our towns need is to be studied, classified, diagnosed, and all the rest of it, in terms of town life, not as variations of rural or urban life. I see the need from two opposite angles. We know that America is seriously afflicted with cityitis. We are all straining after the effects of the city. Most towns do not attain this end, and the trouble is if they do not they are apt to regard themselves as failures, with the spiritual results which are contingent upon such a state of mind. On the other hand, too often what the towns despise are the things for which they themselves are despised by your real ruralist. Someone has truly said that the vexed question which exists between country folk and town folk in our land is one of the serious moral factors of the town. If these towns of ours, industrial, suburban, college, country towns, and all the rest of the kinds of towns, are to be proud of being towns, or, as Mr. Taft said, if they are going to be interested in themselves as towns, not as little cities, but as towns, and not apologetic because they are not great cities, if they are to recognize themselves and be recognized as great constructive factors in our national life, I believe the Playground and Recreation Association of America and other great organizations should do the thing that the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations has recently done, namely, provide for a special study of and service to towns as such. We need also that our schools of social work and kindred schools should give courses dealing with town sociology, town psychology,

* Address given at Recreation Congress.

not to the end that we should make more divisions in our national life,—we do not need more divisions—but to the eternally desirable end that all phases of our national life should become alive to making their own unique contribution to America the beautiful, and thus to the world.

In a Depleted Town*

W. P. JACKSON

You have heard about recreation from one who represents the state, you have been told concerning the work of the county, and of the small town. I want to tell you about work in the country. There is a little town with seven houses and a church on the hill and a schoolhouse, a depleted town. The people of this town had not been told anything about the social instinct. They did not know there was any such thing. But they had ambitions. A nearby town was being organized for recreation—drama, music and similar activities—and they heard about it and decided they were not going to be left out. So they sent certain of their number down to learn how the city was doing this thing, and for a year since that time they have been carrying on community parties, where they have an hour of community singing under the charge of a music committee, and then three-quarters to an hour of entertainment under the dramatic committee. They have rehearsals of plays over the telephone. After the play the benches are cleared out and they play games until eleven-thirty, ending with a Virginia Reel or *Pop Goes the Weasel*. They have kept this up for over a year, every two weeks, and neighbors who were formerly not on speaking terms have found if they wanted to be popular they had to speak to each other. Grandfather dances the Virginia Reel with his granddaughter although he is a member of the church.

The community is thoroughly organized with a central board and committees on various activities, every one functioning. The town is organ-

* Address given at Recreation Congress.

ized and the people have had their community parties, the smallest number present being 58 and the largest 158. And the latter days are better than the first.

They brought this about because the town that was being organized nearby was willing to share with them and give to them, and that is the point I want you to get. You in the larger towns, think of the rural communities around you, invite their young people to come to your institutes. We found a man in our community who had studied under a great musician, and a woman who at one time was understudy for Nance O'Neill. We found a lieutenant-commander of the United States Navy, and an eleven-year old girl who can show you where the wild ginger grows. And they are now imparting what they know to their neighbors. Our organizer at the trading center gave us some ideas, helped us, and came up and talked to us, and our men went into the forest and brought back playground apparatus. We have six swings and a slide. They do just as well as if we had paid \$175 for them. In this little town, depleted, isolated, with only seven houses, they have a camp every summer, and twenty, thirty, or forty girls are brought together for two weeks from the farms. They bring produce, they live together for two weeks, play together, work together and are instructed together.

I am asking that we forget the depletion, the isolation and find there what we are looking for in our larger communities, and we shall find it. Help them by training their own leadership and they will carry on by themselves. Carry on? A demand has come from other small communities that trade at the same center, some eighteen or nineteen, encouraged by the efficient work of the organizer, and at the end of this month there is to be a county institute. Nineteen rural towns and country villages are coming together to study their own problems of recreation, train their own leaders, arrange for a year's program. The Red Cross, the Parent-Teachers' Association, the Farm Bureau, and the rural teachers, are all backing it up and are seeing that representatives from these communities will be there.

“There is added to the regular causes of property crimes, the element of danger and adventure which makes a strong appeal to boys and men. . . . The football, baseball, polo or golf player very seldom becomes a robber or a burglar. Those who fall under this lure are mainly the denizens of the streets, the railroad yards, the vacant lots.”

The Recreation Problem in the Open Country

JOHN F. SMITH, Berea College

WHAT DO COUNTRY CHILDREN DO FOR RECREATION?

Boys hunt every manner of beast and fowl and creeping thing that walks or runs or swims or flies in the neighborhood about them. They chase rabbits with dogs, and twist the quarry from under rocks with long sticks; they "poke out" squirrels and screech owls from holes in trees; they scratch out chipmunks from holes in the ground with sharp sticks, and in this they are assisted by the dog which works with as much zest as if he were after a dinosaur. They smoke groundhogs from holes in the ground, and drive coons from hollow trees in the same manner; they grope for cat fish, jab for perch and redeyes, kill lizards with rocks and grass blades, and are always ready to lay an angle worm on a hot rock "Jes to see the ole son-of-a-gun sizzle." They fight wasps with handfuls of shrubs and destroy bumble bees' nests—and rarely get stung; they thrash out yellow jackets with bundles of rye straw, whiz rocks at cows and hogs, and put burning matches on the backs of live terrapins "Jes to see the ole devil git a move on himself." They see that house cats have plenty of physical exercise and mental torture; they "shy" wet cobs at chickens, ducks and geese; they make "bess-bugs" and large ants fight, and they allow no bird of whatsoever kind to perch within range of rocks which they throw with almost as much accuracy as their fathers can shoot a rifle. Everything is hunted from horned owl to June bug, and from deer and wild turkey to water-dog.

And they let no domestic animal about the barn and fields live in peace. They run races on mule-back, play showman on horses as they ride them to water, and turn rams and goats together to see them fight; they keep hogs as tough as football players by pelting them with stones, and they "lay" a rock in the face or bounce it off the ribs of every cow who tries to pass them. Besides this, they climb all manner of trees and haylofts, swim in all sorts of water, play monkey in the tops of trees and saplings, swing on treacherous vines out over dangerous cliffs, wade by the half day in swift water, hunting for pearls and rarely finding one, run races down steep hills leaping over

stumps and logs as they go and think nothing of jumping twenty or thirty feet at an effort.

They rarely get badly hurt. If one falls from a horse he whimpers a bit and mounts again. If a young bull calf runs through the bush or briers or against the fence while a boy is on his back he pays dearly for his effort by carrying the rider twice as long as the rider originally intended. If a mad bull approaches with murderous intention the boy climbs an apple tree with the agility of a squirrel and sits on a limb calmly munching apples until the bull retires. If a limb breaks while the lad is climbing trees he may get a considerable jolt, but this is considered merely a feature of the day's fun and is soon forgotten. In all of his multivariied activities the boy is learning how to take care of himself under all sorts of circumstances.

Most girls do almost none of the things that boys so much delight in. They stay about the house, sweep, cook, wash dishes, make beds, knit or crochet, scare the chickens from the porch, bring water from the spring or the well, and look after the smaller children. A few timid souls go out in the pastures and ride the family horse without a saddle, and some of the more adventurous steal away on dark nights dressed in old clothes and wade and splash in the creek; but the activities of the girl are very much hedged in with conventionalities which keep her near the house and deny her the delightful outdoor sports which she yearns for and which she ought to have.

When together in school—the country schools—the boys and girls play numerous games. Among these are *Sixty or Whoopie Hide*, *Poison Switch*, *Sheep Meat*, *Old Granny Grunt*, *Frog-in-the-Meadow*, *Granny Hobble-gobble*, *Bull-pen*, *Town Ball*, *Marching 'round the Levee*, *Handkerchief*, *Antey Over*, and dozens of others. Most of these school games are games of violent action, for the country child who is well and strong does not relish a game that keeps him sitting still.

When boys and girls grow older they play *Winkum*, *Clap-in and Clap-out*, *Poor Old Puss*, *Club Fist*, *Jacob and Ruth*, *Animal*, *Cross Question and Silly Answer*, and numerous others including, in some neighborhoods, nearly a score of kissing games. They dance the Virginia reel and the old square dances, play skipping games and often do the round dances with great relish.

WHAT KIND OF RECREATION DO COUNTRY
PEOPLE NEED IN ADDITION TO WHAT
THEY NOW HAVE?

1. They need more group gatherings where both young and old will come together to play. Young men and women often get together but the older people rarely do so. Fathers and mothers need this social contact as much as their sons and daughters do.

2. They need gatherings which afford opportunities for display and cultivation of individual talents. There is an enormous amount of talent among country people which is often entirely overlooked by people who act as play directors. People know songs and ballads, and can sing them; some can play various instruments; others can tell interesting stories; nearly all know some plays and games which they have nearly forgotten. One young woman from a mountain neighborhood gave me nearly one hundred different songs and ballads most of which she knew from memory. I know men who can play three hundred or more different fiddle tunes from memory, men who do not know one note from another, and whose talents could be made a source of great joy to their neighbors if only they were utilized more often. One of the greatest sources of material for leisure-time programs is this store of song and story, games and instrumental music which people of practically every country neighborhood know.

3. Special play occasions are needed for the old people. Time often hangs heavily on the hands of grandfathers and grandmothers, and they often grow sour and lose the exquisite charm which age ought to possess because they have no place where they may go and play together. Life loses its joys for them, and they in turn kill the joys of other people. A play program for country people should by all means include special features for them.

4. Special attention should be given to mothers. No group of people needs recreation more, and none have less opportunity for relaxation and fun-making. They are on the job twenty-four hours in the day, and often grow old and worn at forty because they always work and rarely play. The play instinct in them often becomes crushed out, and because of this fact they deprive their children of the play rights which every child should have.

5. Group meetings for both old and young are needed where patriotic and recreation songs are

sung and where the young folks learn early the lessons of patriotism and loyalty to their neighborhoods and their country. There is a vast amount of unutilized manhood and womanhood which America badly needs, and which very few people are trying to train. These untrained people may become a serious menace unless some organization undertakes the business of training them and directing their growth in the right direction.

6. A supply of simple play apparatus is needed at every country home where both boys and girls may find an opportunity for developing strength and spending pleasant hours within sight of their own homes. Boys habitually wander away from home because there is often little there to do except to feed pigs, split and carry in the stove wood, and avoid angry parents. They learn the art of leaving home early, and as soon as they become old enough to shift for themselves they leave permanently. And heart-broken parents often sit and wonder why their sons are so prone to wander away. This apparatus should not be expensive but should be the kind that may be made by unskilled hands from material that is already on the ground.

7. Every neighborhood needs a common playground where all may turn out occasionally for sports and contests, and where family differences may be forgotten in the excitement of play and friendly rivalry. It matters not where this playground is located, just so it is there in a convenient place. There is little inclination among most country people to work together in important enterprises because they have no opportunity to play on a common playground. Sheep or cattle or hogs roam over the spot where a playground ought to be, and the boys have to take to the woods.

WHAT MAY BE DONE TO SECURE THESE
ADVANTAGES FOR COUNTRY PEOPLE?

1. Courses in play and recreation should be offered in all country schools and normal schools. We may not expect the spirit of play to be highly developed among country people until it is cultivated more among their children. It must be made a part of their training. Children spend plenty of time in parsing and diagramming, in complex fractions and bank discount, but precious little is said in the country school about play and the making of leisure-time programs.

2. Major athletics should receive much less attention in our colleges and universities, and em-

phasis should be placed on the forms of recreation that can be made operative in the open countryside even where mountains are high and valleys are deep and narrow. The making of a star is infinitely less important than the training of a whole student body to be play directors among their friends in their own neighborhoods.

3. Play institutes should be held at strategic places in the open country for the purpose of training leaders and teaching the people the importance of organized play in everyday farm life.

4. A long step will be taken in the right direction when some organization decides to publish in inexpensive form a volume of the plays and games of country people that all who aspire to leadership in recreation among country people may know what material the people have already on hand. There is material enough available for an excellent volume if only someone would see to it that steps are taken to make it available for use.

WHAT IS BEREA DOING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF RECREATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS?

1. Efforts are constantly being made to keep major athletics subordinated to the larger task of furnishing adequate physical training to all the students who come on the campus, and training play leaders who will continue in the neighborhoods back in the mountains the programs that were begun on the campus.

2. Courses in play and recreation are offered which reach a large number of students each year. Students who take these courses are urged to devote some time to carrying out leisure-time programs among the home folk.

3. Play and recreation programs are conducted from time to time in the neighborhoods around the town where the country people come together for fun and acquaintance. Students and faculty folk take part as leaders in these meetings.

4. A considerable number of neighborhoods near Berea have local organizations which head up in a super-council engineered by Berea workers, and these organizations make and carry out their own programs with the advice and cooperation of workers from the College. In most things the people themselves take the initiative but frequently call upon some of the workers for advice and assistance.

5. Large neighborhood gatherings composed of the people from a score or more of different communities are occasionally held in the town, and a

good deal of fun-making is staged in which the people themselves do most of the playing. For example, last Fourth of July about two thousand people came together to have lunch on the campus, get acquainted, listen to a few speeches, and play. More than a dozen different neighborhoods put on stunts and the results were most satisfactory.

6. The writer is constantly picking up plays and games with the hope that they may sometime become available for play directors who are on the lookout for material which the country people have long played among themselves.

The open country field lies waiting for some hand to take charge and to bring to isolated folk opportunities for wholesome fun-making which have long been denied them. The boy and the girl at the head of the hollow are still waiting for someone who has knowledge and sympathy to draw near and do the thing that will bring more joy into their limited experience.

The Problem of Labor and Capital

(Continued from page 535)

conditions, to the gaining of a little leisure and of the time to play and be happy, was wholly right and to the advantage of the community. From such men as you such ambitions on the part of labor, moderately and wisely directed, should have every possible encouragement.

The problem of capital and of labor will never be wholly worked out. People talk as if it were an example in arithmetic, capable of a final solution. It is no such thing. It is a problem of human beings; therefore, of emotions, gropings, longings, and ambitions. We can meet it only little by little, and only then if we put ourselves in the other fellow's shoes and get his viewpoint. Do you and I want to change our jobs of long hours, evening conferences, heavy and continuing responsibility, for the job of the man who has the chance in his daily work to relieve his brains with the work of his hands? Some days no doubt we all feel like it; but whether we would make exchange or would not, it is our responsibility to study more fully than we do today the conditions of labor and be sure that, by and large every competent worker (be he in the office or in the field) has an interval in the drudgery of work for that enjoyment of life that will make him a more contented and better citizen. In this matter you and I have a responsibility that we cannot dodge.

Winter Sports in Denver*

F. H. TALBOT

Executive Secretary, Community Service

We are especially fortunate in Denver in having ideal climatic conditions for skiing. We have established a ski course on the northern side of one of the foothills adjacent to Denver. As this foothill has an altitude of over 6,000 feet, we are assured of snow from about the middle of October to the first of March. Facing the ski course from the other half of the valley is a splendid natural amphitheatre capable of accommodating at least 50,000 spectators. The winter conditions being invariably mild, this hill sloping toward the south is practically always free from snow. It is possible then for spectators to be very comfortable while witnessing the ski exploits of the members of the club. I think this fact has accounted particularly for the rapidly increasing interest and participation in skiing.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 persons attended our first ski tournament. No accurate record has been kept of successive tournaments, but we are satisfied that there has been an increasing interest manifested.

The Ski Club has purchased ten acres and improved the same at a cost of approximately \$4,000. During the past year a small club house was erected on the premises. The membership in the club numbers about 250. Exhibitions are frequently given for which a small charge is made. The rest of the time the course is open to the club members. Saturday and Sunday skiing parties have become very popular with the members.

There are two "take-offs" on the course, a large one for the advanced jumpers and a smaller one farther down the hill for beginners. We are seeking to encourage interest among the boys of the city by allowing them free privileges on the ski course until they become ski fans.

Various clubs have been invited to skiing parties as the guests of the Ski Club. Such groups have included the Lions' Club, Kiwanis Club, Gyro Club, Boy Scouts, and other organizations.

Every effort is being made to keep the Ski Club entirely democratic. The city cooperates by furnishing extra traffic policemen to handle the crowds on the mountain roads.

On account of the mountains and the favorable

climatic conditions in Colorado, several other ski clubs have been recently organized. There are at least five now in active operation with others proposed.

The objection that ski jumping is dangerous is best answered by the statistics in comparison with other major sports. The records will show that there have been fewer accidents in skiing than in baseball or football; further it is shown that such accidents nearly always happen to spectators who crowd in on the course to get a better view of the jumpers.

Outdoor Winter Sports*

K. B. RAYMOND

Supervisor of Recreation

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Minneapolis is doing a great deal in the promotion of outdoor Winter Sports, and there are two main reasons why we are making a special effort in these activities; 1st: Minneapolis is unfortunate or fortunate whichever way you may take it, in not having adequate facilities to carry on a complete indoor recreation program. 2nd: Minneapolis is ideally situated geographically to carry on and conduct all types of Winter Sports. The general public in the northern section of our country is too apt if left to their own resources to make their winter recreation of a sedentary and of an indoor nature. The outdoors in the winter offers the most ideal opportunity for healthful and vigorous recreation, the air being free from dust, providing there is snow, and crystal enough to stimulate a desire for a really vigorous form of exercise.

The Minneapolis Park Board, through its Recreation Department furnishes the following equipment for its outdoor activities: 30 neighborhood skating rinks; 2 toboggan slides with attendants in charge; 5 officially lighted hockey rinks; 2 ski slides; 1 official quarter-mile speed skating rink; and 1 official figure skating rink.

Ice Hockey. We have four Municipal Hockey Leagues organized, playing on our five lighted rinks. These leagues are arranged from the Junior to the Senior Divisions. If you are planning on installing hockey rinks—by all means

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 10, 1922.

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make a special effort to have them properly lighted, as it will more than triple their use. Our Intermediate and Senior teams do all their practising and playing of games nights. This leaves the rinks open during the day for the miscellaneous play of the school children, which means an ever increasing enrollment of teams in our leagues.

Speed Skating. We have organized a municipal Speed Skating Club which meets regularly every Sunday afternoon during the season. At two different periods during the season invitation meets are held which attract a large entry list from Minneapolis and nearby cities. These meets are very popular, drawing a large crowd of spectators. This from a publicity standpoint is very valuable because it keeps before the minds of the citizens that they have a Recreation Department in the city that is wide awake all the year.

Figure Skating—Men and Women. This is an activity which has been greatly neglected during the past few years. It is one of the most ideal forms of sport and exercise. It differs from hockey and speed skating in that you are never too old to enjoy this form of sport. Figure skating is something you can not pick up by yourself, and in our Municipal Figure Skating Club, there are several expert skaters who donate their services as instructors. At stipulated periods of the day and evening they are at the rink ready to give instruction to anyone interested.

Hiking. Three years ago our Recreation Department organized a municipal Hiking Club. The Recreation Department scheduled the hikes and furnished a leader, inviting people of Minneapolis, through the newspapers and bulletins to get on their "hiking togs" and see the park system and surrounding country on foot. When the club was first organized we thought it would be of interest to a few of the "hang-overs" of the old days who liked to use their legs. The hike started the first year with an average attendance of about 75 people; it has been steadily increasing each successive year and is now close to 200. It started out to be purely a Saturday afternoon affair but became so popular, giving such a splendid opportunity for a good informal social time, that we have had to arrange several times a month special moonlight hikes ending up with a "feel and dance." Out of this big group any number of small hiking clubs have been organized.

Skiing. A large percentage of the population of

Minneapolis is of Norwegian and Swedish descent and their favorite winter sport is skiing. We have taken advantage of this taste by organizing a municipal Ski Club, the department maintaining one official jumping scaffold for adults and one small slide for beginners and children. This organization has made such rapid progress in the two years of its existence that it was able to bid for the National Ski Tournament for 1923. The organization was successful in this, and the 1923 National Tournament will be held in Minneapolis. The National Ski Meet seems to be the biggest Winter Sport event in our country, and our department feels proud of the fact that the tournament was awarded to us. As far as I am able to ascertain, Minneapolis has the only municipal Ski Club in the United States.

Dog Derby. The dog, the boy's best friend, has come into his own in Minneapolis through the Dog Derby, which is conducted by the Recreation Department with the help of one of our leading newspapers. All that is needed to make this a success is a good bed of snow and an organization. You will have no trouble to get entries, as every boy who owns a dog will enter. Dog Derbies and Dog Races have been played up so continually in boys' stories and in all northern novels, that the foundation so necessary for any successfully conducted activity is already laid.

Ice Carnivals. In six different sections of our city a special night is set aside on one of our municipal rinks for an ice carnival. The rink is decorated with carnival lights, a band is secured so that the skaters may skate to music, exhibition hockey games and figure skating exhibitions are given and costume parades conducted. These carnivals have proved to be a great success, the rinks being so packed, with the sides banked with spectators, that it is almost impossible to do any skating. As many as 15,000 people attended these individual carnivals.

To my mind there are two very important phases of this outdoor winter activity. First—the physical and moral benefit each individual participant and spectator derives by getting out into the great outdoors. We all know what this is, so there is no need to speak of it. Second—The publicity and good-will derived by the department. I think too many of our Recreation Departments are too much given to hiding their light under a bushel, in other words they are carrying on a very valuable piece of work but are doing it in an unspectacular sort of way. Every one of

the activities mentioned is of a spectacular nature which make the newspapers want to play them up. In other words you are doing a real service to your community, but along with it you are getting your department some real publicity by letting the people know you are on earth. The newspapers are not the only means of putting your program before the people, as each one of these activities draws large crowds of people, who get a concrete example of what the Recreation Department is and what it means to the city.

Mr. Raymond will be glad to answer any inquiries on specific phases of the work sent him in care of the Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners.

"Kid" Carnival at Hanover, New Hampshire

ROY B. CHAMBERLIN, Minister,
Church of Christ, Dartmouth College

The big day of the year for the "kids" of Hanover, New Hampshire, is February the twenty-second, for on that day the Dartmouth College Outing Club conducts a "Kid Carnival" which is a duplicate in almost every respect of the annual event that has made Dartmouth famous as the headquarters of Intercollegiate Winter Sports. And the "kids" are all in it! Tiny three-year-old girls who can hardly walk steadily are competing in the ski races, as well as big over-grown fifteen-year-old boys in the awkward stage of their development.

And the parents enjoy it as much as the "kids" themselves. Before the hour scheduled for the opening of the meet, the boys and girls, often with their fathers on skis, too, appeared and made ready for the events. Mothers pushing little brother in a baby-sleigh, came along; and other mothers, holding coats or sweaters for their little ones between events, must have had anxious moments as their boys came over the jump, landing in a heap on the hard slope. A community day in the best sense of the word!

The competitors in the carnival were divided into four classes according to age—15 to 12, 12 to 9, 9 to 7, and under 7. Most of the events were for the two upper classes only. The 100 yards dashes, and ski cross country over a course of about a mile in length, and the junior dashes were all exciting—the most likely looking runner would frequently stumble at the last moment and lose; or in some cases would think the finish line was nearer than really was the case. The event

that attracted the most attention from fond mothers was doubtless the "50-yard dash down hill, for boys and girls under 7"—and it was indeed interesting. The winner of the final heat was none other than the 6-year-old son of Harry Hillman, formerly one of the world's fastest sprinters and middle distance men, and track coach at Dartmouth.

But the thrills for the spectators came with the jumping. A small snow take-off had been built on a steep hill on the golf links, and the youngsters of all ages, boys and girls both, began their practice jumping as soon as the other events were over. And there must be more than thrills for fathers and mothers who see their boys dash down the slide, spring out into the air, land wrong, turn head over heels and roll down the hill with boy and skis all of a tangle. But the jumping goes on year after year, with fewer serious injuries than are caused by tobogganing.

The jumpers were divided into two classes, 12 to 15, and below 12. Some of the older boys who have been on skis since babyhood, are already going over the big college jump—and of course, this little affair was tame for them.

While this "Kid Carnival" is the big event, it is but the culmination of the whole winter. Hanover is situated in a hilly section of the Connecticut River Valley, so that on every side there are open hilly fields just suited to skiing. With the first snow in the late fall, the skis come out, and from that time until the final spring thaw every front door is decorated with them, and every hillside for miles around is marked with the graceful ski tracks. Moreover, at every possible vantage point, where the slope is right, little snow jumps are built, on which the little children begin their training, and get the knack of this most difficult and daring phase of the ski-runner's art. The Boy Scouts take their hikes on skis and make a picnic day of it; the girls' clubs frequently go off on skis; and a father-and-son ski hike is a common affair. Moreover, a large number of the mothers, too, don their knickers when the snow is right and go out on their skis to join their sons and daughters. So the "kid carnival" is nothing abnormal or unusual, but merely the one day when the winter life of the community comes together for its completest expression.

"The big intercollegiate carnival was fine", said one spectator on leaving the children's meet, "but this is the finest community day I ever saw. No wonder Hanover children are healthy."

Skating Rinks and How to Make Them

J. R. BATCHELOR

There is a real art in making skating rinks, and unless certain fundamentals are observed, the uninitiated will always have trouble.

The Ground and Surface

The ground is naturally the first consideration. The surface should be level, or as level as possible, for the more the ground slopes, the longer it will take to flood the area. It is as easy to make a large rink as a small one. Sometimes however, by cutting off a foot or two, a slope may be avoided at the edge. The best surface is of clay, but on most playgrounds there is a surface of gravel over clay or some other foundation, and this is not hard to freeze. Sand is the most difficult surface to freeze as the water invariably soaks through before it freezes.

Banks

The making of the bank is usually the process which causes the most trouble. The best bank is one which has been plowed up and tamped before freezing weather comes. One furrow should be plowed around the rink and the dirt packed down with a spade or tamper to make it sufficiently solid to prevent air holes through the bank. If work is not started in time to do this plowing, a board bank may be constructed of two-inch planks, ten or twelve feet long, laid on edge after the loose surface has been scraped to enable the plank to rest on a solid foundation. The planks are laid end to end around the rink; 2x4 stakes about three feet long are driven into the ground to the depth of a foot at each intersection and nailed to the planks. This prevents any moving of the planks after they are laid. The dirt scraped from under them should be tamped around the planks at the bottom.

If a heavy snow storm should come before these steps are taken, it may be necessary to make a snow bank. The farther north the location, the easier it is to make a bank, but at the best, these banks are not very satisfactory, and more time will be consumed in their making, as the snow must be entirely frozen through before any attempt can be made to flood the surface of the rink.

The Sprinkling and Freezing Process

After these steps have been completed, the rink is ready for freezing. This process will take a great deal of time, and it must not be hurried. People very often make the mistake of forgetting that water put on a bank or rink is much warmer than the ice formed by a previous flooding. Rinks should not be flooded except in extremely cold weather when an attempt may be made to bring the surface, after it has been thoroughly prepared, up to level. The best way to do this is to use a regular garden hose without a nozzle spray, spraying the bank particularly at its base. This must be done night after night until the possibility of leakage is past.

The surface should be frozen in the same manner as the bank—that is, by starting the sprinkling at the far end and working toward the water supply. This process should be repeated until the ice is from two to four inches thick. If the water then shows no sign of leaking through the bank, an inner-tube may be put on on an especially cold night. The best method for this is to use a two-inch hose or one of approximately that size, letting it run at the farthest end of the rink and drawing it toward the base of supply as the water comes to you. A good hose to use is the Mill hose, rubber inside and out, with regular hose coupling. It is well to have the connection through a building with the valve on the inside. If the rink is too large to flood in this way, a special line of pipe may be laid along the edge of the rink below the freezing line with two or three flooding valves coming to the surface in a box about four feet square, the shut off cock being down in the ground. This should be well protected from freezing by manure.

