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The Pennsylvania State College
The Graduate School
Department of Agricultural Economics

A COMMUNITY CASE STUDY OF A RURAL RESORT COMMUNITY,
BARRETT TOWNSHIP, MONROE COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA, 1941

A Thesis

by

Daniel Eugene Alleger

Submitted in partial fulfillment

for the degree of

Master of Science

August 1943

Approved:

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William V. Dennis
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July 28, 1943

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INTRODUCTION

Barrett Township, a sylvan area of rare charm located in the heart of the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, has more than one-fourth of its land area held in private or corporate ownership by investors living outside of the township. Proprietorship of a considerable area of Barrett Township is in the hands of members of the Society of Friends, a religious sect also known as Quakers.

In 1847 Samuel Griscom, a devout Friend from Lancaster County, visited Barrett Township on a fishing outing. He was immediately moved by the natural beauty of the area and being a man of considerable means purchased a strip of land, obtaining the proprietorship to the creek and falls known today as Buck Hill Falls. Griscom envisioned the land he purchased as "Just the place for a Friends' Summer Settlement."

Subsequent development was slow, and not until 1913-14, some years after the Buck Hill Falls Company had been established, was Buck Hill Inn kept open for the winter; with this innovation Barrett Township became a recreational area in winter as well as in summer.

Resort and recreational enterprises promoted by the Quaker sect stimulated other financial activity along similar lines in the Barrett Township area. Many large and numerous small hotels were built, and over a period of years the people residing in Barrett Township, at first dependent for a living upon the extractive industries, agriculture and lumbering, abandoned those vocations for skilled and semi-skilled employment arising from the resort building developments. Today an estimated 85 per cent of the inhabitants of the township are dependent upon or engaged directly with resort and recreational economy.

An economic transformation of such magnitude over a period of three or four decades could not but have marked influences on the economic and social life of Barrett Township residents. In developing the case study this thought was kept foremost in mind.

A search of library records at the inception of this study in 1941 indicated that no sociology case study of a rural resort township had been concluded in the United States. It was hoped, therefore, that the results obtained would contribute research data of value to the field of rural sociology.

The calendar year 1941 was selected as the schedule year, and all data and tables in the text which follows are based on the January to December period of that year. A 20 per cent sample was decided upon, which would provide a report of every fifth family in Barrett Township. Preliminary tests indicated this would be adequate for the purposes of this study. Completion of field schedules was facilitated by the use of a township map prepared by the Pennsylvania State Highway Department.

Mr. George R. Lester, a teacher at the Barrett Township consolidated school, with the assistance of his wife edited the field schedules. Under the supervision of Mr. Lester, school students were selected as enumerators. On the township map every fifth home was marked and the locations numbered and later keyed to the names of the families. This initial selection of families to be interviewed permitted the assignment of students to areas most readily accessible to them.

PURPOSE

Barrett Township is a rural community and, as stated, approximately 85 per cent of its economy is devoted to resort or recreational activity. The writer wanted to know whether the quality and character of community life in Barrett Township was affected by social relations between the permanent residents and the resort guests. He asked, "Along what lines are the lives of the people affected? How does community life in Barrett Township differ from community life in other rural communities where the economic and social influences of resort life are not important factors?" He sought to discover whether the people were able to carry on under abnormal circumstances and maintain a social way of life unaffected by resort hotel or recreational influences. This was but a corollary of the main purpose. Classification of the gainful occupations of the family heads, and of their children, as well as classification of their social activities, was required under the circumstances to evaluate the influences governing community life in Barrett Township.

The possession of material facilities for living, and delineation of areas within which primary services were satisfied, were recorded because of their socio-economic importance. The reaction of Barrett Township residents to the value of their community services, by tests of specific attitudes, was another measure employed to answer the problem in mind.

Barrett Township, therefore, is of interest as a rural resort pattern similar to numerous resort settlements in the northeastern United States. The social interactions of its people may be representative of

the social relationships found in other rural resort areas where like conditions prevail.

METHOD OF STUDY

Preliminary tests resulted in a field schedule consisting of seven major headings¹. Ninety field schedules were completed, which represents approximately 20 per cent of the Barrett Township families.

One test of the adequacy of the sample used consisted in dividing certain major portions of the sample into two equal parts and checking the respective means against the means of the whole. The means of the two parts deviated insignificantly from the means of the total sample.

A crude "Plane of Living Index" was established by assigning equal weights to each of the ten facilities tabulated from Part III on the field schedules. Among the facilities tabulated for measuring the level of living were several that Dr. H. R. Cottam, in studies in Ohio, found to be essential².

Social participation was tested by the frequency of attendance of families, in relation to the total attendance or in relation to the total number of individuals in the sample, as circumstances might warrant. Participation was classified by occupational grouping of the family heads, and by refining for age and sex in certain instances.

Attitudes of Barrett Township residents toward their community services were interpreted by statistical procedure³.

¹See field schedule in Appendix.

²Cottam, H. R. Methods of Measuring Level of Living, Social Participation and Adjustment of Ohio Farm People. Bulletin 139, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. 1941.

³Garrett, Henry E. Statistics in Psychology and Education. Longmans Green and Company, New York. 1940. p. 380.

In a study of the community services available in Barrett Township delineation of community service boundary lines was the objective. Similar studies in Greene County, Georgia⁴, conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, indicated community service boundary lines varied with each type of community service. The degree to which primary services were actually secured within Barrett Township was assumed to be the measure of their value to the community.

The writer defines a community as a group of people living in proximity, developing a feeling of unity, with a common center of interest. An organized community is integrated and coordinated by whatever agencies exist for unity of action on matters of general interest. Community consciousness evolves from community integration and coordination. To evaluate community organization and community consciousness in Barrett Township the economic and social activity of each member in every family interviewed was tabulated and classified.

Conclusions drawn from this study, therefore, are not deductive assumptions but are based on the statistical evidence compiled from the information supplied by the Barrett residents themselves.

⁴Communities and Administrative Areas of Greene County, Georgia.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
December 1941.

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Specific information relating to the economic aspects of Barrett Township, and not available from the field schedules, was desired by the writer. Due to the present World War and other circumstances not originally foreseen, several economic tests planned were not concluded. Nor was it possible completely to delineate social stratification because only permanent residents were interviewed during the completion of the field schedules, and their opinions and reactions alone were recorded.

"The life of any community," as Sanderson and Polson⁵ have pointed out, "depends on its physical situation and assets, its economic system, its political organization and relationships, and the influence of its history, traditions and ideals." While this study, however, does not present in full the analysis of the above relationships, the limitations do not militate against the soundness of the conclusions reached.

⁵Sanderson, Dwight and Polson, Robert A. Rural Community Organization. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. 1939. p. 5.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BARRETT TOWNSHIP AREA

Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania⁶ is in an area of moderate rainfall and delightfully cool summer nights. It is on the outer periphery of the New York City circle of interests. Since it is slightly over 100 miles from New York it is readily accessible by improved highways, airways, and the D. L. and W. Railroad, which includes stops in the Poconos by all limited-train runs.

Barrett Township is characterized by rugged mountains, some in excess of 1,500 feet elevation, narrow valleys and swift flowing streams. Here natural features attracting the sportsman or the pleasure seeker have within them the answer to man's desires. Fishing and hunting, golf, tennis, swimming, tobogganing, skiing and dog sledding afford a variety of recreational opportunities for the visitor at all seasons of the year. The United States Department of Agriculture assigns to Monroe County, of which Barrett is a part, the record of being the driest county east of the Rockies⁷. From a resort and recreational point of view this is an asset to the township.

In 1900 Monroe County was 71.2 per cent rural, as compared with 44.4 per cent in 1940. In 1900 agriculture was still an important industry. Lumbering, mine prop cutting, and bark gathering for tanneries were engaged in by many farmers in the "off-crop" season. In the

⁶See Appendix. Topographic map of Barrett Township, Pennsylvania, Pocono Quadrangle. U. S. Geological Survey. 1923 and 1928.

⁷Thompson, Charles N. History of Monroe County. The Monroe Publishing Company, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. 1927. p. 473.

winter the mountain lakes provided employment for hundreds at ice harvesting time. Except in certain areas of the county, most farming eventually became part-time farming. In 1930 approximately 19 per cent of Barrett residents were rural farmers. In 1941 approximately 5 per cent classified themselves in this study as farmers. Many families have remained in residence on farm lands while abandoning the industry entirely to engage in industrial pursuits. In Barrett Township in 1900 nearly all of the residents were engaged in some agricultural activity, while in 1940 agriculture had ceased to be of prime importance in the township.

From 1900 until 1940 Barrett Township increased approximately 118 per cent in population, while 62 per cent of the rural townships in Monroe County registered decreases of from 2 to 52 per cent for the same period. In 1940 the population of Barrett Township was 1,841. During summer months the vacationists outnumber the native population many times over. Among the larger hotels in Barrett are Buck Hill Falls Inn, Sky-Top Inn, Monomonock Inn. There are numerous small hotels and (so-called) boarding houses, accommodating from small groups to one thousand persons at one time. Hundreds of cottagers vacation for week-ends or the summer in Barrett, usually near the large hotels where dining room service, recreational facilities, entertainments and libraries are available to them.

There are no industrial manufacturing establishments in Barrett Township.

Former farmers have become carpenters, painters, masons, or are engaged in other skilled or semi-skilled work usually associated with the building trade. The period of building expansion and development in Barrett Township continues and the end is apparently not yet in sight.

Road construction in the township early received attention because of the vested interest in resorts, much of which represented outside investment and, consequently, foreign interest in township development.

Economically Barrett Township is among the more favored rural areas of the United States, inasmuch as the per capita income in Monroe County for 1920-30 was slightly over 11 per cent above the national average⁸.

The gross farm income per rural farm inhabitant in Monroe County in 1929, however, was \$150 to \$299 against a State average of \$300 to \$599. A composite estimate of the "Plane of Living" in 1928-29 was 70 per cent to 100 per cent of the national average based on per capita income, tax returns, residence telephones and radios, each as a percentage of its own national income.

The fact that the "Plane of Living" is relatively high and agricultural income low indicates that factors outside of land contribute to per capita income. How much of this could be attributed to the resort industry is not known. While statistics for Barrett Township separately are not available, one might assume from the nature of the agricultural enterprise in the township that the gross farm income in Barrett for 1929 was less per rural farm inhabitant than for Monroe County as a whole.

While caution must be exercised in empirical interpretation, it is of interest to note that Carter Goodrich in his analysis stated that in certain areas of New York and Massachusetts the "Plane of Living" studies show 130 per cent or more above the national average plane

⁸Goodrich, Carter and others. Migration and Planes of Living. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1935.

of living and "probably 12 of these counties have resorts, or cater to tourists."

To describe Barrett Township briefly and concisely one can say simply that it is a mountainous, wooded area, with its economy rooted in the resort industry and its major interests directed toward the promotion of that industry.

CENSUS AND IDENTIFICATION

Residence and Mobility in Barrett Township

A census of the families residing in Barrett Township was taken by interviewing a 20 per cent sample. For a predetermined point on each road a first family was selected for an interview, and every fifth family thereafter. It was believed that this method of sampling would give the greatest degree of accuracy with the probability that the enumerators could more easily follow instructions than by any other procedure.

All families were identified by the name of the family head, male or female, as the case might be. Included in the census were the following pertinent items: (1) name of family head, (2) age, all members of family, (3) sex, all members, (4) last school grade completed, (5) occupation, major and secondary for each family member employed. Particular attention was directed to the extent of employment by the resorts, since one of the purposes of the study was to determine to what degree families were affected by resort activity, occupationally as well as socially. In cases where wives or female heads of families were employed, it was of social interest to know who cared for minor children during the absence of the female family head. Subsequent tables indicate the results obtained.

It was considered essential to determine to what extent the permanent population of Barrett Township was altered by in- or out-migration movements. City residents who maintained summer cottages in the township were not counted. Inasmuch as the census was taken in the winter months, such residents were easily eliminated. Of the permanent

residents, those family heads who maintained their legal residence in the township, 96 per cent had lived in the township five years or longer, and of the remaining 4 per cent, one per cent were professional, 2 per cent were skilled workers, and the others were retired persons.

Mobility of other than heads of families could not be tested, but it is to be assumed that the children born to the family heads recorded did not represent any considerable movement into Barrett Township. On the other hand, the out-migration movement was not measured in any respect. It is significant that of the rural townships of Monroe County of which mention was previously made, the Barrett Township population increase from 1900 to 1940 represented the largest percentage gain, nearly 118 per cent.

By deductive assumption, predicated on the facts that (1) permanency of residence in 96 per cent of Barrett families was five years or longer, and (2) that the population increase was relatively high over a forty-year period, it is reasonable to surmise that in- and out-migration movements of family groups were comparatively less than in any other township of the county. While out-migration movements of family groups was less frequent than in any other township of the county, out-migration of children of the same family groups is presumed to be considerable, but no field study was made to substantiate or disprove this assumption.

The origin of the racial stock of Barrett Township was not determined because the census data were not available. In many parts of Monroe County the people are of German origin and are termed "Pennsylvania Dutch." In Barrett township those of German origin were a negligible percentage of the total.

Sex and Age Composition in Barrett Township

Thompson has repeatedly pointed out how important it is to know the sex and age composition of a population if we would understand its social and economic problems⁹. Upon sex and age composition depend differences of earning capacity among families in a given community, differences in birth rates, differences in marriage rates, in social participation and, in fact, differences in all phases of social relationships.

A comparison of sex and age groups with one another in the Barrett Township community highlights differences in community problems arising from these variations. The highest proportion of males and females is found in age groups 11 to 15, and 16 to 20 years, Table 1. Approximately 35 per cent of the male population ranges in age from 11 to 20 years, and slightly over 33 per cent of the females fall within the same age groups.

