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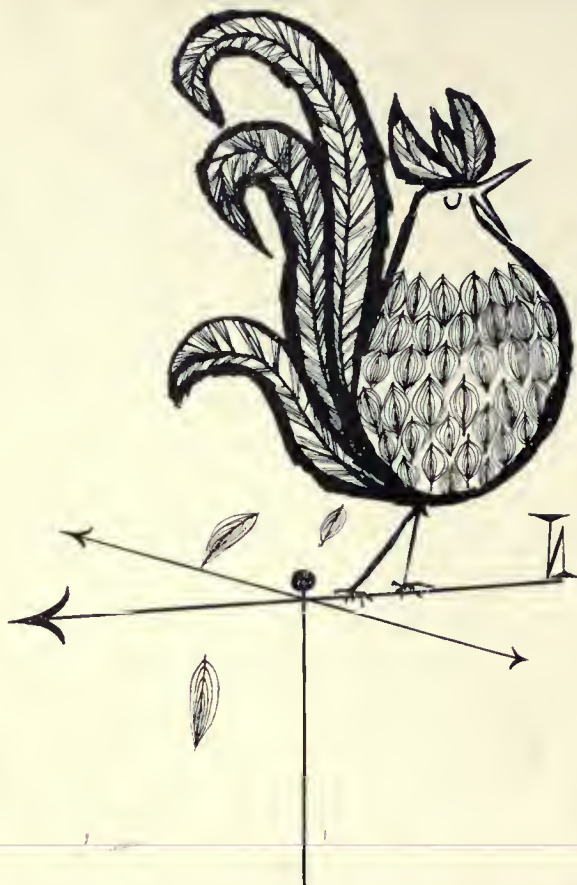
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cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 11 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

Recreation*



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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CONTENTS

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On the Cover

THE FINAL SCORE. This striking basketball shot, taken by seventeen-year-old James H. Stein, Jr., of Auburn, Illinois, won a \$100 third award in Class I of the 1957 National High School Photographic Awards conducted by the Eastman Kodak Company.

Next Month

With February the month of parties, "Mid-winter Ice Breakers" and "St. Patrick's Day Shenanigans" should be helpful to party planners. A variety of additional articles deals with such subjects as the widely debated question of hot rods, operation details of a successful marina, how to prepare and give a slide narration, the use of a plastic ice-skating rink, the needs of teen-agers, special services programs, and others. (If you, yourself, hold any unique or special events in February, this year, won't you write us about them before you forget?)

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Page 17 (upper left), courtesy Boys' Club of America, (upper right), courtesy Park and Recreation Department, Huntington Park, California; 18-19, Anita Fowler, Palo Alto, California; 24, Department of Parks, New York City.

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GENERAL FEATURES

The Close Relationship of Parks and Recreation (Editorial) Charles E. Doell 4
 Your Office—Its Importance to Your Job Virginia Musselman 10
 "Operation Well Boy" 15
 Recreation People in the News 17

ADMINISTRATION

Research in Action E. H. Thacker 12
 "Recreation Rick" Aids a Levy Campaign 20
 Our Space Standards George D. Butler 24
 The Need for a Recreation Minor Henry O. Dresser 27
 Code of Principles for 1958 Verne Powell 28

PROGRAM

A Citizens' Theater—By and For the People Alec Smith 18
 February Festivities 21
 A Washington's Birthday Problem
 A Fasching Frolic
 Plan That New Art and Craft Room Arne W. Randall 22

REGULAR FEATURES

Letters 6
 Things You Should Know 8
 Reporter's Notebook 16
 Personnel 27
 Market News 29
 Books and Pamphlets Received, Magazine Articles 30
 New Publications 31
 Index of Advertisers 32
 Recreation Leadership Training Courses Inside Back Cover
 NRA 1958 District Conference Schedule Inside Back Cover

The Close Relationship

of Parks and Recreation . . . Charles E. Doell

NO PARK was ever built that did not contain an element of recreation in its concept.

No public recreation program was ever completely diversified unless it utilized public parks.

Parks and recreation go together as completely as love and marriage—"You can't have one without the other." In point of fact, in public affairs parks and recreation are considered as a combined public service, for the public is not well served by facilities alone or by program alone. It is the combination of both, in a single unified service, that constitutes the commodity which interests the public.

When two separate municipal departments, the park department and the recreation department, apparently function well together—because the component parts have been well coordinated and the personalities involved are compatible—it is often said that one provides the facilities, the other conducts the program. This is not quite the case because, depending on the situation, either the park department or the recreation department may be providing and conducting the various services. These may be golf courses, tennis courts at unsupervised locations, boat docks and boat livery service, picnic areas (both organized and unorganized), nature trails, summer musical entertainment, and others. Actually, in the successful operation of parks and recreation as separate departments, the whole field of park and recreation service must be under continual examination, and allocation of functions must be made to each of the departments on a more or less logical, but nonetheless arbitrary, basis. In no other way can the combined service be made complete or can duplication of effort be avoided.

Park departments and recreation departments, along with their respective ideological camps, are much like married couples—they can quarrel with each other but let the intervener or common enemy beware! Assuming basic compatibility between them, husband and wife can turn on an enemy with greater combined force and effort than a mere two times one. So must it be with park and recreation forces. With municipal redevelopment programs and freeway disruptions now in the offing, they must combine talents to avoid serious setbacks to municipal park-recreation services. Just a few of the present common dangers can be cited.

Redevelopment authorities are prone to plan all facilities for the area, proposed to be redeveloped, as though that area were a complete planning unit for all services. It could be a logical neighborhood for park and recreation service, or only a part of a single neighborhood. Who can properly

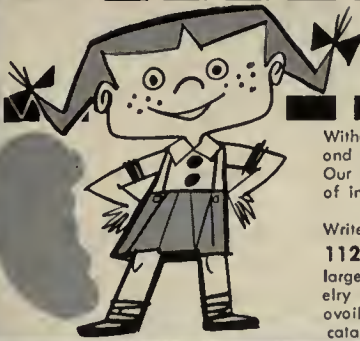
provide the true picture of the appropriate total park-recreation service? The park man? The recreation man? Only the combination of the two, or the department in which both are combined, can logically reflect the nature and extent of the combined park and recreation service required in this instance, as a part of the over-all plan of service to the entire city. If the matter is important enough to carry the argument to Washington, only an agency in which the philosophy of both parks and recreation has been developed and refined by repeated experiences is strong enough and convincing enough to carry the day. No divided authority for parks and recreation will "cut the mustard" here.

If the strength of a united front for parks and recreation is needed in redevelopment projects, the need is even greater to combat the aggressive and often ruthless attack by highway planners. Only recently has the value of integrated neighborhoods as a unit of municipal life been appreciated. Much still has to be done to place tangible values on open spaces and recreation areas. Parks are more than attractive vacant areas. They are the tools of a recreation service, the extent of which is seldom known to material planners and the psychological effect of which, on a metropolitan society, appears to be too intangible for them to take seriously into consideration. Much educational work must be done and, again, hope lies only in the combination of a parks and recreation philosophy.

Towns and cities suburban to a central city in metropolitan areas have grown at an amazing rate in the last decade. The consequent demand for park and recreation leaders has frequently been filled by employing one individual who is trained, usually, in only one phase of park and recreation work or, even more often, as a recreation leader. With facilities meager and funds limited, the job of providing both park *and* recreation programs has suddenly been thrust upon young men and women almost fresh out of school. They have been called upon to plan services for a town belonging to a larger metropolitan area, where the government organization is daily becoming more complicated. Actually these young people are being placed in a very tough spot. Errors of judgment in philosophy are almost unavoidable.