The Shelter House

Where the weather is very cold, it will be necessary to have a warming house. The knock-down type is very convenient and can be removed at the end of the season. It should be large enough to accommodate the attendance but not so large as to encourage loafing. A house about twenty-four feet long and twenty feet wide makes a good size. A round oak stove in the center which will burn either hard or soft coal is a satisfactory heating plant.

The presence of a warming house makes supervision necessary.

The Care of the Rink

If the rink is constantly used, almost as much ice will be shaved off during the day as was put on the preceding night. This ice must be scraped off before the rink is used and the process should be repeated several times during the day. The best scraper is made of sheet iron about four feet long and three feet wide and is made like a dustpan on runners, the edge being about eighteen inches high at the back. The runners come from about six inches from the front of the scraper underneath along the bottom to the back and up the outside of the back. This forms the handle which is much like the handle of a wide baby carriage. Two men or boys can push it at once. It is not necessary to sweep the rink as the water will absorb what is left. Where there are holes or cracks, a little hot water may be poured into them. The sprinkling of the rink should be done at the coldest time of the day. After the final scraping is done, the water may be sprinkled on and left to freeze all night.

Lighting

A number of methods of lighting are used. Many people prefer the flood lights placed where they will cover the surface. Five hundred Watt lamps are used for this, as many as are needed for the size of the rink. Good lighting effects have been secured with a cable strung at intervals of fifty feet across the rink with a string of incandescent lights fastened to it.

Equipment for Games

In running races on a rink, boxes or barrels are placed in each corner and a flag tacked above each. The laps are determined by measuring fifteen feet out from the boxes; the distance around is fixed by measuring around the rink fifteen feet from the boxes. In conducting a race, judges should be placed at each corner to see that the boxes are not touched.

For hockey, a bank four feet high should be erected around the playing surface. Wherever possible, it is well to have a separate rink where hockey will be played exclusively, with banks frozen into the ice.

“The recreation that helps us to fit our lives in to the lives of others and to develop social abilities is that recreation from which we obtain a lot of enjoyment out of doing something useful and doing it together.”

—LEROY BOWMAN

Joint Activities for Boys and Girls of the Early Team Ages

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN

The three part arrangement which the great majority of playgrounds have adopted makes possible a separation of the activities of the older boys and girls. This arrangement, however, can not relieve the playground director of the responsibility for planning activities which boys and girls of the early team age may enjoy together. One recreation official has suggested that there might well be a fourth part added to the three part playground where boys and girls may play together, or, lacking sufficient space for this, there might be arranged (when the play leader shall supervise activities) a game hour in one of the other play spaces.

A few of the joint activities for boys and girls may well include picnics on the playground or at the end of hikes, excursions, story hours, manual and constructive play hours and certain groups on certain days. There may, too, be group games with individualistic competitions such as Duck-on-a-Rock, Spud, and Tennis Singles. Among the team games it is possible to have Dodge Ball, Long Ball, Quick Ball, Prisoners' Base, and Mixed Doubles in Tennis. Sometimes for practice the girls are permitted to play a younger group of boys in volley ball or baseball. As a rule girls should not compete against boys in the major games.

Hikes and picnics for boys and girls provide the opportunity for playing stalking and scouting games. Singing games may well be introduced into the circle games which boys and girls of this age may play.

In swimming pools at a play center it is usual to set aside different days for boys and girls to swim. When swimming trips are conducted to a beach, however, both boys and girls may be included.

Boys and girls may take part together in general skating and coasting and in mass skating races, in Crack the Whip, Tag, Snow Battles, Snow Bombardment, and snow construction contests. There should be no competition between individual boys and girls in skating races or of teams of boys against girls in ice hockey. Racing contests between boys and girls should also be avoided, as should most of the highly competitive team games.

There are a number of less strenuous activities which young people may enjoy together. Among them reading might have particular mention. Whether the story hour for boys and girls is held at the same time or not, good literature has particular importance in the relation of boys and girls and of young men and women. "The best gift to any set of young people is something to talk about," says Joseph Lee. "One instinctively sympathizes with the man who proposed because he could not think of anything else to say."

Horseshoe Pitching in Aberdeen

J. P. HOFFBERGER

Community Service of Aberdeen, Washington

Forty-seven teams competing in a league over a period of eight weeks is the record of Community Service of Aberdeen where interest rose to a high pitch.

It was largely an industrial league, and the teams took their names from the names of the firms for whom the men composing them worked. In a number of instances, one of the partners or the proprietor of the firm was a member of the team. Many of the teams had their clique of "rooters" from their own plant. The Rotarians had a team playing. A silver loving cup was the prize offered by the Thomas Jewelry Store, the manager of which had a large share in the success of the league.

Four regulation courts were built on a vacant lot owned by one of the local banking firms which was located in the center of the coming business section, adjoining the Community House. The four courts cost seventy-nine cents, all materials with the exception of the lumber being donated by the firms. Volunteer labor did the work. According to the official blacksmith of the Horseshoe League, in two weeks a ton and a half of shoes were carried away from his shop by men and boys connected with the teams. As there are about two thousand shoes in tonnage, there could be no doubt of the interest aroused by the contest.

National association rules were followed. Eight teams pitched regularly each night; four judges and scorers and one head judge officiated. Courts and shoes were available at any time except during the period of the official games from

seven to eight-thirty p. m. The schedule was so arranged that no team would play the same team twice on one evening nor play two consecutive games on the same court. No team was eliminated, for the league was run on a played, won, and lost percentage. Teams and percentages were posted on a big blackboard in a display window. The secretary of the league made necessary changes daily. No one man was allowed to play on more than one team; a team might have any number of substitutes to throw into the game if their regular players were off form. One team appeared each scheduled time with four substitutes. Three official games were scheduled for each team on the day on which they played.

Tri-city matches were played between Elma, Hoquiam and Aberdeen, each town having three teams to represent it. But out of these matches there grew a sentiment to form a county championship match at the Grays Harbor County Fair at Elma. In none of these matches were Aberdeen's players forced to retire in defeat. Even the logging camps on the Harbor where horseshoes are the evening pastime for the loggers were compelled to lower their colors to the Aberdeen chuckers.

Sometimes two hundred people crowded around to watch the contest. Interest was so keen that a boys' league was organized on the playground, and a *father and son tournament* was held.

The Evolution of the Play- ground in San Francisco

The remarkable development of adult work on San Francisco playgrounds of late is a natural outgrowth of the past few years' contact with the children, according to Miss M. Philomene Hagan, executive head of The San Francisco Playground Commission. Miss Hagan was an interested and interesting delegate to the recent Recreation Congress.

Referring to the tennis tournament held last May in the Golden Gate city, Miss Hagan said it was the largest juvenile tournament ever staged in San Francisco. There were 1749 entries. This is an increase of nearly 1,000 over 1921. In 1920 there were 540 entries and in 1919 there were 250. The players are divided into three age groups: twelve years of age, twelve to fourteen and fourteen to sixteen. Exhibition matches are held every Saturday during March and April for

six weeks. The best of these players are then selected for the final tournament.

Every playground in the city has a tennis court. A new interest has been aroused in track and field events of late as well as in tennis games. Recreational activities have increased three fold, says Miss Hagan, within the past two years, "because of the definite organization work carried on individually by our sixty-five trained workers. They personally meet and talk with everyone. An appropriation has just been made by the city for five additional playgrounds of four or five acres each in districts where they are most needed.

"We now have a community house in Jackson Playground. This is in the Potero District, an industrial center. We have converted an old library building into the club center and the young folks are beginning to be interested in dramatics.

"We didn't build our community house first, but grew to it. There was such a demand that we had to get it. We find our most enthusiastic and loyal supporters young people who, a few years ago, played as children on our playgrounds. Our growth may have been slow but it has been a natural growth and has taken deep root in the community. It seems to me the only way to develop a successful playground system is to give it a chance to grow naturally. It will grow!

"The children will make it themselves. I wish everyone could have seen our last May's tennis tournaments, could see the interest and enthusiasm of our sixteen year-old-champions!"

An Important Decision

A very significant decision was reached by the Supreme Court of North Dakota, according to the *Fargo Forum*, which tells of a suit for damages against the Board of Education because an accident occurring on the playground resulted in the death of a child. The decision is so far reaching that we give the article in full.

"School boards in North Dakota cannot be held liable for damages when acting in a governmental capacity, says the supreme court of the state in deciding the case of Mrs. Inga Anderson of Fargo against the Fargo board of education.

"Mrs. Anderson whose son, William Anderson, was killed when struck by a swing on the Agassiz schoolgrounds in Fargo, Dec. 1, 1920, sued the board of education for \$25,000 damages and \$200 extra for doctors' fees and burial expenses. She appealed from an adverse decision

in Cass county district court, and the order of the lower court is affirmed.

"The language of the supreme court, in announcing its decision in this case, is broad and sweeping and sets a precedent for future actions against school boards, according to attorneys who have read it.

"We think the safest rule should be that the school board should be immune from all forms of actions against it,' says the decision, and this point is stressed and reiterated.

"The court holds that the board was acting in a government capacity, in providing such playground apparatus, and that it is 'indeed a part of its duties to provide such apparatus.'

"The court holds that even if the board of education knew the apparatus to be dangerous, 'we still do not think the board of education would be liable, if it acted in its governmental capacity'.

"This is the second time that the case has been through the courts and before the supreme court. Action was brought originally by Mrs. Anderson, through her attorney, Taylor Crum, against the City of Fargo on March 22, 1921. Mrs. Anderson lost in the lower court and appealed to the higher court, which held that if there were any grounds for action, they would lie against the board of education, and not against the City of Fargo.

"As a result of this decision, the second case was started this year, this time against the board of education.

"When the case was tried in the lower court the defense entered a demurrer, holding that the complaint did not state sufficient facts to constitute a case. This point is sustained, but the court goes much further and defines the position of the court for such further cases as may occur in the school history of the state.

"It is a well known point of law,' says Judge Christianson in a special concurring opinion, signed by a majority of the court, 'that no private action can be initiated against a municipal corporation for the neglect of a public duty imposed upon it by law for the benefit of the public, and from the performance of which the corporation receives no pecuniary profit.'

"Judge Grace, in writing the opinion, holds that the decision of the trial court is proper in that the defendant, in providing such swings, chutes, and apparatus for the school was acting in a governmental capacity, and therefore was not subject to a suit, either in an action for damages or otherwise."

At the Conventions

Conference of Allied Christian Agencies

Washington, D. C., October 17, 18, 1922.

Following ringing addresses upon the need of practical Christian citizenship to face the "imminent peril to our civilization which grows graver day by day through industrial, class, and racial conflict and our terribly torn international relations," certain principles of cooperation and a year's program were agreed upon by the delegates to the Conference of Allied Christian Agencies. With the recognition of "the responsibility resting upon the organized Christian forces of each Community for bringing the life of that community into conformity with the principles and ideals of Jesus," effective cooperation was urged, an annual national conference and an annual local conference planned, and means for developing character-building programs providing Christian citizenship training through recreational and service activities suggested.

Big Brothers and Big Sisters Confer

The Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Greater New York met at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, December 4, 1922. Judge Hoyt, presiding, called attention to the development of the organization from an organization to help boys and girls who had been before a court to an organization to keep them from getting into court. In the last year, sixty-five percent of the young people were kept from arraignment. Justice Cornelius F. Collins spoke of the tremendous development of juvenile jurisprudence within the last fifty years.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise spoke of the fact that some youths reached stages of maladjustment when they needed, not correction by the state, but direction by friendship. Maladjustment came through wrong relationships of many kinds.

Cain's brother needed no keeper—his brother needed a brother. The query that was put to us was, "Does my brother need a brother?"

The elements of brotherliness, he felt, were

1. Understanding (a knowledge of the environment and conditions)
2. Sympathy (the reaction of the inner life to outward environment).
3. Comradeship.

Today understanding by their elders was owing to the children and this was a thing which made our day very different from the past. We should be comrades not only with our own children, but with all children. As comrades of our children we had infinite patience because we cared and loved. Rabbi Wise said the thing he cared most about in the Big Brother work was that it involved a minimum amount of extrinsic relief and a maximum of intrinsic effort and service. They knew and touched one another's lives. They were organized into unity—the unity of human contact. He suggested that the following poem might almost be used as a slogan for the organization

"No one told me where my soul might be.
I searched for God and God eluded me.
I sought my brother out and found all three,
My God, my soul, my brother."

Mrs. Smith Alford spoke on the subject of Delinquent Parents. She had a delightful southern drawl which added much to her very feminine and very humorous remarks. She said she didn't wonder that there were so many so-called delinquent *children* when you considered their *parents*. If she didn't believe in an all-wise Providence she would say that many parents were just accidents. She wasn't going to talk about wicked parents, but just about ordinary bad parents—the self-indulgent, lazy, weak or over-indulgent ones. She wished the old-fashioned spankin' would come back into style. We had had all kinds of "weeks"—why not have a "Spankin' Week"; not just hit or miss spankin' but careful—prayerful spankin' like her grandmother when she wrote in her diary "Spanked Sally today—God helpin' me, will spank Georgia tomorrow."

The Question Box

QUESTION: Will you kindly let me know the experience of New York and other cities in the United States in the matter of holding dances and using pool tables in social center buildings without paying the license fees required from persons engaged in these occupations for profit? Trouble has developed here between the Municipal License Department and the Social Agencies, the opposition of the authorities being based not only on the fact that some of these social centers make a charge for admission, but also because the existence of these places takes away business from commercial dance halls and pool rooms.

ANSWER: Many of the settlement houses in New York City conduct dances which are open to the public and for which an admission fee is charged. No fee is required by the Bureau of Licenses, however, inasmuch as the dances are considered as one of the activities of the settlements and the money received for admissions is devoted to their general work. One of the settlements, however, rents its hall to outside organizations for dances, and it is, therefore, obliged to pay the customary license fee. We are informed, however, that this is the only settlement in New York which pays a license fee for the holding of dances.

Dances form a part of the school center program in New York City, but attendance is restricted to persons who are enrolled as members in the center. The dances are, therefore, not considered as public dances and under the state law no license fee is required.

In Newark, New Jersey, dances are conducted in the school centers maintained by the Board of Education, and an admission fee is charged but no license is required by the city. Dances for which public tickets are sold are also conducted in such institutions as the Boys' Club of New York but no license fee is required, the assumption being that the dances are one phase of the club's activities and that persons are admitted subject to the approval of the club authorities.

In most of the city dance hall ordinances which we have in our files, there is no specific mention of exemption from license fees of civic, social or philanthropic organizations conducting public dances. In the Mt. Vernon, New York, ordinance, however, it is stated that no license shall

be required for dances "controlled by a religious, benevolent, fraternal or labor organization. . . ." nor of any hall or room owned and controlled by a responsible gymnastic or athletic organization formed in good faith and owning its own gymnasium . . ." The Yonkers, New York, ordinance also exempts churches, public schools, or accredited civic organizations from the necessity of paying a license fee. In two northwestern cities, however, Seattle Washington, and Portland, Oregon, fraternal, charitable, and benevolent organizations are required to pay a license fee for the privilege of conducting dances for which admission is charged. Such organizations, however, are rated under a separate division from the regular commercial dance halls and the license fees are considerably less than for the commercial dance halls.

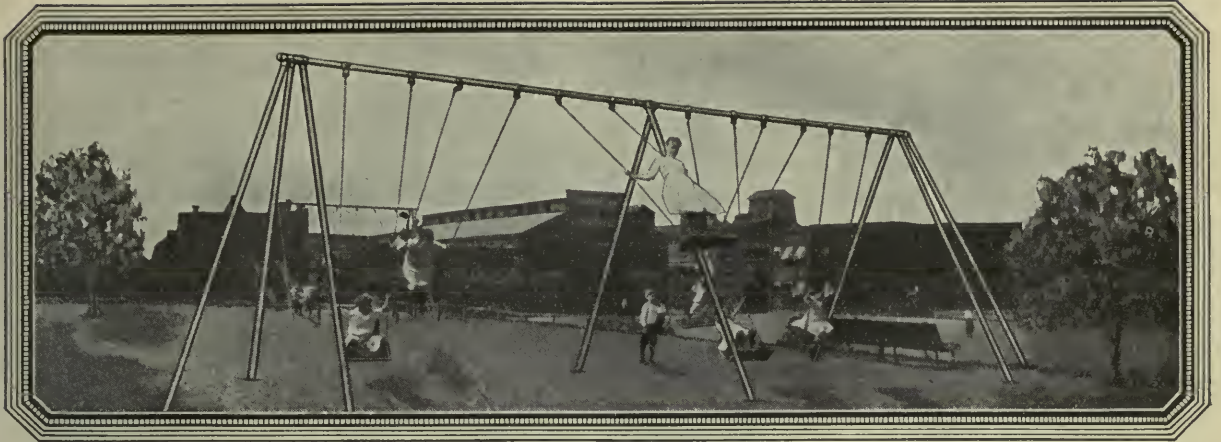
Although we have copies of ordinances governing the regulation of pool and billiard rooms in many cities, we find only one city in which any specific mention is made of exempting organizations from the payment of a license. In Columbus, Ohio, where the applicant for a license to conduct a pool and billiard room is a society or club not organized for profit, no license fee is charged for the use of any table or tables.

May we not have suggestions from those of our readers who may have had this problem to meet?

QUESTION: Have you any plays on hand suitable for grade children for a Saint Valentine's play? If not do you know where we could obtain one? If you could send us one we would be glad to pay you for your book and trouble.

ANSWER: In answer to your letter of recent date we are taking the liberty of sending to you *A Masque of Old Loves* for which there is a charge of 10¢. This delightful little Valentine whimsy introduces through the Bird Spirit and the Spirit of Loving Memory, a series of Valentine tableaux which includes the characters of Pocahontas, Priscilla, John Alden, Betsy Ross and others. It has had several successful productions in New York.

You may be interested in a complete Valentine Book published by the Dramatic Publishing Co., 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., which contains drills, recitations, tableaux, shadow pictures and



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other suggestions for a Valentine entertainment.

The Changed Valentines introducing 3 boys and 4 girls, and other plays for this holiday may be found in a book by Elizabeth Gupfill, published by Walter Baker & Co., 5 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass., price 35¢. *The Romance of St. Valentine's Day*, with 1 boy and 2 girls, and *The Queen of Hearts*, with 11 boys and 13 girls, are included in the book.

From the Penn Publishing Co., Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., may be obtained *The House of the Hearts'* a St. Valentine's Day play in rhyme for children and young people by Jean Ross. The witches, Discord and Hate, seek to disrupt the Land of Hearts. Lady Valentine is distressed because the house where all the Valentines are kept is locked. She appeals to the Knight of Hearts who also is under the spell of the witch. Finally Kindness lifts the spell and happiness once more reigns in the Land of Hearts. 5 girls, 5 boys and extras. Plays about one hour. Price 35¢.

QUESTION: I have commenced a course in community singing here, and we have had our sec-

ond rehearsal with a thousand people out, very great enthusiasm.

What do you do to keep up the interest? That is, when do you go beyond unison singing? At the last lesson I took up Christmas carols, and some sang the parts. I also used some rounds which they are very fond of, and I gave them what I called a vocal combat—*Home Fires and Long, Long Trail* sung together. They liked that. Have you any other songs which combine in the same way? I was told that *Home, Sweet Home* and *Swanee River* would go together, but I cannot get it to go.

If you can give me any details of your own rehearsals which have worked out to your satisfaction, I would greatly appreciate it as I wish to make this chorus different from other community choruses here which sing songs like *Katy* and *My Wild Irish Rose*.

Do you charge a fee for admission to chorus and how do you finance the movement?

I might say I only have one hour sing and then an hour's program given by some of our best artists.

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I have three standard choral societies here this season and all will give concerts at the close.

ANSWER: You ask what may be done to keep up the interest of the audiences. The best answer to that is "variety of programs." This is done first of all by the assistance of different artists—which you are already doing in your auxiliary concert program. A second way is to build programs around some central idea or story, for instance, *Songs That Daddy Used To Sing. Musical Memories, Echoes, the Songs of Other Days, and a Musical Voyage.*

When once your unison singing is well established you may inaugurate part singing in which those of the audience will join who can read music. The others may sing the air. This could be done effectively if an audience were provided with copies of the book *Twice 55 Community Songs.*

This is sold at \$13.50 per 100. If the regular attendants at your sings were to buy a copy of this book at your door and bring it with them to each meeting they could then sing the parts at will. Others who did not wish to do part singing

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Address the Dean

Desk 923, Battle Creek, Michigan



could utilize our own community song leaflet which contains many of the songs in *Twice 55*. We are sending to you an announcement of *101 Best Songs*, a somewhat similar book which is sold at \$7.00 per 100.

You say you have used some rounds. You will find the following rounds in *Twice 55s* Are You Sleeping; the Bell Doth Toll; Early to Bed; Ho! Every Sleeper Waken; Lovely Evening; Merrily, Merrily; Row Your Boat; Scotland's Burning; Three Blind Mice. A large number of other rounds are included in the new book of *Twice 55* shortly to be issued. By the way, these books, with the exception of our song leaflet, are to be purchased direct from the publishers.

You ask what songs are suitable for a vocal combat, in addition to *Home Fires* and *Long, Long Trail*. In war time we used *Tipperary* and *When You Wore a Tulip*. The words of the latter song are to be found following *Tipperary* on our American Legion song sheet—numbers 28 and 29. I have never heard of *Home, Sweet Home* and *Swanee River* as being sung together. However, there is an excellent arrangement of Dvorak's *Humoresque* with *Swanee River*. The Victor Talking Machine Company has a record of this by Zimbalist and Alma Gluck. It is record 87514, price \$1.50. Excellent words for the *Humoresque* are found in an edition for chorus arranged by Charles Gilbert Spross and published by the John Church Company, 318 West 46th Street, New York City.

There is no reason why a fee should not be charged to the members of such a chorus. This could either be an annual membership fee or an assessment to cover the purchase of music and other materials. It might be wise to have both, simply charging each member for the music as it was purchased. As to financing the movement, you might borrow the idea of the Y. M. C. A. in Springfield, Massachusetts, as applied to its Sunday afternoon concerts in the Municipal Auditorium. A fee of \$3.00 per year is charged for membership in these concerts. That entitled the members to sit in special reserved seats for each concert. The general public is admitted free. A collection is taken up during each performance. The contributing membership is also utilized for the summer concerts of the Goldman Band in New York City. Each person contributing \$5.00 received a ticket admitting him to the reserved seat enclosure.

Articles Dealing with Rec- reation in Recent Magazines

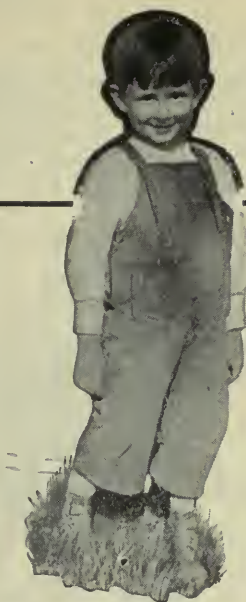
- The American City* December 1922
Whiting's Memorial Building
Fint's Skating Rink
Klamath Falls Playground Financed by Cham-
ber of Commerce
Outdoor Winter Sports in Minneapolis
A picturesque Recreation Park for Portsmouth,
Va.
- Better Times* December 1922
Brooklyn Federation of Community Centers
- Child Welfare Journal* December 1922
What Play Did for a "Tough School" by
Nellie Ballou

Physical Fitness for America

(Continued from page 527)

where in this physical training and playground movement. In Birmingham, Alabama, I was glad to find play a part of a regular school session, one set of children going out to the playground at a time, and the playground used throughout the entire day with leadership all the time. In Texas, though an undeveloped state, much is being done,* and I found the people ready and enthusiastic if only they knew what to do and how to do it. I found a playground association getting in its work and especially in one of the places where I went a newspaper man asked me if I believed in playgrounds. Yes, I told him, our National Congress of Mothers had just given its whole interest to the playground movement in one locality because it was the one movement that was under way there at that time. Throughout California and Oregon, our associations are also talking about playgrounds. We want all we can possibly get for the best good of the children. In Idaho military education was voted down although there was the best form of it right there in Boise. I want to speak of the wonderful playground demonstration I saw in Tacoma, Washington. I have pictures here of the sixteen to eighteen thousand children who came, and of the twenty thousand in the audience, when the fathers and mothers and indeed the whole of Tacoma came together for a gala day. The children gave a demonstration of what it means to have a splendid playground, and a great stadium devoted to this purpose.

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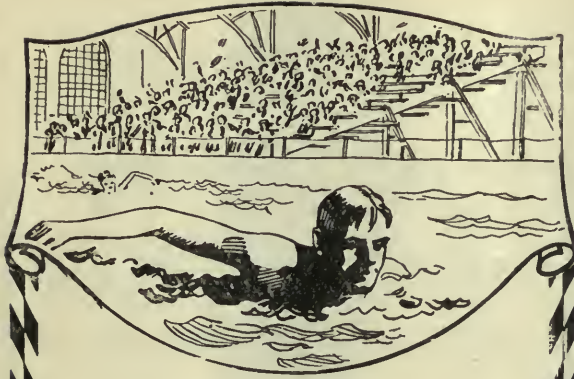
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Physical Fitness for America

(Continued from page 530)

bill will be pressed in the coming short session of Congress which is likely to be called shortly after the November elections. You people who are here and are captains of hosts of others ought not only to show positive interest in this, but you ought to go out and control a multitude who will petition your congressmen and Executive until the whole federal government realizes that there is in this Republic a group of men and women who are patriotic enough and earnest enough to fight for the right things for the childhood of America.

Physical Fitness for America

(Continued from page 531)

day of the week, day after day, hour after hour, the training you put in on the playground, in the gymnasium, those things count. Your finger marks remain as the years go by. What you are doing now will have its effect a thousand years from now. When you are discouraged, remember this; that your work is a thing of permanence. The Chinese have a proverb "If you would have your words last a thousand years carve them upon marble. If you would have your deeds last forever, carve them upon the heart of a child."

Parks and Playgrounds

III.

(Continued from page 547)

and spending money. They can be stated and interpreted for general use only by some one who knows the local circumstances, and who knows the general subject well enough so that he can watch for omissions and ambiguities and peculiarities of statement which would spoil any use of them elsewhere.

I suggest, then, that our Board of Governors make it the special business of a number of people to cooperate in this way and also to get some of these figures relating especially to parks, each man for some park or parks which he personally knows, in accordance with a unified scheme of statement, perhaps according to some such outline as I have used, perhaps according to some other. A year hence a committee study of this information might give us a *real* paper on the subject.

What Neighborhood Work Means to Wilmington

(Continued from page 551)

other neighborhoods. Little by little demands came into the office for a similar organization in other sections of the city so that where in the first year there were two Christmas trees, a year later there were seventeen Christmas Trees. Washington's Birthday, Arbor Day, Flag Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day had served to rally the neighbors in the fifteen districts during the year. These associations now send two representatives to a monthly meeting of what is called the Inter-Neighborhood Council, the chairman of which is a member of the board of directors of Community Service.

The neighborhood association is at once the approach and the tie of the playground to the home. It is the distributing center for leisure time propaganda; the recruiting station for enlistment of neighborhood service; the source of athletic, dramatic, and musical talent; and a training school for citizenship through the service of its members as officers and committee men.