The sex ratio of males to females at ages 16 to 20 years was 106 males to 100 females, and for the younger age class of 11 to 15 years the sex ratio was 103 males to 100 females. An examination of Table 1 indicates that up until age 25 the sex ratio in Barrett Township was in adjustment, and the opportunity for social participation within this age limitation should have been normal.

Maladjustments in sex ratios appear in all age groups from age 26 to age 65, with the greatest variations noted in the age class 26 to 30 years, and in the group 41 to 45 years. In both instances

⁹Thompson, Warren S. Population Problems. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York and London. 1935. p. 280.

Table 1 - Males per 100 Females, and Percentage Population Distribution by Sex, for the Population in Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Age groups	Percentage distribution of population		Numerical ratio male to female
	Male	Female	
1 - 5	5.8	6.7	100 - 108
6 - 10	7.3	8.2	100 - 113
11 - 15	17.6	16.8	103 - 100
16 - 20	17.5	16.3	106 - 100
21 - 25	7.3	7.2	100 - 100
26 - 30	5.4	8.5	100 - 164
31 - 35	6.8	5.3	127 - 100
36 - 40	6.3	8.1	100 - 131
41 - 45	4.9	8.1	100 - 170
46 - 50	8.3	7.2	113 - 100
51 - 55	3.9	2.8	133 - 100
56 - 60	4.9	2.8	100 - 60
61 - 65	1.5	1.0	150 - 100
66 - 70	1.5	-	100 - 00
71 - 75	.5	.5	100 - 100
76 - 80	.5	-	100 - 00
81 - 85	-	-	00 - 00
86 - 90	-	.5	00 - 100
Total	100.0	100.0	100 - 101
Males	205		
Females	208		

there is a preponderance of females over every 100 males. In several age groups this condition is reversed, with an excess of males over every 100 females.

The average age of the male and female family heads, all sex and age groups combined, was 47 years for the males and 43 years for the females. The average age of males who were not family heads was 17 years, and for the female non-family heads 16 years.

Educational Attainments of Barrett Residents

A review of the average educational attainments of Barrett Township female family heads indicated that 60 per cent had studied at least one year in high school, with 45 per cent having completed four years of high school, of whom 10 per cent continued with college study. Nearly 7 per cent of the female family heads had completed their college education. Ten per cent of the females had discontinued their education after two years of high school study, whereas among the males all those who had completed more than one year of high school had continued through their junior year. About 4 per cent had terminated their formal education, as compared to approximately 2 per cent for the females. Thirty-five per cent of the females had graduated from high school as against 20 per cent of the males. However, nearly 17 per cent of the males had received college degrees as compared to 7 per cent of the females, Table 2.

As the educational pursuits of the Barrett Township children had not been completed, correlative conclusions as to the educational attainments of parents and children can not be established. Nevertheless, among the fathers who had attained at least 45 years of age, the

Table 2 - Education of Family Heads, by Sex and by Number of Completed Years of Study, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Educational institution	Years of study completed	Percentage distribution	
		Male	Female
College	Post graduate	1.9	-
	4	16.7	6.6
	3	1.9	-
	2	1.9	-
	1	1.9	3.3
High school	4	20.3	35.0
	3	3.7	1.7
	2	-	10.0
	1	3.7	3.4
Grade school	8	24.0	26.7
	7	7.4	5.0
	6	3.7	1.7
	5	9.2	3.3
	4	3.7	3.3
Total	Per cent Number of persons	100.0 54	100.0 60

average father had not finished high school, and the average child of this average father had not attended college, Table 3.

Table 3 - Average Years of Schooling of Children, by Primary Occupational Status of Fathers, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of fathers	Average number of children per family	Average years of schooling	
		Sons	Daughters
Professional	2	7	10
Farmers	4	10	12
Proprietors, managers, officials	3	11	10
Clerks and kindred workers	4	7	7
Skilled workers and foremen	3	10	8
Other semi-skilled workers	4	5	9
Laborers, not farm or factory	3	6	7
Servant classes	-	-	-
Retired	-	-	-
Pensioned	3	10	7
No occupation	-	-	-

Farmers of the township had an average age of 20 years in excess of the male family heads in the professional group. None of the farmers was recorded as a college graduate. The education of their children was practically complete, with all of the daughters having completed four years of high school, as contrasted with 50 per cent of the sons.

Among the proprietors, managers and officials, whose average age was 51 years and whose average educational attainment was equivalent to two years of high school, the percentage of children having completed their college education was significantly high, 13 and 27 per cent for the sons and daughters respectively. In addition, another 13 per cent of the sons and 11 per cent of the daughters were enrolled in college,

making a total of 64 per cent of the children of this group either having completed or in process of finishing their formal education with a college degree.

While the average age of male family heads who were clerks or kindred workers was 40 years, 50 per cent of their children were still in grade school. Of the total enumerated children of fathers classified as clerks or kindred workers, 8 per cent of the males and 50 per cent of the females had completed high school, and none had gone to college.

Children of skilled workers, whose fathers averaged 46 years of age, reported some college attendance, with 3 per cent of the daughters having graduated and another 6 per cent being enrolled as undergraduates. Only 4 per cent of the sons had completed four years of college and no undergraduates were reported in this group.

Male family heads classified as semi-skilled workers averaged 49 years of age. Eleven per cent of their sons had completed or were enrolled in high school, whereas 60 per cent of the daughters of this group had reached at least the first year of high school. However, the number of children recorded in this group was too small to be conclusive evidence of a trend.

Among children whose fathers were laborers, 15 per cent of the sons had reached high school and none had gone to college, whereas 50 per cent of the daughters had matriculated at high school and 5 per cent had gone to college.

In the servant classes the number recorded was insufficient for analysis, and no children were reported born to unions of persons employed as servants..

All remaining family heads were too few to be of any statis-

tical value.

A survey of Table 4 indicates that the average male professional person had completed three years of college, compared to high school graduation for the wives in this group. Among clerks and kindred workers the males had finished two years of college, to four years of high school education for female family heads. However, the average education for all groups indicated the equivalent of second year high school for both male and female family heads.

Table 4 - Comparisons of Age and Education of Male and Female Family Heads, and Number of Children, by Occupational Status of Male Family Heads, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of male heads	Family heads				Average number of children per family
	Average age*		Education**		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Professional	32	27	15	12	2
Farmers	52	49	8	8	4
Proprietors, managers, officials	51	47	10	10	3
Clerks and kindred workers	40	37	14	12	4
Skilled workers and foremen	46	43	9	11	3
Other semi-skilled workers	49	46	8	7	4
Laborers, not farm or factory	47	41	7	8	3
Servant classes	35	35	12	12	-
Retired	-	56	-	-	-
Pensioned	64	57	5	4	3
No occupation	-	50	-	10	-
Average	47	43	10	10	3

*All averages are to the nearest decimal.

**Years of education are reckoned as 16 for college graduate; 12, high school graduate; 8, 8th grade completion.

No correlative conclusions could be drawn between the education of family heads and the number of children per family. While some evidence points to the fact that the less skilled male family heads had

the fewer number of years of formal education, and also maintained families equal in size to or larger than the average size, it was not established in this study that this result was any different than a chance selection might have given.

Table 5 indicates (excluding the pensioned group, where the number is too small for comparisons) that the laboring and semi-skilled male family heads had the least education, with 64 and 50 per cent respectively of these groups reporting less than eighth grade education. While 18 per cent of the female heads of laboring groups had some high school education, none of the female heads of families of semi-skilled workers did. Only 34 per cent of the wives of farmers had attended high school, and 33 per cent had less than eighth grade education; all of the farmers tabulated had finished, but none had gone beyond, the eighth grade.

Nearly one-fourth of the male heads of families, all classes combined, had completed at least one year of college, which is an average approximately six times greater than the State average for all persons 25 years old or older¹⁰.

Occupational Classification of Barrett Residents

All occupations were classified into major social-economic groups according to sex. Family heads were grouped into primary and secondary occupational classifications, each according to his social-economic endeavor. The major occupation was considered that one which, during the 1941 schedule year, had brought in more income than did any

¹⁰Population, Second Series, Characteristics of the Population of Pennsylvania. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1942. p. 25.

Table 5 - Educational Attainments of Male and Female Family Heads, by Occupational Status of Male Heads, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of male heads	Educational attainment*							
	College		High school		8th grade		Less than 8th grade	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	(per cent)		(per cent)		(per cent)		(per cent)	
Professional	50	10	50	70	-	20	-	-
Farmers	-	-	-	34	100	33	-	33
Proprietors, managers, officials	20	11	40	22	20	55	20	12
Clerks and kindred workers	34	-	66	100	-	-	-	-
Skilled workers and foremen	8	7	15	49	62	35	15	9
Other semi-skilled workers	-	-	-	-	50	66	50	34
Laborers, not farm or factory	-	-	27	18	9	45	64	37
Servant classes	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
Retired	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Pensioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
No occupation	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Average	24	10	28	50	24	27	24	13

*At least one year of college or one year of high school, as the case might be.

other occupation¹¹. The secondary occupation was that one which had brought in the next ranking amount of income. Work of less than four weeks' duration throughout the schedule year was regarded as secondary employment, Table 6. Primary occupations were divided into 13 classifications and secondary occupations into 11.

The distribution of family heads into social-economic groups shows that approximately 28 per cent of the males, which is the highest of any one group, represented skilled workers and foremen. Over 88 per cent of the female family heads were housewives primarily. Among the male heads nearly 20 per cent of the total gainfully employed were laborers, with proprietors, managers and officials approximating 14 per cent of the total, and the professional groups 12 per cent. The four major occupational groups included 74 per cent of all male family heads gainfully employed, with the remaining occupational groups ranging from nothing to approximately 9 per cent.

No secondary occupations were reported by nearly 57 per cent of the male family heads. Approximately 12 per cent of the skilled workers and foremen reported secondary occupations compared to about 7 per cent for both farmers and the proprietor and managerial groups. Female family heads indicated no secondary occupations in nearly 72 per cent of the families; approximately 10 per cent were housewives secondarily.

For three non-laboring groups reporting secondary gainful employment, the distribution of such secondary employment is given in Table 7. Here it is indicated that nearly 38 per cent of the professional persons were engaged secondarily as proprietors, managers or of-

¹¹

Refer to Appendix, Schedule of Instructions.

Table 6 - Occupation of Family Heads, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupation of family heads*	Percentage of family heads employed in specified occupation	
	Male	Female
Primary		
Professional	12.3	2.3
Farmers	4.9	-
Proprietors, managers and officials	13.6	2.3
Clerks and kindred workers	3.7	2.3
Skilled workers and foremen	28.5	-
Semi-skilled workers, manufacturing	-	-
Other semi-skilled workers	8.6	3.4
Laborers, not farm or factory	19.8	-
Servant classes	2.5	1.1
Houseworkers (housewives, not servants)	-	88.6
Retired	1.2	-
Pensioned	3.7	-
No occupation	1.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0
Secondary		
Professional	2.5	3.4
Farmers	7.4	-
Proprietors, managers and officials	7.4	2.3
Clerks and kindred workers	3.7	2.3
Skilled workers and foremen	12.4	-
Semi-skilled workers, manufacturing	1.2	-
Other semi-skilled workers	1.2	2.3
Laborers, not farm or factory	3.7	-
Servant classes	3.7	7.9
Houseworkers (housewives, not servants)	-	10.2
No secondary occupation	56.8	71.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	81	88

*For key to occupational classification, see Appendix.
 Ten per cent of the families were without male heads.
 Two and two-tenths per cent of the families were without female heads.

officials, 25 per cent as skilled workers and foremen, and over 12 per cent each as professional persons, clerks, or laborers. Proprietors reporting secondary occupations were engaged as farmers, proprietors of other businesses, as clerks or skilled workers. Skilled workers in secondary jobs were in half of the cases engaged as skilled workers in other lines or as laborers. Approximately 13 per cent of those employed in secondary occupations were grouped in a rating higher than their original primary social-economic classification.

Table 7 - Distribution of Secondary Occupations of Male Family Heads Under Primary Occupational Classification, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Code	Secondary occupation	Secondary occupations as percentages of specified major primary occupations		
		1	2-e	4
1	Professional	12.5	-	-
2-a	Farmers	-	20.0	-
2-c	Proprietors, managers, officials	37.5	40.0	12.5
3	Clerks and kindred workers	12.5	20.0	-
4	Skilled workers and foremen	25.0	20.0	25.0
5-a	Semi-skilled workers, manufacturing	-	-	12.5
5-b	Semi-skilled workers, not "	-	-	12.5
6-c	Laborers, not farm or factory	12.5	-	25.0
6-d	Servant classes	-	-	12.5
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons		8	5	8

Among the female heads of families only houseworkers reported secondary occupations other than that of housekeeping. About 44 per cent of the female heads classified as houseworkers as their primary occupation were usually wives secondarily employed as servants, nearly 19 per cent were classified as professional persons, and the remainder

were distributed as proprietors, clerks, and semi-skilled workers,

Table 8.

Table 8 - Distribution of Secondary Occupations of Female Family Heads, Under Primary Occupational Classification, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Code	Primary occupation	Secondary occupations as percentages of specified major primary occupations				
		1	2-c	3	5-b	6-e
1	Professional	-	-	-	-	18.7
2-c	Proprietors, managers, officials	-	-	-	-	12.5
3	Clerks and kindred workers	-	-	-	-	12.5
5-b	Semi-skilled workers, not manufacturing	-	-	-	-	12.5
6-d	Servant classes	-	-	-	-	43.8
6-e	Houseworkers (wives and others)	100	100	100	100	-
Total		100	100	100	100	100.0
Number of persons		2	2	2	2	16

The tabulation of the employment of children or other male and female individuals who were not family heads reveals two very interesting facts. First, of employed males over 40 per cent worked as caddies on local golf courses during the summer months, and 55 per cent of the females were employed as servants or housekeepers, Table 9.

For many of the young people summer employment was the only remunerative activity available, and the majority of those employed as caddies or servants and housekeepers owed such gainful employment to the resort trade.