These few examples illustrate the closeness of the association between two services that have frequently been considered as two separate functions of government. The fact that the maintenance of parks and the operation of recreation programs are specialties within the single framework of a single service is accepted by the general public. Professionals, too, must accept this doctrine if a public park-recreation service is to discharge adequately its responsibilities and fulfill the destined niche its worth prescribes. ■

MR. DOELL, well-known in park and recreation circles, is superintendent of parks in Minneapolis, Minnesota.



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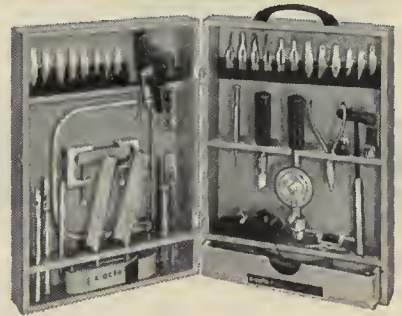
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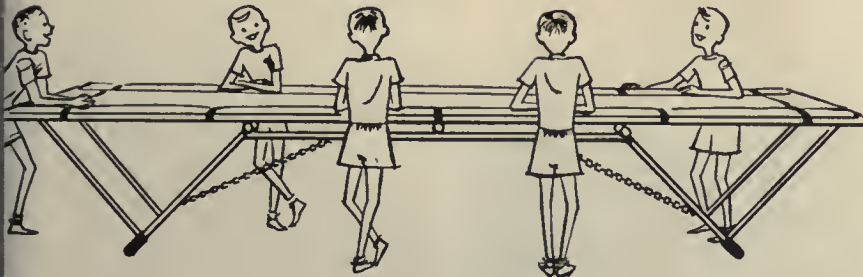
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—The Editors.

Public Relations

Sirs:

Richard Baker's article "Public Relations in Recreation" in the October RECREATION was most enlightening. This article might go a long way towards waking up many a recreation director who has fallen asleep at the wheel. I feel, along with Mr. Baker, that it takes a great deal of love and self-sacrifice to promote good recreation in your city or community. Too many are content to sit back and complain about all the inadequacies of our profession and do nothing to better them.

Hats off to Richard Baker and his very illuminating story!

THOMAS E. BRADDOCK, *Assistant Superintendent, Recreation Division, San Antonio, Texas.*

Sports

Sirs:

In your "Sport Quiz Program" in your November issue it was stated that

in swimming the legs provide more power than the arms. In swimming the front crawl stroke, according to *Swimming and Diving* by Armbuster and Morehouse, page 81, the arms provide seventy per cent of the total power of this stroke with thirty per cent being leg power.

FRANK J. CASNE, *125 Minooka Street, Pittsburgh 10, Pennsylvania.*

Inspiring Address

Sirs:

We were pleased to read the editorial by Dr. Paul F. Douglass in the November issue of RECREATION. The editorial is only a small portion of the inspiring address he gave at our annual L. H. Weir Recreation Banquet.

When Dr. Douglass gave his address at our 2,300-acre Bradford Woods Outdoor Recreation Area we were fortunate in having as our guests Indiana University President Herman B. Wells, chairman of the National Council on Education and a UN delegate; Judge John Hastings, chairman of the University's board of trustees; other officials of the University, professors, alumni, and students. Everyone was thrilled by the dynamic address of Dr. Douglass. Recently President Wells quoted Dr. Douglass in an all-University program.

The L. H. Weir Banquet is conducted by the Indiana University Graduate Recreation Society with the assistance of the Undergraduate Recreation Society.

GARRETT G. EPPLEY, *Chairman of Department of Recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

• We agree about this address, and

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used as much of it as we could. Wish there had been space for more.—Ed.

Letter to Dr. McCarthy

Sir:

I want to congratulate you on your splendid editorial in the September issue of RECREATION. Your philosophy of human fitness included the mental, emotional, spiritual, as well as physical, which comes at an important time when some of our colleagues tend to see the individual only as muscle.

I am certain professionals in the recreation field heartily support your philosophy of total or human fitness and would hope that emphasis be given to this totality of the human personality rather than just the physical. I expressed this concept in the July issue of the *YMCA Journal of Physical Education* in an article entitled "Physical Fitness or Total Fitness."

Best wishes to you in your efforts.

HARRY D. EDGREN, *Professor of Recreation Leadership, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.*

November Issue Scores

Sirs:

The November 1957 issue of your magazine has forced me to speak out. I must confess that during this past year the content of the publication had failed to arouse any interest—and then the November magazine hit with full impact.

The articles, "Know Your Adolescents" and "Recreation in the Age of

Enjoyment," highlighted a wealth of fine information, progressive thought, and stimulating philosophy. My files are loaded with reference material and I seldom retain any RECREATION magazines, but November forced me to mount many pages on our bulletin boards at school.

The recreation department here at Los Angeles State College is eagerly awaiting your next issue.

AL TILLMAN, *Assistant Professor of Recreation, Los Angeles State College, California.*

Letter from Paris

Sirs:

Milwaukee's newest addition, the Memorial Center,* seems to be a success, if the November 4 *Time* magazine article, "Museum with a View," is a true indication. Milwaukee residents are to be congratulated, and the leaders of this project are to be commended for a job well done. The community will be rewarded for its pains. Churches, education, industries, recreation, and even the "Braves," will reap the fruits of this venture.

Endeavors such as this are big business. Cities need more of it, particularly in the areas of art, music, and museums. Well-planned projects induce proper execution and mean money well spent.

JOHN TRENT, *Hq USEUCOM (Comm Center), Paris, APO #128, New York, New York.*

* See "Milestones," RECREATION, June 1957, page 213.

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Things You Should Know . .

▶ **NEW JOB OPENINGS** are announced by the Air Force which, with the help of the National Recreation Association, is establishing recreation departments at its various bases. The new job classification will be that of "recreation manager." See your NRA Associate Membership Letter, November-December 1957, for further details or write to NRA Personnel Service.

▶ **BROTHERHOOD WEEK**, February 16-23. "Brotherhood is one of the most demanding—and most rewarding—principles in our lives. Its application is not limited to our homes or to our homeland. The responsibilities of brotherhood stretch around the world; and wherever men dwell, their needs and their successes are for all to share.

"The furtherance of such a principle demands the utmost in justice and charity, but the rewards of brotherhood are even greater. These are the fruits of a world at peace."—PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Honorary Chairman.

Write for Brotherhood Week program suggestions to the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57th Street, New York 19.

▶ **REGISTRATION FOR THE SEMINAR ON RECREATION FOR THE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED**, at Columbia University, starts February 1, at 9:00 A.M. This course is conducted in cooperation with the National Recreation Association's Ill and Handicapped Recreation Consultation Service. To obtain further information write Dr. Elizabeth Rosen, Box 70, Department of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27.

▶ **TOURISM CAN BE A GOLD MINE** for your community! A recent United Press release quotes a booklet just issued by the Department of Commerce Office of Area Development, which states that it has become a national industry grossing about fifteen or twenty billion dollars a year. The booklet is designed to help communities cash in on this industry.

▶ **A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY** to certain welfare

and recreation agencies, H.R. 9522, to amend the Federal Property and Administration Services Act of 1949, has been introduced by Congressman Kenneth B. Keating of New York. His bill would make much surplus federal property available to tax-supported or tax-exempt welfare or recreation agencies which serve people in institutions or in groups. This is in line with National Recreation Association recommendations. Congressman Keating will be glad to send copies of his bill to those who are interested.

▶ **EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN** about holidays and their backgrounds—history, ceremonials, music, and so on—is available from the American Friends Service Committee. Booklets giving guidance to parents, teachers, and leaders are included. For a list, write to the committee at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7.