Neighborhood Organization in Utica

(Continued from page 553)

successful center now is one where we had only three people out the first night. We have then explained the purpose and possibilities of community organization, and left it to them whether they wanted it or not. In all cases they have decided unanimously in favor of it and have started the organization by appointing a committee to arrange an evening program when we would invite the whole community. There we appointed a nominating committee and they arranged the second week's program, and then we had a report of the nominating committee and elected permanent officers for the ensuing year. Without exception we have got the best people in the community by using that scheme. The officers we elected were a president and two vice-presidents, the president always a man and the first vice-president a woman. We have felt there was danger of its being looked upon as a women's organization if we had a woman at the head, so we have been very careful to get men to attend

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the meetings and to have a man as president. We had the usual other officers, such as chairman of the reception committee, a chairman of the entertainment committee, and as the organization developed we added other committees. The duties of each we discussed with them. We attempted no constitution for a time. I might say that our education of the group was pretty largely a personal proposition, as it has got to be, in our opinion, if we are to build a lasting movement. The second year we added an educational committee,

a music committee, a community improvement committee. The first put on an educational program for one in every four meetings of the center. The music committee developed community music and decided to employ a trained music leader for the city, all the centers employing the same man. The music committee held a community music festival,—the first annual community spring festival, with a trained chorus from the various centers, and also with community singing.

Book Reviews

THE SETTLEMENT HORIZON. By Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City. Price, \$3.00 net

The result of many years of study by two men who have had much personal experience in settlement work, Mr. Woods having completed thirty years' service at the South End House, and Mr. Kennedy, fifteen years. This book describes in a very readable way the beginnings and history of the settlement movement. The lives and personalities of the early leaders are made real within its pages. The experiences of many settlement workers over the country are given and the book becomes a fund of information in every field of activity which the settlement has entered. The volume is a real contribution, comprising not only a history but also a practical working handbook of the settlement movement.

AMERICAN SOCIAL WORK IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Edward T. Devine and Lillian Brandt. Published by the Frontier Press, 100 West 21st Street, New York City. Price, \$.50

These sixty-two pages may be read in about sixty-two minutes but a much longer time will be taken if this rapid survey of the development of social work in America is digested. No two people reviewing the same historical facts regarding social work will interpret alike the growth taking place and the present trend. New workers and old workers alike, however, will profit by thinking through some of the questions raised in this booklet. All will agree that social work has now reached the stage where the interest of the wider public is imperative, where all elements in the community must be given an opportunity to participate, that the promotion of the social welfare is not a task to be monopolized by a small group of professional social workers.

FOLK DANCING AS A POPULAR RECREATION. By Elizabeth Burchenal. Published by G. Schimer & Co. Price, \$.50

"Folk dancing has great and worthy purposes to serve; it is a pure and fundamental art form, and as such should be preserved and treasured by us as a factor in the development of art in this country. . . . But to my mind, the greatest potential value to us of folk dancing lies in its possibility as a much needed wholesome form of popular recreation. This aspect of the subject (except insofar as it has been applied to children's recreation) has perhaps been least appreciated."

In elaborating on this theme, Miss Burchenal has discussed some of the principles involved in developing folk dances as a form of recreation for children and for adults and has given practical suggestions for leading and for planning programs.

Readers of *THE PLAYGROUND* who may be especially interested in folk dancing as recreation for adults will find additional suggestions in the pamphlet, *Folk Dancing as a Social Recreation for Adults*, prepared by Miss Burchenal and published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Price \$1.50

THE LITTLE COUNTRY THEATRE. By Alfred G. Arvold. Published by Macmillan Company, New York City. Price, \$2.50

"When the play was presented, the audience sat spell-bound, evidently realizing that two country lads had found hidden life forces in themselves which they never knew they possessed. All they needed, like thousands of others who live in the country and even in

the city, was just a chance to express themselves." This, the closing paragraph of the opening chapter of Professor Arvold's new book describing a play written and prepared by two young men who had known nothing of play writing, expresses, in a word, the purpose of the work which Professor Arvold has been doing since 1914, when the "old, dingy, dull, gray chapel on the second floor of the Administration Building at the North Dakota Agricultural College was remodelled into the Little Country Theatre."

All who have known of the work of Professor Arvold in meeting the need in rural districts of North Dakota for dramatic expression for rural people, have been thrilled by the story of accomplishment on the part of the people themselves. In the Little Country Theatre, Professor Arvold has told with the utmost simplicity and in a way which grips the imagination, of the simple beginning of the work and of the effect upon rural districts of the production of plays and pageants written by the people themselves and wrought out of their own lives.

The facts and information given, lists of plays, and a bibliography make the book of practical value, but it is the understanding and appreciation of country people finding expression in every page which place it on so high a level both as an interpretation of life and as a contribution to dramatic literature.

FATHER AND SON LIBRARY. By Frank H. Cheley, Editor-in-chief. Published by the University Society, Inc., New York City

This pamphlet, the product of the Father and Son League, 44 East 23rd Street, New York City, describes a number of books of practical help to the father in the home "in providing for his boy a sound normal growth and education." The books noted deal with games and home entertainments, handicraft, mechanics, popular science, reading and public speaking, camp, wood craft and nature study, pets, hobbies, and collections, and similar subjects of vital concern to the boy.

The Father and Son League offers to its members a monthly bulletin and helpful correspondence service on all phases of boys' interests and activities.

SOCIAL WORK IN THE CHURCHES. A study in the practice of Fellowship. By Authur E. Holt. The Pilgrim Press

Very well adapted indeed is this booklet for use as a textbook for church discussion groups. It has many practical suggestions, not only for the clergy but for all men and women who are interested in the development of the church as a center of fellowship and a channel of service to the community. It has much to contribute to the knowledge of the facts of social and industrial life which must be confronted.

On the subject of recreation, the booklet has the following to say: "One of the great reasons why the church should be interested in play is that the common people learn some of their finest lessons in democracy and fair dealing in their associations on the playground. In thousands of communities and neighborhoods, however, the basement of the church building or its parish house could easily be made into a center for supervised recreation life."

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND ACTIVITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Published by the Christian Board of Publication, 2704-14 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A very helpful book for church workers containing an outline of a year's program for young people which will provide expression along physical, intellectual, social, and service lines. The programs are arranged according to months, and much emphasis is laid on such recreational and social events as Hallowe'en, Valentine's Day, and Washington's Birthday, which are described in detail.

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DRAMA IN RELIGIOUS SERVICE. By Martha Candler.
Published by Century Company

This practical book on church drama should fill a real need. From the conception of the drama as a form of worship, the reader is led to a consideration of forms of religious drama which have been widely used in church extension work during the past few years, such as the dramatized Sunday School or Bible study lesson, the missionary drama, and the religious propaganda play. Chapters follow on the Little Theater Work Shop, play production, settings, lighting, costuming, and the adaptation of church buildings for dramatic production. Of special interest to students of church history are the chapters on the early Christian drama and the precedent of medieval drama. The facts regarding the activities of church boards and various groups in promoting church drama, discussions of a number of important plays and pageants, a list of sources of religious dramatic material, a bibliography, and numerous illustrations help to make the book an unusual contribution to church dramatic literature.

THE CHURCH AT PLAY. By Norman E. Richardson.
Published by the Abingdon Press

Three answers are given by Professor Richardson in his recently published book to the question "What are the reasons for expecting the church of today to be no less interested in its doctrines and sacraments but be increasingly concerned in leisure time activities." 1. Through supervised play activities, it is creating an atmosphere of friendliness in which the people who are prospective church members can more easily achieve real memberships. 2. The amount of surplus time, wealth, and energy is rapidly increasing and needs to be conserved. Aimless or misguided recreation is

morally hazardous. 3. It is largely through the proper use of leisure that the kingdom of God will be realized.

To meet the need of church workers who are called upon to lead in recreational activities, the CHURCH AT PLAY has been prepared. And very practical indeed is this manual which not only suggests games and programs for the church but emphasizes the community aspects of recreational leadership and the church's responsibility for the community. Scouting and the Camp Fire Girl Movement receive special mention. To give church leaders something of the background and philosophy of recreation, two chapters are devoted to the nature and meaning of play and to play motives and interests. Chapters on the principles and art of play supervision, on dramatic play in church and Sunday Schools, and on activities of various kinds make the book a mine of information not only for church workers but for all community workers in the leisure time field.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WEST CHICAGO
PARK COMMISSIONERS, 1922-1923

"The most important and beneficial activities of the West Park System," states President Wiehe in submitting the report, "are found in the playgrounds department."

Mr. T. J. Smergalski, Superintendent of Recreation Centers, in his report to the Commissioners, shows a very encouraging growth in attendance and activities throughout the system. The music organizations have grown rapidly, the music festival at the municipal park having this year surpassed all previous performances. Among the special activities listed in the report are holiday celebration, outdoor moving pictures, viewed by as many as six thousand people on one evening, skating, swimming, dramatics, participation in a city-wide festival, promotion of a program of inter-park indoor and outdoor sports and athletics, and handicraft activities. Rare photographs, some of them in colors which illustrate the report, make it unusually attractive.

AMERICANIZATION IN DELAWARE (1922-1923) Bulletin
of the Service Citizens of Delaware. Volume 4,
No. 3

"The story of our year's work," writes Mr. Joseph H. Odell, director of Service Citizens of Delaware, "turns out to be not so much a record of accomplishments to be credited to the Service Citizens Americanization Bureau as a revelation of the amazing capacity of our immigrant residents for a real participation in America's ideals and activities."

To develop and administer a program of Americanization is not, Mr. Odell points out, the function of the Americanization Bureau. Rather does it seek to organize the facilities which the foreign born residents of the state most need in order to participate in the life of the American community and to turn them over to public control as their usefulness has been demonstrated. Thus, the State Board of Education, the State Department of Immigrant Education, and similar educational groups are now conducting many activities initiated by the Bureau. This policy is now making it possible for the Bureau to devote its energy to Americanization Institutes and Teachers' Training, to Home Lands exhibits, to home classes for immigrant women, and to its Trouble Bureau, through which new citizens are aided in securing naturalization papers and in legal difficulties in which they may have become involved.

HANDBOOK OF SOCIAL SERVICE RESOURCES OF CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY, 1922. Published by the Helen S. Trounstone Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio

Two hundred and sixty-four organizations with a common purpose of human helpfulness are listed in this pamphlet and a brief description of their activities and the names of their officers given.

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A Letter from Helen Keller

I have been asked to write a letter in behalf of the national Playground and Recreation Association of America. This movement has for its object the safeguarding of the health and happiness of the children of the nation. It should, therefore, appeal to the heart, the intelligence and conscience of the country.

One cannot walk through the thoroughfares of our large cities without realizing that they are not safe or otherwise desirable places for children to play in. By right divine the great Out-of-doors belongs to all children. But since we grown-ups have so misplanned our lives that our children are denied their birthright, it becomes an urgent necessity to provide them with wholesome places of recreation. Furthermore, it is our sacred duty to see to it that the playgrounds have as much of sunshine, pure water and sweet air as possible.

Think what sweet emotions the recollections of a happy childhood awaken in our hearts! And how priceless are our treasured memories of joyous play! What a contrast is the picture of our childhood's playtime spent in grassy fields among running brooks, birds and flowers to the play-time of city children dodging trucks, electric-cars and trampling crowds! Truly the happiness of childhood is the just responsibility of the community. The sun can as easily be spared from the earth as joy from the life of a child. Remember, our early years are the formative, impressionable years. Fortunate is the child who grows up in a sane, bright, healthy environment! These sweet influences, like color and perfume in a flower, cling to his soul and remain a part of it forever.

Is it not a disgrace to this great, prosperous, resourceful country that there should be thousands of children growing up under conditions which hinder their normal development, dampen the ardor of youth and quench the fire of aspiration in their young hearts? Thousands of boys and girls—the most precious treasure of the nation—live in crowded tenements where the walls are bare, the furniture cheap and ugly, the food coarse and served in a slovenly manner, wear shabby clothes, play in alleys and gutters, exposed always to soul-destroying influences! Of course all this is wrong. When we consider the myriad available agencies which produce food, clothing, shelter, and make possible the diffusion of knowledge and beauty in the world, it is an affront to human intelligence, an impeachment of civilization that any child should be denied a joyous, free, normal childhood.

Will you join heart and hand with the national Playground and Recreation Association and help wipe out one of the glaring failures of present-day society? Will you not do all you can to supply the children of American cities with proper playgrounds? Do you know of any better investment for your money? Or any higher interest than their health and gladness? Behold what you give transmuted into food and air, to appear again in glad, strong, beautiful young lives! Bear in mind, as you write out your check, that the achievements of the future are locked up within the brains of the children of today. The nature of those achievements will depend largely upon the sort of seed we sow in their hearts now. It is important, therefore, that we cooperate with every agency devoted to the welfare of childhood. Let us then give our money, our hearts and our influence to the noblest of enterprises—fostering the strength and happiness of the young generation. To those who have helped the national Playground and Recreation Association in the establishment and maintenance of municipal playgrounds, every lover of children is thankful. For those who have been indifferent, we have only the hope that their feet may yet find the right path.

With cordial greetings and best wishes for success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HELEN KELLER.

Teacher's Library

The Playground

MARCH, 1923

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The Playground

Published monthly

at

Cooperstown, New York

for the

Playground and Recreation Association
of America

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office at Cooperstown, New York,
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	<i>Theme IV</i>	
	<i>Theme V</i>	
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The above suggestions are very brief; for many more write



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Wooded paths and shadowed pool lure vacationists to Oakland's Municipal Camp in the high Sierras

A Year's Work of The Playground and Recreation Association of America

December 1, 1921—November 30, 1922

The visible signs of well-organized public recreation are many—playgrounds, swimming pools, public bathing beaches, community buildings, municipal camps, and golf courses. The machinery of public recreation, on the other hand, is far less interesting. Indeed, if it is well oiled it is wholly out of sight and sound. And yet people are enjoying more opportunities to swim and play ball and skate in our towns and cities today than they did ten years ago because communities have learned how to perfect the machinery for creating and maintaining play opportunities. When you find a town that has up-to-date equipment for play provided by the municipality, look for a well-organized city agency responsible for recreation and a very hard-working superintendent. For in them lies the secret.

An account of a year's work of the Playground and Recreation Association of America is an account of setting up and oiling machinery. Working with city after city, it has been instrumental in generating the motive power which has resulted in creating recreational facilities where none existed, and it has helped cities to put into effect programs of activities which are reaching thousands of boys and girls and men and women.

WHAT FIELD WORKERS DID

More than a hundred communities were visited during the past twelve months by field secretaries who, working on the circuit plan in cities having year-round programs, have helped in a hundred different ways to oil the machinery already set up and to eliminate friction. They have enabled cities to unify their work and thus effect economy. They have held up the hands of recreation officials by enlisting more interest in their work on the part of the community.

Here are some concrete instances of how field workers acted as consulting machinists:

A certain city of 150,000 inhabitants had for a number of years carried on a good summer playground program. When the Association secretary suggested to the mayor and to the City Council that a place of its size should support a city-wide year-round recreation system they agreed but feared that the people would never back them up. The field secretary presented the situation to the people of the city. He talked to the Rotary Club, to the Kiwanis Club, to the Knights of Columbus, to the Jewish Welfare Board, to labor groups and to women's clubs. Each group addressed passed a resolution endorsing the appointment of a recreation commission and the organizing of a year-round program and, what is more, backed up the resolution by sending a representative to the Council meeting. The result was that the mayor appointed a commission, the Council granted an adequate budget and a well-qualified man has been appointed to develop a city-wide program of activities.

A city of 50,000 inhabitants which had formerly installed a recreation department changed administrations last year. The new administration considered public recreation an extravagance and dropped its year-round worker. However, there was a large enough number of people who appreciated the work sufficiently to keep a certain amount of it going at private expense. The field secretary continued his visits and has helped to tide the work over this critical period.

On another occasion it was advice on the subject of building a toboggan slide that was needed. The location for the slide which the superintendent had chosen was out in an open space away from trees. The secretary pointed out that in this location the ice would grow soft in the middle of the day, except on the coldest days, and suggested a shady spot. The result is that the

children of this city had several hours more of tobogganing last winter than they otherwise would have had.

The plan-drawing ability of a field secretary was of benefit to another city. This is how it happened. A public-spirited woman gave her city a piece of land for a park and athletic field and a sum of money for equipping it. When the secretary's advice was asked, he drew a map putting in tennis courts and a baseball diamond or two, reserving a woody spot for family picnics and indicating a little natural amphitheatre that could be transformed into a Greek theatre. When the donor of the land saw the map, she could see possibilities in that land that she hadn't seen before. Result? She gave some more money so that all the things pictured on that map might come true. The persuasive arguments of this same secretary extended the playground season for the children of another city from two months to five months and broke down the stiff opposition on the part of the school board to the use of the school buildings as recreation centers. Again he gave assistance to a city that was planning to build a community building, seeing to it that it got the largest possible return per square foot, and helping to organize a program of activities that was worthy of the building.

New Cities Added to the Year-Round Roster

A number of cities have been added in the past twelve months to the list of communities which the Association has helped to set up recreation machinery for the first time and to raise the funds necessary to initiate and carry on a year-round program.

New Jersey may well pride itself on the recreational developments the past year has seen in that state. In Asbury Park where a field secretary worked with the Recreation Association, \$2,000 was raised for six months' work, a program was outlined, and a superintendent of recreation was placed in charge. In Long Branch, a recreation program is being conducted under the Board of Education, part of the money being appropriated by the Board and part by the Parent-Teacher Association. In Belleville, the Board of Trade and the Improvement Association joined forces to secure the services of a field secretary. As a result of the work, a recreation commission was created and a year-round municipally-supported program was launched with a superintendent of recreation in charge.

Passaic, one of the largest cities in New Jer-

sey, has had summer playgrounds since 1909. It was not until 1922, however, when the Chamber of Commerce asked the Playground and Recreation Association of America to send one of its field secretaries, that year-round work was established. Following the campaign, the Chamber of Commerce combined with the municipal authorities to provide a seven months' budget of \$5,250 to be administered by a recreation commission, and a superintendent of recreation was employed. Activities for boys now being conducted in a recreation hall, formerly a saloon, have in a few months' time reduced juvenile delinquency to a point where the need for the existence of the children's court is being seriously questioned.

New York State, too, where the Association through its field department has given assistance in a number of cities, reports encouraging progress during the year:

In Jamestown, conditions made advisable the appointment of a Recreation Council composed of representatives of the different groups interested in community recreation, such as the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the Americanization Agency. A small executive committee made up of the paid executives of the different groups is now working together on a program designed to avoid overlapping and make the best possible use of the facilities and programs of all local agencies. Dunkirk has a Recreation Council appointed by the mayor, with funds made available by the school board and the Common Council. A full-time worker is in charge under the auspices of the Board of Education, and an active program is under way. There is an advisory board known as the Community Recreation Service of Dunkirk.

To Le Roy, New York, with a population of approximately four thousand, belongs the distinction of being perhaps the smallest community in the country to have a municipal appropriation (\$3,500 having been made available) and a year-round worker to organize and administer a community-wide program. Plans are under way for a community building which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the work.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where the field department has given its service, has this year appropriated fourteen thousand dollars to be administered by a superintendent of recreation on the staff of the Board of Education.

Fort Worth, Texas, has for years been interested in public recreation. With the help of

the Association field department, it took a step in the summer of 1922 which will make possible a permanent and far-reaching program. A publicity campaign, in which a house to house canvass played a large part, resulted in a vote for a charter amendment creating a public recreation board and authorizing a tax levy of not less than two cents nor more than five cents per hundred which made available from \$26,000 to \$30,000 for the first year's work. A superintendent of recreation of long experience has been secured.

HELP THROUGH LEGISLATION

A particularly constructive part of the Association's field work is that of helping states and municipalities to pass bills permitting the establishment of recreation systems. 1922 witnessed the passing of a significant amendment to New York State's recreation law empowering counties to establish boards of recreation and towns and villages to combine to conduct recreational programs. This bill will make possible more rapid development of public recreation in rural sections of the state. Des Moines, Iowa, was assisted in securing a law permitting a playground commission.

SERVICE THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE

Out of all the cities needing and wanting assistance, only a small number can be visited in person by field secretaries, but many thousands are reached through letters answered at National Headquarters. In all, fourteen thousand requests for information were received during 1922, requests not only from all parts of this country but from thirty-one foreign countries.

"Will you please send some material which our young people's society can use in planning programs for its social evenings," writes a church worker. A teacher in a college for girls in India wants help in planning an outdoor gymnasium. A recreation superintendent wants plans and specifications for constructing outdoor swimming pools. An architect from Stockholm, Sweden wants advice about laying out parks and playgrounds in his own country. A physical director in Prague writes for literature on playgrounds and on swimming and health campaigns. A public-spirited citizen of a Pennsylvania mining town wants suggestions about organizing a community club that will help the miners through a drab period of unemployment. Material is requested that will be helpful in arousing an in-

terest in play on the part of natives of the South Sea Islands. And so it goes!

The conducting of the Correspondence and Consultation work of the Association might almost be justified by the single instance of help given in answer to an appeal from a teacher in a remote district of Florida—an appeal so moving as to be worth quoting in full:

"I am a little country school teacher, teaching in one of the most backward sections of Florida, have never played any athletic games; in fact, have only seen a few games of basketball, so know nothing at all about such things. But I want to interest my children in athletics. We have a baseball diamond fixed and the children play with bat and ball, but they do not know how.

"We are also fixing a basketball court, have ordered ball, goals, etc. I have secured rule books, but I can't understand them well enough to teach the game. The children have never seen a game, nor the grown-ups, either.

"A high school principal advised me to write to you and explain my plight, and said he was sure you could help me. I am very anxious that my children have a better chance than I had to learn those things. They do not know how to play, are full of malaria and hook-worm, but I am trying to teach them that to be well is much more interesting, to others especially, than being ill.

"I have thirty-five children, ranging in age from six to sixteen, but our average attendance is about twenty, 'ague' being principally the cause of poor attendance. But I think if I can get them interested in something, they will make a greater effort to get well and do better.

"Please give me information regarding badge tests. Any help you can give me will be greatly appreciated."

One of the best things about this work is that it enables remote communities to receive the benefit of the experience of towns all over the country and the advice of experts in the field of recreation. Thus the Association is able to contribute appreciably to the solving of one of the most acute problems of present-day life; that of play and recreation for the people of rural communities.

SERVICE THROUGH PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Association represent a service which each year grows in importance. Through bulletins, handbooks, pamphlets and the *Playground Magazine*, practical suggestions

and technical advice are made available for the use of anyone interested in community recreation. *Layout and Equipment of Playgrounds*, *Home Play*, and other equally practical handbooks compiled out of the actual experiences of recreation workers are being sent to all parts of the country.

The *Playground Magazine* brings every month to recreation officials and directors and organizers of recreation activities news of what is happening and articles by leaders in the work. A series of articles on *Home Play*, a series on *Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Festivals, and Pageants*, an article full of suggestions for the *Summer Outdoor Playground Schedule*, two articles entitled *Motion Pictures and the Church*, by Dean Lathrop of the Federal Council of Churches, and a series on *The Motion Picture in Education* are some of the practical material which appeared during the past year. The new page size and style of type adopted have added much to the attractiveness and readableness of the magazine.

The *Year Book*, embodying as it does the record of progress of the recreation movement from year to year, is one of the most helpful of all the publications of the Association. It has had a tonic effect on more than one city's finance campaign.

HELPING TO KEEP YOUNG AMERICA FIT

The Athletic Badge Tests, or physical efficiency tests, prepared several years ago have been used widely by directors of boys' and girls' activities. During the past year, these tests have been greatly improved by a committee of experts in physical education which has revised them and made them more easily adapted to the needs of different groups. The type of standardization which these tests represent is especially valuable when young people's athletics are so likely to be exploited. They were endorsed by the Conference on Training for Citizenship called by the United States War Department in November, 1922.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Far more important than fine equipment for recreation is intelligent direction of recreation. A quiet part of the work at headquarters which has far-reaching results is its employment service. Last year one hundred and forty-seven requests were handled for help in finding the right people to act as superintendents of recrea-

tion, to supervise playgrounds, to take charge of recreation centers, etc. In connection with this service, 900 trained and experienced recreation workers were registered and their records kept up to date. Approximately 688 of these were served during the year. As a knowledge regarding recreation as a profession has spread, the need for giving vocational service to prospective workers has greatly increased. About thirty persons a week were advised through letters and personal interviews as to the training and experience necessary for the work.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE

During 1922 the movement for universal physical education in the schools has proceeded rapidly. The National Physical Education Service, established four years ago by the Association, has been actively engaged in the promotion of federal and state legislation, and in helping to strengthen the administration of existing state laws.

One state has for the first time appointed a State Supervisor of Physical Education devoting his entire time to the promotion of physical education and health training throughout primary and secondary schools and teacher training institutions. In five states Physical Education Manuals have been published. Two states report increased appropriations by the Legislatures, and from all parts of the country come reports of increased numbers of local teachers of physical education.

Throughout the year conferences have been held with leaders in a number of the States in preparation for intensive campaigns for physical education legislation during the legislative sessions of 1923. The National Service has continued pressing for national legislation to aid the States in the universal extension of physical education. The Towner-Sterling Bill, the so-called Sawyer Bill for the creation of a Department of Public Welfare and the Fess-Capper Bill all propose a national stimulus for physical education. At the present time, all these bills are held in Committee pending a report of the Joint Congressional Committee on the reorganization of Government Agencies.

During the past year a delegation representing twenty-five national organizations called upon President Harding requesting his aid in the universal physical education movement. Articles have been placed in a number of the leading magazines. New support has been gained

from a number of powerful organizations including the American Legion. General Pershing is one of a number of prominent national leaders promising support for the Universal Physical Education Campaign.

The Service has cooperated in preparing material used in the observance of Education Week, with Saturday, December 9, as Physical Education Day. The United States Commissioner of Education called upon all local school authorities to plan an exhibition of physical education activities on that day.

The conference on man power called by the Secretary of War laid strong emphasis in its report on the need for universal physical education in the schools. The National Physical Education Service participated in the conference and in the preparation of the report.