The percentage distribution in Table 9 emphasizes the economic importance of resort employment to the youth of Barrett Township. In addition to the percentages quoted above, it will be observed that for both males and females substantial percentages were employed as

Table 9 - Occupations of Family Members Other Than Heads, by Sex,
Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupation	Percentage of persons in specified occupations	
	Male	Female
Professional	1.6	15.8
Proprietors, managers, officials	1.6	2.6
Clerks and kindred workers	12.9	18.4
Skilled workers and foremen	8.0	2.6
Semi-skilled workers, manufacturing	1.6	-
Other semi-skilled workers	16.1	5.3
Farm laborers	1.6	-
Laborers, not farm or factory	14.5	-
Servant classes	1.6	26.3
Houseworkers	-	29.0
Caddies	40.5	-
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	62	38

clerks or kindred workers. The majority of clerical work resulted from resort hotel requirements. Undoubtedly, at least 75 per cent of the employed males, not heads of families, worked either directly for resort interests or in correlative activities.

Professional activities, particularly school teaching, and resort employment accounted for nearly all of the remunerative activities of the females who were not wives or family heads.

Without the resort trade many of the young people of Barrett Township would have had to leave their homes during the summer months if they were to be gainfully employed over vacation periods. Absence of resort employment would have compelled additional numbers of those who had finished school to permanently migrate from the township, a movement that has taken place in other rural areas of the county. (Table 10.)

Of the small children needing the care of others than their parents, 72 per cent were cared for by older sisters, whose ages ranged from 14 to 26 years; 28 per cent were cared for by neighbors or grandparents, Table 11. The number of families reporting need for such care was 8 per cent of the total interviewed. The answers to this question appear to have been neglected, so that the number of families requiring care for children may have been much greater than the recorded number.

Table 11 - Care of Minor Children During the Absence of Both Parents at Work, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Persons caring for children while both parents were at work	Percentage distribution of caretakers
Daughters	72
Neighbors	14
Grandparents	14
Total	100

Table 10 - Employment in Resort Hotels, by Sex and Season of Employment, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Season of employment	Average number of weeks employed*			
	Family heads		Other than family heads	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
June to September, 1941	12	13	13	7
January-May, October-December**	35	35	35	13
Number of week-ends, 1941***	18	8	39	-

*Average number of weeks employed refers only to those actually employed in any given category.

**Some among those in this classification reported gainful employment for the full schedule year, with a slightly higher percentage of males than females reporting such employment.

Female employees in hotels, not family heads, reported no week-end employment. This group of individuals worked for a few weeks at a time during several seasons of the year.

***Average number of week-ends worked in 1941.

Five per cent of total male heads tabulated worked for hotels, at least part of the year.

Four per cent of total female heads tabulated worked for hotels, at least part of the year.

DELINEATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AREAS

When rural people dwell in proximity, developing a feeling of unity, with a common center of interest such as the church, school or local stores, and creating in the individual members a sense of "belonging", a community can be said to exist. A true rural community consists of the social interactions of the people and their institutions. The extent of the community organization can be measured by the continuity of adjustments made and remade to keep pace with the changing conditions.

The community boundary is often determined by the area in which the feeling of belonging exists. Definite physical features help to delimit community boundaries, such as a creek or mountain ranges or highways. In Barrett Township mountains and creeks help to create the assumption of community existence. Within Barrett Township are several small villages which are remote geographically from other towns or villages. The people in the township express a decided feeling of "belonging" to the Barrett community. The term "Barrett community" is used advisedly instead of the name of a village, because the residents of Barrett Township have indicated a preference for this locality designation.

Human choice of a place to live, plus physical location, is economic location or situs. Economic location is always in orientation to other economic factors. The patronage of community services such as stores within a given community is a unit of measure of their economic services and of their value to the community. How adequately Barrett Township supplied its economic services within its price zones is illus-

trated in Tables 12 and 13. Each change in prices or in type of commodity service alters community service boundary delineation.

Table 12 indicates that 99 per cent of the families residing in Barrett Township patronize the grocery stores in Barrett Township. In this instance the trade area is comparatively small, and the economic location of the grocery trade serving the residents of Barrett Township was centered in the township. Approximately 37 per cent of the people bought no groceries outside of the township.

The zone within which clothing was purchased extended far beyond the Barrett area, as less than 5 per cent of the residents bought any clothing in Barrett Township, and over 87 per cent bought primarily at the Stroudsburg stores¹². Purchases were also made through the mails by about 25 per cent of the families, and 48 per cent went elsewhere to shop, to Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, New York, or to other available cities. How many families limited their purchases of clothing to any one area was not determined.

Further analysis of Table 12 indicates that five and one-half times as many persons purchased clothing through mail orders as in the stores of Barrett Township. The total frequency of clothing purchases as between the Stroudsburgs and Barrett Township was nearly 20 to 1.

In purchases of furniture the ratios deviate only slightly from that of clothing.

More persons purchased hardware in Barrett Township than by mail order, and nearly twice as many people purchased hardware in Stroudsburg as in Barrett. Some families obtained primary services in

¹² Boroughs of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg are referred to as Stroudsburg.

Table 12 - Limits of Primary Trade Areas, for Specific Types of Services, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Type of service	Extent to which primary services were obtained in Barrett Township
	(per cent)
Purchase of groceries	99.0
Purchase of clothing	4.5
Purchase of furniture	5.9
Purchase of hardware and household utensils	31.4
Medical attention - office	80.7
Medical attention - home	92.0
Hospitalization	-
Degree to which all services were satisfied within the Barrett Township community proper	45.0

Table 13 - Specific Primary and Secondary Services Obtained by Barrett Residents Outside of Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Specific service obtained	Source of services		
	Stroudsburg	Mail order	Elsewhere
	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)
Purchase of groceries	63.3	-	.1
Purchase of clothing	87.6	24.7	48.3
Purchase of furniture	80.0	15.3	45.9
Purchase of hardware	68.6	22.1	23.2
Medical attention - office	43.2	-	12.5
Medical attention - home	.7	-	.7
Hospitalization	91.0	-	19.1
Total specified outside services	63.0	9.0	22.0

several centers, and it is quite probable that the dollars and cents value of products purchased outside of Barrett would be in relative correlation to the frequency of purchases, but this is an assumption that is not proved.

That location which was the usual one for the purchase of a designated item was regarded as the place of primary purchase, and supplementary purchases made elsewhere were termed secondary purchases.

Medical attention was obtained locally more frequently than elsewhere. Nearly 81 per cent of the families called at physicians' offices within the township at least part of the time, and less than 2 per cent summoned physicians for home care from outside the township limits. Slightly over 6 per cent of the families did not admit of any home calls by a physician.

As Barrett Township was without hospitalization facilities persons requiring such care were forced to go elsewhere. Of those persons who had been hospitalized 91 per cent had gone to Stroudsburg, and approximately 19 per cent had gone elsewhere, Table 13. Of this 19 per cent it was not determined how many had first been patients at Stroudsburg.

The services listed in this study were not adequately supplying the primary needs of the residents of Barrett Township. Taken collectively, at least 55 per cent of the people depended upon stores and medical facilities outside the township to supply their primary requirements. Like most rural communities, it appears that Barrett Township was not sufficiently organized to render basic services which effectually reached nearly all of the people in the community.

FACILITIES FOR LIVING

A selected list of items regarded as essential to establish a measurable unit for a level of living index were grouped under "Facilities for Living," and the presence or absence of each facility was noted by the field enumerators.

Ten such facilities appear in Table 14, and a score of 10 was assigned to each facility. Dr. H. R. Cottam of The Pennsylvania State College, in an unpublished report of a research study in Pennsylvania, with a comparable list of facilities found the average possessed facilities in Pennsylvania to be 59 per cent. In Barrett Township the average was 82 per cent, or 23 per cent higher than the average for the State as a whole. The average level of living, based on the index of the above study, would indicate that the people of Barrett Township enjoyed a higher plane of living than the average for the people of the State.

The location of professional workers is influenced more by the levels and standards of living than by the location of trade and governmental centers¹³. Employed male family heads in Barrett Township were in slightly over 12 per cent of the cases in the professional group, and proprietors, managers and officials of an equal social status totaled nearly 14 per cent, or a combined total of 26 per cent of the employed male family heads in Barrett Township.

Rooms per dwelling cannot be construed as units of measure to determine the average number of rooms per person, as in some instanc-

¹³The Problems of a Changing Population. National Resources Committee, Washington, D. C. 1938. pp. 74 and 116.

Table 14 - Level of Living in Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941, as Measured by Selected Facilities for Living.

Facilities for living	Families having specified facility (per cent)
Running water - Cold	87
Hot	81
Bathroom	81
Inside toilet	82
Electric stove	27
Mechanical refrigerator	61
Electric lights	95
Power washing machine	91
Electric sweeper	74
Home owned	62
Average*	82

*Average on the above for Pennsylvania, 59 per cent. Unpublished study by Dr. H. R. Cottam, The Pennsylvania State College.

es family members recorded as children were not in actual residence in the home.

Barrett Township appears to be a particularly suitable location for professional persons. Economists concede that rapid increase in expenditures other than for food, clothing or housing shows rapid expansion in professional and service activities. The implication is that increased spending power would create demand for non-agricultural goods and services more rapidly than for agricultural products.

An analysis of Table 15 indicates that well known principles of consumption were in operation in Barrett, namely, that the money available for increased spending had enhanced the general level of living of the Barrett residents. They have been able to acquire the necessary facilities required to elevate their plane of living. Since resorts and recreational activities were the only industries supplanting the previous extractive enterprises, it must be conclusive that resort development was responsible for the high level of living in Barrett.

In the 1920-30 period Monroe County was among the more favored areas in the United States in the level of living. Barrett Township was likely more favorably situated than the county as a unit, as most rural areas of Monroe County did not have the high level of living based on the index employed here.

Eighty-one per cent of the Barrett families had hot running water and bathrooms. Electric stoves were possessed by 27 per cent of the native families, which would appear to be a higher percentage of ownership than might be expected generally, particularly in rural areas.

Only 5 per cent of the families lacked electric lights in their homes, and only 26 per cent were without electric sweepers. Sixty-

Table 15 - Comparison of Facilities for Living with Occupational Status of Family Heads, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of family heads	Families having specified facility*	Average number of rooms per dwelling**	
		Private homes	Private resorts
	(per cent)		
Professional	85	7	42
Farmers	55	7	-
Proprietors, managers, officials	93	8	32
Clerks and kindred workers	83	7	-
Skilled workers and foremen	73	7	-
Other semi-skilled workers	66	7	-
Laborers, not farm or factory	60	6	-
Servant classes	100	6	-
Pensioned	53	5	-
Retired	100	8	-
No occupation	100	6	-

*Each facility listed was given a score of 10, and percentages calculated accordingly. Refer to Table 14.

**Excludes resort hotels registered as such.

two per cent of the families owned their own homes.

That the burden of housework in Barrett for the majority of wives had been eased by the high level of living is incontrovertible. Through general utilization of mechanical appliances expenditure of time for home care was greatly reduced, and the increased opportunity for recreational and social activity gained thereby should have greatly augmented the physical and mental enjoyment of living.

The extent of social participation is discussed subsequently.

It was previously mentioned that over 90 per cent of the Barrett families had lived five years or longer in the township. In view of the high percentage of home ownership, it would appear that out-migration of families as family units had been negligible due to a general satisfaction in the physical comforts of living possessed by the majority of families in Barrett Township.

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Social participation in Barrett Township was directly associated with recreational activity. Recreation means different things to different people, but in Barrett Township is taken primarily the form of outdoor recreation, the types of which are dependent upon the seasons of the year. Essentially this form of recreation aims to renew the physical and spiritual in man, refreshing both mind and body.

But also in Barrett available recreational opportunity may have been far more restricted and different in character for the local residents than it was for resort guests or members of exclusive clubs. Private recreational land consisted usually of wooded mountainous land, which in Barrett affords commanding elevations and beautiful scenery. Riparian land use in Barrett was restricted almost exclusively to non-residents, except for those who held membership in clubs where such land use was available.

Privately owned recreational land in Barrett was more than one-fourth the total township acreage. Public parks in the Pocono Mountains, where land use is open to the public without charge, are confined largely to State owned game refuges.

This study attempted to discover whether the resident families of Barrett had the same social and recreational opportunity available to them as had the resort guests and tourists. Social participation was tabulated by each major recreational opportunity open in Barrett from motion picture attendance to church participation.

Motion Picture Attendance by Barrett Residents

In Table 16 it is shown that more females attended motion picture shows than did males, but of the males attending the average yearly attendance was greater than for the opposite sex in each of the two categories listed. More female heads of families attended the motion picture performances than did non-family heads, but they attended less frequently.

Table 16 - Motion Picture Attendance by Barrett Township Families, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Family status and sex	Per cent attending motion pictures	Average number of times attended during year
Family heads		
Male	59	15
Female	72	14
Other family members		
Male	61	25
Female	66	19
Average (274 participants)	64	19

Dancing in Barrett Township

Dancing as a means of recreation or social participation for the majority of the native residents of Barrett was of minor consequence, Tables 17 and 18. Only 6 per cent of the male family heads attended dances at resort hotels, and only for an average attendance of three times per year. The female family heads reported the same average attendance, with 7 per cent participating.

Local dances were either more popular or were more readily accessible to the people of Barrett. Local dances referred to in this

Table 17 - Attendance at Local Dances, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Family status and sex of participants	Per cent attending	Average number of times attended during year
Family heads		
Male	21	14
Female	19	15
Other family members		
Male	18	35
Female	16	17
Average (78 participants)	18	17

Table 18 - Attendance at Resort Hotel Dances by Local Persons, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Family status and sex of participants	Per cent attending	Average number of times attended during year
Family heads		
Male	6	3
Female	7	3
Other family members		
Male	8	8
Female	13	4
Average (38 participants)	9	5

report were those conducted either in local dance halls or as school dances or roadhouse entertainments. Twice as many people attended local dances as went to restricted hotels, and three times as many family heads engaged in local dancing as in hotel affairs and more than twice as many young unmarried men went to local dances as went to hotels; but the local girls who danced participated in nearly an equal percentage in local and hotel dancing. Attendance at local dances, however, for both the youth and the older people was more than three times as frequent as in hotels.