▶ **THE NEW ISSUE of Standards For Girl Scout Camping** is now available from the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 Third Avenue, New York 22 (note new address!), for thirty cents. It replaces the earlier *Established Camp Standards, Day Camp Standards, and Troop Camp Standards*. Camp and day-camp directors should order a copy of this twenty-five page, well-organized and instructive booklet.

▶ **HOSPITAL RECREATION WORKERS** will be interested in a new periodical, *Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped*, published quarterly by the National Association of Recreational Therapists, organized in 1953. Non-member rates are \$1.50 per year. Address all requests to Virginia L. Dobbins, Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

▶ **SPECIAL**—for January, February, and March *only!* Six copies of any of the following issues of RECREATION for one dollar:

April through December, 1955.

April through December, 1956.

▶ **A NEW SERVICE!** Readers, have you carefully examined the new department, "Classified Advertising," in RECREATION Magazine to find out whether it can be of value to you? (See page 7.) This additional service offers you an opportunity to call attention to forthcoming conferences, training institutes and workshops, job openings, positions wanted, used or excess equipment to exchange, share with or sell to another community. This is open at a special price to you—and not to professional firms—but, please note, it can be offered to you *only if you pay when you order!* Take advantage of this new section; *watch it* for announcements that will help you; *use it* as a means of communicating with others. This means you!

▶ **A TWENTY-PAGE Digest of Actions Relating to Recreation** (passed by the 1957 legislature and approved by the governor) was released in August to California state and local recreation and park officials. It contains comments on forty assembly and twenty-four senate measures which became effective September 11, 1957, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the bill (urgency measures). Copies may be secured on request from offices of the State Recreation Commission at 722 Capitol Avenue, Room 3076, Sacramento 14. ■

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Editorially Speaking

For the Year Ahead

At the end of the old year and the beginning of the new, one becomes introspective, sorting out some of the past year's happier or more inspiring moments and turning to anticipation of what lies ahead. Let us take advantage of this inevitable moment of evaluation . . . What did the year hold that was memorable for you? For the job you have undertaken?

Life is made up of tomorrows—and past experiences can be the basis of successes in the days to come. What the year ahead may hold can to some extent be molded by building on past failures as well as on achievements and present needs.

Examine the articles in this issue of RECREATION in the light of the old year and the new leaves to be turned in 1958. Consider the ideas in their titles, for instance, such as: "Your Office—Its Importance to Your Job"; "Plan That New Art and Craft Room"; "A Citizens' Theater—By and For the People"; "The Superintendent's Code of Principles"; and others.

* * * *

Tomorrow's world will demand citizens who know and understand varying ways of life and thought, and such knowledge cannot be had from books. It must be found in personal and mutual experience, so that we Americans may know other peoples, and they may know us.— Pearl S. Buck.

Brotherhood

"An international, intercultural program in American camps or other youth programs is a healthy one in the broadest sense," writes Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary of the United Nations, "educationally and spiritually as well as physically. Experience of this kind makes a vital contribution to firm foundations for democracy, brotherhood, and peace in the world."

Make your plans *now* for your special program for Brotherhood Week, February 16 to 23 this year.

No Stopping

As we cruise along into 1958, in what has become an age of speed, the following warning comments from a recent issue of *Notes** are very apt:

"Spinning along the New York State Thruway, one occasionally notices this

sign—

NO STOPPING EXCEPT FOR REPAIRS

and

may become bemused, as the words hum their way into the mind and lodge in the memory. The analogy between the huzzing Thruway and the hectic highway of our own lives deepens and grows all too vivid until those words

NO STOPPING EXCEPT FOR REPAIRS

seem—

almost ghoulishly—to be the haunting characterization of our twentieth century. We seem to be part of a great migration, headed somewhere, under way, under a goad, hurried and harried, 'committed,' and responsible—*No stopping except for repairs.*"

To think of a vacation as a repair job may not be particularly appealing, but it has both practical and amusing features; and it may waken us to certain discoveries. Perhaps we would gain if we stopped this everlasting scuttling about and took a longer, freer stride. Perhaps "repairs" should be a daily rather than an annual process—the old "stitch in time" or "ounce of prevention" that was once in favor. Perhaps *maintenance* is a word that should be revived, although, as has been said, "There's no publicity in

* A reference bulletin published by the New York Public Library.

maintenance." And perhaps Socrates was right, and "the unexamined life is not worth living."

Can Sports Promote Peace?

The Sports Committee of President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program is making a search for an answer to this question. How, for instance, can a discus thrower make a pitch for peace?

The committee reports that, according to the figures in Communist record books, the Iron Curtain countries are outplaying us in the field of international sports exchanges fifteen to one. However, the other side of the coin sees the light of day in a recent article in the *Archers' Magazine*,** "Americans in Prague Win Medals, Hands and Hearts," which tells the story of our American archery team competing in the 18th World Championship in Czechoslovakia. It states, "We won the tournament and we won hundreds of new friends. We worked harder at making friends than we did at shooting and are not sorry."

President Eisenhower, in keynoting a White House conference of leading Americans who had assembled to tackle this problem of creating a better understanding between Americans and people abroad, presented the matter in these words:

"If we are going to take advantage of the assumption that all people want peace, then the problem is for people to get together and to leap governments—if necessary to evade governments—to work out not one but thousands of methods by which people can gradually learn a little bit more of each other."

A People-to-People Sports Committee was considered a natural, along with various other methods. Eddie Eagan, a well-known sports figure since the days when he won the Olympic heavyweight boxing championship, was appointed chairman. He says: "Let us elevate sports to the status of ambassador. Let's take a fresh look at man's urge to play and recognize it for what it is—a living force of tremendous potential in the development of friendship and understanding among peoples." ■

** September 1957 issue.

Your Office . . .

Its Importance to Your Job

A New Leaf for the New Year

Virginia Musselman

RECENT VISITS to the offices of several social agencies, businesses, and professions have provoked this article.

It seems that professions dealing with those services that make life brighter for people are very likely to be housed in offices that give little or no indication of the warmth, the interest, the objectives or the results of those services, or of the personalities of the people working in them.

On the other hand, the offices of lawyers almost always give the feeling of stability and security. The chairs are large and comfortable, the tables sturdy, the colors dark but rich. Doctors' offices give an atmosphere of reassurance. There are piles of current magazines, chairs are soft, reading lamps and ashtrays handy. Often one corner of the room has child-size furniture and toys for the younger visitors. The offices of the business firms are again a contrast, with the furniture modern, colors brighter and gayer.

Whether modern or conservative, these offices have two qualities in common: the visitor is welcomed; his comfort is important. These offices are, in other words, objective.

In contrast, the offices of some social agencies are subjective. They show a preoccupation with their own inner workings. They do not project. A visitor feels almost an intruder. No special provision has been made for his comfort. Often the furniture is old and not very comfortable. Walls are dark, lighting poor. Nothing indicates that the services of the agency are important. Do the offices of recreation de-

partments fall into this category?

If so, what are the reasons for this? An obvious one may be the budget, although "maintenance" usually gets a pretty fair slice of available funds. Swimming pools must be filtered and cleaned, tennis courts freshly lined, park lawns mowed, playground equipment repaired, and so on. Such maintenance is primarily to please the public. Why isn't an attractive, pleasing office just as important? Why can't a maintenance crew refinish furniture and old filing cabinets, paint walls, lay an inexpensive, easy-to-clean floor, build a display cabinet, and a good-looking bulletin board? Even in a one-man department, nobody should have to step over half-inflated volley balls, or look at a yellowed photograph of years back, or brush dust off a chair before using it.