THE RECREATION CONGRESS

The climax of the year's work was the Recreation Congress held in Atlantic City, October 9-12. To this Congress came more than 600 delegates representing 204 cities and 33 states. Seventy-four superintendents of recreation, 58 playground directors, and 21 officials of recreation boards attended. The Governor of Virginia appointed 200 men and women to represent the state. Music directors, physical training instructors, school superintendents, members of school boards, members of city planning commissions, leaders of boys' and girls' clubs and

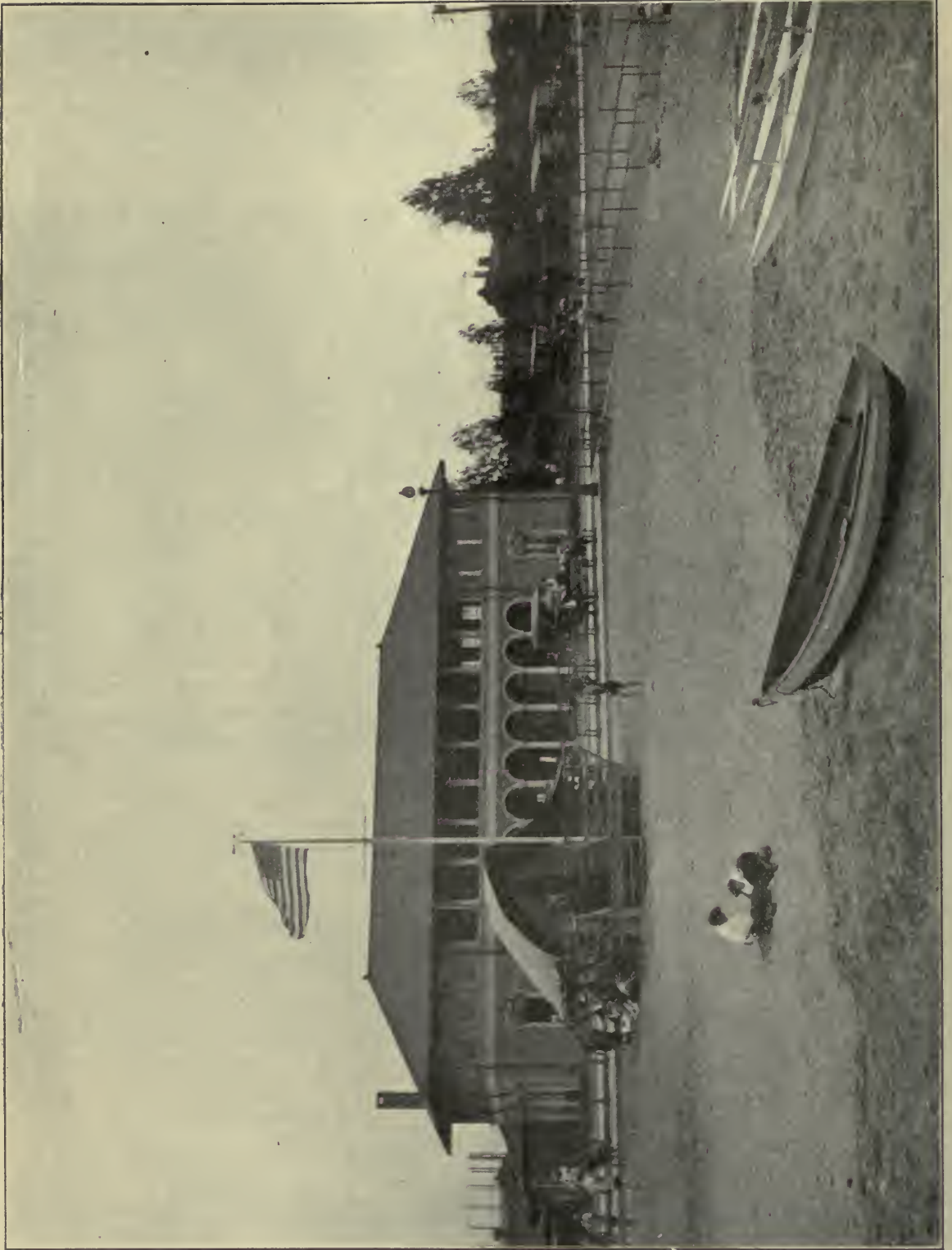
representatives of many other phases of recreation came. President Harding and the governors of twenty-four states sent messages.

The program was also representative of recreation in the broadest sense of the word. At one session the delegates would be discussing public baths, at the next, community music or community drama. Again, they would plunge from the subject of the psychology of play into the subject of hiking and trail-making or summer camps.

An important result of the Congress was the request for special studies of certain subjects.

One committee will gather information from recreation officials all over the country for the purpose of making available recent experiences on the layout and equipment of playgrounds in relation to city planning. Another committee which has attracted wide-spread attention is made up of musicians and music supervisors who have launched a campaign for better music of a popular nature and have appealed to the poets and composers of America to the end that they create more songs of the people.

The congress was a stocktaking of the recreation movement on a national scale. It gave those who attended a chance to evaluate their own work and get the stimulus that comes from knowing something of the whole of which they are a part. It was a big forward push for the movement for more and better opportunities for recreation in this country.



Seaside Park bath house and pavilion at Bridgeport, Connecticut, operated by the Recreation Commission. Here one may obtain locker and checking facilities for ten cents. The capacity is 3,000. The pavilion offers dancing and refreshment facilities

The Recreation Field in 1922

The facts which the 1922 survey of the recreation field has disclosed are encouraging.

In a year when the raising of funds for civic purposes has been exceedingly difficult, the community recreation movement has held its own. Over \$485,000 more was expended for recreation in 1922 than in 1921—a significant fact in view of the general conditions which persisted during 1922.

To secure adequate leadership rather than material equipment has always been the chief objective of the recreation movement. Last year there were 2,026 workers employed the year round—an increase of thirty per cent over 1921. Of all the indications of progress, perhaps none is more significant than this.

Another encouraging development is the feeling of community responsibility for local recreation movements which is growing throughout the country. Private groups such as Community Service Committees and Recreation Associations are working with municipal departments to increase recreational opportunities or, where there is no municipal recreation, are making possible community recreation under private auspices.

Never before has interest in the leisure time movement been so keen. Never has there been so wide-spread an appreciation of its value to the individual, the group and the community. Books, articles in the magazines and the daily press constantly testify to the power of recreation as a great life force.

However convincing statistical summaries may be, they tell only a small part of the story of the recreation movement. It is impossible to tabulate the vital and far-reaching effects of the programs conducted at the 4,601 centers reported for 1922, and what these centers have contributed to the advancement and well being of the communities which they serve.

The judge of the juvenile court of Passaic, New Jersey, is seriously considering closing the court because the boys who used to keep him busy are themselves so busy at the recreation hall they don't have time to get into trouble. This hall, opened by the Recreation Commission to meet the needs of the boys of a crowded section, is used by some seven hundred boys.

Sixty-eight basketball teams have their games there.

The recovery of many a patient in the hospitals of Reading, Pennsylvania, was hastened last year by the Recreation Department. Movies were shown in all the convalescent wards. In some of the wards the pictures were thrown on the ceiling so that patients unable to sit up might enjoy them.

In Wheeling, West Virginia, the colored people had no chance to see the movies, being barred from all the theatres. Now they see the best films that can be had because the city has opened a colored recreation center, bought a movie outfit and is providing weekly shows.

In Hartford, Connecticut, a \$100,000 building intended originally for use as a public market has been turned into a big indoor playground for the many hundred children of the city's East Side.—Swings, slides, a huge sand pile, a special cradle room where mothers and "little mothers" may leave their babies, play houses, and a special section known as "Doll Land" are some of the reasons why this building is popular. In this city, too, a special committee has been organized to provide entertainments for the underprivileged children.

In Detroit, the number of licensed pool rooms decreased by 120 in 1922 because of strict investigation of each request for a license by the Department of Recreation.

In St. Louis, a decrease of 75% in the number of juvenile court cases was noted in a single district after the establishment of a playground.

According to the manager of the Edison Light Company of Duluth breakages of street electric lights on Hallowe'en night dropped 37% as compared with the year before because of the municipal Hallowe'en program.

The Chief of Police of Kenosha, Wisconsin, reported that for the first time in the history of the city not a single arrest was made on Hallowe'en last year and congratulated the City Department of Recreation in "putting over the recent Hallowe'en doings."

In St. Paul, the playground directors are told to be on the lookout for cases of petty larceny and other minor offenses on the part of boys and to bring the offenders to the superintendent of

recreation. Talks with the boys and with their mothers and weekly follow-up talks saved 75 boys from going to the reformatory and from repeating their offenses.

At Oak Park, Illinois, the city Department of Recreation has organized a company of Juvenile Players who give plays on Saturday mornings in their own little theatre in the Community House.

“THE GIFT OF LAND IS THE GIFT ETERNAL”

The acquiring of adequate land areas for recreation purposes is a very important consideration. This is particularly true in growing communities and in fact, in all communities, for lands are increasing in value.

The Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York City, appreciating this need is helping smaller towns, those under 15,000 population, in the acquisition of land for permanent play space. This help is given through making a direct contribution toward the purchase price, or through buying land and leasing it to the community for

a period of years with the option to buy it at cost at the expiration of the lease, or through cooperation in conducting playground sales campaigns. The report issued by the Division of Playgrounds of the Harmon Foundation at the end of its first year's work shows:

Twelve playgrounds given to communities through a special twenty thousand dollar fund

Three playgrounds established through local subscription campaigns.

One playground made possible through direct contribution by the Foundation.

One playground purchased at a cost of \$2,000 and leased to a local playground association for five years without rent and with option to purchase at cost.

Two bond issue campaigns where help was contributed toward organization and an educational program.

A few of the towns in which playgrounds have been acquired through the Harmon Foundation are Tyrone, Pennsylvania; East Rutherford, New Jersey; Liberty, New York; and Saluda, North Carolina.



THE STORY HOUR

Reports from 505 Cities

The statistical summaries for 1922 are based on reports secured through correspondence with more than 2,400 towns in the United States and Canada. Of this number replies were received from 1,053 cities, 505 of these sending reports complete enough for publication. Unfortunately two of the reports arrived too late for publication in the table of Playground and Recreation Center Statistics (see page 622).

Since less than fifty per cent of the cities responded to the request for information the summaries can serve in a general way only to indicate tendencies in the recreation movement during 1922. Sixty-six of the cities appearing in the 1921 Year Book failed to report, although in most instances their work is still in progress.

Centers Under Paid Leadership

From the following comparison it will be seen that only a very slight increase distinguishes the 1922 reports of centers under paid leadership from those of the previous year.

	1922	1921
Cities reporting centers under paid leadership.....	505	502
Total number of centers reported.....	4,601	4,584

In addition the following centers are reported for 1922:

<i>Centers</i>	<i>No. of Cities</i>
School Playgrounds	85
School playgrounds with special paid leaders.....	6
Centers under volunteer leadership.....	8
Unsupervised centers	34

Centers Established During 1922

Thirty-two cities report work inaugurated during the past year. In 17 of these the activities are supported either wholly or partly by municipal funds. In addition, 15 cities report playground projects well under way, and 32 suggest the possibility of recreational development during the coming year.

Playgrounds for Colored Children

Recreation centers maintained for the exclusive use of colored children are reported by 70 cities. In many other communities grounds are used by both white and colored children.

Employed Workers

A comparison with the 1921 reports on employed workers follows. A substantial increase is observed in the number of year-round workers employed.

	1922	1921
Cities Reporting	505	502
Men Workers Employed	4,204	5,181
Women Workers Employed	6,663	5,898
Total Number of Workers.....	10,867	11,079
Cities Reporting Year Round Workers Employed.....	215	191
Total Number of Year Round Workers.....	2,026	1,548
		593



*Pushmobiles—
Advance
Models*

Ingenious examples of chassis and coachwork design entered in the 1922 Pushmobile Derby promoted by Community Service at Covington, Virginia. Contestants were allowed two



weeks to construct their machines. No. 92 won the prize for the model best representing an automobile. Coasting for distance and a 150 yard race were the principal events of the Derby which was run off before more than six hundred spectators.



Training Classes for Workers

Although the number of cities reporting training classes for employed workers is less than that for the previous year, an increase of 36 per cent is noted in the number of workers receiving training. Forty-seven cities report a total enrollment of 2,143 students in training classes for paid workers.

Seventy cities report training classes for volunteer leaders, the total enrollment in 39 cities being 1,440.

Civil Service Examinations

Forty-nine cities report civil service examinations as a requirement in filling recreation positions, an increase of eight over the previous year.

Management

Municipal

The forms of municipal administration in the 505 cities sending complete reports are summarized as follows:

Managing Authority

	<i>No. of Cities</i>
Playground and Recreation Commissions, Departments, Divisions, Boards or Bureaus	88
School Boards	113
Park Boards, Commissions, Departments and Bureaus, or Park and Recreation Commissions	59
City Councils, Boards of Trustees, or Selectmen.....	15
Departments or Boards of Public Works.....	7
Departments of Parks and Public Property.....	7
Departments of Public Welfare	2
Public Recreation and Welfare Commissions.....	2
Departments of Streets and Public Improvements.....	1
Playground Athletic League.....	1
Public Utilities Commission	1
Department of Recreation and Community Service.....	1

In a number of cities municipal departments combined with private organizations in the management of playgrounds and recreation centers, as follows:

City and Board of Education.....	5
Board of Education and Playground and Recreation Commission	4
Board of Education and Park Commission or Board	4

Private

Private organizations in control of playgrounds and recreation centers are reported as follows:

Managing Authority

	<i>No. of Cities</i>
Playground and Recreation Associations, Leagues, Committees and Societies.....	56
Community Service Boards, Associations and Bureaus	41
Industrial Plants	25
Community Center Boards and Councils.....	18
Women's Clubs	16
Civic Leagues, Associations and Clubs.....	15
Parent-Teacher Associations	7
Y. M. C. A.	7
Churches	6
Welfare Leagues and Associations.....	6

Neighborhood Associations	4
Improvement Clubs and Societies	3
Rotary Clubs	3
Settlements	2
Social Service Federations	2
Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade	2
Kiwanis Club	1
Red Cross	1
Individuals	1
Missions	1
Boys' Organizations	1
Women's Educational and Industrial Union.....	1

Finances

Sources of Support

The sources of support of the 505 cities sending complete reports are summarized as follows:

Municipal Funds	238
Private Funds	140
Municipal and Private Funds.....	118
County Funds	7
State, Municipal and Private Funds.....	2

Expenditures

Reports of expenditures in the maintenance of playgrounds and recreation centers show a substantial increase for 1922. Four hundred and seventy-two cities expended a total of \$9,317,048.79, a gain of nearly half a million over 1921. Twenty-two of the cities reporting failed to give information regarding expenditures. A summary of the items follows:

Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment (171 cities reporting)	\$1,680,382.41
Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals (330 cities reporting)	2,209,965.23
Salaries (372 cities reporting)	4,350,183.79
Total Expenditure (472 cities reporting)	9,317,048.79

Bond Issues

Eighteen cities report a total of \$1,155,180.00 voted in bonds for recreation purposes during the past year. They are listed as follows:

<i>City</i>	<i>Amount of Bond Issue</i>
Oxnard, Calif.	\$ 20,000.00
Ellsworth, Kansas	9,000.00
Kansas City, Kansas	81,000.00
Holyoke, Mass.	30,000.00
East Orange, N. J.	6,500.00
Montclair, N. J.	9,000.00
Paterson, N. J.	9,000.00
Roselle, N. J.	40,000.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	96,000.00
Utica, N. Y.	7,500.00
Winston-Salem, N. C.	100,000.00
Shanee, Okla.	25,000.00
McKees Rocks, Pa.	30,000.00

Scranton, Pa.	54,180.00	
Greenville, S. C.	110,000.00	
Memphis, Tenn.	500,000.00	
Hoquiam, Wash.	10,000.00	
Edmonton Alta., Canada	18,000.00	\$ 1,155,180.00

Athens, Ohio, reports that part of a bond issue of \$295,000.00 will be used by the Board of Education in establishing playgrounds.

Donated Playgrounds

Although thirty-five cities report gifts of playground sites by public-spirited citizens, only fifteen of these specify the value of the property in question.

<i>City</i>	<i>Value of Property</i>	
Denver, Col.	\$ 25,000.00	
Wilmington, Del.	20,000.00	
Dixon, Ill.	1,000.00	
Rushville, Ill.	100,000.00	
Paris, Ky.	600.00	
Lebanon, N. H.	75,000.00	
Winston-Salem, N. C.	10,000.00	
Dayton, Ohio	600.00	
Apollo, Pa.	10,000.00	
Scranton, Pa.	16,200.00	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	18,000.00	
Williamsport, Pa.	25,000.00	
Memphis, Tenn.	20,000.00	
Houston, Tex.	90,000.00	
Salt Lake City	200,000.00	\$ 611,400.00

In eight cities property has been placed at the disposal of the municipal authorities for a period of years. In most cases these are gifts of industrial firms, who also contribute to the expense of maintenance.

Length of Playground Term

Most encouraging is the increase in the number of year round centers maintained during 1922. A comparison with the reports of the previous year as to the length of playground term follows:

	1922	1921	
Summer Centers (417 cities)	2,834	2,624	(416)
Year Round Centers (169 cities).....	895	805	(144)
Cities having centers open Sundays.....	107	100	
Cities having centers open holidays.....	209	196	

Attendance

A total average daily attendance of 1,114,261 at summer centers is reported by 429 cities. One hundred sixty cities report 368,596 as the total average daily attendance at winter centers. Accurate comparisons of attendance figures are impossible in view of the varying methods of taking attendance in different cities.

Evening Use of Centers

A slight increase is observed in the number of cities reporting playgrounds and recreation centers open evenings under leadership. One hundred eighty-three cities report 1,106 centers so maintained. A total average attendance of 218,790 is reported by 143 of these cities.

A similar growth is noted in the cities reporting school buildings used as evening recreation centers; 152, as compared with 137 in 1921. The total number of buildings in use is 1,082. Ninety-nine cities report a total average attendance of 96,612 at these school recreation centers.

Streets for Play and Coasting

Municipal authorities are each year paying more attention to the safeguarding of street play for city districts where playgrounds are lacking. The following comparison indicates this fact:

	1922	1921
Cities reporting streets closed for play.....	53	38
Cities reporting streets closed for play under leadership	36	25
Cities reporting streets closed for coasting	131	98

Public Swimming Pools, Baths, and Bathing Beaches

An increasingly important feature of the municipal recreation system are public swimming pools, baths and bathing beaches. Reports for the past year show the following:

	<i>Cities Reporting</i>	<i>Total</i>
Swimming Pools	180	465
Public Baths	101	398
Bathing Beaches	127	223

Community Buildings

One hundred and eleven cities report 286 community buildings used exclusively for recreation purposes. A total average attendance of 36,550 at such buildings is reported by 59 cities. Fifty-two cities state the value of their community buildings; the total being \$8,595,548.00.

Special Play Activities

Special play activities in connection with the recreation work of various cities are reported as follows:

Badge Tests	101	Holiday Celebrations	208
Bands	95	Industrial Athletics	157
Boy Scouts	159	Junior Police	33
Camp Fire Girls	102	Junior Red Cross	39
Canning	28	Lectures	96
Citizenship	107	Libraries	113
Community Singing	190	Moving Pictures	128
Community Theatre	43	Orchestras	80
Debating Clubs	35	Pageants	158
Domestic Science	69	Self-Government	50
Dramatics	152	Skating	143
First Aid	102	Social Dancing	151
Folk Dancing	255	Story-Telling	287
Gardening	78	Summer Camps	75
Girl Scouts	104	Swimming	257
Handicraft	204	Tramping	194



Last summer Elmira, New York, borrowed a recreation idea from the Middle Ages, a travelling community theatre. When it first appears at the park or playground it looks like a house on wheels.

In ten minutes a single person can set up the stage which is fifteen feet long and sixteen feet wide, and is equipped with ten footlights and three border lights. One side of the house is dropped by means of levers and pulleys. A screen attached to the top is used for showing the words of the songs when community singing is featured. Special acoustic properties make it possible for voices to carry. The theatre is very popular with the playground children. All through the summer months groups are seen rehearsing for various plays. Last season the productions included *Cinderella in Flowerland*, *The Enchanted Garden*, *Dr. Milk Bottle*, and *Tableaux of Hiawatha's Childhood*. Several amateur minstrel shows were put on in connection with community sings.



The stage set. When not in use for community singing the stereopticon machine is used as a spotlight.

Summary of 1922 Survey

Questionnaires sent out	2,417
Replies received	1,053
Cities reporting centers established in 1922.....	32
Cities not reporting in 1922 which appeared in 1921 Year Book	66
Cities reporting work just starting.....	15
Cities suggesting the possibility of work next year.....	32

Centers Maintained

Cities reporting centers under paid leadership.....	505
Total number of centers reported.....	4,601
Cities reporting unsupervised playgrounds.....	34
Cities reporting school playgrounds.....	85
Cities reporting school playgrounds with special paid leaders	6
Centers maintained during the summer months in 417 cities.....	2,834
Cities maintaining centers for colored children	70
Cities reporting centers open Sundays	107
Cities reporting centers open holidays	209
Total number of year round centers reported by 169 cities	895

Employed Workers

Number of men workers employed	4,204
Number of women workers employed	6,663
Total	10,967
Number of workers employed the year round in 215 cities	2,026

Training Classes for Workers

Number of cities reporting training classes for employed workers	70
Total enrollment in these classes reported by 47 cities	2,143
Cities having classes for volunteers	70
Total enrolment in these classes reported by 59 cities	1,440
Cities reporting civil service examinations as a requirement in filling recreation positions....	49

Finances

Cities reporting work supported by municipal funds.....	238
" " " " by private funds.....	135
" " " " by municipal and private funds.....	118
" " " " by county funds.....	7
" " " " by state, municipal and private.....	2
Total expenditure reported by 472 cities	\$9,317,048.79
Total amount issued in bonds by 18 cities	\$1,155,180.00
Cities reporting playgrounds donated during 1922.....	33
Total value of donated playgrounds reported by 15 cities	\$611,400.00

Attendance

Total average daily attendance at summer centers reported by 429 cities	1,114,261
Total average daily attendance at winter centers reported by 160 cities	368,596

Evening Playgrounds and Recreation Centers

Total number of evening centers reported by 183 cities	1,106
Total average attendance at these centers reported by 143 cities	218,790
Cities reporting school buildings used as evening recreation centers	152
Total number of such buildings	1,082
Total average attendance at school recreation centers reported by 99 cities	96,612

Community Buildings

Total number of community buildings reported by 111 cities	286
Total average attendance reported for 59 cities.....	36,550
Total value of buildings reported by 52 cities.....	\$8,595,548.00

Public Swimming Pools, Baths and Bathing Beaches

	Cities Reporting	Total
Swimming pools	180	465
Public Baths	101	398
Bathing Beaches	127	223

Streets for Play and Coasting

Cities reporting streets closed for play	53
Cities reporting streets closed for play under leadership	36
Cities reporting streets closed for coasting	131



Looking for a Playground

OFFICERS OF RECREATION COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, ASSOCIATIONS, AND COMMITTEES

STATE AND CITY	NAME	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY	SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERVISOR
ARKANSAS				
Fort Smith	Playground Association	J. J. De Jarnette		
CALIFORNIA				
Alameda	Recreation Department	C. E. Hickok, City Manager	Mrs. F. Mallett	A. C. Benton
Berkeley	Playground Commission	Mrs. W. H. Marston	Mrs. S. S. Hockett	George Hjelte
Fresno	Playground and Recreation Commission	Truman G. Hart, Mayor	S. F. Du Rec.	Raymond L. Quigley
Long Beach	Recreation Department	S. F. Du Rec.	Albert W. Comfort	
Los Angeles	Playground Commission	F. G. Leonard	C. S. Lamb	C. B. Raitt
Modesto	Recreation Department			G. B. Shadinger
Monrovia	Playground Association	Mrs. R. O. Simpson	E. E. West	
Oakland	Recreation Department	Harold C. Austin	Jay B. Nash	Jay B. Nash
San Diego	Board of Playground Commissioners	L. J. Williams	Mrs. Celia A. Dunham	F. H. Ehmke
San Francisco	Playground Commission	Rev. D. O. Crowley	Miss M. Philomene Hagen	Miss M. Philomene Hagen
Santa Ana	Summer Playground Committee	Mrs. J. William Sackman	B. E. Swenson	B. E. Swenson
Stockton	Playground and Recreation Commission	Mrs. J. W. Barrett	R. Ernest Tucker	R. Ernest Tucker
Visalia	Playground Commission	Arthur F. Stribley		
COLORADO				
Colorado Springs	Playground Commission	W. D. Quackenbush	Anna L. Johnson	Celia Gormley
Denver	Playground Association	H. C. Foster		Anna L. Johnson
CONNECTICUT				
Ansonia	Playground Association	George C. Bryant	C. E. Heywood	
Bridgeport	Board of Recreation	Rev. Wm. Horace Day, D.D.	Albert Wheway	P. V. Gahan
Derby	Playground Association	T. S. Allis	Ada S. Shelton	
Meriden	Playground Committee	Oscar L. Dossin	John D. Roberts	
New Britain	Public Amusement Commission	H. C. Jackson	Miss Mary Campbell	
New London	Playground Association	John C. Ellis		
Norwich	Playground Association		Arthur L. Peale	
South Manchester	Recreation Commission	William Fitzgerald		
Stamford	Recreation Committee of Ninth School District	Philip Cheney	John H. Hyde	Walter Olson
Wallingford	Board of Public Recreation	Dorothy Heroy	Edith Barclay	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	Playground Association	Mrs. R. H. Taber	William Powers	
Washington	Playground Department	Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes	Nina M. White	Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes
FLORIDA				
Jacksonville	Playground and Recreation Commission	Milton E. Bacon		Jasper N. Jones
GEORGIA				
Macon	Playground and Recreation Commission	Mrs. Chas. C. Harrold	David S. Jones	Gussie Riley
	Playground and Recreation Association	Lee M. Happ	Gussie Riley	Gussie Riley
ILLINOIS				
Aurora	Playground Commission	E. H. Cooley	Mrs. J. H. Bliss	Jean E. Mored
Chicago	Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches	Charles Francis	Walter Wright	Theo. A. Gross
Evanson	Small Parks and Playground Association	Mrs. Wirt E. Humphrey	Mrs. U. S. Grant	
La Salle	La Salle Playground Commission	Prof. J. B. McManus	Joseph Toms	Joseph Toms
Oak Park	Playground Board	Dr. H. J. Stewart	Dudley C. Meyers	Josephine Blackstock
Peoria	Recreation Commission	W. S. Miles	R. E. Stowell	Walter B. Martin

INDIANA

Evansville Playground Commission
 Indianapolis Recreation Department
 South Bend Municipal Recreation Committee
 Tell City Playground Committee

IOWA

Des Moines Playground and Recreation Association
 Dubuque Playground Commission
 Muscatine Playground Association
 Webster City Playground Association

KANSAS

Oakley Playground Association

KENTUCKY

Lexington Civic League Playground Committee

LOUISIANA

New Orleans Board of Commissioners of Public Playgrounds

MAINE

Millinocket Playground Commission
 Portland Recreation Commission

MARYLAND

Baltimore Playground Athletic League

MASSACHUSETTS

Belmont Playground Committee
 Beverly Playground Division, Public Works Department
 Boston Park and Recreation Commission
 Brockton Playground Commission
 Brookline Playground Commission
 Dalton Committee on Community Recreation
 Everett Playground Commission
 Haverhill Board of Playground Commissioners
 Holyoke Park and Recreation Commission
 Lawrence Playgrounds Department
 Ludlow Recreation Committee, Lawrence Community Council
 New Bedford Department of Community Centers and Playgrounds
 Newton Playground Commission
 Peabody Playground Commission
 Reading Playground Committee of Woman's Club
 Somerville Playgrounds Association
 Southbridge Public Welfare and Recreation Commission
 Taunton Playground Committee
 Waltham Board of Recreation
 Watertown Playground Commission
 Westfield Playground Commission
 West Springfield Playground Commission
 Worcester Parks and Recreation Commission

Alma Ehlering
 Mrs. H. J. Miller
 Mrs. Mayme Gregory

Abe Strouse
 Charles Bookwalter
 C. W. Copp
 Mrs. Hilda Zoercher

Playground and Recreation Association
 Playground Commission
 Playground Association
 Playground Association

Julius Doerter
 R. Walter Jarvis
 C. Seymour Bullock, Com'r

Mrs. R. Snyder
 Mrs. Frank D. Joseph
 George Roepisch
 Louis Follett

Mrs. Frank D. Joseph
 Mrs. Howard O. Clark
 P. K. Karberg
 C. L. Young
 Charles Jerber

Playground Association

Margaret A. McKee

F. W. Irwin

Playground Association

W. J. Sandford, Jr.

Mrs. Cecil Cantrill

Civic League Playground Committee

L. di Benedetto

Mrs. J. H. Douglas

Board of Commissioners of Public Playgrounds

L. di Benedetto

Rev. John Rosnagel, Jr.
 Carroll S. Chaplin, Mayor

Playground Commission
 Recreation Commission

Granville R. Lee

Robert Garrett

Playground Athletic League

Dr. Wm. Burdick, Director

Dr. Mark Rogers
 James W. Blackmer
 Daniel J. Byrne
 John F. Scully
 Payson Dana
 Z. Marshall Crane
 Fred A. Hutchings
 Chas. D. Porter
 George H. Sinclair
 Michael F. Scanlon
 Mrs. Malcolm E. Peabody
 Walter G. Gushue
 Hon. W. H. B. Remington
 William C. Brewer
 Henry A. King
 Mrs. Mary F. Daniel
 Hon. Albion A. Perry
 Charles S. Clark
 C. A. Fetrault, M. D.
 Herbert H. Shumway, Sr.