Of the male family heads who attended hotel dances 40 per cent reported no participation in local dances. Sixty per cent of those attending hotel events were managers, proprietors or officials, and their attendance may have been partly due to business necessity rather than to active desire for attendance, or they may have been more socially minded than many other groups. Of the 60 per cent of the male heads who attended both local and hotel dances, 40 per cent were in the managerial or official group. Here again attendance may have been influenced by business considerations. However, the average attendance at local dances for this group was ten times greater than at hotel affairs.

The 40 per cent of the hotel dance participants outside of the managerial and official status were in the skilled labor groups, and they averaged slightly over one dance per year in hotels to five dances per year in local events.

The attendance of female family heads at hotel and local dances closely paralleled that of the males, indicating, no doubt, that husbands and wives usually participated jointly in dances.

Among the male and female dance participants who were not heads

of families, and consisting chiefly of children in established families, considerable differences prevailed in the places chosen for dancing. Ninety per cent of the males who attended hotel dances also frequented local dance establishments, with a ratio of two to one in favor of local events. Among the girls differences were greater; a ratio of approximately 17 to 6 in favor of local dancing existed. All but 18 per cent of the unmarried females attended local as well as hotel dances, and 60 per cent of those girls attending local dances also danced at the hotels.

Sixty per cent of the girls attending hotel dances were daughters of proprietors, officials or managers, or were in families not gainfully employed because of retirement. Fifty per cent of the male participants were from these same family groups. No sons of the laboring groups attended the hotel dances, but 6 per cent of the girls doing so were from laboring families.

Of those participating in local dances 20 per cent of the males were from the families classified as laborers.

It would seem that for the majority of the young people more local dances were available and were more frequently patronized than were those in the resort hotels, or else the local dances where established interest and suitable age groups existed were in greater favor among the youth of Barrett Township than dances in resort hotels where the majority of the participants did not share mutual interests with local residents.

**Picnic and Party Attendance
by Barrett Township Residents**

Outdoor picnics attracted more people and apparently were a greater opportunity for diversion and relaxation for the majority of the adults and children alike, than was dancing. Approximately 50 per cent of the family heads participated, but others attended less frequently, particularly the males, who apparently preferred more active social association, Table 19.

Table 19 - Community Participation in Outdoor Picnics, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Family status and sex of participants	Per cent attending	Average number of times attended during year
Family heads		
Male	51	3
Female	51	3
Other family members		
Male	37	4
Female	48	3
Average (195 participants)	46	3

The number of persons attending parties of all types within the community was less than those participating in picnics, but the average attendance per year per person at parties was approximately twice as great for adults as for children. The young people did not participate in parties to any greater extent than in picnics.

As indicated in Table 20, only 34 per cent of the population met socially at parties compared to 46 per cent at picnics.

Table 20 - Community Participation at Parties, Barrett Township,
Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Family status and sex of participants	Per cent attending	Average number of times attended during year
Family heads		
Male	37	8
Female	40	8
Other family members		
Male	30	4
Female	31	5
Average (144 participants)	34	6

Participation in Entertainments

Family heads, both male and female, attended entertainments in Barrett on an average of about once per year for those attending, but 24 per cent of the male heads and 26 per cent of the female heads reported no attendance at all at entertainments, Table 21.

The three major locations for entertainments were hotels, churches and schools, with all others classified as elsewhere.

The church events attracted more adults than children, but more of the daughters attended school entertainments than did the parents. The male youth did not seem particularly responsive to social affairs conducted by the township schools as only 15 per cent reported any attendance during 1941.

For both sexes, parents and children alike, entertainments outside of the church, the schools, and also the hotels were the most popular. It would seem that neither the church nor the schools in Barrett were adequately meeting their responsibilities toward the youth of Barrett in that they failed to attract the majority of such people to

Table 21 - Community Participation in Entertainments, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Location	Family status and sex of participants	Per cent attending	Average number of times attended during year
Hotels	Family heads		
	Male	14	7
	Female	16	6
	Other family members		
	Male	5	3
	Female	7	2
	Average (41 participants)	10	5
Church	Family heads		
	Male	36	5
	Female	45	7
	Other family members		
	Male	30	8
	Female	32	6
	Average (149 participants)	35	6
School	Family heads		
	Male	32	3
	Female	33	3
	Other family members		
	Male	15	5
	Female	35	5
	Average (129 participants)	30	4
Elsewhere	Family heads		
	Male	54	6
	Female	50	6
	Other family members		
	Male	50	9
	Female	67	7
	Average (239 participants)	56	7

their social events, either through ignorance of community needs or through failure to offer to youth the opportunity for self-maximisation. It is through development of youthful leadership that loyalty is born. Loyalty may be characterized in pride of local achievements, in an interest in one another's welfare, and in a willingness to cooperate for the common good. Both the church and the school share in the responsibility for developing this loyalty.

The American freedom of movement, the right to come and go as one pleases, is a freedom not to be denied, but this very freedom works a hardship upon the consistent growth of rural institutions. It is one of the problems for the leaders of Barrett Township to meet this issue; and the issue faithfully met must be characterized by a faith in the future of both the individual and the community.

Athletics and Sport Participation

Interest in athletic events in Barrett Township was not very keen. While the community has prided itself on its school basketball teams and local baseball performances, participation in or attendance at such events, as shown in Table 22, was confined to about one fourth of the Barrett residents. Male interest was greater than that of the opposite sex.

Although Barrett Township is noted for its golf courses, few Barrett residents participated in this sport, Table 23. The young people were the most active, and a larger percentage of the males than females participated. However, skiing and tobogganing attracted the young people more than other reported sports, approximately 30 per cent of both sexes participating, the boys being nearly twice as active as the girls.

Table 22 - Attendance at, or Participation in, Athletic Events,
Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Family status and sex of participants	Per cent participating		Average number of times attended during year
	Family heads		
Male	26		8
Female	19		6
Other family members			
Male	30		12
Female	27		8
Average (112 participants)	26		9

Table 23 - Participation in Outdoor Recreation, Barrett Township,
Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Recreational activity	Per cent participating*		Average number of times participated during year**	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Family heads			
Golf - Local courses	4	1	6	4
Golf - Hotel courses	6	2	19	1
Skiing or tobogganing				
Local slides	-	-	-	-
Hotel slides	4	1	6	5
Other than family heads				
Golf - Local courses	10	4	17	11
Golf - Hotel courses	14	5	15	8
Skiing or tobogganing				
Local slides	6	9	12	6
Hotel slides	23	22	11	7

*The percentages reported in this table are the percentages of the total persons in the specified categories reporting outdoor participation in the recreational activities listed.

**For those reporting participation

Religious Activities of
Barrett Township Residents

Approximately 8 per cent more women who were family heads than male family heads reported church attendance. This difference, however, when statistically tested for significance by "chi square", indicated that in nearly 95 per cent of these cases church attendance was not significant as to sex, and was more or less what could be expected from a chance sample.

A review of Table 24 indicates that approximately 50 per cent of Barrett Township adults who maintained families attended church an average of twice per month. The other 50 per cent reported no attendance at church.

Fifty-four per cent of the family heads who attended church were Methodists, and another 16 per cent indicated they were Methodists but did not go to church, Table 25. Of the non-participating families 30 per cent indicated denominational preference, but the remainder were not church members or were indifferent to church affiliation.

A smaller percentage of the children than of the adults attended church but they were more regular in attendance. About 97 per cent of the families had no family head attending Sunday school. Nearly 30 per cent of other family members did so, with an average attendance of about two thirds of the calendar year. Outside of church and Sunday school, church activity was decidedly limited, and only a little over one per cent took part, and for an average of approximately two months out of the year.

There seemed to be no significant difference between male and female Sunday school attendance, or as between families grouped accord-

Table 24 - Religious Activities of the Residents, Barrett Township,
Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Type of activity	Family status and sex of participants	Per cent participating	Average number of times attended during year
Church services	Family heads		
	Male	46	24
	Female	54	27
	Other family members		
	Male	36	30
	Female	40	34
	Average (183 participants)	43	29
Sunday school	Family heads		
	Male	1	36
	Female	2	30
	Other family members		
	Male	29	36
	Female	31	37
	Average (106 participants)	25	35
Other church activity	Family heads		
	Male	1	7
	Female	2	14
	Other family members		
	Male	1	8
	Female	1	9
	Average (62 participants)	1	10

Table 25 - Church Attendance of Family Heads, by Denomination,
Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Denomination	Family heads attending church		Non-participating family heads
	Male	Female	
	(per cent)		(per cent)
Methodist	25	29	16
Moravian	9	10	2
Roman Catholic	6	7	2
No denomination, or not specified*	6	8	10
No church attendance	54	46	-
Total	100	100	30
Number of family heads**	37	48	27

*One per cent of the family heads stated they attended Friends' meetings or Episcopal services but did not specify church membership or preference.

**Out of a total of 90 families, 81 had male family heads and 88 female heads, but for all families irrespective of sex of family head, 30 per cent reported no church attendance, although 16 per cent stated they were Methodists but never went to church.

ing to the occupational status of the male family head, Table 26. Children of the professional and of the semi-skilled groups reported less attendance than children from any other occupational status.

Table 26 - Sunday School Attendance of Children, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Distribution of children by occupation of male family heads	Average age of children attending		Number of times attended during year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	(years)	(years)		
Professional	12	12	19	17
Farmers	21	21	40	52
Proprietors, managers and officials	17	14	33	40
Clerks and kindred workers	10	8	43	49
Skilled workers and foremen	15	14	46	49
Semi-skilled workers	9	11	33	22
Unskilled workers	8	11	42	44
All others	-	-	-	-

Lack of interest in church or Sunday school in Barrett Township did not seem to arise out of church conflict, for the majority of persons who reported church affiliations were Methodists. The establishment of an affiliated, federated or denominational community church does not appear to be the answer to the Barrett Township church problem. It seems to go more deeply into a social situation arising out of the very nature of life in Barrett, where the emphasis on monetary reward for the entertainment of people assigns to the Sabbath a financial importance greater than that of any other day. The care of resort trade must by the very nature of the enterprise take precedence over all other local considerations, social or religious.

The inactivity of the church and the lack of interest in the

church are interdependent and correlative. In a resort community such as Barrett, where entertainments of many types are actively initiated with the immediate objective of pleasing the resort guests and the ultimate aim of monetary reward, they become the most important consideration of daily living and the promotion of community welfare for the local inhabitants becomes subordinate to resort demands. And not least important is the psychological outlook thrust upon the young people, when by the very nature of daily living and enterprise they come to ascribe to the attainment of individual pleasure and satisfaction a role not less in ethical value than other accepted mores of our way of life. This role does not necessarily affect the individual's religious views or lessen his ability to evaluate right and wrong. His outlook becomes more social in nature, giving rise to the question as to what is essential in the pursuit of happiness and satisfaction in life.

It seems inevitable, however well intended the motives of its members, that under such circumstances the church will suffer in prestige and in its power in the community. Unless the church has able leadership outside of the ministerium to emphasize its institutional importance as a significant force in the American way of life, its influence will diminish. However, where churches cooperate with other community planning agencies, all community organizations function more effectively.

The purpose of this study was merely to present the facts as found and not to offer a solution for community religious and organizational problems, but nevertheless, a well coordinated community plan embracing the church in community promotional activities should have constructive merits. Not only could community conflicts be avoided by the

careful preparation of an annual community plan and calendar, but attention would be directly focused on means to promote community social participation, and give to a number of the youth an opportunity for self-maximization.

Participation in Lodge, Civic Club
and Other Community Activities

Membership of Barrett Township residents in fraternal or other organizations was decidedly limited. Family heads reported as members in any secret or fraternal order did not exceed 5 per cent of the total number of family heads. Approximately 26 per cent of the male family heads reported membership in one or more secret or fraternal orders, Table 27.

Table 27 - Fraternal Membership and Attendance of Male Family Heads, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Name of fraternal order	Male family heads reporting membership* (per cent)	Average number of times attended during year
American Legion	8	6
Eagles	1	25
Elks	2	3
I. O. O. F.	5	23
J. O. U. A. M.	2	12
Masons	4	4
P. O. S. of A.	4	12
Total or average	26	11

*Two per cent of the male family heads were members of more than one fraternal order, with an average yearly attendance of 31 times.

Those family heads who were members of the Eagles or the I. O. O. F. were the most active, with an average participation of approximately once every two weeks. Those men who were members of the

J. O. U. A. M. or the P. O. S. of A. reported attending once per month. Attendance in all fraternal orders combined was equal to an average participation of once per month. What part any one lodge or organization as a unit, or what part all organizations in combined effort exerted on community planning and welfare were not determined.

Among female family heads membership in secret or civic organizations was limited to 17 per cent of the total, with membership in any one organization not exceeding 3 per cent of the total number of female heads, Table 28. What part women through their organizations assumed in community welfare was not ascertained.

Table 28 - Membership in Secret or Civic Organizations and Attendance of Female Family Heads, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Name of secret order or civic organization	Female family heads reporting membership* (per cent)	Average number of times attended during year
Civic Club	2	9
Eagles	1	25
Eastern Star	2	20
P. O. S. of A.	6	16
Rebecca	3	15
Woman's Club	3	10
Total or average	17	15

*Two per cent of the female family heads were members of more than one secret or civic organization, with an average total attendance of 37 times per year.

The membership ratio of male and female family heads was 26 to 17 respectively, and the ratio of attendance at meetings of fraternal, secret and civic organizations was 11 times to 15 times per year.

In addition to the meetings of the fraternal orders few social

meetings or gatherings were reported. A very limited number of the male family heads took part in some public or private activities, Table 29.