Another reason for drab recreation offices may be the fact that they are frequently located in the municipal building or another city building, among other civic departments. There are two considerations here. The first one is what every woman knows—that making a room attractive takes more thought than money. The second consideration is easy—does the office have to be in this place? If there's a new beautiful center just built or in process of being built, why couldn't the office be moved into it? This has been done in Seattle, Washington; Lincoln, Nebraska; Indianapolis, Indiana; Greensboro, North Carolina; and in other cities, too.

If this is possible, then plan that office space! When your recreation board meets, will the setting emphasize its importance? When a mother comes in to ask about planning a birthday

party, a teacher to ask about simple craft projects, a committee to talk about getting a new playground—where can you or your staff give the best service and make the best impression? When craft leaders or dance instructors want to experiment with new media or new music, where can they do it without disrupting the clerical staff? Where can *you* concentrate on your annual report or the talk you're giving before the Rotary Club? Plan the recreation office for *service*.

Possibly another reason for unattractive offices is the old idea that beauty means frivolity. Those days are gone forever! Observe what's happened to the kitchen and bathroom of yesterday! Look at the winged fenders and the ice cream colors of the modern cars. Look at telephones, fountain pens, typewriters—once all a uniform black, now in every color of the rainbow.

The chief reason for the inertia in making recreation offices attractive is a simple one—habit. We got used to tans and browns, old filing cabinets, desks with rough edges, chairs that have seen better days, windows that need washing. We don't look at them with a fresh, comparative eye, as a new board member will, or a reporter, or any other "outsider."

Yet we deal with the most exciting of all commodities—people. We provide the most attractive products—leisure-time activities. Manufacturers of everything from cigarettes to motorboats fill their ads and their TV commercials with recreation activities—square dancing, baseball, fishing, skiing, swimming—yet how many recreation offices have pictures or photographs that show their own activity



programs? Department stores and manufacturers set up seasonal displays of china, jewelry, table mats—but how many recreation department offices do the same with the products of their arts and crafts classes? (A hobby show once a year is not a substitute.)

Sporting goods stores know the decorative value of sports equipment, but how many departments use baseball hats, gloves and masks, or other interesting equipment in season to symbolize their sports program? Theater marquees show photographs of dramatic scenes to publicize their plays—but do recreation departments?

What Can Be Done?

First of all, change your point of view. Look at the office as though you had never seen it before. Ask your staff—and your wife—to do the same. Discuss it. Do a little brainstorming to get ideas. Think of the office as the heart of the department, the one place where anyone can get a bird's-eye view of your city-wide program.

Don't be afraid of color. Think how important a place color has in our thoughts and in our language. We are "tickled pink" when we're pleased; we "see red" when we're angry; we "feel blue" when we're depressed. These expressions are based on the effects that colors have on us, both physiologically and psychologically.

With all the new, inexpensive and easy-to-apply paints of today, there's no excuse for drab, colorless walls. Rooms that are bright with sun can be painted a cool, soft, restful color. Rooms that are dark can be made to come alive with a sunny, warm color.

If you're cursed with old, shabby wooden desks, filing cabinets, chairs and tables, you have two choices. You can sandpaper them down to the natural wood, then give them a filler coat, and shellac or varnish them, or give them a coat of flat white paint or shel-

lac and paint them to match the walls—a good way to make a small room look larger.

Filing cabinets, whether wood or metal, are indispensable—but unattractive. Metal ones, usually tan, green or grey, stick out like sore thumbs wherever they are. They can be recessed, however, by building shelves on each side—for displays of arts and crafts, puppets, sports equipment and/or for your recreation library.

Pictures? There are many possibilities. For large wall areas what could be better than photomurals?* If you like photos of people better than of places, hlow up some good action shots, a picture of a playground full of youngsters, a child working hard at a craft project, and so on. Scenic views make beautiful murals, too—a park, a beach, a golf course, the winter scenes.

If the wall area is large and the pictures fairly small they'll be lost unless you group them. Contrasts are interesting: the very first playground and the very latest, the first recreation building and the latest, with description and date under each.

If you're not afraid of color, there's nothing gayer than children's paintings. Use fairly large white mats for them, and frame them with simple, natural wood. You'll be surprised at what conversation pieces they will become. There are also the inexpensive prints of famous artists that have a recreation flavor—Dégas and his ballet children, Brueghel and his street festival scenes, children's portraits by Manet or Van Gogh—any museum or store that sells prints will offer you a wide choice. With all the painters in the art classes in your town, however, why should you have to go far afield? Borrow them! It's good promotion, and you'll have frequent changes.

*See "Brighten That Dark Corner" by Mary Frances Sargeni, RECREATION, February, 1957.

Your office should have a magazine rack, too, on which you keep the latest issues of RECREATION (naturally!), Parents' magazine, Junior Arts, and any others that you find helpful.

A large, fresh map of the park and recreation areas in your community, properly marked with colored pins, is not only decorative, hut will give you a chance to "educate" your visitors. But to keep it up to date! A stale map is like yesterday's newspaper.

Little touches can be very effective. A bowl of flowers, a healthy growing plant will give some life to the office. Don't underestimate simple desk accessories, like blotters, for example. Look at the one on your desk right now. Is it fresh and clean, or is it nondescript in color, with the edges of the desk pad stuffed with notes?

Take down the wall calendars, and use a desk one instead. Take down that postcard from Florida that somebody sent you years ago, that cartoon that was funny at the time but is now curling with age. Don't put anything on the walls unless it adds to the general attractiveness of the office.

A bulletin board will provide a place for schedules, special notices, cartoons. Use cork or pegboard and water-soluble paint to make it any color you wish, and change the colors once in a while. Decorate occasionally with a seasonal or topical theme.

No matter what color scheme you use, or what decorations, the office should be neat and clean. Typewriters should be covered when not in use. Coats and hats should be hung up or put in lockers. Desks should be cleared at night.

If you are proud of your department and its work, your office should reflect that pride. Any visitors, as well as your staff and yourself, should sense in your office the true values of a rich and varied program for all ages, and should feel, as a result, a confidence that the department gives effective service. ■

Editor's note: The author left hurriedly to change the blotters in her office. In addition to the above, see also the April 1957 *NEA Journal* for "There's Always Room for Beauty," and the October 1957 issue of RECREATION, "Public Relations in Recreation."

Research in Action

E. H. Thacker

Is your recreation department actively engaged in research? Mr. Thacker presents some of the know-how.



BEFORE BEING accused of impersonating a researcher, perhaps I had better explain what the District of Columbia Recreation Department considers its definition of research. Mr. Webster says research is "critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation, having for its aim the discovery of new facts and their correct interpretation, the revision of accepted conclusions in the light of these newly discovered facts or the practical application of these facts and conclusions." As an operating agency we take a slightly modified view of it. We emphasize the practical approach, using our brand of research as a means of solution to a current problem. We are not convinced that a research worker would consider our methods as "critical and exhaustive." Instead, we might substitute "objective, impartial, and analytical."

We seek immediate and applicable answers to operating problems. We try to look objectively at present methods, procedures, and operations. We expect the researcher to make an impartial study and draw conclusions from the facts obtained. We insist on an analytical approach where all factors are compared and evaluated before recommendations are made. Within this broader and more general definition of research the District of Columbia Recreation Department conducts a variety of studies. The department employs a recreation analyst who devotes most of his time to these studies.