Playground Committee
 Playground Division, Public Works Department
 Park and Recreation Commission
 Playground Commission
 Playground Commission
 Committee on Community Recreation
 Playground Commission
 Board of Playground Commissioners
 Park and Recreation Commission
 Playgrounds Department
 Recreation Committee, Lawrence Community Council
 Department of Community Centers and Playgrounds
 Playground Commission
 Playground Commission
 Playground Committee of Woman's Club
 Playgrounds Association
 Public Welfare and Recreation Commission
 Playground Committee
 Board of Recreation
 Playground Commission
 Playground Commission
 Playground Commission
 Parks and Recreation Commission

Otis L. Lunn
 Daniel J. Byrne
 Abbie O. Delano
 S. K. Nason
 W. W. Howe
 M. A. Arnold
 A. J. N. Estabrook
 Katherine Mahoney
 William V. Crawford
 Chas. K. Paul
 True C. Morrill
 Ernst Hermann
 Mrs. Mary R. Lincoln
 George L. Dudley
 Hector Le Clair
 Sophia M. Dupont
 Rev. H. McF. B. Pailby
 D. M. Cole
 R. B. Pillsbury
 George F. Booth

F. James Caswell
 F. H. Kelly
 E. C. Aguirre
 James K. Donaghy
 Ernest Hermann
 Henry A. King
 John J. Leary
 Mrs. Edith M. Fielding
 Wilfred P. Linville
 George T. Richardson
 Thomas E. Holland

STATE AND CITY	NAME	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY	SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERVISOR
MICHIGAN	Department of Recreation	C. E. Brewer, Com'r.		R. M. Teel
Grand Rapids	Bureau of Recreation Playground and Recreation Association.	Marcus B. Hall. Russell Wallace.	Mrs. C. H. Gleason. Mrs. Alvord	T. H. Fewlass Ethel Rockwell
Highland Park	Recreation Commission	C. W. Casper.	Mrs. D. L. Quirk, Jr.	Deyo S. Leland.
Kalamazoo	Division of Recreation	W. P. Bowen, M. D.		
Marshall	Playground Association			
Ypsilanti	Recreation Commission			
MINNESOTA				
Lake City	Recreation Committee of Parent Teacher Association	Mrs. Glenn M. Duvelle.	Mary V. Kellogg.	E. W. Johnson.
Minneapolis	Joint Committee on Playgrounds	Mrs. A. W. Strong.	Grace Cummings	
St. Paul	Department of Parks and Playgrounds.	H. C. Wenzel, Com'r.	C. D. Tearse.	
Winona	Playgrounds Association	G. A. Keller.		
MISSISSIPPI				
Brookhaven	Municipal Playground Association.	C. B. Perkins.	R. L. Davis.	
MISSOURI				
St. Louis	Division of Parks and Recreation.	Fred W. Pape, Com'r.		Rodowe H. Abeken.
NEBRASKA				
Omaha	Department of Parks, Public Property and Recreation.	J. B. Hummel, Com'r.		Ira A. Jones.
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Concord	Department of Public Playgrounds.	Harry C. Brunel.		
Manchester	Park Commons Playground Commission.	Frank P. Carpenter.	Frank C. Livingston.	
Nashua	Recreation Commission	Oscar L. Flather.		
NEW JERSEY				
Asbury Park	Recreation Association	B. H. Obert.	Mrs. P. B. Rawson.	Ella Gardner
Atlantic City	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Streets and Public Improvements	Louis A. Steinbricher.		Glenn C. Heller.
Belleville	Recreation Commission	W. J. Horgan.	Clifford De Puy.	Cara B. Lehmann.
East Orange	Board of Recreation Commissioners.	Thos. A. Barrett.	Lincoln E. Rowley.	
Elizabeth	Recreation Commission	Walter H. Baldwin.	C. A. Allen.	C. A. Allen.
Kearny	Board of Recreation Commissioners.	C. Fletcher Church.	Chas. W. McWilliams.	
Madison	Park and Playgrounds Committee.	Carroll B. Merritt.		
Morristown	Playground Committee of Thursday Morning Club.	Mrs. Heyward Burnet.	Mrs. Hubert Cheeseman.	
Mt. Tabor	Playground Association	John R. Brinley.	Frederick W. Ford.	Arthur C. N. Farrlamb.
New Brunswick	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	Wm. C. Cudlipp.	John W. King.	
Passaic	Board of Recreation Commissioners	Herman F. Weber, Jr.	Ida E. Cogan.	Reeve B. Harris.
Paterson	Board of Recreation	George S. Curtiss.		L. R. Burnett, M. D.
Plainfield	Recreation Commission	A. B. Jones.	A. B. Wilson.	Anne R. Smith.
Red Bank	Recreation Commission	John Applegate	Edwin Gilland	
Salem	Playground Committee of Woman's Club.	Mrs. A. T. Beckett.	Mrs. A. Mason Green.	
South Orange	Recreation Commission	Charles E. Colby	A. E. Clough.	James Turner, Jr.
Summit	Playground Committee of Town Improvement Assn.	Mrs. John Dey.	Mrs. George Fisher.	
Westfield	Playground Commission	George H. L. Morton.	C. C. Malsbury.	
West New York	Board of Recreation Commissioners.	Richard J. Miller	Edwin H. Young	
West Orange	Playground Commission.	George McDonough, Com'r		Myrtle E. King.

NEW YORK

Avon	Playground and Recreation Association	Ella D. Jennings	John Garvey	Joseph F. Suttner
Buffalo	Bureau of Recreation	John H. Meahl, Com'r.	Elmer H. Zacher	Stanley Leeke
Dunkirk	Recreation Advisory Board	Dr. Wm. J. Sullivan	Z. Nespor	Z. Nespor
Elmira	Recreation Commission	E. J. Dunn		
Glens Falls	Playground Association	Dr. B. F. McGillaiddy		
Herkimer	Recreation Commission	D. L. Robertson		
Hornell	Playground Association, Inc.	Mrs. John Campbell	Helen A. Mangan	
Hudson	Municipal Recreation and Playground Association	W. H. Prangen	Mrs. J. J. Herrick	
Jamestown	Recreational and Improvement Association	Justin B. Bradley	Katharine Frawley	
LeRoy	Recreation Department, Board of Education	S. Mitchell Rainey	Montgomery C. Smith	James H. Atkins
Mechanicville	Recreation Council	Howard Dow	Mrs. Rawnsley	
Newburgh	Playground Commission	F. L. La Bounty	Wm. H. Robbins	Daniel A. Carroll
New Rochelle	Playground Association	Mrs. J. M. Purcell	Stella C. Lee	Douglas G. Miller
New York	Recreation Department	J. Renwick Thompson	Mattie E. Northrip	Edward A. Wilson
Port Chester	Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks	Francis D. Gallatin, Com'r	Lulu Morton	James V. Mulholland
Potsdam	Parks and Playgrounds Association	George Gordon Battle	Mrs. Lillian W. Betts	
Rochester	Brooklyn Parks and Playgrounds Committee	Frank C. Munson	Mrs. T. J. Blain	Sara Louise Super
Sag Harbor	Recreation Commission	H. J. Munson	F. I. Swan	Robert A. Bernhard
Saratoga Springs	Bureau of Playgrounds and Recreation	F. L. Cubley	Edna H. Miller	C. E. Hoster
Suffern	Park and Recreation Association, Inc.	Robert A. Bernhard	Miss Jow	
Syracuse	Recreation Commission	Dr. McCort	N. C. Powers	Mollie H. Donnelly
Troy	Playground Association	William D. Eddy	Thomas O'Brien	Mrs. Lucia L. Knowles
Utica	Planning, Parks and Recreation Commission	Alexis N. Muench	Ida J. Butcher	William Dunn
	Bureau of Playgrounds, Department of Public Works	James Morrissey, Com'r.	A. J. Rehm	W. C. Batchelor
	Playground and Recreation Association	Roy C. Van Denbergh		
	Recreation Commission	Harry R. Hayes		
	Camp and Playground Association	E. Sternberger	Frederick Archer	Herbert W. Park
	Park and Playground Department	John C. Whitaker	Walter Houchins	W. E. Vaughan-Lloyd
	Division of Recreation	Scott Pierce	Ben Piers	John G. Yonker, Comm'r.
	Division of Public Recreation	James S. Brown	G. J. Hecker	A. W. Raymond
	Playground and Garden Association	Lee W. Cotter	Mrs. Mary M. Colby	Ben Piers
	Recreation Board	E. J. Mildren	A. J. Patterson	
	Community Recreation and Playground Association	R. O. Lupton	A. T. Selby	
	Inter-Church Brotherhood Playground Association	Douglas R. Robbins	Dwight E. Smith	Frank S. Marsh
	Playground Association	Max L. Kleeman		
	Recreation Association	J. W. Brown, Com'r.		
	Playground Committee	Dr. G. G. Edwards	Frank Tear	
	Division of Recreation and Playgrounds	Wells Griswold		
	Playground Committee			
	Playground Association			
	Playground Commission	R. J. Tinge		G. W. Danielson
	Recreation Commission	David H. Jacks	Harry C. Blank	Richard J. Schmoyer
	Playground Association	Fercy B. Ruhe	Mrs. R. J. Schmoyer	
	Community Service Playground Committee	M. J. Soule	Raymond Woodrum	
	Playground Association	Mrs. W. E. Dodds	Mrs. L. C. Spring	
	Playgrounds Committee	Mrs. Fred Waldron	Mrs. J. C. Say	

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro
Winston-Salem

OHIO

Cleveland
Columbus
Dayton
Girard
Mansfield
Marietta
Martins Ferry
Middletown
Springfield
Toledo
Willard
Youngstown

OKLAHOMA

Muskogee

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown
Bradford
Bristol
Butler

STATE AND CITY	NAME	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY	SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERVISOR
Chester County	County Board of Recreation	Horace A. Beale	Edwin S. Phillips	Mathilde Christman
Chester	Public Recreation and Welfare Commission	Dr. S. P. Gray	Benj. Newsome	Nellie E. Mason
Clarton	Playground Association	Dr. C. A. Wilhelm	W. H. Cochran	Chester Ash
Coatesville	Recreation Commission			
Conshohocken	Frances Ross Poley Playground Association	Howard Wood, Jr.	Miss Rachel C. Jones	
Ellwood City	Playground Commission	Dr. C. M. Dunn	J. Jay Dunn	Evelyn M. Spencer
Greensburg	Playgrounds and Civic Association	Mrs. L. B. Huff	Mrs. F. W. Frazier	Henry Green
Johnstown	Municipal Recreation Commission	Dr. A. S. Fichtner	Leo J. Buetner	Grant D. Brandon
Lancaster	Recreation and Playground Association	Martin M. Harnish	H. Persifer Smith	
Lebanon	Recreation Board	Harry Y. Snyder	Londen W. Richards	
Lock Haven	Playground Committee of Civic Club	Mrs. W. S. Betts		
Milton	Playground Association	Carl Millward	L. C. Townsend	
New Kensington	Playground Association	H. T. Bilheimer	H. C. Donaldson	
Northampton	Playgrounds Association	C. C. Urig	A. A. Shoemaker	
Oxford	Recreation Association		Frank Brown	
Philadelphia	Bureau of Recreation			Sophia L. Ross
Phoenixville	Playgrounds Association	Joseph Wood Wagner	Henry Frazer Harris	
Pittsburgh	Recreation Commission	William B. Reeves	Joseph F. Jelly	Mrs. Margaret Stewart
	Bureau of Recreation			Gray
	Playground and Vacation School Association of Allegheny, Inc.			
Pottsville	Y. M. C. A. Playground Committee	Mrs. Mary J. Cowley	Mame M. Stoner	
Punxsutawney	Playground Association	G. F. Burd		J. F. Murray
Reading	Recreation Commission	Ed. S. Swartz	Mrs. J. P. Wilson	Mrs. J. P. Wilson
Scranton	Bureau of Recreation	George M. Jones	William Diener	F. E. MacLean
Spring Grove	Recreation Centre Committee	Rev. R. P. Kretler	Mrs. H. Roth	Frank E. Sutch
Steelton	Parks and Playground Commission	P. H. Glatfelter	H. H. Hawkins	Miss H. A. Jones
West Reading	Playground Association	Chas. S. Davis	H. Russell Rupp	
Wilkes-Barre	Playground and Recreation Association of Community Service	Irvin Feasler	Charles Merritt	
York	Recreation Board	P. G. Rimmer	Charles Forre	C. H. English
		John F. Rudisill	Charlotte V. Kelsey	Charles D. Flagle
RHODE ISLAND				
Newport	Board of Recreation Commissioners	A. R. C. Katzenmeier	Ruth B. Franklin	Arthur Leland
Providence	Board of Recreation	Joseph H. Gainer, Mayor	Joseph J. McCaffrey	Joseph J. McCaffrey
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Charleston	Municipal Playground Commission	Mrs. John C. Tiedeman	Mrs. J. H. C. Wulburn	Corinne Jones
Columbia	Municipal Recreation Department	M. B. Du Pre		Adele Johnson Minahan
TEXAS				
Houston	Department of Recreation and Community Service	R. W. Wier	Corinne Fondé	Corinne Fondé
	Recreation and Community Service Association	R. W. Wier	Corinne Fondé	Corinne Fondé
UTAH				
Salt Lake City	Recreation Department			Charlotte Stewart
VIRGINIA				
Alexandria	Playground Association			Louise Sullivan
Lynchburg	Department of Recreation and Playgrounds	Mrs. T. Clifton Howard	Mrs. T. Marshall Jones	C. R. Wood
Richmond	Community Recreation Association	T. Elwood Tragle	Glenn C. James	Glenn C. James
	Bureau of Playgrounds, Department of Public Works			Humphrey Calder

WASHINGTON	Playground Committee of Board of Park Commissioners	L. R. Hamblen.....	H. J. Gibbon.....	Benj. A. Clark.....
Spokane				
WEST VIRGINIA				
McMehen	Playground Association	Mrs. A. B. Rinehart.....	Mrs. J. D. Marple.....	Paul R. Ruble.....
Moundsville	Playground Association	Menter L. Hetzer.....	Archie Duell.....	Alfred O. Anderson.....
Sistersville	Playground Committee	C. R. Kerr.....	W. G. Yates.....	
Wheeling	Recreation Commission	Roy B. Naylor.....		
WISCONSIN				
Kenosha	Department of Recreation	Clyde L. Ritter.....	G. F. Loomis.....	G. E. Bickford.....
CANADA				
Hamilton, Ont.	Playgrounds Association	J. M. Eastwood.....	Charles Peebles.....	E. F. Morgan.....
Ottawa, Ont.	Playground Commission	Gerald H. Brown.....	E. F. Morgan.....	C. F. Brasford.....
Montreal, Quebec	Parks and Playgrounds Association	R. C. Johnson.....	Raymond Allan.....	Dr. J. P. Gadbois.....
Quebec	Department of Recreation		Dr. J. P. Gadbois.....	
Moose Jaw, Sask.	Playgrounds Committee	J. B. O'Regan.....	Jack Meikle.....	
Regina, Sask.	Playgrounds Association	E. J. Clegwin.....	Charles Gardner.....	
	Playgrounds Commission	James D. Denny.....		

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership				Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Information			
		Year round	Summer Months	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Workers	Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter		Months	Centers	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals		Salaries	Totals	Source* of Financial Support	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership
ALABAMA																				
Birmingham	178,806	23	5	21	23	5	21	1:00-7:00			1,500	City Commissioners	\$1,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$9,500.00	M & P	1919	James V. Rogers	
ARIZONA																				
Douglas 4	9,916	8	1	1	8	1	1	8:30-5:00	8:30-5:00		2,500	Public Schools		1,000.00	2,610.00	3,610.00	M	1919	R. F. Souers	
Globe 4	7,044	5	1	1	5	1	1				1,700	Public Schools			2,200.00	2,300.00	M		W. P. Brand	
Miami	6,689	1	1	1	1	1	1					Public Schools					M		Nina V. Fisher	
ARKANSAS																				
Fort Smith	28,870	5	8	13	5	8	13	10:00-8:00	6:00-9:00		250	125 Playground Association, Park Commission and Community Service	300.00	750.00	300.00	1,000.00	P	1920	Rudolph H. Reit	
Texasarkans.	8,257	2	2	4	2	2	4	8:00-6:00			200						M & P	1921	M. E. Merton	
CALIFORNIA																				
Alameda	28,806	3	1	4	3	1	4	10:00-6:00	2:00-5:30		1,407	Recreation Department	2,668.64	3,516.50	17,515.33	23,700.57	M	1910	A. C. Benton	
Alhambra	9,096	1	1	2	1	1	2	1:00-6:00			300	Federated Parent-Teacher Association				750.00	M		Mrs. A. A. Watson	
Berkeley	56,036	18	16	9	18	16	9	9:00-7:00	3:00-5:30		233	Playground Commission and School Department	13,421.00	5,505.00	25,911.00	44,837.00	M	1909	George Hjalte	
Fresno	45,086	7	10	10	7	10	10	9:00-9:00	3:30 dark		400	Recreation Department and Federated Parent-Teacher Association	3,837.77	4,887.35	18,603.11	27,388.23	M	1914	Raymond L. Quigley	
Glendale	15,536	3	2	1	3	2	1	12:00-4:00			475	Board of Education	1,200.00	600.00	4,000.00	5,500.00	M	1922	Miss Murray Longly	
Long Beach	55,993	10	10	12	10	10	12	2:00-5:15	10-12, 2-6		6,562	Public Recreation Department	45,583.43	84,910.55	118,602.92	249,097.20	M	1921	Albert W. Comfort	
Los Angeles	576,073	14	28	14	29	14	29	1:00-7:00	7:30-9:30		400	Playground Commission	2,500.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	9,500.00	M & P	1907	C. B. Raitt	
Modesto	9,241	3	3	4	3	3	4	9:00-12:00	7:30-10:30		30	Recreation Department and Community Service	35,826.71	39,542.59	103,548.50	178,918.10	M	1921	G. B. Shadinger	
Monrovia	5,480	1	1	1	1	1	1	1:30-5:30				Recreation Department				500.00	M	1921	E. E. West	
Oakland	216,201	20	34	64	20	34	64	9:30-8:30	8:00-10:00		830	Community Service and City Trustees	15,836.00	2,676.00	3,115.00	21,627.00	M & P	1921	Tam Deering	
Oxnard	4,417	2	2	1	2	1	1	8 a. m. - 7	10:00 p. m.		940	Board of Education		519.24	3,712.50	4,231.74	M		Cecil F. Martin	
Pasadena	45,354	9	9	6	9	9	6	9:00-5:00	8:00-10:00		2,764	Community Service and City Trustees	14,029.90	6,477.08	22,076.85	28,553.93	M	1910	F. H. Ehmké	
San Diego	74,053	4	4	5	4	5	10	9:00-9:00			712	Board of Education				3,100.00	M & P	1915	Miss M. Philomena Hagan	
San Francisco	508,676	15	15	32	15	32	42	12:00-6:00	1:30-11:00		2,764	Public Schools and Parent-Teacher Association				3,100.00	M & P	1915	Alex. Sherriffs	
San Jose	39,642	5	5	1	5	5	1	9:00-5:00	8:00-10:00		400	Board of Education				3,000.00	M	1919	Paul E. Stewart	
Santa Barbara	19,441	2	2	1	2	1	1	1:00-5:00	1:30-9:00		150	Playground Commission and Community Service	5,260.00	4,382.00	14,325.00	23,967.00	M	1914	B. E. Swenson	
Santa Monica	19,232	9	9	16	9	9	16	1:00-5:00	3:00-6:00		1,420	Playground Commission	100.00	100.00	5,650.00	5,850.00	M & P	1921	R. Ernest Tucker	
Stockton	40,296	6	4	12	6	4	12	9:00-5:00	8:30 a. m. - 10:00 p. m.		7,050	City and Board of Education	800.00	600.00	2,400.00	3,500.00	M	1912	Celia Gormley	
Visalia	5,753	2	2	1	2	1	2	10:00-6:00			500	Playground Association				9,000.00	M & P	1905	Anna Louise Johnson	
Colorado																				
Colorado Springs	30,105	4	4	12	4	4	12	9:00-7:00			1,200	Playground Association	100.00			300.00	M & P	1910	Howard E. Green	
Denver	250,491	3	25	12	3	25	12	2:00-5:00			2,000	Board of Recreation	700.00	400.00	1,600.00	2,700.00	M	1912	P. V. Gahan	
CONNECTICUT																				
Ansonia	17,643	2	2	2	2	2	2	8:00-6:00			125	Individual				93.00	M	1916	Mrs. A. F. Rookwell	
Bridgeport	143,555	12	12	15	12	15	5	9:00-9:00			3,700	Playground Association				317.50	M & P	1913	Ada S. Slietion	
Bristol	20,690	1	1	2	1	1	2	10:00-5:30			350	Board of Park Commissioners				7,357.52	M	1909	James H. Dillon	
Dealy	11,293	2	1	7	2	1	7	9:00-5:00			200	Board of Education				608.00	M & P	1912	Oscar L. Dossin	
Hartford	138,036	4	10	14	4	10	14	8:30-5:00	8:30-7:9		413	Playground Committee	192.00	132.32	770.00	902.32	M & P			
Meriden	29,867	2	2	3	2	3	1	8:30-5:00												

*Under Sources of Financial Support, M—Municipal Funds; P—Private Funds; S—State Funds; U—County Funds.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership		Number of Paid Workers		Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support	Year First Center Was Established Under Leadership	Source of Information		
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed	Year-round	Summer		Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Months	Winter Centers				Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total
CONN.—Cont'd																				
Middletown.....	13,638	1	3	1	5	2	4	1	2,00-9:00	10:00-10:00	763	250	Community Service.....	14,000.00	137.00	1,012.00	15,149.00	M & P.....	1919	C. A. Burnham
Mystic.....	15,051	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	10:00-11:30 { 9:00-11:30 1:30-5:00	10:00-10:00	150	100	Community Service.....	6,000.00	1,965.00	3,040.00	11,065.00	P.....	1921	C. C. Wright
Naugatuck.....	59,316	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	9:12-2:9 9:00-8:00	.....	231	.....	School Department.....	.....	600.00	.....	625.00	M.....	1916	H. E. Chittenden
New Britain.....	162,537	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	all day 9:00-8:00	.....	2,000	.....	St. Mary's Church.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	M & P.....	1908	H. C. Jackson
New Haven.....	25,688	5	5	5	5	9	45	1	1:30-4:00 9:00-5:00	3:30-5:00	4,000	7,000	Public Amusement Commission.....	500.00	2,488.00	7,062.00	10,000.00	M.....	1909	H. J. Scapelle
Norwich.....	22,304	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10:00-5:00	.....	250	.....	Playground Association.....	.....	477.51	2,96.60	2,500.00	M.....	1910	John C. Ellis
S. Manchester.....	18,370	2	2	2	6	3	9	1	9:00-5:00 1:00-10:30	1:00-10:30	500	450	Recreation Committee of Ninth School District.....	245.47	4,106.00	7,500.00	11,600.00	M.....	1912	John F. McKay
Stamford.....	35,096	5	5	5	5	7	7	2	9:00-5:00	.....	405	.....	Board of Public Recreation.....	2,467.27	2,562.54	4,275.28	6,842.52	M.....	1915	Walter Olson
Wallingford.....	9,648	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	9:00-9:00	.....	100	.....	Playground Association.....	36.00	184.00	220.00	220.00	M & P.....	1913	Dorothy Heroy
West Haven.....	12,330	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-4:00	.....	300	.....	Park Commission.....	2,722.35	3,117.90	5,840.25	.....	P.....	1921	R. Fleming Stuart
Wilmington.....	4,042	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10:00-9:00	9:00-6:00	250	300	American Thread Company.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	M.....	1915	Chas. D. Phelps, M. D.
DELAWARE																				
Dover.....	110,168	2	15	8	10	2	10	2	9:00-6:00 9:00-9:00	9:00-6:00	3,700	1,100	Board of Education.....	2,793.30	772.17	3,565.47	2,000.00	M.....	1921	George K. Berden
Wilmington.....	437,571	22	22	10	54	5	47	7	8:00-8:00 8:00-1:00	11:30-dusk	20,000	9,241	Community Service.....	1,663.47	402.63	4,609.50	6,675.00	M & P.....	1906	Charles F. Ernst
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																				
Washington.....	91,558	15	15	4	3	7	10-12	3-6-30	3:00-5:00	3:00-6:00	3,000	2,000	Municipal Playground Department.....	40,000.00	38,000.00	46,220.00	124,220.00	M & P.....	1902	Mrs. Susie R. Rhodes Walter B. Patterson
Jacksonville.....	52,548	4	4	1	4	5	4	5	4:00-7:00	3:00-6:00	500	400	Playground and Recreation Commission.....	.....	4,470.00	8,250.00	12,750.00	M.....	1910	Jasper N. Jones
Augusta.....	31,125	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3:00-6:00	3:00-6:00	120	90	Community Service.....	1,100.00	751.00	6,434.00	8,335.00	M & P.....	1919	Walter J. Cartier
Columbus.....	52,995	7	7	1	8	8	8	8	3:00-6:00 3:00-dark	2:30-4:00 3:00-dark	96	117	City of Columbus { Playground and Recreation Commission.....	6,500.00	200.00	400.00	7,200.00	M.....	.....	Mrs. Malcolm J. Stone
Macon.....	7,621	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 1/2	.....	75	.....	Parent-Teacher Association.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00	M.....	1911	Gussie Riley
IDAHO																				
Nampa.....	36,397	1	4	5	1	9	1	1	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	250	750	Park Commission.....	1,463.60	4,056.10	5,549.70	5,500.00	M.....	1917	Hattie G. Lay
Idaho Falls.....	15,203	15	15	18	18	36	9:00-9:00	.....	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	.....	.....	Playground Commission.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500.00	M.....	.....	Jean E. Mored Rev. C. R. Dunlop
Chicago.....	2,701,705	57	57	39	66	9:00-9:00	.....	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	38,760	29,660	Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.....	75,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00	175,000.00	M.....	1901	Theodore A. Gross
Decatur.....	43,818	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	9:00-10:00	9:00-10:00	45,000	8,000	West Chicago Park Commrs.....	100,000.00	75,000.00	223,000.00	398,000.00	M.....	1901	Herman J. Fischer
E. St. Louis.....	66,707	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	1,200	150	Community Center.....	.....	1,500.00	4,000.00	5,500.00	P.....	1913	T. J. Smegalaki
Evanson.....	37,294	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	300	100	City of Evanston.....	.....	500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	M.....	1909	V. K. Brown
Granite City.....	14,757	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	500	100	School District 75.....	.....	600.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	M.....	.....	S. W. Finney Emmett P. Griffin
Highland Park.....	6,167	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	735	.....	School District 76.....	.....	100.00	100.00	700.00	M.....	.....	Edith M. Emms
LaSalle, Peru.....	12,332	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-10:00	9:00-9:00	100	200	Park Board.....	3,500.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	5,000.00	M.....	1915	Margaret Mulberry
Lebanon and Oglesby.....	12,332	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8:30 a. m.- 10:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.- 10:00 p. m.	800	.....	LaSalle Playground Commission { Township High School Social Center.....	2,675.78	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,200.00	P.....	1918	E. L. Walkup
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,637.58	8,584.81	14,898.17	.....	1914	Howard Fellows