Table 29 - Membership and Participation of Male Family Heads in Non-Fraternal Organizations, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Type of organization	Male family heads reporting membership (per cent)	Average number of times attended during year
School Board	1	9
Bowling Club	1	50
Firemen's Association	3	43
Sportsmen's Association	1	7
Total or average	6	32

Members of the School Board met once monthly throughout the school year. Those few individuals who were members of a bowling club met frequently during the bowling season. Members of the Firemen's Association gathered together weekly at least ten months out of the year.

A few of the male residents were members of the Sportsmen's Association. Formal social participation did not seem to be a significant factor in social satisfaction among Barrett residents.

An examination of Table 30 indicates that the female family heads were not formally socially minded to any greater extent than were the male family heads. The few women who gathered together met for informal conversations chiefly in the Ladies Aid and Sewing Circle. A limited number of women were interested in Red Cross work and had taken extension courses conducted by the Monroe County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Table 30 - Membership and Participation of Female Family Heads in Non-Fraternal Organizations, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Type of organisation	Female family heads reporting membership (per cent)	Average number of times attended during year
Ladies Aid	2	12
Sewing Circle	2	22
Red Cross	1	10
Total or average	5	16

The pattern of social participation of family heads was carried over to the social activity of their children, as evidenced in their apparent lack of interest in formal social organization or group achievement in community programs, Table 31. Only 2 per cent of the younger males reported participation in non-fraternal groups, one per cent in the Boy Scouts and one per cent in a bowling club. Two per cent of the girls were interested in a sewing circle and 2 per cent in a card club. Several of the girls were interested in both activities. Of the children reporting gregarious activity the boys were most interested in bowling and the girls in the card club.

Participation in extension groups, in the true sense of the word, appeared to be entirely lacking in Barrett Township, Table 32. No agricultural extension groups were reported, and no home economics extension participation was indicated by the women. Not one of the youth of Barrett reported membership in a 4-H Club or similar endeavor. Extension activity was essentially welfare work, indicating relief and Red Cross committee memberships, or attendance at classes in first aid conducted by the Monroe County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Table 31 - Membership and Participation of Others Than Family Heads
in Non-Fraternal Organizations, Barrett Township, Monroe
County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Type of organization and sex of participants	Persons reporting membership (per cent)	Average number of times attended during year
Male		
Boy Scouts	1	22
Bowling Club	1	75
Female		
Card Club	2	45
Sewing Circle	2	30
Girl Scouts	1	12
Sportsmen's Association	1	4

Table 32 - Participation of Family Heads in Extension Groups,
Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Type of agency or organization and sex of participants	Per cent participating	Average number of times attended during year
Male heads		
Relief Committee	1	10
Other, not specified	2	3
Female heads		
Relief Committee	1	5
Red Cross Extension	2	9
Other, not specified	2	3

Total Social Participation in Barrett Township

A composite picture of total social participation in Barrett Township made possible an analytical view of general tendencies of all social relationships. Among Barrett residents, male and female, regardless of family status, the greatest frequency of social participation was in religious relationships.

Approximately 40 per cent of the social participation of male family heads and 43 per cent of that of the female family heads was incidental to church or Sunday school attendance, or to other activities related to the church. Movie attendance ranked next in importance with approximately 22 per cent for the males and 20 per cent for the females. This indicated that over 60 per cent of the total social participation was devoted to religious observance or movie attendance.

A similar comparison was made of non-family heads. Thirty-five per cent of the male participation, comprising chiefly the unmarried youth of Barrett Township, and about 48 per cent of the female participation was in church or Sunday school activities. In addition, movie attendance accounted for another 26 per cent of youthful male participation, and 23 per cent of that of the females. Among the male youth church and movie attendance was approximately 61 per cent of the total social participation, and 71 per cent for the females.

These total participation comparisons are based solely on the social relationships of the active participants and exclude that considerable portion of Barrett Township residents who reported no definite social activity.

The percentage participation in dancing approximated 7 per cent for all groups. Attendance at picnics, parties or entertainments

was a larger percentage of the total participation among family heads than among others. These items represent 21 per cent of the total among male family heads and 18 per cent for the female heads, contrasted to 12 per cent for non-family male heads and 14 per cent for non-family female heads. However, family heads took little active interest in athletic or sports activities, whereas approximately 20 per cent of the male participation of other than family heads was athletic or sports participation, as was 9 per cent of female non-family head participation.

Lodge or organizational participation was less than one per cent of the total. On the basis of this study it can be assumed that in general Barrett citizens followed individual inclination and initiative. They were not actively sharing in group action for the betterment of community life. During the schedule year, 1941, approximately 79 per cent of the male heads did not take part in the majority of the opportunities open for social contacts, and some reported that they confined their social life to either church activity or movie attendance exclusively.

To reiterate assumptions previously made, as a result of this study it is concluded that there was no active community organization in Barrett. Barrett Township does not appear to be a disorganized community, but rather an unorganized community where the present outlook and stress is upon the material aspects for living rather than for the spiritual and social needs of its people.

The Barrett Township Community Library

Approximately 57 per cent of the Barrett families borrowed books from the community library during the schedule year 1941, Table 33.

In some instances families indicated that a book secured from the library was read by all members of the family.

Table 33 - Average Number of Books Borrowed from Public Library per Family, Classified by Occupational Groups, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Families classified by occupation of male family heads	Per cent of families using library	Average number of books borrowed by specified groups during year
Professional	60	44
Farmers	75	11
Proprietors, managers, officials	55	49
Clerks	-	-
Skilled workers and foremen	61	56
Other semi-skilled workers	29	16
Laborers	31	40
Servant classes	50	15
Pensioned	67	50
All others	36	22
Average	57	38

Farmers, the servant classes and the semi-skilled workers, or members of their families, read fewer books obtained from the library than members of other occupational groups except clerks, who reported no reading at all. Families of skilled workmen and foremen headed the list in number of books per person borrowed from the public library in Barrett. However, a larger percentage of farmers borrowed books than any other group, even though they read on an average less than one book per month.

Fewer laborers, or members of their families, utilized library services than did members of other families. Of those in this group who read books obtained from the library the average number of books read was approximately three per month.

Some dissatisfaction was reported with the library services because library facilities were limited to several days per week. Because of distances involved, many families who did not have children interested in library services had little opportunity to take advantage of the library privileges.

There is an apparent lack of correlation between the number of children in the families, or the years of education of the male family heads, with the number of books borrowed annually from the community library. What influences may govern the reading habits of individual families, or families grouped by the occupation of the male family heads, is therefore not known. The influences may be varied and multiple and may differ as widely among individuals within a given family as among families themselves.

ATTITUDES OF BARRETT RESIDENTS
TOWARD THEIR COMMUNITY SERVICES

Attitudes of individuals may be more difficult to isolate and define than many material facts or behavior tendencies. Attitudes, nevertheless, may be influenced very often by the circumstances of location in a community, the occupation that one pursues, or an individual's relative social position in his community.

In Barrett Township nine attitudes were tested which reflected the general outlook of the male family heads of Barrett Township, whose reactions were no doubt shared by other members of their families in many cases, Table 34.

The greatest dissatisfaction appeared to be in the administration of public relief. Those who held negative opinions fell into two groups, namely, (a) that relief was granted too easily to the unworthy and not properly administered, and (b) that relief grants were inequitable and too difficult to obtain.

One family head expressed himself thus: "Help only given with strings attached to it to those who have always been good citizens and neighbors and have tried to make a home. Good-for-nothings are the only ones that benefit. The law is all wrong."

"Criticism is same as in other communities," stated a business man, "relief often given where not needed; some may need it and not secure sufficient help at the critical time."

Of those who expressed themselves, and as a rule only business and professional persons offered criticisms, the opinion generally prevailing was that the majority of the relief cases were not thoroughly or properly investigated. A small percentage registered opposition to Fed-

Table 34 - Degree of Satisfaction With Specified Community Services for Male Family Heads, Irrespective of Occupational Status, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.*

Community services	Degree of satisfaction of male family heads		
	Favorable opinion (per cent)	Unfavorable opinion (per cent)	No opinion (per cent)
Schools	91	2	7
Church programs	85	7	8
Red Cross	85	2	13
Relief	60	21	19
Other welfare agencies	64	2	34
Medical services	76	19	5
Recreation opportunity	70	16	14
Living conditions	86	8	6
Employment	76	19	5
Banking services	72	13	15
Township stores	73	14	13
Average	76	11	13

*A test by the "X² Formula" indicates that the obtained X² which represents the divergence of our experimentally obtained entries from the expected entries could not have arisen from chance. Therefore, it seems reasonably sure that the majority of male family heads in Barrett Township were generally satisfied with the community services and welfare activities listed.

For method refer to Garrett, Henry E. Statistics in Psychology and Education. 1940. p. 380.

eral administration of relief, and believed a more just distribution of relief money could be administered by citizens of the community selected to direct relief disbursements.

One family head, thinking in terms of private relief, remonstrated against public charities, stating, "They are always around for money." Another person, dwelling on private relief and charity advocated utilization of the services of those willing to work for a charitable purpose but who had no money to contribute to public subscriptions. He remarked: "No effort is made to contact those people who have to remain at home and though willing to help have no money to contribute."

Among the laboring groups more family heads were without formed opinions than was generally the case among men of other occupational status. The laboring families occupied the median position in the degree of satisfaction expressed with the community services available to them. Among all families combined a larger number of persons were without a settled opinion of the value of the services of the welfare agencies and public relief services, with the exception of the Red Cross, than for any other community service, probably because they were largely not familiar with the administration of these agencies.

Dissatisfaction with medical services and employment opportunity ranked second, 19 per cent voicing disapproval of both. Nearly 60 per cent of those expressing an opinion stated employment opportunity was extremely limited, and a few wrote, "No opportunity, only for hard labor," or "Not enough of a lighter kind."

"There is sufficient work for women," said one family head, "but not for men. In the winter we depend a lot upon unemployment insurance to tide us over." Other persons expressed themselves with,

"Wages terribly low."

One business man wrote: "No jobs in the community. Too much effort concentrated on the resorts, compelling many to go out of the community for employment."

"Little winter work," said another; "opportunity insufficient for varied talents."

Criticisms of employment summarized in three main complaints were: (1) wages too low, (2) not enough work, and (3) labor demands mostly for female workers, and for men limited largely to heavy labor.

Dissatisfaction with the medical services were reflected in the following excerpts from quotations written on field schedules: "No night services," or "In winter time only one doctor available, and none on his day off. Not always available, especially at night; no satisfactory night services."

A number of people expressed themselves concerning medical services with the brief comment, "Not adequate." One salesman said, "Good doctors---poor services." Another wrote, "Not prompt in calling, very active---poor services."

It would appear that the one doctor available in Barrett during the full calendar year was unable to adequately serve the demands of the community. A second physician was available during the summer months, and the Barrett residents complained against the expense of obtaining the services of a physician from a distance, which made repeated calls, even though necessary, prohibitive. No hospitalization services were available in Barrett, Table 12, and one female family head suggested to the interviewer that a health clinic be established in Barrett, at least once a month, to relieve the strain of the present situa-

tion.

In resort advertising in recent years Monroe County has been described as "The Playground of Pennsylvania". Barrett Township has a conspicuous place in that playground area. Under these circumstances one may expect to find that recreational opportunity in Barrett holds an enviable position. But such was not the case among the permanent residents, who apparently could not share in the recreational facilities developed for the resort trade. Ranking but slightly less in percentage of dissatisfaction than either employment or medical services, recreational satisfaction was indicated by only 70 per cent of the Barrett families.

One business man said, "There are no public recreation services."

"Not a summer playground," wrote another, who continued, "we want decent places for young folks to dance."

"No place for young men and women," wrote another, to which was added, "we need more entertainment for youth."

"Nothing but beer dance halls," said one woman; "we need a community hall." Another person seconded this remark, saying, "We should have a recreation hall."

Swimming was denied to local persons at both Buck Hill Falls and Sky-Top without special permission from the managers of the respective hotels. "These restrictions are enforced," said one family head, "and no Barrett resident is permitted in a new up-to-date swimming pool." Members of this family also stated that unless concessions were obtained through a contract in the sale of land to a hotel owner or association, residents were denied the use of the main golf courses, except after six

o'clock in the evening when resort guests had departed. In the evenings, while the greens were being watered, the caddies alone had the privileges of the courses.

While mention of these restrictions is made, it is not intended as a condemnation of the present policy. Undoubtedly sound business reasons and vested interests may make a relaxation of this policy inadvisable. However, the limitations on the recreational opportunities of the residents of Barrett are social facts that can not be ignored. The solution may lie in concerted group action to provide facilities for the recreational needs of the community, and that is the problem of the people of Barrett Township. Once it is fully recognized, it can be adequately met.

Unsatisfactory reactions to the services of the retail stores and banking facilities were of next importance. One resident stated that the retail stores were not part of the community, apparently having in mind that among the managers of certain stores the needs of the community were secondary considerations. One farmer voices his opinion simply by, "No good." A further reference to Table 12 will justify statements previously made that except for the sale of groceries the stores of Barrett were not satisfying community needs.

One business man, aware of price inadequacies, wrote: "Prices are too high for a rural community." This opinion was shared by others. One salesman said, "The stores are poorly organized."

Barrett Township was without direct banking advantages. This was a source of dissatisfaction to 13 per cent of the people. One person proposed a sub-banking system whereby services of a Stroudsburg bank could be made available to the residents at a Barrett Township center,

preferably at Cresco.

The leading merchant in Cresco, J. A. Seguire, offered a limited banking service to the people, particularly in the cashing of checks. One person utilizing Seguire's services said there was little need for a bank in the community under the circumstances, and another stated that the service at Seguire's was very good.

A few families were dissatisfied with the circumstances under which they lived, chiefly because of inadequate housing. One person thought life in Barrett would be highly satisfactory if the family "had the necessary income to maintain a comfortable standard of living." Some families wanted more improvements on the houses in which they lived. One person remarked that the standard of living in Barrett is "high compared to other communities, due largely to the resorts." This supports the findings tabulated in Table 14 in which is indicated on the basis of selected index a level of living of 82 per cent in Barrett Township as compared to 59 per cent for Pennsylvania as a whole.