Types of Problems

Our studies embrace many topics ranging from whether a particular playground should have a tennis practice board to the fees paid softball umpires to a comprehensive review of the public recreation system. They are concerned with problems of policy, administration, organization, and program. Studies under way or completed include:

1. Night-lighted ball fields—need for, use of, cost of,

From a report given at the National Recreation Congress in Long Beach, California. MR. THACKER is recreation analyst in the District of Columbia Recreation Department.

power costs paid by? And other such questions.

2. Sunday use of school buildings and grounds—hours, activities permitted, control.

3. Community use of school buildings—by profit and nonprofit groups, fees for use.

4. Maintenance practices—their adequacy, economy, efficiency.

5. Position assignments—desirable personnel strength per unit, safety and control factors, program needs, deficiencies.

6. Neighborhood studies—need for playground, facilities needed, activity preferences, participation by age and sex, and so on.

7. Evaluation of existing areas—cost analysis, attendance, cost per participant.

Methods and Procedures

The District of Columbia Recreation Department conducts much of its work through committees. There are several standing committees, and ad hoc committees are formed as needed. Some of the broader studies are conducted by the latter. These are staff committees, board committees, or a combination of both. Occasionally there are interagency committees with representatives from the public schools, the parks office, or the planning commission, joining in a study of mutual problems. In every instance the recreation analyst is responsible for conducting or guiding the research part of the committee's work; other studies are his sole responsibility. He determines the scope of the study, outlines methods and procedures, assembles the data, draws conclusions, and makes recommendations.

One or a combination of several methods is used. Neighborhood surveys are used if the problem concerns a particular playground or neighborhood. Some studies require a gathering of statistics. We use questionnaires occasionally, sent to comparable cities across the country. We choose cities, that to our knowledge, have similar problems or may have already solved such a problem. The questionnaires may be quite detailed, as in our maintenance study,

r they may be a "quickie" type. These comprise two, three, or four questions requiring "yes" or "no" answers on a double postcard. We send these to selected cities to fill us on a particular policy or practice. We have had a good percentage of returns from this type.

Occasionally our research needs only a summation of historic data. This may be acquired from the files and records of our own department and the minutes of board meetings, or through a search of books, periodicals, and other published sources. The compilation of historic data gives us the opportunity of observing trends, re-evaluating our operations, and changing or reaffirming our policies.

Our neighborhood surveys are sometimes intricate enough to require door-to-door canvass of each home. Washington's population is always in a state of flux. We need to know whom we are serving, whether we have a different age group than formerly, whether our neighborhood is changing over to boarding houses, apartments, or commercial establishments. Sometimes we sample attitudes of residents to a change of program or new facilities. In one instance we made such canvass prior to erecting a tennis practice board, to determine possible objection to noise or early morning use.

As much as we like neighborhood studies and the house-to-house method of obtaining facts, we realize they entail a certain amount of risk. Interviewers must be very carefully



trained or they may cause more harm than good. What might have been effective public relations can, through mismanagement, cause irreparable harm to the recreation department.

We do not always need to make a house-to-house canvass, however. Frequently we can get the information we need from other sources. Our own recreation leaders have an excellent store of information about the neighborhood in which they work. Civic groups and PTA's help, as do churches and private youth-serving agencies. Census reports also help, although in a city like Washington we must remember that conditions change rapidly and 1950 census statistics are likely to be outdated. However, our local government, by pooling data from various sources, estimates annual population changes with reasonable accuracy.

The compilation of all data is pointless unless it is carefully studied and evaluated. The committee, or individual, making the study analyzes it to determine whether it is valid, reliable, and pertinent. In drawing conclusions we must compare it to some sort of standard. In some instances we can find an accepted national standard applicable to our study. This might be as elementary as the desirable standard of one acre of playground for each eight hundred population, or we might compare our expenditures with

the desirable six dollars per capita for parks and recreation.

When we cannot find a generally accepted standard, we must establish our own. We might contrast our practices with those of other comparable cities, as determined by our questionnaires and surveys. If the data we have can be analyzed statistically, we do so and use the mean as a measure of standard. We have also used standard deviations and coefficients of correlation in our statistical analyses. From a statistical treatment we have determined the average cost per participant for each of our playgrounds. Also, we know the maintenance cost per acre and per participant; the average leadership load in programming; the number of leader and custodial hours spent at each unit; the cost of supplies and utilities, and so on. Further statistical analysis permits us to spot immediately units where one or more of these costs are excessive or extremely low. Then by subjective analysis we can draw conclusions and prepare recommendations for further action.

In drawing conclusions and preparing recommendations, we must always remember that we are dealing with people.



Thus cost alone is not a consideration in curtailing services. We must contrast cost against local recreation needs. After all, a basic purpose of public recreation is to provide services and facilities with which the public cannot normally supply itself. Therefore, we must sometimes continue programs or services, seemingly excessive in cost and personnel time expended. These are the subjective factors, completely contradicting statistical and other factual information, which influence our conclusions and recommendations. The value of objective information obtained from a study lies in finding easier or more efficient ways of administering a program.

Advantages of Research

Certainly there are other approaches to research at the operating level. Other cities and other individuals may organize their program differently. Other methods and procedures can produce as good, if not better, results. We have outlined how one city has combined research with its program operations. It has paid off for us. Our correspondence with other cities has kept us informed of their current trends and solution of mutual problems.

Some of our studies have enabled us to gather pertinent facts from many sources and assemble them in logical and permanent form. These reports justify our existence and our purposes. The frequent use of statistics has illustrated the value of an orderly and consistent collection of numerical facts about our operations from year to year.

We have found that neighborhood studies can be most helpful as a public relations tool. A door-to-door canvass is an excellent means of spreading program information,

and it can be a means of exposing even more people to community recreation. Drawing citizen groups into studies has another advantage. It helps them feel that they are part of the recreation department, that their thoughts and attitudes are important, and that they have a voice in affairs of government. This is important in an otherwise voteless city.

From the standpoint of the executive, conclusions reached by research enable him to present recommendations with a marked degree of confidence. It removes hesitancy and doubt, and places him in a strong position in dealing with his board. A feeling of authority and security is reflected in his presentation.

Limitations

We face limitations and disadvantages, too, in conducting our studies. It is impossible to obtain complete information through correspondence. A questionnaire brief enough to elicit a reply limits the breadth and depth of the information obtained. If questionnaires are too long and detailed they are never returned. We occasionally find that replies to our questionnaires are superficial, hastily answered, inaccurate and perhaps contradictory. When this happens, it indicates that we have failed. We probably have not described the problem in terms easily understood by the recipient or have not identified a mutual problem. We know, however, that we are dealing with the human element here, and there are hectic days in every recreation executive's life when nothing would provoke an understanding response. We have those kinds of days ourselves.

There is a danger, too, in relying too heavily on statistics to document our conclusions and recommendations. Whatever statistics are used should be valid and reliable enough to eliminate the personal bias of the researcher. The statistical concepts must be well founded and applicable to the problem under study; and cold, hard figures do not consider the human factor.

Lessons Learned

To help us in the future, we try to remember the following points.

In questionnaires:

1. Keep them short.
2. Study and phrase each item carefully to make sure it is clear, understandable, and able to elicit the information desired.
3. Phrase questions to require a short answer or check-mark only.
4. Phrase questions so that the answers can easily be compiled statistically.
5. Ask only for information that you believe is readily available.

When using statistics:

1. Insist on accuracy.
2. Do not confuse the problem with inappropriate statistics. Use statistics only when necessary to present basic facts.
3. Do not draw conclusions on statistics alone. Consider the human element, special circumstances, and so on.