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population		Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership			Number of Centers Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Source of Information		
	Year round	Summer	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed	Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter		Summer Mos.	Winters Centers	Land, Buildings, Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals				Salaries	Total
ILLINOIS—Cont'd																				
Moline	30,734	5	5	4	7	1:00-8:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	866	80	Community Service, Park Board	5,748.20	100.00	275.00	2,750.00	M & P	1921	A. J. Herrig	
Murphysboro	10,703	2	2	2	2	9:00-9:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	133	80	City of Davenport	5,748.20	2,335.31	8,166.43	16,139.94	M	1921	S. J. Shomaker	
Oak Park	39,858	2	6	3	5	9:00-8:00	all day Sat.	all day Sat.	all day Sat.	800	800	City of Davenport	5,748.20	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	M & P	1921	Dudley C. Meyers	
Ottawa	10,816	4	4	5	1	all day	all day	all day	all day	250	250	City of Davenport	5,748.20	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	M & P	1921	Fred A. Gerding	
Pana	6,122	1	1	1	1	all day	all day	all day	all day	75	75	City of Davenport	5,748.20	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	M & P	1921	J. L. Hart	
Peoria	76,121	1	5	6	15	9:00-5:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	1,800	1,800	City of Davenport	5,748.20	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	M & P	1921	Walter B. Martin	
Rockford	65,651	6	6	5	5	9:00-8:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	517	275	City of Davenport	5,748.20	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	M & P	1910	Leo M. Lyons	
Rock Island	35,177	3	3	3	3	9:00-4:00	9:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.	400	400	City of Davenport	5,748.20	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	M & P	1915	Mrs. C. W. Foss	
Winnetka	6,684	1	1	4	6	9:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.	400	400	City of Davenport	5,748.20	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	P	1911	J. W. F. Davies	
INDIANA																				
Angola	2,650	1	1	1	1	8:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.	8:00-10:00	8:00-10:00	8:00-10:00	400	400	Public School	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1921	H. B. Allman	
Brazil	9,293	1	1	1	1	8:15-10:15	8:15-10:15	8:15-10:15	8:15-10:15	240	240	Board of Education	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1921	C. C. Sexton	
Columbia City	3,499	1	1	1	1	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	60	60	School Board	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	P	1922	Mary C. Hollowell	
East Chicago 4	35,967	4	4	5	6	8:00-8:00	8:00-8:00	8:00-8:00	8:00-8:00	6,500	6,500	Board of Education	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M & P	1913	Edwin N. Canine	
Elkhart	24,277	2	6	8	2	all day	all day	all day	all day	5,000	2,000	Community Service	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M & P	1921	C. F. Van Duken	
Evansville	85,264	11	11	16	5	8:30-11:30	8:30-11:30	8:30-11:30	8:30-11:30	2,154	1,978.76	Playground Commission	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1910	Julius Doerter	
Fort Wayne	86,549	6	1	7	15	8:30-5:00	8:30-5:00	8:30-5:00	8:30-5:00	1,071	1,040.49	Board of Education	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1908	Carrie A. Snavely	
Gary	55,378	15	2	17	10	8:30 a. m.-9:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.-9:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.-9:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.-9:30 p. m.	10,000	50	Public Schools and Park Board	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1907	J. E. Gilroy	
Indianapolis	314,194	4	36	40	100	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	50	250	Board of Park Commissioners	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1911	R. Walter Jarvis	
LaPorte	15,158	5	5	2	3	9:00-8:00	9:00-8:00	9:00-8:00	9:00-8:00	443	443	School Board and Kivans Club	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M & P	1921	Mabel Foot	
Richmond	26,765	5	5	2	4	9:30-11:30	9:30-11:30	9:30-11:30	9:30-11:30	120	120	Community Service	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1921	Philip H. Stocum	
Seymour	7,348	2	2	1	1	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	120	120	Park Board and Community Service	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M & P	1921	T. A. Mott	
South Bend	70,983	7	12	19	10	10:00-5:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	4:00-6:00	1,638	2,158	Municipal Recreation Committee and School Board	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1914	C. Seymour Bullock	
Tell City	4,086	1	1	1	1	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	50	50	Playground Commission	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M & P	1922	Mayne Gregory	
Vincennes	17,160	1	1	1	1	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	125	125	Community Service	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	P	1922	George A. Feist	
Wabash	5,476	1	1	1	1	all day	all day	all day	all day	40	40	Rotary Club	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	P	1920	James E. Blue	
Whiting	10,145	1	1	2	1	all day	all day	all day	all day	300	300	Community Service	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	P	1919	A. J. Parkin	
Iowa																				
Cedar Rapids	45,586	1	2	2	4	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	283	283	Board of Education	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1918	M. E. Pollins	
Davenport	56,727	3	4	4	8	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	1,500	1,500	City of Davenport	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1918	Charles P. Wolf	
Des Moines	126,468	6	12	20	3	9:00-9:00	3-5, 7-9	3-5, 7-9	3-5, 7-9	1,000	1,000	School Board, Playground Association and Park Dept.	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M & P	1917	Margaret A. McKee	
Dubuque	39,141	4	4	5	2	9:00-12:00	9:00-12:00	9:00-12:00	9:00-12:00	978	978	Playground Commission	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1922	Earl G. Cook	
Fort Dodge	19,847	7	3	10	7	7:00-9:30	7:00-9:30	7:00-9:30	7:00-9:30	1,000	500	Board of Education	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1922	L. H. Minkel	
Muscatine	16,098	3	3	1	1	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	50	50	Playground Association	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	P	1921	H. R. Frank	
Sioux City	71,227	6	11	17	6	2:00-5:00	7:30-9:00	7:30-9:00	7:30-9:00	1,600	425	School Board	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1903	A. N. Morris	
Truesdell	1,329	1	1	1	1	9-11, 2-5	7:30-10:00	7:30-10:00	7:30-10:00	45	45	Federation of Women's Clubs	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	P	1921	Ainslie Law	
Webster City	5,857	1	1	1	1	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	200	200	Board of Education	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1921	R. C. Lewis	
Kansas																				
Coffeyville 4	13,452	6	3	9	3	1:00-8:00	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	400	400	Board of Education	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1921	R. C. Lewis	
El Dorado	10,995	6	6	1	1	9-12, 4-8	9-12, 4-8	9-12, 4-8	9-12, 4-8	50	50	City Council	5,748.20	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	1914	Frank L. Gooch	

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population				Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support	Year First Established Under Leadership	Source of Information		
	Year Round	Summer Mos.	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership		Spring and Fall	Winter	Centers	Centers	Land, Building, Equipment, Permanent		Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total						
			Other Seasons	Total										Men				Women	Employed	Year-round
KANSAS—Cont'd	3,954	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Fredonia.....	8,513	1	6	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Iola.....	4,595	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	McPherson.....	505	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Ness City.....	768	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Oakley.....	50,022	7	10	11	11	9-12, 2-8	8:00-4:30	8:00-6:00	8:00-4:30	25	40	355	500.00	3,930.00	4,430.00	M.	1912	Clifford Shankland
	Wellington.....	7,048	1	2	1	1	9:00-4:30	8:00-4:30	8:00-4:30	150	150	225	1,343.00	1,202.43	2,545.43	M & P.	1904	James G. Alkright	
KENTUCKY	57,121	4	3	7	4	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	225	175	2,251	1,843.00	1,202.43	3,045.43	M & P.	1904	W. J. Sandford, Jr.		
	Covington.....	41,554	2	7	9	5	10:00-9:00	10:00-9:00	2,251	9,505	2,251	773.04	5,641.51	6,414.55	M.	.....	Frederick Hess	
	Lexington.....	234,891	17	17	13	20	9:00-12:00 2:30 dark	8:30-4:30	4	150	150	200.00	700.00	900.00	M & P.	1920	Edward W. Smith		
	Owensboro.....	17,424	2	2	2	2	afternoon	3:00-5:00	3:00-5:00	140	300	140	308.20	2,102.50	2,400.70	P.	1921	Mrs. H. B. Carr	
LOUISIANA	6,310	3	3	3	4	9-12, 2-6	7:00-9:00	7:00-9:00	150	2,000	1,800.00	6,000.00	2,108.00	15,000.00	M.	1908	Mary E. Hamah		
	Wooten.....	13,088	4	4	4	1	4:00-6:00	3:00-5:00	300	200	2,000	150.00	2,152.50	2,352.50	M & P.	1922	Wilbur C. Bechtold		
	Lake Charles.....	12,675	4	4	4	1	9-12, 2-6	3:00-5:00	50	140	140	308.20	2,102.50	2,400.70	P.	1922	Mary E. Hamah		
	Monroe.....	6,278	1	2	3	10	4:00-6:00	7:00-9:00	2,000	1,000	1,000	6,000.00	2,108.00	15,000.00	M.	1908	L. di Benedetto		
New Iberia.....	387,219	13	13	3	16	4	3	3	2,000	2,000	1,800.00	6,000.00	2,108.00	15,000.00	M.	1908	Mary E. Hamah		
New Orleans.....	16,985	4	4	4	4	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	300	300	300	250.00	240.00	590.00	M & P.	.....	Wendell B. Thomson		
MAINE	Auburn.....	31,791	5	5	5	1	10:00-6:00	10:00-6:00	600	600	713.28	250.00	447.50	1,410.78	M & P.	.....	Charles C. Wright	
	Lewiston.....	69,272	11	11	11	20	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	3,000	3,000	1,200.00	950.00	650.00	2,800.00	M.	1920	Rev. J. Rosenagel, Jr.		
	Millinocket.....	6,817	1	1	1	2	9:00-4:30	9:00-4:30	65	65	5,357.56	4,914.75	10,272.31	M.	1916	Granville R. Lee			
	Portland.....	9,453	1	1	1	1	8:00-5:00	9:00-11:00	250	200	2,921.93	3,341.00	6,262.93	P.	.....	Florence Mason		
	Saco.....	783,826	14	47	114	175	9:00-9:00	2:30-6:00 7:00-10:00 3:00-6:00	9,564	823	34,484.26	116,440.14	151,600.00	S, M & P.	1897	William Burdick, M.D.			
MARYLAND	Baltimore.....	28,064	1	5	6	8	6	1	1,977	35	650.00	2,450.00	4,000.00	7,100.00	P.	1921	John L. Hurley		
	Hagerstown.....	12,967	4	4	4	4	1	795	130	795	30.00	650.00	2,000.00	2,750.00	P.	.....	Jarvis T. Beal	
MASSACHUSETTS	Adams.....	18,665	1	3	2	1	10:00-5:00	10:00-5:00	20	20	30.00	30.00	650.00	680.00	M.	1912	Chester A. Moody		
	Arlington.....	10,749	1	1	1	1	10:00-5:00	10:00-5:00	726	726	1,940.63	1,319.16	4,659.79	M.	.....	F. A. Scott		
	Belmont.....	22,561	6	6	5	5	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	4,250	4,250	1,400.00	7,900.00	45,000.00	M	1906	James W. Blackmer			
	Beverly.....	748,060	40	76	116	76	250	2	150	1,500	7,900.00	45,000.00	52,300.00	M	1912	James T. Mulroy			
	Boston.....	66,254	10	10	17	12	10:00-5:00	7:30-10:30	2,000	2,000	4,892.89	2,485.00	7,538.62	M.	1912	Nathaniel J. Young			
	Brookline.....	37,748	4	7	5	16	22	20	1,500	700	3,000.00	14,562.00	38,288.00	M.	1897	Abbie O. Delano			
	Brookline.....	3,752	3	3	2	4	10:00-12:00 1:15- 8:30 9:00-11:30 1:30- 3:30	2:30-5:30	444	400	235.00	2,170.00	1,135.00	3,540.00	M & P.	1916	Z. Marshall Crane		
Dalton.....	11,261	2	2	2	3	4	9:00-11:30	9:00-11:30	400	400	54.98	158.00	612.98	M.	1913	W. D. Miller			
MARYLAND	Easthampton.....	40,120	5	8	1	2	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	100	200	319.52	3,679.20	6,500.00	M.	.....	Melville A. Arnold		
	Everett.....	120,485	11	11	39	7	9-12, 2-5	9-12, 2-5	1,868	1,868	230.79	1,710.15	3,402.86	M.	1910	Howard Lothrop			
	Fitchburg.....	41,029	7	7	7	7	9-12, 2-5	9-12, 2-5	1,868	1,868	230.79	1,710.15	3,402.86	M.	1910	G. A. Hubbard			

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership			Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Source of Financial Support	Source of Information	
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Mos.		Winters Centers	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries				Total
Mass., Cont'd																		
Framingham	17,083	4	6	9	9:00-4:00			320		Park Commission	788.74	300.00	1,300.00	1,600.00	1914	M & P	Arthur C. Winch	
Greenfield	15,462	7	10	5	9:00-5:00			350		Parent-Teacher Association		1,263.38	1,179.00	1,000.00	1909	M & P	W. F. Abbott	
Haverhill	53,884	13	13	42	9-12, 2-5			3,700		{ Park and Recreation Commission		7,000.00	8,500.00	15,500.00	1910	M	F. James Caswell	
Holyoke	60,203	7	11	11	9:00-5:00			2,900		Playgrounds Department	355.06	1,033.97	5,610.97	7,000.00	1912	M & P	P. H. Kelly	
Lawrence	94,270	2	8	28	9:00-4:00			1,500		Park Department		3,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	1913	M	William V. Crawford	
Levittown	6,350	13	3	2	1:00-9:00			4,500		Park Commission		290.23	1,335.93	1,625.16	1906	M	John G. Garity	
Lewell	112,759	1	1	1	9:12-2:5			690		Board of Park Commissioners	2,400.00	3,216.00	1,030.88	1,918	M	John W. Kennan		
Ludlow	7,470	1	1	4	9:00-5:00			519		{ Dept. of Community Centers, School Committee		7,500.00	14,000.00	21,500.00	1910	M	E. C. Adams	
Marblehead	7,234	4	4	4	9:00-6:00			1,020		Park Commission		2,000.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	1917	M	William H. Seabrook	
Medford	39,058	3	1	4	9:00-5:00			2,800		Playground Commission		1,000.00	2,800.00	4,300.00	1910	M & P	Edward P. Adams	
Meriden	18,204	9	17	10	9:00-5:00			500		Community House	500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	1910	M & P	Victor C. Kirmes	
New Bedford	121,217	5	17	18	9:00-11:30 1:30-dark			500		Community House		2,500.00	5,092.16	7,883.76	1919	M & P	Henry A. King	
Newton	46,054	8	7	8	9:00-5:00			2,200		Board of Public Works	557.70	250.00	600.00	850.00	1919	M & P	Ernst Hermann	
Newtown	19,552	1	1	1	aft. & eve.			100		Board of Park Commissioners		466.98	1,793.00	3,209.25	1909	M & P	L. A. Bruce	
Peabody	13,045	1	1	1	9:00-5:00			2,221		Recreation Commission	1,079.27	466.98	1,793.00	3,000.00	1911	M & P	Mary F. Daniel	
Plymouth	7,430	1	1	1	9:00-5:00			613		Public Welfare and Recreation Commission	4,231.47	2,586.39	17,350.21	24,168.07	1922	M & P	Oliver G. Pratt	
Reading	42,829	12	12	21	9:12-2:5			4,000		Park Department		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Charles S. Clarke	
Salern	98,091	8	5	11	9:30-4:30			1,260		Community Service		1,500.00	2,220.00	3,740.00	1909	M & P	Margaret G. Butler	
Southville	14,245	6	3	17	9:00-5:00			900		Board of Park Commissioners		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Charles W. Ladd	
Southbridge	14,245	6	3	17	9:00-5:00			900		Recreation Commission		1,500.00	2,220.00	3,740.00	1909	M & P	W. L. Quinlan	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Playground Commission		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Community Service		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Recreation Commission		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Community Service		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Recreation Commission		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Community Service		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Recreation Commission		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Community Service		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
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Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Community Service		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
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Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Community Service		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
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Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Recreation Commission		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
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Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Recreation Commission		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark			4,000		Community Service		2,458.44	1,611.60	4,100.00	1911	M	Sophia M. Dupont	
Springfield	126,614	3	20	45	9:00-dark</													

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership				Average Daily Attendance	Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Source of Financial Support	Source of Information	
		Year round		Summer Mos.		Total	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Mos.			Centers	Land, Buildings, Equipment, Furniture, etc.	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries				Total
		Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women															Employed	Year-round
MICH.—Cont'd																			
Owosso.....	12,575	1	2	3	3	9:00-11:30 1:30-5:00 6:30-8:00			350	Community Center.....				13,500.00	M.....	1920	E. J. Mazurkiewicz		
Saginaw.....	61,903	4	4	4	4	2:00-5:00			550	{ Federation of Chcls, Board of Commerce and Parent- Teacher Association..... Child Welfare League.....			770.00 1,000.00	M & P..... M & P.....	1921 1920	Mrs. James C. Graves Mrs. F. J. Hathway			
Sault Ste. Marie..	12,096	4	1	4	4	2:00-5:00 6:30-8:00			200	Recreation Commission.....	1,000.00	500.00	8,380.84	M & P.....	1919	Devo S. Leland			
Ypsilanti.....	7,413	4	3	7	3	3:30-10:00	3:30-10:00		933	Recreation Commission.....									
MINNESOTA																			
Albert Lea.....	8,056	4	3	7	7	9:00-8:30	8:00-10:00		70	Public Schools.....		150.00	1,750.00	M.....	1920	C. W. Brown			
Chisholm.....	9,039	5	3	5	5	10:00-9:00	7:00-10:00		966	Board of Education.....	15,295.93	4,169.99	29,986.11	M.....	1914	F. John Lapovitz			
Cloquet.....	5,127	1	1	1	1	9:00-5:00			150	Y. M. C. A.....			2,550.00	P.....	.....	Ralph H. McAlester		
Crookston.....	6,825	1	4	5	3	4	4:00-dark		600	Park Board.....	2,700.00	5,338.00	10,762.00	M.....	.....	C. A. Hitchcock		
Duluth.....	98,917	1	5	10	15	9	10:00-11:00	10:00-11:00	350	Board of Education.....	2,500.00	4,652.00	12,800.00	M.....	1915	Louis P. Washburn			
Ely.....	4,902	1	3	4	4	1	10:00-dark	10:00-10:00	75	City of Duluth.....			8,000.00	M.....	1919	Ray Hoefler			
Fergus Falls.....	7,581	1	1	1	1	1	10:00-10:00	4-6, 7-10	25	Community Service.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	M.....	1915	W. O. Lippitt			
Lake City.....	2,846	3	3	3	2	2-5, 7-9			.....	{ Recreation Committee of Parent-Teacher Association Park Board.....	145.06	8.95	481.01	P.....	1922	Mrs. Glenn M. Duvelle		
Minneapolis.....	380,882	2	14	12	38	28	1:00-9:00	2:00-10:00	1,023	Joint Com. on Playgrounds.....		635.77	2,223.13	M & P.....	1906	K. B. Raymond			
Red Wing.....	8,637	4	4	4	4	4	1:30-9:00		2,329	Board of Education.....		1,600.00	6,329.00	M & P.....	.....	Mary V. Kellogg		
Rochester.....	13,722	2	2	2	2	2	10-12, 2-4		169	Chamber of Commerce.....		11.00	300.00	P.....	1920	R. C. Tapp			
St. Paul.....	234,698	2	20	22	9	11	1:30-9:30	2:45-10:00	9,900	{ Civic League and League of Woman Voters..... Department of Parks and Playgrounds..... Board of Education and Park Board.....		9,000.00	28,500.00	M.....	1904	E. W. Johnson			
Virginia.....	14,022	11	11	11	4	12	9:30-11:30 1:30-5:30		1,430	Playground Association.....	283.16	365.59	2,038.50	M & P.....	1912	W. A. Justice			
Winona.....	19,143	5	5	5	6	5	7:00-9:00 1:30-5:00 6:30 dark		1,540	.....			14,800.00	P.....	.....	C. D. Teare	
MISSISSIPPI																			
Tupelo.....	5,055	1	1	1	1	1	10:00-9:00	10:00-9:00	250	Tupelo Cotton Mills.....	11,000.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	P.....	.....	J. H. Ledyard		
MISSOURI																			
Columbia.....	10,892	4	4	4	4	4	1:00-4:00		50	Rotary Club.....	750.00	100.00	850.00	P.....	.....	W. I. Oliver		
Jefferson City.....	14,490	1	1	1	1	1	2:00-9:00		60	Board of Education.....		25.00	105.00	M.....	1920	W. M. Oakerson			
Kansas City.....	324,410	20	20	20	6	19	9:00-7:00		21,000	Board of Park Commissioners.....		4,753.00	27,300.00	M.....	1905	T. C. Harrington			
St. Louis.....	772,897	15	26	26	85	180	9:00-9:00	3:00-11:00	8,000	{ Division of Parks and Recreation.....		6,323.00	56,690.00	M.....	1906	Rodowe H. Abeken			
NEBRASKA																			
Lincoln.....	54,948	4	9	13	14	20	7:00-9:30	7:00-9:30	50	Board of Education.....			4,000.00	M.....	1915	Earl Johnson			
Omaha.....	191,601	11	7	18	14	12	9:00-5:00	10:00-10:00	2,666	{ City Government..... Department of Parks, Public Property and Recreation.....	1,590.15	2,616.05	16,787.90	M & P.....	1915	Ira A. Jones			
NEW HAMPSHIRE																			
Claremont.....	9,524	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-8:00	9:00-10:00	500	Monadnock Park Commission.....	1,000.00	500.00	2,500.00	M.....	1917	R. G. Blanc			
Concord.....	22,167	4	4	4	4	3	1:00-5:00		275	{ Department of Public Playgrounds..... Neighborhood House.....		1,600.00	1,500.00	M.....	1910	William L. Stevens			
Dover.....	13,029	3	3	3	6	6	9:00-4:00		.....	Lathrop Memorial Hall.....		4,079.81	1,500.00	M & P.....	1919	Mrs. Edna Creve		
Franklin.....	6,318	1	1	1	1	1	10:00-9:30	10:00-9:30	100	Community Service, Inc.....	5,735.01	3,400.00	13,217.82	P.....	1920	J. Theodore Johnson			
Laconia.....	10,897	2	2	2	2	2	9:00-11:30 1:30-5:30		310	Park Commission.....		590.00	810.00	M & P.....	1913	Mrs. A. H. Harriman			

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population		Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership		Number of Paid Workers		Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Averages Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Source of Information	
	Year round	Summer Moe.	Total	Men	Women	Employed	Year-round	Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Moe.		Winters Centers	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries				Total
New Hampshire—Continued																				
Lebanon.....	6,162	1	1	2	2	2	10:00-10:00	10:00-10:00	10:00-10:00	100	100	Quarter Community Building Association, Community House, Park Commons Playground Commission, School Board and Red Cross.	1,800.00	25.00	3,200.00	5,000.00	P.	1919	Maynard L. Carpenter, H. L. Heald	
Littleton.....	4,239	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	50	50						M & P.	1919		
Manchester.....	78,384	9	9	11	10	10	9-12, 2-5	9-12, 2-5	9-12, 2-5	2,171	2,171						M.	1916	Frank C. Livingston, John C. O'Hare	
Nashua.....	28,379	2	2	2	2	2	8:00-5:00	8:00-5:00	8:00-5:00	100	100	Recreation Commission.				14,500.00	M.	1916		
Rochester.....	9,673	1	1	1	1	1	10:00-5:00	10:00-5:00	10:00-5:00	200	200	School Board and Red Cross.			246.00	246.00	M.	1920	James B. Condon	
New Jersey																				
Ashbury Park.....	12,407	3	5	1	3	1	9:00 dark	9:00 dark	3:30-5:30	697	697	Recreation Association.	56.00	482.02	1,309.26	1,817.28	P.	1919	Ella Gardner	
Atlantic City.....	50,707	7	7	10	20	20	9:00-7:00	9:00-7:00	9:00-7:00	944	944	Department of Streets and Public Improvements		982.20	5,111.34	6,093.54	M.	1914	Glenn C. Heller	
Bayonne.....	76,754	7	7	2	31	31	1:00-5:30	1:00-5:30	8:30-11:30	1,200	1,200	Board of Education.		300.00	2,700.00	3,000.00	M.	1910	Joseph T. McCormack	
Belleville.....	15,660	4	4	1	5	2	8:30-5:30	8:30-5:30	7:00-9:00	800	800	Recreation Commission.	900.00	300.00	1,350.00	2,550.00	M.	1922	Cara B. Lehmann	
Bernardsville.....	3,506	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	40	40	Association for Social Work, Community House.		10.00	100.00	110.00	P.	1922	Lulu Wells, Chester L. Weaver	
Dogota.....	9,049	2	2	6	4	4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	8:00 dark	125	125	Civic League.				300.00	M & P.	1915	Mrs. Warren Rahn	
Burlington.....	50,710	2	2	2	2	2	8:00 dark	8:00 dark	8:00-10:00	2,450	2,450	Board of Recreation Commissioners.	5,554.40	5,085.86	10,459.74	24,100.00	M.	1908	Lincoln E. Rowley	
East Orange.....	95,783	9	6	15	13	16	2:00-5:00	2:00-5:00	8:00-10:30	6,318	6,318	Recreation Commission.		2,774.60	15,100.00	17,874.60	M.	1910	C. A. Allen	
Elizabeth.....	11,927	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-6:00	9:00-6:00	9:00-6:00	350	350	Board of Education.		200.00	800.00	1,000.00	M.	1907	Winton J. White	
Englewood.....	68,166	8	8	12	1	13	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	4,500	4,500	Essex County Pk. Commission, Department of Parks and Public Property.			21,500.00	21,500.00	M.	1910	Julius Durstewitz	
Hoboken.....	25,480	1	1	2	1	2	8:00 a. m.-9:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.-9:00 p. m.	8:00-5:00	800	800	Hudson County Park Commissioners.		1,050.00	2,800.00	3,850.00	M.	1910	Joseph Fioramo, Jr., William Meldrum, Henry Snyder	
Irrington.....	298,103	18	18	23	23	23	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	3,384	3,384	Board of Education.				7,300.00	M	1914	A. Harry Moore, C. W. McWilliams, Jessie I. MacCurdy, Burnett	
Jersey City.....	26,724	12	12	28	14	24	9:00-8:00	9:00-8:00	10:00-4:00	500	500	Department of Parks and Recreation Commission.	3,125.00	12,000.00	31,305.00	46,431.00	M	1914	Grace F. Bogue, Marianna G. Packer, Arthur C. N. Fairbank	
Keasay.....	5,523	2	2	2	1	1	10:00-5:00	10:00-5:00	10:00-5:00	116	116	Civic Department of Thursday Morning Club.	1,100.00	700.00	1,700.00	3,500.00	M	1907	Jessie I. MacCurdy, Burnett	
Madison.....	28,510	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	125	125	Woman's Club.		500.00	500.00	1,000.00	M & P	1918		
Maplewood.....	12,948	2	2	2	2	2	3:30-5:00	3:30-5:00	3:30-5:00	600	600	Board of Education.	31,631.56	1,200.00	25,873.00	58,706.56	M	1898		
Montclair.....	32,779	4	4	5	5	5	12:00-1:00	12:00-1:00	3:30-5:30	771	771	Playground Association.	20,000.00	600.00	2,685.00	23,285.00	M & P	1910		
Morris-town.....	414,524	1	1	1	1	1	6:30-8:00	6:30-8:00	6:30-8:00	50	50	Playground Association.	200.00	100.00	125.00	425.00	P.	1911	Wm. C. Cudlipp	
Newark.....	32,779	13	8	25	53	42	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	10:00-6:00	7,972	5,408	Board of Education.	280.00	10,773.31	38,193.32	49,666.63	M	1898	David B. Corson	
New Brunswick.....	33,268	1	1	4	5	2	5:30-8:30	5:30-8:30	5:30-8:30	1,305	1,305	City Improvement Society.		100.00	1,600.00	1,950.00	M & P	1908	Mrs. W. L. Marvin	
Orange.....	63,841	3	3	6	6	6	8:00-6:00	8:00-6:00	8:00-6:00	1,531	285	Department of Parks and Public Property.	1,054.90	3,308.80	5,003.00	9,971.70	M	1908	Hubert F. Brennan	
Paterson.....	135,875	16	4	20	20	16	10:00-dark	10:00-dark	7:00-11:00	3,500	7,500	Recreation Commissioners.	3,000.00	850.00	2,400.00	3,250.00	M	1909	Reeve B. Harris	
Plainfield.....	27,700	2	2	2	2	2	10:00-8:00	10:00-8:00	10:00-8:00	2,000	2,000	Board of Park Commissioners.		1,500.00	3,500.00	20,000.00	M & P	1915	L. R. Burnett, N. D.	
Prospect Park.....	4,292	1	1	1	1	1	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	8:30-4:00	400	400	Recreation Commission.		200.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	M	1921	H. M. Mason	
Red Bank.....	9,251	1	1	3	3	3	11:30-5:15	11:30-5:15	6:30-9:00	250	150	Recreation Commission.	178.40	785.30	4,988.75	5,552.45	M	1914	Thomas E. Bump, Anne R. Smith	
Ridgewood.....	7,580	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	75	75	Beeth-Union Parent Teacher Association, Victory Park Trustees.	100.00	100.00	400.00	500.00	P	1922	Ira W. Travell, W. H. Ward	
Rumson.....	1,658	1	2	3	1	1	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	9:00-5:00	1	1						P	1922		