Approximately 7 per cent of the families were dissatisfied with the churches. One professional person wrote: "Our churches don't fit our lives."

A business man said there was a lack of interest in the church on the part of the church officials. Reference to Tables 24, 25 and 26 shows that there was a decided lack of interest in Barrett churches, not merely on the part of church officials but, with few exceptions, among all men and women in Barrett. However, according to Table 35, satisfaction with church programs was expressed by farmers, clerks and servant classes.

Among proprietors, managers and officials who were chiefly

Table 35 - Percentage of Residents Satisfied With Specified Aspects of Living, by Occupational Status of Male Family Heads*, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Aspects of living	Per cent satisfied								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Schools	100	75	73	67	90	100	94	100	67
Church programs	70	100	55	100	90	85	82	100	67
Red Cross	80	100	100	100	81	71	88	100	67
Relief	60	100	55	67	45	57	63	100	67
Welfare	60	100	55	100	63	53	82	100	67
Medical services	50	100	64	100	67	85	94	100	100
Recreation	60	75	64	67	45	71	69	100	67
Living conditions	100	100	99	100	76	85	82	100	67
Employment	90	75	82	33	58	85	78	100	100
Banking services	40	100	99	100	67	85	69	100	67
Township stores	50	75	99	67	67	85	88	100	67

*Key to occupational groups:

1. Professional
2. Farmers
3. Proprietors, managers and officials
4. Clerks and kindred workers
5. Skilled workers and foremen
6. Semi-skilled workers
7. Laborers, not farm or factory
8. Servant classes
9. Retired, pensioned and no occupation

concerned with the operation of resort hotels, dissatisfaction with the church was greatest. Only 55 per cent voiced approval of church programs. This attitude is somewhat surprising because hotel interests are usually accused of disorganizing religious observance in a community. Thirty per cent of the professional people were out of sympathy with the present church programs. This, however, was a healthy sign. It was evidenced that the persons in the Barrett community who were in positions of leadership were more fully aware of community needs than were many of those who were more directly affected. This awareness of need on the part of the community leaders was expressed in other attitudes tested. They were dissatisfied, among other things, with recreation, medical services, welfare activities, and administration of relief. Inasmuch as these people were in a more favored position socially and financially than most other occupational groups, and were the least adversely affected by community limitations, their reactions indicate that an eventual solution of the community problems will logically follow the awareness of the needs.

The professional people were among the least satisfied. The skilled workers were less satisfied than any. Skilled workers were more dissatisfied with the material aspects of life than with the religious or the mental.

Recreation, more than any other one item except relief, was the main source of dissatisfaction with them. They expressed substantial approval of school and church programs. They wanted better living conditions, more work, and improved store and banking services.

The servant classes were the most contented of any occupational group. They expressed no dissatisfaction with any aspect of living.

The farmers also were generally satisfied. They wanted improvement in schools, more recreational opportunity, some off-the-farm employment, and an improvement in the community retail store services.

To further analyze attitude reactions in Barrett Township five additional questions were asked of the male family heads, the answers to which are tabulated in Tables 36 to 40 inclusive.

In answer to question one, "Do you feel that the presence of resort guests in the community disturbs your normal family life?" 93 per cent of the male family heads answered in the negative. Those who believed their family life was disrupted by resort guests vacationing in Barrett were families of the professional men, proprietors, managers and officials, clerks and laborers. Incidentally, these particular groups were more directly associated with the resort trade than were families whose male heads were otherwise employed, Table 36.

Table 36 - Attitudes of Male Family Heads Concerning Influence of Resort Activities on Community Life, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of male family heads	Resort activities disrupted the community		
	Yes (per cent)	No (per cent)	No opinion (per cent)
Professional	30	70	-
Farmers	-	100	-
Proprietors, managers, officials	9	91	-
Clerks and kindred workers	33	67	-
Skilled workers and foremen	-	100	-
Other semi-skilled workers	-	100	-
Laborers	7	93	-
Servant classes	-	100	-
Pensioned and retired	-	100	-
All others	-	100	-
All groups	7	93	-

In answer to the second question, "Do you feel that the large hotels dominate local community activity?" the reactions were varied.

The servant classes alone stated that the hotels had no dominating influence on the Barrett community. Fifty per cent of the farmers were positive that they did have. Thirty-six per cent of the proprietors, managers and officials who had a direct or vested interest in the success of the resort trade agreed with the farmers. An equal percentage of laborers voiced an identical reaction. Among the professional male heads 40 per cent were sure that the hotels dominated community life in Barrett Township, Table 37.

Table 37 - Attitudes of Male Family Heads Concerning Dominance of the Hotels in Community Life, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of male family head	Hotels dominated the community		
	Yes (per cent)	No (per cent)	No opinion (per cent)
Professional	40	60	-
Farmers	50	50	-
Proprietors, managers, officials	36	64	-
Clerks and kindred workers	100	-	-
Skilled workers and foremen	23	54	13
Other semi-skilled workers	14	72	14
Laborers	36	57	7
Servant classes	-	100	-
Pensioned and retired	-	67	33
All others	30	70	-
All groups	32	60	8

Among those men who worked in skilled, semi-skilled or laboring occupations, 13, 14 and 7 per cent respectively had formed no opinions on the subject. Among all occupational groups combined, 60 per cent of the male family heads believed that the Barrett community life

was free of hotel domination, and 8 per cent were undecided.

When questioned about personal and property taxation, reactions were again varied. Only the professional groups and semi-skilled workers registered more than 75 per cent satisfaction with taxation rates as they were during the schedule year, 1941. Twenty-seven per cent of the proprietors, managers and officials, and an equal percentage of the skilled workers, maintained that taxation rates were too high. Twenty-five per cent of the farmers agreed. Clerks and servant classes had no positive opinions; 33 per cent of the former and 50 per cent of the latter had given little thought to the subject and could offer no opinion, Table 38.

Table 38 - Attitudes of Male Family Heads Concerning Property and Personal Taxation Assessments, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of male family heads	Per cent		
	Unfavorable opinion	Favorable opinion	No opinion
Professional	10	90	-
Farmers	25	75	-
Proprietors, managers, officials	27	64	9
Clerks and kindred workers	-	67	33
Skilled workers and foremen	27	64	9
Other semi-skilled workers	14	86	-
Laborers	14	58	28
Servant classes	-	50	50
Pensioned and retired	33	67	-
All others	30	50	20
All groups	19	70	11

Again, viewing the families of Barrett Township collectively, 70 per cent of the male family heads were satisfied with taxation rates.

Eleven per cent had no opinion to offer, and 19 per cent were positive that taxes levied were too high.

A fourth question, "Do the resort guests participate with you as equals in your social and community affairs?" brought out a wide difference of opinion, ranging from 7 per cent positive reaction on the part of laboring families to 90 per cent for the professional groups and 100 per cent for the servant classes, Table 39. Except the two last mentioned groups, and families of semi-skilled workers and unclassified persons, 34 to 67 per cent of all occupational groups stated they could not associate as equals with resort guests.

Table 39 - Attitudes of Permanent Residents Toward Participation as Equals With Resort Guests in Community Affairs, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of male and female family heads	Participated as equals with resort guests		
	Yes (per cent)	No (per cent)	No opinion (per cent)
Professional	90	10	-
Farmers	50	50	-
Proprietors, managers, officials	45	55	-
Clerks and kindred workers	33	67	-
Skilled workers and foremen	45	37	18
Other semi-skilled workers	72	14	14
Laborers	7	43	50
Servant classes	100	-	-
Pensioned and retired	33	34	33
All others	60	40	-
All groups	49	35	16

Among the laboring families 50 per cent did not know whether or not they could associate with the resort people, indicating that they had made no effort to do so, Table 39. It is quite possible that

most laboring families, because of dissimilar interests and financial status, would be self-conscious in the presence of many resort guests in social relationships. As one woman expressed herself, "If we had the money we could do it." In these words she answered for many others.

"I don't feel right to visit them," said another woman, "because I haven't got the education."

"Do you participate in the social affairs of the resort guests?" was the last question.

Among the proprietors, managers and officials, 64 per cent stated that they did. How much of this participation was due to business relationships rather than to social interests could not be determined. Fifty per cent of the professional families stated that they did participate in the activities of the resort guests. Farmers, clerks and the servant classes reported no social participation whatever with resort guests.

Table 40 indicates that 50 per cent of the families never participated with resort guests and that they could not participate as equals. Another 18 per cent of the families in this group were indifferent toward joining resort guests in social affairs.

Among the laboring groups only 7 per cent stated that the resort guests joined them in their social affairs, but 14 per cent of the laborers said they participated with the resort residents in the social affairs of the resort people. This would seem to indicate that many resort visitors do invite local residents to some of their social functions.

In most of the other groups this bilateral participation was reversed. Evidently resort guests more frequently mingled with the local residents in their social affairs than vice versa. On the other hand,

Table 40 - Extent to Which Permanent Residents Participated as Equals in the Social Affairs of Resort Guests, Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1941.

Occupational status of male and female family heads	Per cent reporting		
	Participation	No participation	Indifference to participation
Professional	50	40	10
Farmers	-	50	50
Proprietors, managers, officials	64	36	-
Clerks and kindred workers	-	100	-
Skilled workers and foremen	27	60	13
Other semi-skilled workers	36	36	14
Laborers	14	43	43
Servant classes	-	50	50
Pensioned and retired	33	34	33
All others	40	60	-
Average	32	50	18

one woman stated that the "cottagers" did not associate with the Barrett residents at all. The data, however, do not indicate how frequently unilateral or bilateral participation occurred.

On the basis of the frequency of participation as indicated in Tables 18, 19 and others summarizing social participation, evidence would indicate very infrequent social intermingling between resort visitors and local residents. Social stratification between local and resort groups in Barrett appears to have been an incontrovertible fact.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE RESORTS
IN BARRETT TOWNSHIP

For purposes of analysing various aspects of the resort trade private resorts were classified and defined in this study as "a private home which accommodates a few guests without advertised solicitation"¹⁴. Such homes do not have "Tourists" or "Resort Guests Accommodated" signs displayed for resort solicitation.

An open public resort was defined as "one for which guests are solicited by advertising, of whatever nature, and one which according to the Pennsylvania laws must, theoretically at least, accommodate whoever applies if space is available."

The importance of differentiating public resorts from private resorts is that in private resorts, in most instances, resort visitors and the families with whom they are vacationing use the same household facilities and very frequently eat together at the same table. This relationship compels considerable social adjustment in the homes where such conditions prevail.

Small private resorts are an outgrowth of nearby resort hotel enterprise, often absorbing an overflow from small country hotels, sometimes with mutual arrangements with the hotels. Such homes may accommodate guests with room only or with room and board, as the case may be. Eighty-five per cent of the private resort operators stated that the presence of large hotels definitely helped their business, but 15 per cent could see no benefit therefrom.

Not the least important to the Barrett families was the extent of the supplementary revenue which the resort trade added to the family

¹⁴See Appendix. Schedule of Instructions.

income.

This feature was stressed by a former Agricultural Extension Agent of Monroe County in a thesis at The Pennsylvania State College¹⁵. In his review of the recent history of Barrett Township, Mr. Decker pointed out that in 1929 Barrett Township had 33 active farms, which produced either for sale or home use agricultural products to the value of \$25,862. Of this amount \$11,334 worth was consumed by the families themselves. However, these same families had a cash income from lodgers, boarders and resort guests amounting to \$53,635 for the same period.

Among families furnishing room and board to summer guests, or room or board only, 79 per cent classified themselves as operating private resort houses. Of this number 7 per cent served meals only to an average of 40 persons per day, and this just for the summer months. In 57 per cent of the private resorts facilities were available for room only; of these 36 per cent were open twelve months in the year for such accommodations. In some homes the number of guests accommodated did not exceed four persons.

In those private resorts where both room and board accommodations were available, 80 per cent operated during summer months only and 20 per cent during the winter as well. In private resorts serving meals, guests sometimes ate at the table with family members; 79 per cent of these were definitely closed to the general public and were available to a restricted clientele.

The majority of private resorts admitted imposing restrictions on guest registration. These restrictions were broken into race, color

¹⁵Decker, R. M. A Study of the Possibilities for Marketing Farm Produce Grown by Rural Youth in the Pocono Region of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania State College, August 1936. p. 17c.

and other reasons.

Restrictions against race and color were admitted by 79 per cent of the operators of private resorts. In addition, 57 per cent of the private resorts limited admission for other reasons not specified.

Many private resort operators produce a portion of their own required foodstuffs. Sixty-nine per cent of the private resort operators indicated a production of approximately 35 per cent of their needs in 1941, chiefly vegetables, eggs, milk, cottage cheese and pork. The majority of the food requirements were supplied from sources outside of Monroe County, and a potential market was lost to the local farmers for a number of reasons. The chief complaints against the local producers were supply and delivery not reliable, lack of adequate quantity, and poor grades and quality. In general Monroe County prices were higher than those quoted on the Philadelphia market¹⁶.

Because of the magnitude of the resort development in Barrett Township the private resort operators were asked, "In case of a national emergency would you offer your home to the Federal Government for the use of wounded service men, evacuees or refugees?"

This question was one which the resort operators were apparently reluctant to answer. Twenty-one per cent of the private resort operators expressed a willingness to accommodate wounded service men, and 14 per cent said they would agree to house evacuees. Not a single operator would admit a willingness to accept refugees, but 7 per cent expressed doubt and indicated that they would follow the course of action taken by others in the community. The chief hesitancy in making commitments was due to the lack of knowledge as to the circumstances in which the resort

¹⁶Ibid.

operators might find themselves at the time of an emergency. Several wrote, "Depends upon the rooms available at the time of emergency."