In neighborhood studies:

1. Train your canvassers carefully.
2. Do not permit them to express their personal thoughts or imply the department's position in a conclusive manner.
3. Require each interviewer to show identification to each resident indicating his connection with the recreation department.
4. Use door-to-door canvasses only when absolutely necessary.
5. When such canvasses are necessary, use each visit as a means of extending and stimulating interest in the program. Let it be a constructive experience for both the employee and resident.

How to Make Research Count

When undertaking research in your city be sure to:

1. Assign a qualified person to the job.
2. Place him high enough in the organization structure so that he will be thoroughly conversant with department policy, operating problems, and program.
3. Let it be a full-time job, if possible—at least give him plenty of time.
4. Sell every member of your staff and your board on the importance of research.
5. Conduct research only on vital problems. An operating agency cannot afford to engage in basic research unless it answers a pressing problem.
6. Cooperate with colleges and universities and students doing research. Bend over backwards, if need be, to aid them; it may aid you, too, later on.
7. Always use results of research to change or confirm policies, programs, and operations. Give research credit for whatever decisions are made.

In a nutshell, an operating agency cannot afford to neglect research any more than a university can. It is the backbone of all modern professions. It must be the backbone of ours. It is the combined responsibility of recreation administrators, program leaders, educators, and everyone else interested in the recreation movement. Research is the key to the enlarged programs and services that must be developed to take care of tomorrow's increased leisure. Through research let us make ready today for the years and years ahead. ■

“Nothing that man has created is outside his capacity to change, to remold, to supplant, or to destroy. His machines are no more sacred or substantial than the dreams in which they originated.”

—LEWIS MUMFORD in *The Condition of Man*.

“Operation Well Boy”

WIDE ATTENTION throughout the state of California is being attracted by a recreation department program inaugurated in 1956 in Montebello. It has to do with the too often overlooked matter of making sure that the boys participating in strenuous sports are physically sound; in other words, the good old physical examination. This program, unique in the recreation field at its inception, points up one of the weaknesses of our athletic and sports programs to date. As the recreation profession matures, let us hope any existing lack of consideration regarding health hazards will be corrected accordingly.

The program of free physical examinations for boys participating in organized junior baseball in Montebello grew out of the search for answers to these basic questions.

• Why are athletic activities for pre-teens, teen-agers and adults being conducted regularly throughout the state when so little is known about the physical condition of the participants?

• Why are many of these activities operated on public agency facilities, either commercially sponsored or agency sponsored, without stopping to consider the moral obligation in providing physical examinations for participants?

• Why is this phase of dealing with people considered so important in educational institutions and still bypassed by recreation agencies?

• Why don't we do something about it? This wide-awake department, like others throughout the state, was well aware of the physical and emotional stresses that boys in this age bracket (nine to seventeen) are subjected to through the highly competitive “win or lose” situation, by which many of these extradepartmental activities are unfortunately operated. Thus, they came up with a plan called “Operation Well Boy.”

This was set up in a way very similar to an armed services physical examination or to those conducted by the schools. The total examination was free

to all participants. It was hardly conceivable that some six hundred boys playing junior baseball during the summer months would be able to obtain regular health certificates from private physicians, so the following steps were taken to provide these through the department of recreation—at a very small cost to the sponsoring agency:



1. A local, civic-minded physician volunteered to establish a committee of other doctors who would volunteer their services on one Saturday to examine the boys.

2. Junior Baseball Association officials were notified where and when the examination would be held.

3. Teams in the three leagues had definite examination-time schedules to eliminate unnecessary waiting and inconvenience.

4. Routing sheets and combination registration-report cards were drawn up for each boy.* These included such information as age, league, home address, phone number, and space for a report. Here the examining doctors could indicate each boy's condition in the following physical categories: vision, heart, lungs, hernia, skin.

5. Each doctor conducted only one phase of the examination; thereby, a constant flow of those to be examined was established.

Was It Worth It?

The answer to this question is definitely yes. Although Montebello had the unfortunate experience of having a

* Further information, including sample forms, may be obtained by writing the Montebello Recreation Department.

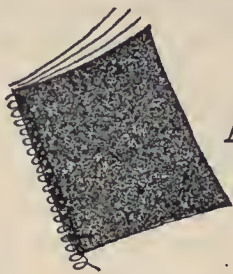
few uncooperative volunteer managers remove their teams from the area before they were examined, some four hundred boys were examined, and the findings were highly enlightening. In fact, some possible tragedies probably were averted. Two serious heart cases and other doubtful heart conditions were discovered, of which the parents were unaware, as well as a great number of sight deficiencies—from minor to very serious in nature—numerous cases of hernia, and some chronic skin disorders.

Although Montebello started “Operation Well Boy” for an organized extradepartmental baseball league, it is, of course, equally or even more valid for other sports activities, such as touch football, basketball, and so on. Greater stress was placed upon examining the pre-teen group because physical examinations do not become stringent in most school districts until boys reach the junior high school or secondary grades. In the cases of teen-age boys who had received a complete school examination, a confirming note from the school physician, or school nurse was accepted in lieu of the examination by the local recreation department.

Can This Project Be Improved?

Since this was a pioneer project, it is natural that some errors were made. One, for example, was that volunteer team managers were depended upon to deliver the results of each boy's examination to his parents. Some managers failed to do this. It is quite conceivable that, as more agencies adopt this or a similar plan, improvements will be made.

The recreation department in Montebello found a great deal of assistance was offered by local and metropolitan Los Angeles newspapers, radio and television, and even the international news services, such as INS and AP. Editors and reporters know that citizens are *always* interested in the welfare of their children. Thus, the public was made aware of another service being provided for them by their local public recreation department. As a valuable by-product, excellent public relations were established. Similar cooperation could be forthcoming in most localities. ■



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

New Appointments

● Robert L. Black has been appointed as a National Recreation Association representative, replacing Harold Lathrop, for the Midwest District. A native of Ne-



braska, Mr. Black has been in community recreation and related work for twenty years. For the past six years he has carried important field and administrative responsibilities as a staff member of the Missouri Division of Resources and Development. He has also been a local executive for the Boy Scouts in Massachusetts, assistant superintendent of recreation in Lincoln, Nebraska, and superintendent of recreation in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Lakeland, Florida.

Mr. Lathrop, who has been with the Association since 1946, is well-known for his assistance to state agencies and officials concerned with recreation in the eighteen western states he has served during recent years, and for his many years of service in the field of parks and recreation in Minnesota before that. He is a life director of the National Conference of State Parks. On January 1, he is taking up new duties as director of the Colorado State Park and Recreation Board. Good luck, Harold!

● After twelve years as Pacific Northwest District representative for the National Recreation Association, Willard H. Shumard has been appointed executive director of program for the recreation commission in Oakland, California. Bill assumes his new duties January 1, replacing Alta Sims Bunker

who recently retired after many years of service. Although a Nebraskan, Bill has been adopted by the Northland for his services in the recreation field during these years, and he will be greatly missed. His replacement on the Association staff will be announced in the near future.

● Margaret Dankworth, formerly of the National Recreation Association, has accepted a position with the American Institute of Park Executives, at Wheeling, West Virginia, after twelve years with the Association. Since 1952, she has been executive secretary of the NRA's Toledo office and has worked with volunteers in the Midwest District. Dave Langkammer* assumes some of her responsibilities along with his duties as new Association representative in that area.

Brrr!

With ice and snow covering a good part of the country, it is interesting to check on winter activities. We unearthed the following figures from the 1956 *Recreation and Park Yearbook*.

Activity	No. of cities reporting	No. of participants
Coasting	89	124,817
Ice Hockey	67	23,291
Skating	212	707,193
Skiing	68	31,460
Tobogganing	34	25,016

Skating would appear to be in first place, with old-fashioned coasting gliding along in second. Four hundred and seventy cities reported 911,777 of their sports-minded citizens cavorting—and falling—in the snow and ice last year.