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

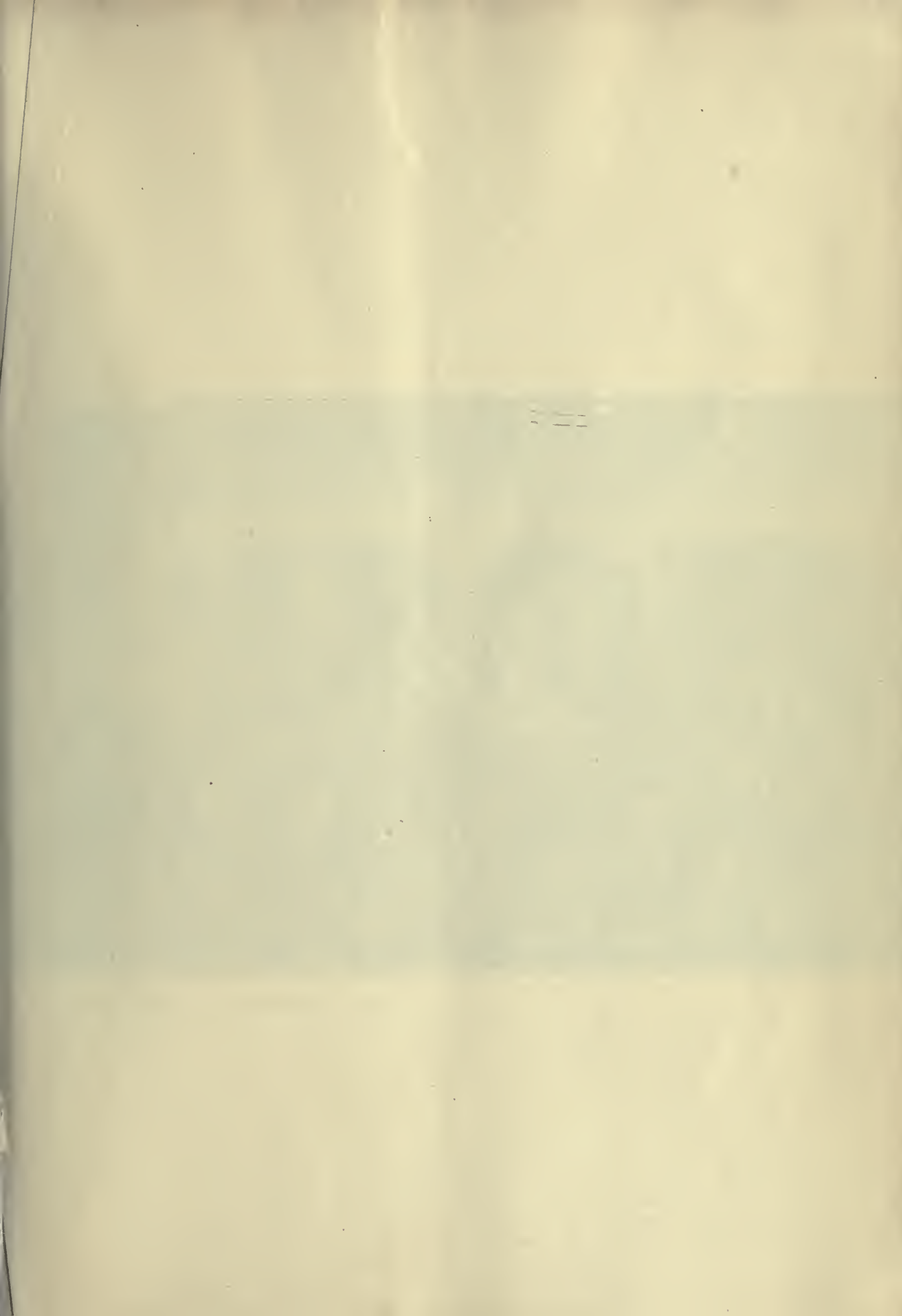
Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership			Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Source of Information				
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Workers	Summer		Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Mos.	Winters Centers				Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total
New Jersey—Continued																					
Salem.....	7,485	2	2	1	8:00-5:00	8:00-5:00	8:00-10:00	450	175	Woman's Club	2,500.00	3,500.00	200.00	6,000.00	M.	1915	Mrs. Albert T. Beckett				
South Orange.....	7,274	1	1	1	9:00-5:30	9:00-5:30	9:00-5:30	289		Playground Commission	412.49	450.00	882.49	13,850.00	P.	1909	James Turner, Jr.				
Summit.....	10,174	1	1	1	6			200		Board of Education	550.00	550.00	350.00	350.00	M.	1914	Gertrude S. Gros				
Trenton.....	119,289	11	4	18	9:00-9:00	9:00-6:00	9:00-9:00	900		Playground Commission	275.00	1,300.00	13,500.00	9,000.00	M. & P.	1910	C. C. Malsbury				
Westfield.....	9,063	2	2	4						Commissioner					M. & P.		John J. White				
West New York.....	29,926	4	3	6						Playground Commission					M. & P.	1910	Myrtle E. King				
West Orange.....	15,573	3	3	6						Public Schools					M.	1918	Lela A. Manville				
New Mexico																					
Silver City.....	2,662	1	1	1	3:30-5:00	3:30-5:00	3:30-10:30	800	1,000	Board of Education and Mothers' Club	3,300.00	27,050.00	30,350.00	1,956.00	M. & P.	1899	Lawrence S. Hill				
New York																					
Albany.....	113,344	8	25	25						City of Albany	575.00	1,381.00	30,350.00	1,956.00	M.		Mrs. F. M. Hosmer				
Auburn.....	36,192	4	4	4	9:00-12:00 1:30-5:00																
Avon.....	2,585	1	1	1	1:00-5:00			100		Playground and Recreation Association	100.00	105.00	205.00	205.00	P.	1918	John Garvey				
Ballston Spa.....	4,103	1	1	1	9:00-9:30	9:00-6:00	2:00-9:30	100	60	Woman's Club	25.00	327.24	327.24	327.24	P.	1919	Mrs. Mary M. Rouse				
Batavia.....	13,541	2	2	1				150		City Council					M.	1921	William E. Winters				
Binghamton.....	66,800	4	4	2				3,800	3,800	Department of Education					M.	1915	Elizabeth M. Pratt				
Buffalo.....	506,775	76	17	93	8:00 a. m. - 9:00 p. m.	8:30-8:00	2:30-9:30	6,500	3,800	Bureau of Recreation			93,600.00	93,600.00	N.	1905	Joseph F. Suttner				
Chatham.....	2,710	1	2	2	9:00-9:00		9:00-10:00	100	300	Morris Memorial Trustees	2,414.00	3,379.00	5,893.00	5,893.00	P.	1909	Milton B. Hunt				
Cohoes.....	22,937	2	2	3	9:00-5:00					Women's Municipal Welfare League, Inc.	1,500.00	544.00	2,544.00	2,544.00	P.	1915	Mrs. C. W. Carter				
Corning.....	15,820	1	1	2	8:00-4:00	8:00-4:00	8:00-4:00	750	900	Department of Public Works	500.00	1,426.16	2,297.32	2,297.32	M.	1917	W. O. Drake				
Cortland 4.....	13,294	3	3	4	9:00-9:00			150		Board of Education	1,500.00	100.00	3,350.00	3,350.00	M.	1921	F. E. Smith				
Dunkirk.....	19,336	2	2	2				774		Board of Education	1,000.00	27.70	1,783.50	1,783.50	M.	1918	F. R. Darling				
Easthampton.....	45,393	1	9	13	9:12-2-5			175		Neighborhood Association, Inc.	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	M. & P.	1913	Cornelius R. Sleight				
Elmira.....	2,710	2	2	3	9:00-5:00					Recreation Commission and Community Service	1,900.00	3,000.00	4,900.00	4,900.00	P.	1914	Margery Quigley				
Endicott.....	9,500	3	3	2	9:00-8:30	9:00-8:30	9:00-8:30	550		Endicott-Johnson Corporation			800.00	800.00	M.		W. A. Gracy				
Geneva.....	14,648	3	3	3	2:00-8:00			200		City Park Commission					M.						
Glen Falls.....	16,638	3	3	3	9:00-5:00			100		Board of Education	563.60	210.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	M.		H. W. Jenkins				
Gloversville.....	22,075	1	1	1	6:30-8:00			300		Board of Education			210.00	210.00	M.	1914	B. W. Beach				
Herkimer.....	10,453	2	2	1	9:12-1-5			513		Playground Association, Inc.	50.63	493.00	1,103.23	1,103.23	P.	1916	Heleen A. Mangan				
Hornell.....	15,0-5	3	3	1	9:00-5:00			100	75	Recreation and Playground Association			750.00	750.00	M.	1908	Mrs. J. J. Herrick				
Hudson.....	11,745	1	1	1						Board of Education	1,000.00	3,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	M. & P.	1915	Gordon E. Nelson				
Hudson Falls.....	5,761	2	2	1	9:00-5:00			150		Board of Education	150.00	200.00	600.00	600.00	M. & P.	1915	James H. Atkins				
Utica.....	17,004	1	1	1	9:00-4:00			119		Women's Civic League and Board of Education	125.00	250.00	405.00	405.00	M. & P.	1912	Mrs. Rollin P. Fisher				
Jamestown.....	38,917	5	8	3	9:00-8:00	8:30-5:30	6:00-9:30	288	91	Board of Education	112.84	1,911.32	4,679.68	4,679.68	M.	1916	Edgar E. Bredbenner				
Kingston.....	26,688	3	10	13	10:00-8:00			1,125		Board of Education	610.38	2,557.34	3,148.34	3,148.34	M.	1911	Harry T. Watson				
Lackawanna.....	17,918	3	2	2	8:00-4:00			1,500		Board of Education	600.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	P.	1917	F. B. Matthews				
Le Roy.....	4,263	2	4	7	9:00-9:00	1:00-10:00	1:00-10:00	200	190	Community House, Inc.			13,000.00	13,000.00	M. & P.	1911	W. A. Robb				
Le Roy.....	4,263	1	1	1	3:30-6:00			100		Playground Commission	500.00	749.97	1,249.97	1,249.97	M. & P.	1922	Daniel A. Carroll				
Lockport.....	21,308	8	8	1	9:00-12:00			413		Board of Education			1,000.00	1,000.00	M.	1916	A. E. Gay				
Mechanicville.....	8,166	2	2	4	1:30-5:30			240		Playground Association	25.00	1,000.00	1,025.00	1,025.00	P.	1914	Stella C. Lee				
Mont Vernon.....	42,726	5	2	4	9:30-8:00			1,155		Board of Education	460.35	2,171.15	3,631.50	3,631.50	M.	1908	Julius Kuhnert				
Newburgh.....	30,366	1	1	2	9-5-6:30			3,000		Recreation Commission	500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	M. & P.	1918	Mattie E. Northrip				
New Rochelle.....	36,213	6	3	9	9:00-8:00	3:30-5:30	7:00-10:30	623	175	Board of Education	1,500.00	5,186.52	7,260.00	7,260.00	M.	1918	Edward A. Wilson				

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership			Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year			Source of Financial Support	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Source of Information
		Year Round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Year Round	Summer Mos.	Winter	Summer Mos.	Centers			Salaries	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Total			
Oregon																	
Ashland	4,283	1	1	1	10:00-12:00			75	{ Park Board and Parent-Teacher Association			50.00	225.00	275.00	M & P	1915	Louise A. Perazi
Portland	258,288	3	18	21	1:00-5:30 10:00-9:00		9:00-10:00	4,600	750	Park Bureau		5,167.56	57,215.64	62,383.19	M	1909	Mrs. Elsie S. Centro
PENNSYLVANIA																	
Allentown	73,802	18	18	20	9-12, 1-5, 6-8			7,000		Recreation Commission	12,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	32,000.00	M & P	1912	Richard J. Schroyer
Averett	12,780	1	1	1	9:00-11:00		4:00-11:00	10	50	Sides Civic Club	200.00	200.00	200.00	400.00	M & P	1920	May E. Dillon
Anbridge	3,227	1	1	1	8:00-4:00			275		Schoel Board	3,350.00	50.00	375.00	3,775.00	M & P	1922	Charles R. Barton
Apollo	12,802	3	3	3	8:00-8:00			100		Community Welfare League		150.00	375.00	525.00	M	1920	Rev. M. L. Clare
Beaver Falls	15,625	3	3	3	2:00-5:00 6:30-dark					Public Schools		50.00	1,650.00	1,700.00	M		Howard E. Ewing
Bradford	10,273	2	2	2	9-12, 2-6			350		Community Service	547.20	279.50	891.65	1,758.35	P	1921	Genevieve Crooke
Bristol	23,778	3	3	3	9:00-12:00			575		Playground Association					P	1912	Mrs. L. C. Sprinz
Butler	18,640	7	7	7	10:00-9:00			250		{ City Council, School Board and Women's Club			1,200.00	1,200.00	M & P	1912	Mrs. J. C. Say
Carbondale	115,120	4	4	4	9:00-8:00		4:00-8:00	1,800		Community Service	1,400.00	200.00	1,300.00	2,900.00	M & P	1921	Joseph A. Linnen
Chester County	58,030	10	10	10	9:00-8:00			1,200		County Recreation Board	339.06	241.48	3,400.00	3,980.54	P	1921	Mathilde Christman
Chester	2,793	1	1	1	9:00-12:00			40		Public Recreation and Welfare Commission		500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	M	1910	Nellie E. Mason
Clearfield	8,529	4	4	4	1:30-4:30			431		Playground Association	1,065.17	200.78	2,300.00	3,565.95	P	1921	Loretta G. Brogan
Clearfield	14,515	4	4	4	10:00-12:00			2,260		Community Service					M	1917	Margaret Leighton
Coatesville	13,864	3	3	3	8:45-12:00			336		Recreation Commission	107.53	101.19	960.00	1,168.72	M & P	1908	Chester Ash
Connellsville	8,481	1	1	1	1:00-4:30 7:00-8:00 9:00-4:00			150		Woman's Culture Club					P	1920	Mrs. B. F. Jones
Cornshookton	7,228	4	4	4	1:00-5:00			150		{ Frances Ross Paley Playground Association		124.69	368.00	492.69	P	1914	Mrs. David H. Rom
Corry	6,952	1	1	1	afternoon			2,987		Community Service Council	50.00	100.00	400.00	550.00	P	1922	S. W. Wolf
Denver	19,011	3	3	3	9:00-5:00		1:00-5:00	25		Rotary Club					P	1921	Edward F. Johnson
Duquesne	8,958	1	1	1	9:00-5:00			100		Carnegie Steel Company		5,716.97	2,512.79	8,229.76	P	1910	Philo G. Fenton
Egypt	6,341	1	1	1	9:00-10:00			250		Giant Portland Cement Co.		600.09	1,746.25	2,346.34	P	1910	Julia A. Weder
Ehrenfeld	9,970	4	4	4	9:00-5:00			300		Watkins Civic Association	500.00				P	1910	May E. Dillon
Ellwood City	15,053	4	4	4	9:00-5:00			1,120		Playground Commission	1,231.58				M	1913	J. Jay Dunn
Ellwood City	75,917	13	13	14	9-12, 1-5, 6-9			653		Carnegie Steel Company					P	1913	A. H. Wyman
Etna	4,439	1	1	1	9:00-5:00			250		Bureau of Civics, Spang Chalfant and Company					P	1921	Katherine Roehm
Franklin	15,053	4	4	4	8:00-8:00			300		Public Schools			3,000.00	3,000.00	M	1918	C. E. Carter
Gettysburg	15,053	4	4	4	9:00-11:30			257		Playgrounds and School Board					P		A. B. Plank
Greensburg	75,917	13	13	14	1:00-3:30			378		{ Civic Association, Department of Parks and Public Property		787.30	755.00	1,542.30	M	1911	Mrs. F. W. Frazier
Harrisburg	20,452	1	1	1	10:00-12:00			672		Carnegie Steel Company	5,000.00	1,100.00	1,800.00	7,900.00	M & P	1908	V. Grant Forrer
Homestead	2,750	1	1	1	6:00-8:00		2-6, 7-9	100		School Board					P	1922	A. H. Wyman
Johnstown	67,327	15	15	15	9-12, 1-5, 6-9		9:00-5:00	2,177		{ Municipal Recreation Commission					M & P	1922	J. J. Koehler
Johnstown	53,150	10	10	12	9:00-5:00			1,500		Recreation and Commission			26,449.15	26,449.15	M	1910	Leo J. Buettner
Lancaster	9,625	1	1	1	9:00-9:00			160		Playground Association			5,500.00	9,000.00	M & P	1905	Grant D. Brandou
Lansford	24,643	1	1	1	9:00-9:00			1,000		School Board			300.00	3,600.00	M & P	1900	W. R. Craft
Lebanon	8,557	2	2	2	8:30-5:00		1	116		Recreation Board			111.46	4,800.00	M & P	1912	James E. Fisher
McDowell	12,751	1	1	1	9-12, 1-6		3	468		Civic Club			120.00	261.46	M & P		Mrs. W. S. Betts
McKees Rocks	15,753	1	1	1	9:00-9:00			60		Carnegie Steel Company					P		A. H. Wyman
McKees Rocks	15,394	1	1	1	9:00-4:30			200		Carnegie Steel Company			75.00	75.00	P	1922	John M. Paserty
Mechanicsville	8,658	1	1	1	all day			200		Century Club					P	1921	Il. O. Day
Meharry City										East End Park Association			274.77	530.00	P		R. E. Hopkins
Milton										Playground Association				804.77	P		



PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Centers Under Paid Leadership			Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year			Source of Financial Support	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Source of Information
		Year Round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed	Year-round		Summer	Winter	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment				Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total
PENN.—Cont'd.																
Monessen.....	18,179	4	1	3	8:30-11:30 2:00-5:00 11:00-11:00	11:00-11:00	40	75	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M.....	1914	H. E. Gress
Mose Creek.....	6,418	1	2	2	9-12, 6-9 9-12, 6-9 2:00-8:30 10:00-9:00 9:00-5:00	11:00-11:00	885	525	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M.....	1920	May E. Dillon A. H. Wyman
Munhall.....	11,987	2	1	1	9-12, 6-9 2:00-8:30 10:00-9:00 9:00-5:00	11:00-11:00	160	160	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1914	May E. Dillon A. H. Wyman
Northampton.....	9,349	1	1	1	10:00-9:00 9:00-5:00	11:00-11:00	60	60	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1917	Carl C. Glick
Cakment.....	4,512	1	1	1	10:00-9:00 9:00-5:00	11:00-11:00	32,140	13,608	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1918	Mrs. T. H. McGraw
Oxford.....	2,093	1	1	1	9:30-12:00 1:00-4:30	11:00-11:00	6,417	3,488	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1921	Frances West Douglas Gertrude MacDougal Elizabeth O'Neill
Philadelphia.....	1,823,779	71	92	43	9:30-12:00 1:00-4:30	11:00-11:00	1,367	950	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1884	Joseph Wood Wagner P. H. Valentine Walter S. Bertram
Phoenixville.....	10,484	3	1	3	9:00-9:00 9:00-9:00 9:00-5:00	11:00-11:00	1,100	1,100	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1918	Joseph Wood Wagner P. H. Valentine Walter S. Bertram
Pittsburgh.....	588,843	28	8	20	9:30-9:30 9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	338	200	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1896	Mrs. Margaret S. Gray A. H. Wyman
North Side.....	18,497	12	36	48	9:30-9:30 9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	466	80	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1898	Mrs. John Cowley T. H. Hopkins
Pittston.....	21,876	1	1	1	9:00-9:00 9:00-8:30	11:00-11:00	80	80	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M.....	1914	John F. Murray
Pottsville.....	10,811	1	1	1	8:00-9:00 8:00-5:00	11:00-11:00	300	3,000	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1913	Margaret Wilson F. E. MacLean
Punxsutawney.....	107,784	11	11	14	9:00 a. m.- 9:00 p. m.	11:00-11:00	250	700	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	P.....	1915	S. L. Williams
Reading.....	5,877	1	1	1	9:00-11:45 1:00-5:00	11:00-11:00	3,496	1,608	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	P.....	1914	John J. Hurley Frank E. Sutch
Renovo.....	6,967	2	13	7	8:30-5:30 9:00 a. m.- 10:00 p. m.	11:00-11:00	150	150	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	P.....	1922	A. M. Jayman T. J. Sullivan
St. Marys.....	137,783	2	7	23	9:00 a. m.- 10:12, 2-5, 6-8 9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	180	557	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1922	H. A. Hawkins
Scranton.....	4,675	3	3	3	9:00-12:00 9:00-11:30 4:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	85	85	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1916	Charles S. Davis Walter A. Geesey
S. Brownsville.....	3,035	1	1	1	9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	10	25	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	P.....	1920	May E. Dillon
Springer.....	1,115	1	1	1	9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	1,004	508	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	P.....	1919	Florence W. Hillton
Spring Grove.....	13,428	6	6	3	9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	1,05	4,741	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M.....	1915	Charles B. Merritt
Steelton.....	15,721	3	3	4	9:00-12:00 9:00-11:30 4:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	4,500	1,100	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1905	C. H. English
Sunbury.....	11,717	4	6	7	9:00-12:00 6:00-8:00 9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	4,500	1,100	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1909	George R. Fleming
Watkins.....	2,921	1	1	1	9:00-8:00	11:00-11:00	1,05	4,741	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1912	S. H. Stevens
West Chester.....	73,833	12	12	14	9:00-8:30	11:00-11:00	4,741	4,741	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1920	Charles D. Fiasle
Wilkes-Barre.....	36,198	6	6	8	9:00-12:00 6:00-8:00 9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	4,500	1,100	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1915	Mrs. Mabel C. Blake Howard P. Bourne
Williamsport.....	6,441	2	2	2	9:00-8:00	11:00-11:00	1,100	1,100	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1915	Mrs. Mabel C. Blake Howard P. Bourne
Wilmerding.....	47,512	3	7	10	9:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	1,100	1,100	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1915	Mrs. Mabel C. Blake Howard P. Bourne
York.....	3,897	1	1	2	2:10-5:00 10:00-10:00	11:00-11:00	3,500	250	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1915	Mrs. Mabel C. Blake Howard P. Bourne
RHODE ISLAND																
Barrington.....	3,290	1	1	1	10:00-5:00 10:00-10:00	11:00-11:00	11,225	5,150	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1915	Mrs. Mabel C. Blake Howard P. Bourne
East Greenwich.....	30,255	1	1	2	2:15-10:30 4:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	3,500	250	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1915	Mrs. Mabel C. Blake Howard P. Bourne
Newport.....	237,595	3	22	10	2:15-10:30 4:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	11,225	5,150	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1915	Mrs. Mabel C. Blake Howard P. Bourne
Providence.....	237,595	3	22	10	2:15-10:30 4:00-9:00	11:00-11:00	11,225	5,150	Board of Education..... Mess Creek Community Association..... Carnegie Steel Company..... School District..... Playgrounds Association..... Woman's Club.....	500.00 1,700.00	56.26	830.00	886.26	M & P.....	1915	Mrs. Mabel C. Blake Howard P. Bourne