Approximately 14 per cent of the Barrett families, about 60 in number, were participating in the resort trade as operators during 1941. This figure is based on the assumed accuracy of the 20 per cent sample used in this study. Whatever the actual number it is not without its social implications, for participating in resort trade required adjustment and accommodation to changes in family life. The high plane of living enjoyed in Barrett was without doubt a direct reflection of the economic importance of the resort trade.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions drawn from this study of Barrett Township are predicated on the assumption that the 20 per cent sample on which the study was based is representative and reliable. An analysis of this sample places certain aspects of the community life and of the social-economic endeavors of the people of Barrett Township into bold relief.

It is to be noted that the residents of Barrett have not been mobile and that in-migration and out-migration movements of families as units have been relatively small.

The numerical ratio of male to female persons at certain ages was in maladjustment. This ratio is established on the basis of permanent residence in Barrett Township and does not take into consideration large numbers of young men and women employed by the resort hotels who have been brought into the township from many outside localities.

The average education of Barrett residents was relatively high, and the number of those who had attained the equivalent of a college education was greater than the national or State averages¹⁷.

The opportunity for employment was limited. Most of those who had acquired a college education could not obtain gainful employment in specialized vocations within the township. This training and talent was sacrificed by the township. Criticisms of the majority of the residents of Barrett were directed to the fact that employment for males was in the hard labor categories, that wages were exceedingly low, and that the major labor demands were for female help.

¹⁷Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Series P-10, No. 8. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. April 23, 1942.

Primary trade areas for Barrett residents covered a large geographic area. Only 45 per cent of the primary needs were satisfied within the township proper in 1941. Retail stores were not equipped to supply the needs of the community, or they were unable to compete with stores in other localities within the price levels prevailing.

Lack of satisfaction with medical services was also evidenced. This arose from the inability of the one physician who alone practiced during the winter months to care for all the township families at certain times of the year. One resident proposed the establishment of a monthly health clinic in the township to alleviate this condition.

The plane of living in Barrett Township was higher than for the State as a whole. More families possessed certain facilities such as hot and cold running water, inside toilets, electric stoves and mechanical refrigerators than was the case in most rural communities. Families of laborers, who represented 20 per cent of the total number of families, possessed fewer facilities for living than any other occupational group. Their level of living was comparable to the average for Pennsylvania.

Social interaction between the families in Barrett in formal relationships was decidedly limited. The people were not organization minded. There was little evidence of promotional activity in community life arising from the people and directed by the people themselves. Community consciousness reflected itself most distinctly in the pride of material possessions which added to the comforts and satisfaction of living.

There was an awareness of need for more recreational opportunity. Many Barrett Township people believed wholesome social opportunity

for their youth should be provided. Some advocated the acquisition of a community hall.

The social life of the resort visitors and of those who maintained summer residence within the township was separate and apart from the social endeavors of Barrett residents. Social life was stratified, with Barrett residents making little infiltration into resort society.

The church as an institution was failing in Barrett Township. "Failing" is used with reservation. The ministerium may have been fully conscious of the responsibility of the church and of its limitations, but the rank and file of the men and women in Barrett were apathetic toward church responsibility. This attitude carried over to their children. Less than two per cent of adult family heads were active in Sunday school. The leaders of Barrett Township, that is, the professional people, the proprietors, managers and officials of hotels and other businesses, were more conscious of the church problems than any other social-economic group.

In general the residents of Barrett Township were satisfied with their way of life. Seventy-six per cent approved of conditions and services as they were and 13 per cent of the families, as represented by the male family heads, had not formed opinions and were, therefore, not dissatisfied. Satisfaction in itself, however, did not indicate an absence of need. Only 7 per cent of the people were dissatisfied with church programs, indicating ignorance of or indifference to the needs of the church. This same lack of awareness may have applied to other aspects of community life.

The nature of the resort trade which made Sunday employment essential and emphasized the importance of personal satisfaction probably

affected the social mores of the people. From a financial standpoint there was no question of the value of the resorts to the people of Barrett Township, for the resorts have contributed in no small degree to the present high level of living of the residents.

Resort establishments were a source of possible opportunity for the rural youth of the area. Once the objection to the purchase of locally produced foodstuffs is removed by the improvement of quality and by production of the quantities demanded by resort operators within a price range that will afford a profit to both the producer and the purchaser, farmers of Barrett and nearby townships will have a ready market at their very doorsteps.

The organization of boys' clubs to stimulate interest along various lines could be a forerunner of greater community activity on the part of the youth. Young people need an opportunity for self-expression and self-maximization. If this opportunity is provided for one group, helpful influences may well carry over to other community activities.

The acquisition of a community hall in Barrett Township for the mere sake of having a community center would be a valueless gesture. A feeling of need must arise from among the people. The desire to participate, to share and cooperate, are essential prerequisites to the success of any community enterprise. Once this feeling of need has been awakened the success of a community hall can be assured. Without a sense of need the possession of a community hall would result merely in the ownership of a building. To have an effective community organization, leadership must come from among, and be selected by, the people. This is one of the outstanding needs of Barrett Township.

An annual community plan embracing the resort interests, the

church, the school, and other community needs, so conceived and prepared as to avoid community conflicts, could be of inestimable value. A community plan prepared to fit into a community calendar would schedule events over the course of the year and give to a large number of people, at a time and under circumstances known long in advance, the opportunity for self-expression and participation.

Success in community planning would create a sense of "belonging", of responsibility, of loyalty, and a desire to cooperate among the majority of the people. The permanent residents of Barrett would then have a feeling of sharing in the development of community welfare.

As a community Barrett Township was not disorganized, but unorganized. Disorganization would imply a previous organization and subsequent failure. Such is not the case in Barrett. The leaders of Barrett were progressive. They have taken active interest in forestry association work, in a township fair, and in numerous other public developments.

The majority of Barrett residents were less aware of their community needs than were the Barrett leaders. Collectively the people were content with their circumstances. Under such conditions it is difficult for any public spirited citizen to arouse a feeling of need. But until "need" becomes a conscious fact, social participation will remain in its present pattern, the church will keep on struggling without sufficient leadership, the recreational needs of youth will go unsatisfied, and the social stratification which now exists will undoubtedly continue.

The issue rests in the hands of the Barrett citizens. When they face the issue they can meet it. They have the talent and the leadership to prepare and execute a comprehensive and effective community program.

APPENDIX

Schedule No. _____

Date _____

The Pennsylvania State College
Department of Agricultural Economics
State College, Pa.

A COMMUNITY STUDY OF A RURAL RESORT TOWNSHIP

I. CENSUS AND IDENTIFICATION

- 1. Name, family head _____
- 2. Number of years lived in township 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or more. _____

Item a	Husband b	Wife c	Children			
			d	e	f	g h
3. Age, last birthday						
4. Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F
5. Last school grade						
6. Occupation, major						
7. Occupation, secondary						
8. Work in hotels (weeks)						
a. June to Sept. 1941						
b. Jan-May : Oct-Dec.						
c. No. weekends, 1941						
9. Occupation of children (refer by letter)						

- 10. Who cares for children? _____ If an older child give reference by letter.

II. LOCATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

Service a	Location (check usual one)			
	Barrett b	Str'bg c	Mail Order d	Elsew. e
1. Where buy groceries	()	()	()	()
2. Where buy clothing (best)	()	()	()	()
3. Where buy furniture	()	()	()	()
4. Where, buy h'dware, utensils	()	()	()	()
5. Where, medical atten. (office)	()	()	xxxx	()
6. Where, medical atten. (home)	()	()	xxxx	()
7. Where hospitalization	()	()	xxxx	()

III. FACILITIES FOR LIVING

	Yes No			Yes No	
	()	()		()	()
1. Running water: cold	()	()	7. Power washing machine	()	()
hot	()	()	8. Electric sweeper	()	()
2. Bathroom	()	()	9. Home owned	()	()
3. Inside toilet	()	()	10. Number of rooms	()	()
4. Electric stove	()	()	11. Outside dimension		
5. Mechanical refrigerator	()	()	of house in feet		
6. Electric lights	()	()			

IV. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Item	Times attended Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1941							
	Husband	Wife	Children					
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
1. Movies								
2. Dances, local								
3. Dances, Skytop, Buckhill								
4. Picnics								
5. Parties								
6. Entertainments:								
a. hotels								
b. elsewhere								
c. church								
d. school								
7. Athletic events								
8. Golf, local courses								
9. Golf, Skytop, Buckhill								
10. Skiing or tobaggoning								
a. on local slides								
b. on hotel slides								
11. Church ()								
12. Sunday School ()								
13. Other church activity								
14. Lodge a. ()								
b. ()								
15. Other organizations:								
a. ()								
b. ()								
16. Extension groups:								
a. ()								
17. Books from library								

V. ATTITUDES

Attitude Subject	Satisfied or dissatisfied				Explanation
	Yes	No	?		
a	b	c	d	e	
1. Schools	()	()	()		
2. Church programs	()	()	()		
3. Welfare services:					
a. Red Cross	()	()	()		
b. Relief	()	()	()		
c. Other agencies	()	()	()		
4. Medical services	()	()	()		
5. Recreation opportunity	()	()	()		
6. Living conditions	()	()	()		
7. Employment	()	()	()		
8. Banking services	()	()	()		
9. Retail stores - township	()	()	()		

10. Do you feel that the presence of resort guests in the community disturbs your normal family life? Y _____ N _____ ? _____
11. Do you feel that the large hotels dominate local community activity? Y _____ N _____ ? _____
12. Do you feel that your personal and property taxes are too high? Y _____ N _____ ? _____
13. Do the resort guests participate with you as equals in your social and community affairs? Y _____ N _____ ? _____
14. Do you participate in the social affairs of the resort guests? Y _____ N _____ ? _____

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REGARDING
FAMILIES ENGAGED IN THE RESORT TRADE, 1941

VI. FACTUAL INFORMATION RE: PRIVATE RESORTS

	Yes	No
1. Do you classify your home as a private resort?	()	()
2. Do you classify your home as an open public resort?	()	()
3. Do you impose restrictions upon guest registration		
as to -		
(a) race?	()	()
(b) color?	()	()
(c) other reasons?	()	()
4. How many guests can you accommodate?	Summer	Winter
(a) board only		
(b) room only		
(c) room and board		
5. Does the presence of large hotels in the township help your business?		
6. Do you buy and serve Monroe County products?		
What?		
7. Do you produce any part of your table supplies in your own garden, or farm?		
How much of it?		
8. In case of National emergency would you offer your home to the Federal Government for the use of		
(a) wounded service men?	Number
(b) evacuees?	Number
(c) refugees?	Number

VII. GENERAL REMARKS

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. Do you classify this family as in Upper, () Middle, () or Lower, () class? Check the one you believe to be the proper designation. _____

Name _____
Interviewer

Date Edited _____
Initial of editor _____

Location:
Barrett Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

January 20, 1942

SCHEDULE INSTRUCTIONS, A COMMUNITY STUDY OF A RURAL REPORT
TOWNSHIP, BARRETT TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The schedule year is regarded as January 1st to December 31st, 1941. Instructions are limited, inasmuch as one interviewer will complete the field work.

Page 1, top.

Enter schedule number and date. Enter this number on the township map to designate the place of residence.

I-sub. 1. Enter family name; last name first. The family head of the household is defined as follows:

In households consisting of only one family the husband-father is to be considered "head". When the husband-father is deceased, the wife becomes head of the household. In the case of households made up of more than one family, if all eat at the same table, consider the oldest family head as the head of the household, provided he is not a dependent aged parent or relative. In families where the several married heads eat at separate tables, consider each head as representing a family unit and so classify them, making note, however, that all live under the same roof. In cases where these distinctions cannot be made consider the person who is responsible for the rental (or upkeep) of the home, its maintenance and its unity, as the family head.

In cases where grandchildren live with grandparents, or in families where children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, live with persons other than their parents but who are responsible for their care and welfare, they are to be treated as children of the family, and so listed.

I-sub. 2. Residence in the township can be recorded by merely encircling the number which designates the number of years of last continuous residence in the township.

I-sub. 3. Give age last birthday. If there are more children in the family than for which space has been provided, enter at the bottom of sheet, "See Reverse Side", recording thereupon for each child so listed all of the facts concerning it, as per schedule.

I-sub. 4. Circle column "M" or column "F" for each person, as the case might be.

I-sub. 5. Enter 1, 2, 3, etc., for years spent in attendance at grade school, and 1-H, 2-H, 3-H and 4-H for years spent in attendance at high school (or equivalent, such as preparatory school), and 1-C, 2-C, 3-C and 4-C for years spent in attendance at college, technical, business or trade schools. If post-graduate work at college is indicated use 1-G, 2-G or 3-G to designate the number of years devoted to post-graduate study.

I-sub. 6. The major occupation is to be considered that one which, during the 1941 schedule year, brought in more income than did any other occupation. The secondary occupation is that which brought in the next ranking amount of income. For husband and wife, and for children who had attained age 18 during the schedule year, who were unemployed during 1941, write "0" under the proper entry. If any such person worked less than four weeks their occupation is to be classified as secondary, and indicate number of weeks worked, as (2), etc. Persons working for board and room, without cash compensation, shall be regarded as unemployed. If employment has been W. P. A., N. Y. A., etc., so designate it. When a person is recorded as "laborer" indicate whether on farm or industry, and

if a carpenter indicate whether private home, hotel, railroad, etc., and so for any other occupation. If an engineer, state whether person is locomotive engineer or professional engineer, as Civil, Electrical, etc. If a highway worker, write "hwy", shovel operator, truck driver, or whatever case might be.

I-sub. 7. Same as for I-sub. 6.

I-sub. 8. When hotel work is indicated, even though occupation was recorded in I-sub. 6, or sub. 7, state number of weeks of actual employment from June 1st to September 30th, separately from the total of the period from January 1 to May 31st, and October to December inclusive. When persons are employed for week-ends or holidays in hotels or resort houses for not more than four consecutive days simply record the total number of such periods of employment.