Square Dancers, Attention!

The American square dance has entered more sophisticated circles, as well

as the field of art, with the debut of a new ballet by George Balanchine, entitled "Square Dance," performed at the City Center in New York City recently. It was acclaimed with rousing cheers. Drawing upon American folklore, Mr. Balanchine has caught the joyousness and exhilaration of the American square and adapted it to the more classical form—an interesting and successful experiment! An outstanding caller, Elisha Keeler, has been employed to call the turns—to music by Corelli and Vivaldi. Louis Biancolli reviewing the ballet in the *New York World-Telegram*, says, "His [Mr. Balanchine's] creation is the heart and soul of the dance . . . 'Square Dance' may be warmly prescribed for all members of the family. Even confirmed ballet-haters will like it."

Mr. Balanchine could, no doubt, have picked up additional ideas had he been present at the Vessels' Ranch, in Long Beach, California, in October, when Recreation Congress square dancers cut loose under the stars.

Recognition for Authors

A plan initiated in California this fall might well be a good idea for other states, or state societies. The Pi Sigma Epsilon, a recreation fraternity, has announced its intention to encourage and recognize registered recreation workers in California who have made significant contributions to professional recreation literature. Anyone who has published articles in nationally distributed magazines, or who has published other materials or books which have received the commendations of professional organizations, may submit these for consideration. Awards are to be presented at the next California recreation conference.

IN MEMORIAM

EDWARD J. PERKINS, councilman and supervisor of the County Board of Supervisors in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and president of its park board since 1937, died November 26. He was eighty-seven. Long active in many phases of community life, Mr. Perkins' last vigorous effort was against selling any of the land in the Perkins Park tract, maintaining that Green Bay would need that land for future recreation purposes.

* See RECREATION, December 1957, page 360.

People in the Recreation News



Ship boys in the rigging of the Mayflower II on its voyage from Plymouth, England. Leaders, please note that American youth was represented on this historical trip by Joe Meany, left, of the Waltham (Massachusetts) Boys' Club, the 1957 Boys' Clubs of America Junior Citizenship Award Winner. With him is his British counterpart, Graham Nunn, of Great Britain's National Association of Boys' Clubs. Prior to boarding the Mayflower, Joe enjoyed a series of tours in Holland, arranged by Royal Dutch Airlines. He was accompanied by A. Boyd Hinds, associate national director of Boys' Clubs of America, as a part of President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program.

The square-dance craze has hit West Germany with a bang, according to Lt. John K. Trent, an officer in U. S. Navy Reserve now on active duty in Bremerhaven, who has been a "caller" for dance programs there. "It is impossible to translate American square-dance patter into German. . . . German callers use the 'prompt system,' whereby the call is limited to giving exact instructions." Below, German girls and American service men get into the groove "hoedown style" at Radio City Service Club, Bremerhaven. The language difference appears to present no barriers.



R. S. Miller of Troy, New York, right, receives a National Recreation Association citation, for his outstanding service to recreation, from Jimmy Madison of the Association's field staff. An attorney and former chairman of the board of the Lincoln-Community Center, Mr. Miller has been connected with the city-wide development of recreation, on a volunteer basis, since 1939. Mr. Madison has recently returned from a recreation stint in Europe under the auspices of the USAFE and the United States State Department.



These young people in Leonia, New Jersey, are the lucky ones! They have as a friend and neighbor Pat Boone, singer and actor, here surrounded by some of his ardent admirers as he awards trophies at the local community center there.



Constantin Bakaleinikoff, a well-known musician-conductor, takes over the baton of the Huntington Park, California, community orchestra. Citizens are delighted with their famous volunteer, whom they affectionately call "Backie," and have been astute enough to take advantage of all he so generously offers. Mrs. Gene Heer, supervisor of recreation in Huntington Park says, "We are very proud of the progress of our symphony orchestra. . . . Dr. Bakaleinikoff has continued to be a delightful person to work with. He displays a philosophy consistent with recreation goals in handling personnel. He always arrives on time, never misses a rehearsal. . . ." His goal is one hundred members.

Kappa Kappa Kappa chapters in ten northern Indiana cities are providing an Indiana University scholarship, worth \$4,000 over a four-year period, for Frank G. Smith of Logansport (center below), who plans to resume a post with the recreation department of the Logansport State Hospital. With him are two faculty members of the university's recreation department, Professor Garrett G. Eppley (left), department chairman, and Professor Reynold E. Carlson. The Indiana Department of Mental Health is a participant in the NRA internship program, started in 1956.





Volunteers construct scenery for the theater division of the recreation department in Palo Alto, California. Committees plan and make the costumes and props.

WIDE, ACTIVE participation in the affairs of the community theater is encouraged for all citizens in Palo Alto, California. As this theater operates as a division of the Palo Alto Recreation Department, the most important of its specific aims is to provide participants with opportunities for interesting and creative recreation activities. Its primary, broad aim, of course, is to provide entertainment for the local public in terms of highest quality, taste, and excellence. Results are social participation, creative effort, and a feeling of friendliness.

Realization of those aims is helped by the fact that it is the only community theater in the United States completely tax supported, operating on an annual budget of over \$25,000. The seven major productions presented each season sometimes turn back as much as \$16,000 a year to the city treasury and play to thousands of residents of Palo Alto and the San Francisco Bay area.

The Palo Alto Community Theatre did not become successful overnight. In 1931 a group of actors met at the community house, a World War I frame building by the railroad tracks. The conditions under which they worked were far from ideal. Sets were built of wrapping paper that rattled when trains went by; production expenses were necessarily kept at a minimum.

In 1932 Mrs. Louis Stern, as a mag-

MR. SMITH is superintendent of Palo Alto Recreation Department, California.

A Citizens' Theatre

Shall we get our community theater started this year?



Scene from the Teen Players' production of *Dino*, adapted from a Studio One TV play. This gave teen-age group an opportunity to deal with a drama on juvenile delinquency.

nificent proof of her interest in the theater, made available funds for the construction of the present building, the first unit of Palo Alto's Community Center. The city accepted the gift of the building, which originally cost \$44,000. Citizens, in receiving this gift, automatically accepted the responsibility of supporting it in subsequent years.

As the adult theater division of the recreation department, the community theater is governed by the people of Palo Alto through the city council, the city manager, and the superintendent of recreation. The theater has its own organized body of lay members whose objective is the production of drama of the highest possible quality. This group of nine members, known as the Executive Board of the Palo Alto Community Players, gives its time and consideration, in an advisory capacity, to the theater's professional staff. The

board selects the plays, outlines the season, and decides policies that will result in an efficient working out of the theater's activities.

Committee System

To stimulate participation and help solve the innumerable problems arising on each production, a committee system has been adopted. Committee chairmen are appointed by the executive board.

The backstage chairman secures workers to build and paint the scenery. The casting chairman selects a new committee for each tryout, to act as an advisory board to the director. The play-reading chairman supervises the reading of plays possible for production. The chairman of house management secures the house manager, doorman, and ushers for each performance. The membership chairman promotes membership and collects annual dues

at by and For the People

Smith



A backstage committee crew working on Shakespearean scenery (see below). Technical director designs the major productions, prepares model sets and drawings.



Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, as staged in the outdoor Patio Theatre. The nine-man executive board of Community Players selects the plays and decides policies.

from the theater's active participants.