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTER STATISTICS FOR 1922

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		Managing Authority	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Source of Information			
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed	Summer	Spring and Fall		Winter	Summer Mos.	Winters Centers	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment				Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total
WASH.—Cont'd																					
Spokane.....	104,437	1	9	2	9	14	5	1	9:00-9:00	1:00-5:00	4:00-9:00	6,369	50	Board of Park Commissioners, Park and Civic Arts Club.....	200.00	300.00	18,060.00	M. & P.	1913	Penj. A. Clark Grace G. Isaacs	
Walla Walla.....	15,503	2	2		2	2	2		1:00-6:00			100						M. & P.	1909		
WEST VIRGINIA																					
Clarksburg.....	27,869	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	4:00-8:00	9:00-8:00		1,086		City and Community Service, Board of Education.....	500.00	300.00	3,900.00	M. & P.	1920	Fay Harmon Marvin	
Fairmont.....	17,851	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9:00-9:00			250		Board of Education, Community Association.....	837.00	5,250.00	1,657.00	M.	1921	Obis G. Wilson	
Huntington.....	50,177	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	9:00-9:00			750		Playground Association, Women's Club.....	500.00	115.00	12,000.00	P.	1922	Ian Forbes	
McMechen.....	3,356	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				100		Good Neighbors Association, Playground Association.....	375.00	200.00	265.00	P.	1916	Mrs. J. D. Marple	
Marinton.....	1,177	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9:30-8:30			95		Board of Education, City Council.....	115.00	80.00	700.00	P.	1922	Mrs. Alfred C. McCoy	
Martinsburg.....	12,515	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8:00-8:00	8:00-8:00		250		Board of Education, City Council.....	115.00	1,000.00	195.00	P.	1917	Elizabeth Townsend	
Moundsville.....	10,669	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8:00-8:00	8:00-8:00		40		Board of Education, City Council.....	6.06	300.00	1,500.00	P.	1921	Paul R. Ruble	
Sistersville.....	3,238	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8:00-8:00	8:00-8:00		250		Board of Education, City Council.....	2,524.75	306.06	306.06	P.	1921	C. R. Kerr	
Wheeling.....	56,208	4	6	10	9	9	1	9	9-dark	4:00-8:00 Sat.	7:30-10:00	1,588	159	Recreation Commission.....	2,997.26	8,366.09	13,888.10	M. & P.	1909	Alfred O. Anderson	
WISCONSIN																					
Kenosha.....	40,472	3	17	20	2	2	2	1	1-5, 7-9			1,162		Board of Education, Board of Education.....	155.00	987.92	1,052.92	M.	1922	G. E. Bickford	
LaCrosse.....	30,421	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	1:00-9:00			2,413		Board of Education, Board of Education.....	88.30	1,550.00	1,530.00	M.	1913	B. E. McCormick	
Madison.....	38,378	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1:00-8:00			500		City Council.....	1,800.00	1,282.00	1,370.30	M.	1911	Thomas W. Gosling	
Manitowac.....	17,563	1	2	3	3	3	1	14		12		500		City Council.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	M.	1911	B. Nespor	
Milwaukee.....	457,147	1	13	10	24	278	146	4	9:00 a. m.-9:30 p. m.		7:30-9:30 Sat.	5,972	4,762	Public Schools Extension Department.....	2,762.81	101,048.44	116,385.85	M.	1912	Dorothy C. Ender's	
Oshkosh.....	33,162	6	6	12	12	16	16	16	19-12, 2-5, 7-9		1:30-11:30	170		Board of Education, Board of Park Commissioners.....	1,700.00	6,962.00	8,722.00	M.	1903	Frank F. Berg	
Racine.....	58,693	3	5	2	10	9	12	2	1:00-9:00	4:00-6:00	7:00-9:30	1,800	1,000	Board of Park Commissioners.....	1,700.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	M.	1916	W. A. Cox	
Waukesha.....	12,658	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1:00-5:30	7:00-9:30		250		Municipal League.....		500.00	500.00	M. & P.	1919	Mrs. H. J. Frame	
West Allis.....	13,745	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	1:00-9:00		7:00-9:30	700		Board of Education.....		6,000.00	6,000.00	M.	1920	Paul F. Hagen	
WYOMING																					
Casper.....	11,447	3	2	5	3	2	5	5				100		Public Schools, City of Laramie.....	4.50	260.00	264.50	M. & P.	1911	Dean C. Morgan	
Laramie.....	6,301	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9-11, 2-5, 7-8			9,308	5,832	Public Parks Board, Local Council of Women.....	6,530.00	23,125.00	29,655.00	M. & P.	1920	Mrs. E. H. Rawson	
CANADA																					
BRITISH COLUMBIA																					
Revelstoke.....		1	1	1	1	2			3:30-9:00			51		Railroad Y. M. C. A., Local Council of Women.....				P.		Sid Kirk	
MANITOBA																					
Brandon.....		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10:00-4:00			1,364		Public Parks Board, City of Guelph.....	1,200.00	100.00	100.00	P.	1922	Mrs. C. R. Crowe	
Winnipeg.....		26	33	59	46	36	1	1	7		7	9,308	5,832	Public Parks Board, Local Council of Women.....	6,530.00	23,125.00	29,655.00	M.	1903	J. G. Winteringham J. H. Blackwood	
ONTARIO																					
Guelph.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10:00-4:00			50		Playgrounds Association, Public Utilities Commission.....	1,600.00	3,500.00	6,300.00	M.	1920	Mrs. C. R. Crowe	
Hamilton.....		5	5	11	11	11	11	11	9:00-11:00			1,364		Playgrounds Association, Public Utilities Commission.....	1,600.00	3,500.00	6,300.00	M.	1903	John M. Eastwood	
London.....		9	5	14	12	8	8	8	10:00-9:00			2,982		Public Utilities Commission, Public School Board and Home and School Club.....	8,689.46	4,843.35	19,378.71	M. & P.	1920	E. V. Buchanan	
Ottawa.....		20	20	40	41	13	2	2	9:30 a. m.-10:00 p. m.			8,594		Public Schools Extension Department, Board of Education.....	2,500.00	15,256.00	35,000.00	M.	1912	E. F. Morgan	
Toronto.....		13	33	37	125	138	21	21	9:00-10:00	9:30-10:00		8,594	3,176	Paris Department, Board of Education.....	51,346.36	72,804.00	124,150.36	M.	1909	S. H. Armstrong	
Welland.....		21	21	16	32	1	1	1	2-6, 7-9			5,047		Board of Education, Home and School Club.....	1,802.65	8,000.64	9,803.29	M.	1921	E. C. Fletcher	
Quebec																					
Quebec.....		9	9	9	9	3	1	1	9:00-9:00			2,987		City of Montreal, Parks and Playgrounds Association.....	500.00	99.00	639.00	M. & P.	1913	G. F. Brasford	
Montreal.....		1	9	10	6	16	1	1	9:00-9:00			800		Playgrounds Committee.....	1,650.00	6,350.00	8,000.00	M. & P.	1902	J. B. O'Regan	
Quebec.....		5	5	5	1	1	1	1	9-dark			800		Playgrounds Committee.....	330.47	1,102.36	2,124.53	M. & P.	1921	J. B. O'Regan	

Playground and Recreation Association of America

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922

General Fund Balance November 30, 1921 \$ 6,024.86

Income

Contributions	\$ 190,014.19	
Playground Sales	499.03	
Playground Subscriptions	2,279.57	
Playground Advertising	2,288.09	
Boys Badges	848.15	
Girls Badges	459.91	
Pamphlet Sales	2,471.56	
Dividends on Endowment Fund	1,866.58	
Interest	573.42	
Lantern Slides	13.20	
Photograph Sales	1.80	201,315.50
		\$ 207,340.36

Expenditures

Salary Expense	\$ 105,841.26	
Travel Expense	29,419.90	
Telephone	764.27	
Telegrams	656.10	
Sundries	4,980.33	
Stationery	3,827.10	
Rent	9,377.21	
Postage	11,425.15	
Express	428.23	
Printing	15,627.08	
Office Supplies	838.14	
Mimeograph	69.59	
Furniture and Equipment	721.22	\$ 183,975.58
		\$ 183,975.58

General Fund Balance November 30, 1922 \$ 23,364.78*

*A special field work campaign has been started for which an appropriation of \$15,000 was made. It was not possible to begin this campaign until financial support was assured. The balance, after deducting the amount appropriated for this campaign which is now in progress, is \$8,364.78.

Endowment Funds

\$ 44,970.04

Special Fund (Action 1910)	\$ 25,000.00
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund	5,000.00
Emil C. Bondy Fund	1,000.00
George S. Sands Fund	12,470.04
"In Memory of" J. L. Lamprecht	1,000.00
"In Memory of" Barney May	500.00

We have audited the accounts of the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1922, and certify that the above statement is a true and correct statement of the financial transaction of the General and Endowment Funds for the period.

(signed) QUERY AND CALVERT

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

For period December 1, 1921 to November 30, 1922

Field Department	\$ 101,131.37
National Physical Education Service	38,634.67
Playground Magazine	14,920.42
Employment	3,569.12
Consultation and Correspondence	10,780.97
Slides, Cuts and Photos	754.34
Girls Badges	1,177.64
Boys Badges	2,226.10
Bureau Special Publications	1,931.74
Year Book	3,881.87
Committees, Annual Meetings, Rec. Congress	4,967.34

Total Expenditures

\$ 183,975.58

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Recreation Close-Ups

Progress at Paterson, N. J.

The report of the superintendent of recreation at Paterson, N. J., shows rapid progress in the recreation work of that city during 1922. The following table will give an idea of the extent to which the system has been enlarged.

	1919	1922
Children's playgrounds	10	17
Junior Baseball fields	2	18
Senior Baseball fields	3	10
Playground ball fields	1	17
Football fields	1	8
Athletic fields	2	4
Evening school centers with gymnasiums and baths	1	6

One of the most interesting developments in Paterson is the Industrial Athletic Association—an outgrowth of the movement for adult recreation fostered by the city board of recreation in 1919. This Association promotes competition in baseball, basketball, soccer and rugby football, field ball, dodge ball, volley ball, track and field athletics, bicycling, skating, and bowling and conducts other forms of recreation, such as dances, entertainments, socials and league banquets.

In 1922 the membership included 74 active members, 52 sustaining organization members, and 18 individual sustaining members.

The industrial baseball teams were divided into three leagues with twenty-four teams playing every Saturday afternoon and Thursday twilight throughout the season. A men's league of eight teams and a women's league of eight teams were organized in basketball and played through the winter season. The rugby league has six teams which play weekly games each fall. The attendance during November and December reached 4,000 at a single game.

Many interests are represented in these teams. Among the six hundred men participating in the six bowling leagues are silk workers, dyers, salesmen, grocers, machinists, electricians, plumbers, city, county and federal employees, trolley men, hardware and drygoods dealers, aeroplane, bridge, washing machine and locomotive builders, laundrymen and bank employees.

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sociation was brought before the people of that city. Folk dancing and games, apparatus work, a muscular exhibition by a company of high school boys, the initial performance of the Eastwood Hobo Band—an organization of boys—first aid demonstrations, drills and marches by the Girl Scouts, and the dancing of the Lanciers and Virginia Reel by attractively-costumed members of numerous community clubs were some of the events which delighted the audience. The work accomplished during the last twelve months was thus pictured in a most interesting way before 5,000 Houston spectators.

A Municipal Park for Johnstown.

One hundred and forty acres of ground have been acquired in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for use as a municipal park. A noted New York landscape engineer, Charles Wellford Leavitt, has drawn up the plans for its development and a number of Johnstown's prominent citizens and officials have approved it in its entirety.

The plan comprises an athletic field, playgrounds for children, a dancing pavilion, bathing pools and bath houses, handball, bowling and

tennis courts, and an athletic stadium. Near the main entrance are the playhouses for children and the dancing pavilion. Billiards, bowling and other indoor entertainment features are planned for the ground floor of this structure and dancing for the second floor.

Three swimming pools are provided for in the plan—a large one, with diving boards, for expert swimmers—and smaller ones for children and women and girls.

Back of the swimming pools and leading to the athletic field is The Mall, bordered by ornamental trees. Handball and basketball courts, a bowling green, eight tennis courts, and club houses are planned for either side of the area. The stadium as planned will have a seating capacity of 5,000.

In another section a golf course, camping sites, with a baseball diamond, tennis courts, and a swimming hole for the use of campers, are to be provided and a scenic automobile drive is planned around the entire upper section of the park site. Woodland playgrounds for children, picturesque walks, and small gardens of wild flowers are indicated here and there.

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A 100-mile relay from Allentown, Pa., to New York City is being planned by Mr. Richard J. Schmoyer, Allentown's Recreation Commissioner, for April or May, 1923. Two hundred runners from Allentown, to be chosen from the ranks of schools, colleges and independent athletic clubs, will participate. The entrants will be stationed at half mile intervals along the route to the city and sixty machines will transport the runners to their stations and follow the course of the run into New York. The plan has met with great approval from local business men, recreational authorities and heads of the city government. With the relay starting at 6:30 in the morning it is expected that New York will be reached by 4:00 in the afternoon. There the participants will be given something to eat and will attend the Hippodrome in a body in the evening. Ceremonies are being planned to be given at the starting and finishing points. Tremendous interest in the plan has already been shown.

California Clippings

At Modesto, California, a Recreation Department has been established by the City Council with G. B. Shadinger as Director. Mr. Shadinger is also Director of Community Service. A municipal camp site has been secured in the Sierras about eighty miles from Modesto, and this will be partially developed during 1923.

A series of "music afternoons" was inaugur-

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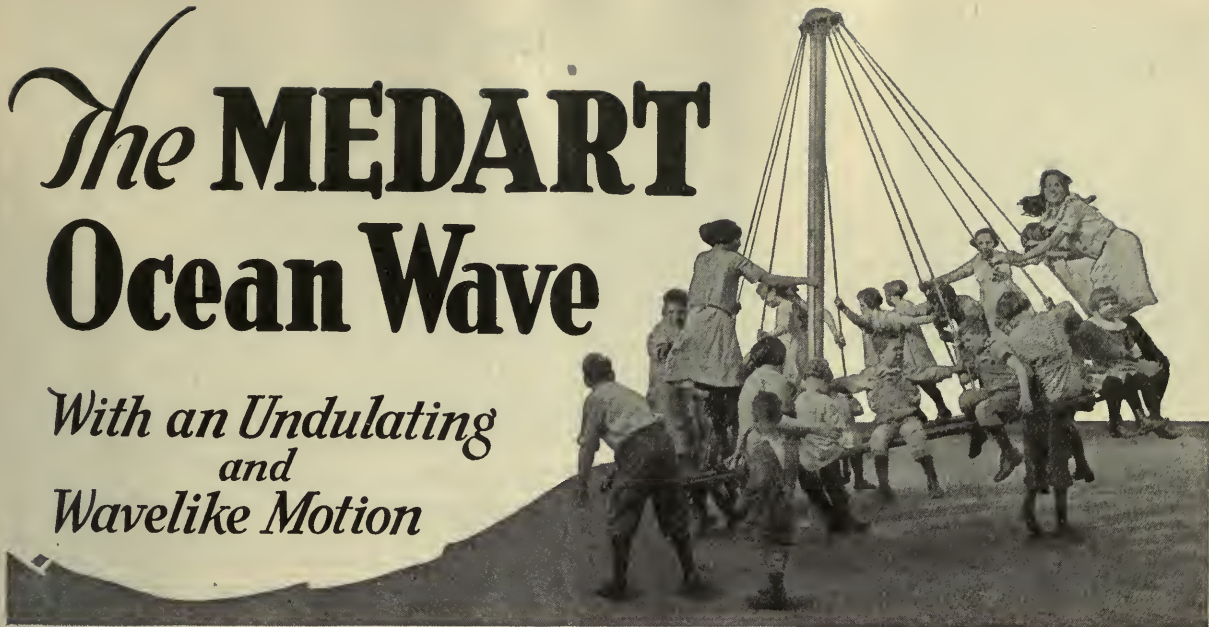
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ated on the Modesto playgrounds last summer. Each Wednesday a musically gifted volunteer prepared a short story about an opera or composition. The storyteller made the rounds of the three parks, spending forty-five minutes in each, telling the story and illustrating it with appropriate selections on a phonograph. Records were borrowed from music dealers in turn, featuring now the Edison, next the Columbia, Victor, or Brunswick, as the case might be. As a final event of the season a contest was held when six records selected from the group were played. Two thirteen-year-old boys and a nine-year-old girl turned in perfect scores, naming each record and telling what it represented. The Director reports that the attendance on Wednesday afternoons was larger than that at any other period during the week.

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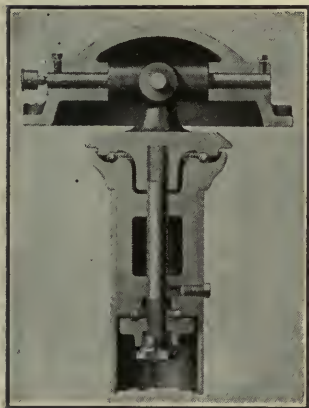
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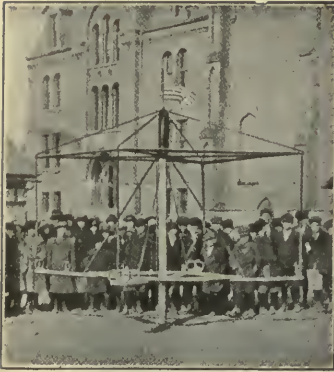
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APRIL 11-14 1923

On April 11-14, the American Physical Education Association will hold its Annual Convention at Springfield, Massachusetts. A very interesting program of general and section meetings has been planned. The topics discussed will include such subjects as standards for measuring progress, nutritional efficiency, athletics for girls and women, men and boys. There will be a therapeutic section at which Dr. Goldthwaite, of Boston, will speak; a public schools section and a session devoted to playgrounds and recreation. Special features of the Congress will include a physical education demonstration at the Springfield Auditorium, a banquet and visits to the public schools in Springfield, the International Y. M. C. A. College, and to Amherst, Mt. Holyoke and Smith Colleges.

The Hotel Kimball will be the Convention Headquarters. There will be a registration fee of two dollars for non-members of the Association. Additional information may be secured by writing Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Box 123, Highland Station, Springfield, Massachusetts.



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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RECREATION CLOSE-UPS

(Continued from page 644)

gram was a Wild Animal Hunt held in connection with the Hallowe'en celebration. Hidden everywhere over two blocks of park space were some ten pounds of animal crackers. The children were turned loose. Wild animals counted twenty points each; domestic animals were worth ten points, and a few “home baked witches” counted twenty-five points. An eighth grade boy won the prize with 530 points to his credit.

Jay B. Nash, Superintendent of Recreation at Oakland, California has worked out some interesting cost figures in connection with municipal recreation. “It is cheaper by far,” says Mr. Nash, “to pay taxes for municipal recreaion than to buy expensive commercial recreation, and play is thereby made available for all. Tennis costs but 7 cents a game, baseball but 8 cents, swimming only 10 cents, volley ball 3 cents, golf 25 cents,

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dramatics 4 cents and *apparatus play for children* but one cent a play. In contrast commercial recreation requires on an average: for movies, 30 cents; baseball, 35 cents; dances, \$1.50; pool, 60 cents; bowling, 75 cents and theatres \$1.25 for similar play periods.”

Last year Stockton, California, was given 31 acres of land in the El Dorado National Forest for a municipal camp. The elevation is 7,240 feet,

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the camp being situated on the east end of Silver Lake, 100 miles from Stockton. July to October 1922 marked its first season and if the expressions of the many campers who occupied it during that time are any indication, there can be no doubt about its having been a success.

Utah Schools Believe in Recreation

In the annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Utah are to be found the following significant statements by Dr. C. N. Jensen, Superintendent:

"There will be, it is to be hoped, a sane and sensible utilization of leisure time. Children should be directed as skillfully in their play activities and in the use of their leisure time as they are now directed in their reading, in their writing, in their arithmetic—not the athletic youth alone, but all the children of all the people. When the proper use of leisure time becomes a reality, not only juvenile but also adult delinquency will be, to a considerable extent, a thing of the past, and we shall then be rapidly approaching that better state of society for which all well-meaning forward-looking people are hoping and working.

Modern life has made it necessary to provide in the educational system more recreational and physical activities. In our State for years there has been continuous encouragement to school boards to provide recreational and play opportunities for the children. While unusual progress has been made, much work still remains to be done. Playgrounds should, in many instances, be enlarged and playground apparatus provided. A State recreational and physical activity manual is in preparation to be used as a teacher's guide. The teachers will need, however, material and apparatus with which to work. While I appreciate the economic situation, still it is advisable to look ahead with a definite program to be gradually put into operation, as the season and time will permit."

Says the primary supervisor in the same report, "With very few exceptions, the play activities have been one of the paramount features of the schools. Games and recreational exercises are now quite as much a part of the curriculum as are the three R's. Play festivals, get-together days and pageants have been given by the local schools in some cases by all the schools of a district and in many instances these activities have brought about a closer co-operation between parents and teachers."

New Projects

Through the efforts of Mrs. C. R. Crowe a playground movement has been started at Guelph, Ontario. Mrs. Crowe, discovering that a certain triangular section of land was to be sold for the erection of shacks, bought it and presented it to the city. The co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross and the Rotary Club was enlisted, and a "community day" was designated for clearing the land of debris. A very successful program was developed last season.

Dunkirk, N. Y., has just entered the list of cities having year-round recreation, a superintendent for the year, having been appointed four months ago. So far the following activities have been organized and are actually being carried on: 2 women's gymnasium classes, 2 men's gymnasium classes, a fourteen-team bowling league, a city basketball league of eight teams, an inter-church basketball league of eight teams, community nights, a Christmas celebration, skating, a Boy Scout organization, work with mothers' clubs in the schools and co-operation in a number of Chamber of Commerce enterprises.

At Prescott, Arizona, a playground site 700 by 300 feet has been purchased through the activity of the Rotary Club. The city has appropriated \$1,000.00 and the Rotary Club is contributing \$4,500.00 toward the project.

The desire "to contribute something to the happiness and welfare of the people of Fort Worth," as the deed reads, has prompted the gift by the Cobb family of 125 acres of land in the southeastern part of the city for use as a park. The Park Department, in accepting the gift, has promised to improve the park so that the city will derive from it the pleasure it was intended to give.

With the announcement of this gift comes word that the school board of Fort Worth will purchase immediately seven acres of land to be used by the schools as an athletic park which will be equipped for all kinds of sports.

A Recreation Commission has recently been appointed at Norwich, Connecticut, with Mr. William Fitzgerald as Chairman.

War Memorials

The American City Bureau has recently taken

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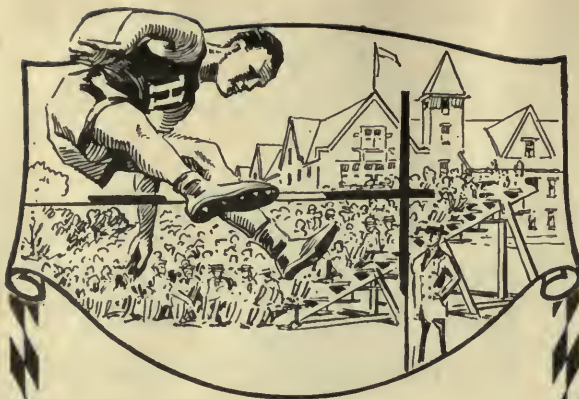
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a census to learn the number of memorials of the World War completed or under construction. Of the 407 cities from which responses have come, 144 have memorials under way; 150 have projects under consideration; and 203 report that no action has been taken. The types of memorials erected or proposed are shown by the following tabulation:

Type of Memorial	Completed or Under Construction	Proposed
Memorial Buildings	51	58
Parks	14	7
Monuments and Statues	26	7
Trees	8	
Bridges	5	3
Tablets	28	6

Recreation for All In Hartford

The fourteen hundred acres of parks and playgrounds in Hartford, Connecticut, are an illustration of how thoroughly some cities are providing for people of all ages and all tastes. There is tennis and golf, baseball, bowling on the green, boating on the lake in summer and skating and hockey in the winter. There is dancing six afternoons and evenings a week in summer on a big outdoor dance platform in one of the parks. For the hikers, a group has been organized under the leadership of a nature guide, and this has become so large that two detachments and two guides are necessary, three hundred or more often turning out for a Saturday afternoon walk. The amateur gardening enthusiast who has no backyard of his own is provided with plenty of room for a vegetable garden and plenty of information as to how to make his crops grow. In fact this phase of recreation is so popular that a special food commission has been created to take care of it. Those who want less energetic recreation may just picnic in one of the woods spaces that are provided with outdoor fireplaces, and with shacks and indoor fireplaces for bad weather. On Sunday evenings the big dance platform is turned into a concert hall seating three thousand, and band concerts are given every week through the summer. On these occasions, not only is the seating capacity exhausted, but the grassy hillsides round about are black with people.

Even the babies and toddlers have a play-

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ground all their own where the equipment is especially adapted to their size and their degree of daring. For little girls who love to play house, there are little red-roofed playhouses that little sister can reserve for an hour's play just as big sister reserves her tennis court.

Then there is an Elderly Folks Association. One Fourth of July a few years ago, it occurred to the superintendent of recreation that the older people might like to have a little celebration of their own, in some place that was out of ear-shot of fire crackers and brass bands. The result was so successful that the old people of the city decided that they would organize a permanent association for those who like sociability and good times as well as ever, even though their idea of a good time is somewhat different from that of their children and grandchildren.

An Important Study in Buffalo

Under the auspices of the Buffalo City Planning Association, a thorough recreational survey of city facilities and needs is being made. The city has been organized into eleven districts, and eighteen sub-committees are at work on the study. Seven committees have been organized to study playgrounds, playfields and stadiums. The survey is being made under the general direction of Mr. L. H. Weir, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

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Recreation Training Courses

An interesting training course in recreation leadership was opened on February 20 in Fort Worth, Texas. While the course is being conducted by the Public Recreation Board, it is at the same time an extension course of Texas Christian University and Texas Women's College. Though these are separate institutions, the course has been planned to meet the scholastic requirements in each. Both institutions have made Mr. Batchelor, Superintendent of Recreation, who is in charge of the course, technically a member of their faculties and are giving full academic credit toward the A. B. degree.

The course is to run for twelve weeks, one evening each week, with one hour of lecture work (for which two hours of preparation are required) and an hour and a quarter of practical work. In addition to this an hour and a half of practical leadership is required. One hundred and two students have enrolled, thirty-five of whom are men. More than half of the group is made up of public school teachers, among them a half dozen school principals. A number of the churches have enrolled young people in the course, and practically every organization conducting recreational activities in any form in Fort Worth has one or more representatives. These organizations include such groups as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Hebrew Institute, Baptist Theological Seminary and others. A number of regular students from the University and the Texas Women's College are also enrolled.

The Recreation Department of Oakland is offering a training course of twelve lessons in physical education activities which is open to teachers other than special physical education teachers. A fee of six dollars is charged for the course. There is also being conducted a weekly class in educational dramatics through which will be given six lessons in general information pertaining to May Day celebrations, story-telling and story playing. No fee is charged for this course.

Activities at Utica, N. Y.

Community Nights for adults and Recreation Nights for young men and young women above

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the age of sixteen years have been special features of the program of the Department of Recreation of Utica. Nine community centers were in operation, and from January first to May first, \$1,285.90 was paid into the treasuries of the community centers by those attending. \$104.00 of this amount was contributed to the Crippled Children's Fund, and \$76.00 for the school music fund. The amount raised was an increase of \$371.62 over the amount paid toward the expense of conducting the community work during the corresponding period of 1921.

Through the music committees of three centers, a community chorus, recruited from the various centers, practiced gleefully. On May 8, the first community spring festival was conducted. Community improvement committees were active in three centers, and as a result of their work, additional mail and fire boxes have been secured, a street was paved, and additional ground was purchased for the construction of tennis courts in West Utica. A Community Athletic League was organized in which five centers participated, competing for community championships in basket ball, volley ball, track athletics and boxing.

Fifteen playgrounds were conducted during the summer. On seven of the grounds primaries and elections were held, and a system of government similar to that of a second class city in New York State was instituted to conduct the playground activities.

The annual playground Field Day was the largest and most successful thus far held. Thirty trucks secured by the Kiwanis Club transported thousands of participants to and from the Frederick T. Proctor Park. A pageant entitled "The Spirit of America" in which about four hundred girls participated was a distinctive feature.

A Gift for Westchester, Pa.

Dr. Edward Jackson of Denver, Colorado, who formerly occupied a farm north of Westchester, has given the property to the city to be used for playground and park purposes. Through this gift, Westchester will be the richer by a ten acre recreation center.

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