I-sub. 9. Where children of the family head are employed, merely refer by letter, as d- truck driver, Standard Oil Co., etc. Consider all children living at home, regardless of age, as children. Roomers or boarders living with a family are not to be counted, but notation may be made under remarks, page 3, of any such persons.

I-sub. 10. In those families where both parents are employed, even though such employment is limited to infrequent intervals during the summer months, ascertain who cares for the household and young children during the absence from home of both parents. Simply note, "aunt," "uncle," "neighbor woman," "hired girl," as the case might be, but if such person is a child-member of the same family simply write "son" or "daughter" in the proper space, and refer to the particular person from the code for children, as "d", "e", etc.

II-sub. 1-7. In the Location of Community Services, check by "✓"

in the space provided, as for example (✓). List only that location which is the usual one for the purchase of each designated item, except for mail order purchases. Wherever frequent reference is made to supplementary purchases from mail order houses check this along with the other location of purchase. For instance, a family may buy a considerable portion of its furniture at Stroudsburg but also purchases from "Sears" or "Montgomery-Ward". Under such circumstances, place a check mark under both the heading "Stroudsburg", and "Mail Order."

III-sub. 1-8. In the items 1-8, of Facilities for Living, simply designate the presence or absence of such an item in the space provided, under the correct heading, by a check mark, thus "✓".

III-sub. 9. Place a check mark (✓) under column marked "Yes" if in the affirmative, and under "No" if negative. It will be assumed that all "No" designations will indicate rented homes, and it will not be necessary to write this information in. If any family lives in a house which is not owned by that family, and for which the family is not paying rent, it will be regarded as a rented house for the purposes of this study.

III-sub. 10. Record the number of rooms in a given house as "5", "7", etc., as the case might be. In counting the number of rooms do not classify bathroom as a separate room, nor an enclosed, outside porch, as a room.

III-sub. 11. Estimate the outside dimensions of the house. In many cases the owner or renter can supply this information. Record the answer as "20 x 20", etc. Such information will be useful in determining the amount of room space in relation to the size of the family.

IV-sub. 1. For both the husband and wife, and for each child, place the number of the times attended for each item listed. If no attendance

was reported, write in "0".

IV-sub. 2. Local dances are those of a community nature and are not planned with the interests of the resort guests in mind.

IV-sub. 3. Dances at Skytop and Buckhill refer to the social affairs conducted for the benefit of the resort guests. They do not refer to banquets, organization meetings, such as high school class reunions, etc. If any such attendance to dances at either (or both) Skytop or Buckhill is reported it is to be designated as "0" on this schedule.

IV-sub. 4-5. Attendance at picnics and parties is to be reported without classification as to nature, that is, whether attendance at a church picnic or party, or school picnic or party, or whether a picnic or party of a group of friends, is irrelevant.

IV-sub. 6. Entertainments, in this schedule, refer to organized community events, such as a band concert, a church or school play, the appearance of an entertainer at a public performance, as by Richard Crooks, etc. If a particular person in a family group attended as a participant it can be designated by encircling the number given, as (2), indicating twice in attendance and twice participating. If attendance is divided between "participator" and "spectator" indicate as, for example 5 (2), meaning five times in attendance and twice as a participant.

IV-sub. 7-10. If attendance at any of the designated athletic events was merely that of a spectator, write in merely the number of times attended for each item; if a participant, draw a ring around the numbers as illustrated above.

IV-sub. 11-12. For each family member insert the total number of times in attendance at church and Sunday school during 1941. Note the name of the church or Sunday school as, Methodist, Moravian, etc.

IV-sub. 13. Other church activities refer to missionary groups, Epworth League, etc. Record the number of times attended; the name of activity is unnecessary.

IV-sub. 14-15-16. As in above sub-headings, insert number of times each family member attended lodge meetings, etc. Write in name of lodge or other organization. Extension groups refer to activities conducted by the Agricultural Extension Office, either by the Monroe County Farm Agent, or the Home Extension Representative. However, such extension courses, as conducted by the Red Cross, may be included, designating it "RC-First Aid", etc.

IV-sub. 17. In many families it will be impossible to estimate the number of books each member withdrew from the library during the schedule year (1941). Insert the total number of books withdrawn by the family, as "50", and note "mostly fiction," or whatever the reading habits are.

V-sub. 1-9. In registering attitudes record by check mark under proper heading, "Yes" or "No." If an interviewee (head of family or wife of head of family) has no opinion, place a check under the heading designated by "?". For explanation, as in V-sub. 1, simply abbreviate comments, as "opposed tenure", "teachers inexperienced", etc. For V-sub. 2, record the same as for V-sub. 1, and under explanation, if one is given, record comments, "too much friction," "no interest," "no time," etc. Do the same for each of the other items. As in case of Sub. 4, one may state "no winter service," or under Sub. 7, "no winter employment," or "little winter work," as the answer given may warrant.

V-sub. 10-14. In this group, record answers to attitude questions by encircling the correct reply, as (Y) for yes, and (?) for no opinion. If comment is given state it in two or three words on the same line on

which the answer is recorded.

VI-sub. 1-2. A private resort is to be regarded as a private home which accommodates a few guests without advertised solicitation. Such homes do not have "Tourists" or "Resort Guests Accommodated" signs on, or in front of, their homes. An open public resort is one for which guests are solicited by advertising, by whatever nature, and one which, according to the Pennsylvania laws, must, theoretically at least, accommodate whoever applies if space is available. Simply insert a "✓" in the space provided for the answer given.

VI-sub. 3. If no admissions as guests are granted to certain persons because of race or color, under General Remarks the method of refusal can be stated as VI 3-a, "All the rooms are filled," etc. Under VI 3-c if answer is "yes", under general remarks the reason can be keyed, as explained, as simply stated, "too dirty", "don't like their looks," etc.

VI-sub. 4. Record the number of guests that can be accommodated under each heading. For instance, under summer, the answer may be "6", and for winter "4", etc., and if none write "0".

VI-sub. 5. Simply answer "yes" or "no".

VI-sub. 6. If answer is "yes", ascertain what, as milk, eggs, vegetables, etc.

VI-sub. 7. If answer is "yes", ascertain how much of the total used is grown, as "1/2" or "2/3", etc.

VI-sub. 8. If answer in either 8a, 8b, or 8c, (or all three) is in the affirmative place the number that can be accommodated in the space provided.

VII-GENERAL REMARKS. In the course of the interview pertinent remarks will be given for which no adequate space has been provided. In

this case postscript such information, keying it to the proper heading and sub-number. For example, IV-sub. 6b, "nothing but beer dances. Need a community hall." Again under IV-sub. 9, "must get permission. After 6 p. m. guests are kept off courses," or, "no swimming is allowed when hotels are filled with guests." In the matter of attitudes certain brief information can be keyed to proper heading and stated under "General Remarks", as V-sub. 3c, "would like monthly service."

In case the interviewer has particular important notation to make and if the space provided under "General Remarks" is insufficient, simply write, "See reverse" on bottom of sheet, and continue with the remarks on the reverse side of the sheet. The interviewer should carefully classify the families by socio-economic status, in either upper, middle, or lower class.

The interviewer will sign the schedule at the completion of the interview.

In editing the schedules be sure that they are complete and that they conform to schedule instructions. Wherever there is a question of incomplete information it is to be referred back to the interviewer for clarification.

**GAINFUL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED INTO
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION: 1930**

Group and occupation

All gainful workers

1. PROFESSIONAL PERSONS

Actors and showmen
 Architects
 Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art
 Authors, editors, and reporters
 Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists
 Clergymen
 College presidents and professors
 Dentists
 Designers, draftsmen, and inventors
 Lawyers, judges, and justices
 Musicians and teachers of music
 Osteopaths
 Photographers
 Physicians and surgeons
 Teachers
 Technical engineers
 Trained nurses
 Veterinary surgeons
 Other professional pursuits
 Chiropractors
 Healers (not elsewhere classified)
 Religious workers

2. PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS

2-a Farmers (owners and tenants)
 2-b Wholesale and retail dealers
 Retail dealers
 Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters
 2-c Other proprietors, managers, and officials
 Foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers
 Owners and managers of log and timber camps
 Operators, managers, and officials - Extraction of minerals
 Builders and building contractors
 Manufacturers
 Managers and officials - Manufacturing
 Captains, masters, mates, and pilots
 Garage owners, managers, and officials
 Owners and managers - Truck, transfer and cab companies
 Conductors - Steam railroad
 Officials and superintendents - Steam and street railroads
 Postmasters
 Proprietors, managers, and officials - Transportation
 Bankers, brokers, and money lenders
 Managers and officials - Real estate companies
 Undertakers

Officials and inspectors - City and county
 Officials and inspectors - State and United States
 Billiard room, dance hall, etc., keepers
 Directors, managers, and officials - Motion picture production
 Keepers of charitable and penal institutions
 Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc.
 Radio announcers, directors, managers, etc.
 Theatrical owners, managers, and officials
 Owners and proprietors - Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops
 Managers and officials - Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops
 Hotel keepers and managers
 Laundry owners, managers and officials
 Restaurant, cafe, and lunch room keepers

3. CLERKS AND KINDRED WORKERS

Inspectors, scalers, and surveyors - Log and timber camps
 Baggage men and freight agents - Railroad
 Ticket and station agents - Railroad
 Agents - Express companies
 Express messengers and railway mail clerks
 Mail carriers
 Radio operators
 Telegraph messengers
 Telegraph operators
 Telephone operators
 Advertising agents
 "Clerks" in stores
 Commercial travelers
 Decorators, drapers, and window dressers
 Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers - Trade
 Insurance agents
 Newsboys
 Real estate agents
 Salesmen and saleswomen
 Abstractors, notaries, and justices of peace
 Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices
 Apprentices to other professional persons
 Officials of lodges, societies, etc.
 Technicians and laboratory assistants
 Dentists' assistants and attendants
 Librarians' assistants and attendants
 Physicians' and surgeons' attendants
 Agents, collectors, and credit men
 Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants
 Clerks (except "clerks" in stores)
 Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls
 Stenographers and typists

4. SKILLED WORKERS AND FOREMEN

Farm managers and foremen
 Foremen - Log and timber camps
 Foremen, overseers, and inspectors - Extraction of minerals

Blacksmiths, forgers, and hammermen
Boilermakers
Brick and stone masons and tile layers
Cabinetmakers
Carpenters
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters
Coopers
Electricians
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers
Engineers (stationary), cranesmen, hoistmen, etc.
Engravers
Foremen and overseers - Manufacturing
Puddlers
Glass blowers
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths
Loom fixers
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers
Mechanics
Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)
Molders, founders, and casters (metal)
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building)
Paper hangers
Pattern and model makers
Piano and organ tuners
Plasterers and cement finishers
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters
Pressmen and plate printers (printing)
Rollers and roll hands (metal)
Roofers and slaters
Sawyers
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)
Skilled occupations (not elsewhere classified)
Stonecutters
Structural iron workers (building)
Tailors and tailoresses
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths
Upholsterers
Bus conductors
Conductors - Street railroad
Foremen and overseers - Steam and street railroads
Locomotive engineers
Locomotive firemen
Aviators
Foremen and overseers - Transportation
Inspectors - Transportation
Floorwalkers, foremen, and overseers - Trade
Firemen - Fire department
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.
Policemen
Foremen and overseers - Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops
Foremen and overseers - Laundries

5. SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS

- 5-a Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing
 Apprentices to building and hand trades
 Apprentices (except to building and hand trades) - Manufacturing
 Bakers
 Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)
 Dyers
 Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal)
 Milliners and millinery dealers
 Oilers of machinery
 Enamellers, lacquerers, and japanners
 Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)
 Operatives - Manufacturing
- 5-b Other semi-skilled workers
 Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers
 Sailors and deck hands
 Chauffeurs and truck and tractor drivers
 Boiler washers and engine hostlers
 Brakemen - Steam railroad
 Motormen - Steam and street railroads
 Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen - Steam and street railroads
 Telegraph and telephone linemen
 Apprentices - Transportation
 Other occupations - Transportation
 Apprentices - Wholesale and retail trade
 Deliverymen - Bakeries and stores
 Other pursuits in trade
 Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers
 Soldiers, sailors, and marines
 Other public service pursuits
 Other occupations - Professional service
 Attendants - Pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.
 Helpers - Motion picture production
 Theater ushers
 Other attendants and helpers - Professional service
 Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists
 Boarding and lodging house keepers
 Other operatives - Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops
 Housekeepers and stewards
 Deliverymen - Laundries
 Other operatives - Laundries
 Midwives and nurses (not trained)
 Other pursuits - Domestic and personal service

6. UNSKILLED WORKERS

- 6-a Farm laborers
- 6-b Factory and building construction laborers
 Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)
 Furnace men, smelter men, and pourers
 Heaters (metal)
 Laborers - Manufacturing
- 6-c Other laborers

Fishermen and oystermen
 Teamsters and haulers - Log and timber camps
 Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers
 Coal mine operatives
 Other operatives in extraction of minerals
 Longshoremen and stevedores
 Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers
 Garage laborers
 Hostlers and stable hands
 Laborers - Truck, transfer, and cab companies
 Laborers - Road and street
 Laborers, including construction laborers - Steam and
 street railroads
 Laborers - Transportation
 Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.
 Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores
 Laborers - Public service
 Laborers - Professional service
 Laborers - Recreation and amusement
 Stage hands and circus helpers
 Laborers - Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops
 Laborers - Domestic and personal service
 Laborers - Laundries

6-d Servant classes

Bootblacks
 Charwomen and cleaners
 Elevator tenders
 Janitors and sextons
 Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)
 Porters (except in stores)
 Servants
 Waiters

Additions to Edwards list.

4 - Movie projectionist

 5b - Telegraph operator
 5b - Cook (professional)
 5b - Barmaid

 6c - Greenkeeper

 6d - Gardener
 6d - Care of children

 6e - Housekeeper

**End of
Title**



END OF REEL

PLEASE

REWIND