The prompter mailing chairman is responsible for preparing the theater's publication, *The Prompter*, for mailing. The public relations chairman publicizes the over-all aims of the program and special activities. The season ticket chairman promotes sales and fills orders for the annual season tickets. The Greenroom hostess is responsible for refreshments served following all performances. The costume and property chairmen head committees that plan, secure, and make the costumes and props needed. The chairman of special activities has jurisdiction over any programs arranged other than regular major productions. The social chairman arranges a cast and crew supper for the Sunday first dress rehearsal and plans the cast party. The chairman of lobby exhibits arranges for showings in the lobby gallery.

Each committee is a vital part in the

functioning of the whole organization. The chairmen bring their problems to the members of the staff or to a bi-monthly meeting of the executive board.

The Theater

The physical facilities of the theater are as complete as can be found anywhere in the United States. The main auditorium seats four hundred and eighteen in comfortable, upholstered seats. The proscenium arch is twenty-six feet wide and fourteen feet high. The stage is sixty feet wide and thirty-six feet deep.

The Greenroom, located off the left side of the stage, has kitchen facilities and a serving counter. This room was originally the workshop, but it afforded only limited space for construction and storage of scenery. In 1948, work began on the John Early Burgess Workshop, an addition donated by one of

the theater's truest friends and hardest workers. The room was dedicated in November of the same year, allowing the original workshop to be used as a room where patrons come after each performance to enjoy refreshments, talk over the show with their friends and members of the cast, and see the stage and the play's settings.

The theater has two large dressing rooms; a rehearsal hall, where tryouts, rehearsals, and occasional readings and experimental productions take place; a costume room, in which thousands of costumes and accessories are stored and sewing on new costumes can be done; and a property room.

There are two offices, where staff members have their desks and where meetings of the executive board are held. The lobby of the theater is large enough to be used as an art gallery; exhibits of painting, photography, crafts, or sculpture accompany each different production. The boxoffice is located off one end of the lobby; above the lobby is a large room used as a projection room and for furniture storage.

Not only does the community theater encourage adult participation; but the Teen Players have presented worthwhile, artistic productions since 1948. The group works under the supervision of the theater's staff but selects its own plays, designs them, organizes its own production committees, chooses its own teen-age director, and does its own casting. Such plays as *Father of the Bride*, *Night of January 16th*, and *The Queen's Husband* have played to large, appreciative summer audiences. ➡

For the special enjoyment of the theater's participating members, a series of programs, "Sundays at Eight," has been inaugurated. Offered approximately every six weeks, these present both solo and group readings of plays, readings of stories, lectures, and musical programs. They, as well as occasional programs of one-act plays, are presented in the sixty-seat rehearsal hall.

Leadership

The supervision of the theater's many activities and its numerous volunteer workers is in the hands of a professional staff consisting of director, assistant to the director, technical director, and a technical assistant.

The director is responsible to the superintendent of recreation for its

actual management, including the planning of the annual budget, arranging rentals of the theater's facilities, and purchasing of equipment and the materials for building productions. He is regular director of the major productions, and, as ex-officio member of the community players' executive board, assists in play selection and season programming.

The assistant to the director is responsible for ticket sales, publicity, theater correspondence, and the costuming of plays. The technical director designs the major productions, prepares model sets and working drawings from which volunteer helpers can work, and supervises the painting of scenery. The technical assistant designs the lighting for each play, and supervises volunteers in scenery con-

struction and in operating the stage switchboard.

Community Support

The theater has a subscription audience that, in some years, has amounted to more than fourteen hundred season ticket members. All citizens of the community are invited to become participating members, to try out for plays, and help with the various jobs. It has been the excellent work of these talented, interested, and efficient member-workers, through the years, that has helped Palo Alto's tax-supported theater remain a major influence in the recreation and cultural life of the community. The true meaning of community theater has been realized because it has tried to be of service to every citizen. ■

"Recreation Rick"

Aids a Levy Campaign



With the help of a saucy, tousle-haired cartoon character named "Recreation Rick," the recreation commission in Painesville, Ohio, staged a successful campaign to renew a recreation mill levy November 1956. A timetable of the important events before Painesville's election, and the role played by "Recreation Rick," may be helpful to others in waging future campaigns.

March 19. Recreation commission chose two co-chairmen for the citizens' recreation levy committee.

May 21. Resolution for levy renewal (one half mill for five-year period) adopted by city council.

August 3. Co-chairmen met with Robert B. Oldfather, commission chairman, and Charles S. Brand, recreation director, to outline plans.

September 10. Letters sent to twenty-five steering committee prospects, calling meeting.

September 17. First meeting of steering committee with twenty-one attending. Committee chosen for finance, publicity, and paid advertising, speakers' bureau, and correspondence.

October 1. Steering committee meeting—committee reports. Adman Neal Brown gave birth to "Recreation Rick" as the slogan and symbol of the campaign. Subsequent meetings were of individual committees.

October 12-15. Letters were distributed in school assemblies, asking students to get their parents to "vote for fun" and the recreation levy on November 6.

October 15—November 5. Speakers talked before various groups. Letters to editor and editorials appeared in newspaper urging levy renewal.

October 25. Panel discussion on local radio about levy.

October 29. Junior patrols distributed brochures to every home in the city.

October 29—November 5. Colored posters of "Recreation Rick" appeared in downtown store windows. Drop-in ads of "Recreation Rick" were placed in local newspaper (all spaces were donated by advertisers).

November 3. Bandwagon with high school band members toured city on donated truck with huge sign: "Renew the Recreation Levy."

November 5. Picture of bandwagon on front page of local newspaper. Eighth-graders distributed doorknob hangers to every home in the city.

November 6. Levy passed.

November 26. Received statement bills and cancelled checks from finance committee (\$306 raised from donors).

November 27. Thank-you letters sent to all who helped.

November 30. Levy fund report sent to board of elections.

Difficulties Encountered: The board of elections did not want to put the word "recreation" on the ballot (five city issues were up for a vote). City Manager Paul D. Cook was instrumental in convincing the board that "recreation" should appear on the ballot. When information was requested regarding the number assigned the levy on the ballot, "Number 16" was mistakenly given by the election board. Luckily it was discovered that the levy was actually "Number 9" and at the last minute changes were made on the brochures and doorknob hangers. Confusion on these two items could have defeated the recreation levy (two of the five issues failed), but "Recreation Rick" triumphed. ■

February Festivities

A Washington's Birthday Problem

Use this quiz at your party or on your bulletin board, or Washington's Birthday, and offer a prize for the first person to turn in the correct answer—or get your local newspaper to run it in a box, the answers to be sent to your department. Teachers, service club directors, and librarians—you can use it, too!

Have history books or encyclopedia available. Work in couples. Announce "this is an arithmetic problem about George Washington. If you do not know the facts required, look in a history book or an encyclopedia."

1. Take the year in which Washington was born.
2. Divide it by the number of the month in which he was born.
3. From that quotient subtract the day of the month on which he was born.
4. To that remainder add the number of rules of behavior that he wrote out.
5. From that sum subtract the number of years between his father's death and his journey to Fort Le Boeuf.
6. To that remainder add the height, in inches, which he attained as a man.
7. Divide that total by the number of horses shot under him in the defeat of General Braddock.
8. Multiply that answer by the number of bullets that passed through his coat in that battle.
9. From that subtract his age at his marriage.

10. Divide by the number of the month in which he took command of the Continental Army.

11. Multiply by the day of the month on which he took command.

12. To that result add the year in which he took command.

13. From that sum subtract the year in which the last battle of the Revolution was fought at Yorktown, Virginia.

14. Divide by the day of the month on which Cornwallis surrendered.

15. Add the number of the month in which he surrendered.

16. And the result will be the number of delegates, one of whom was Washington, who in 1787 signed the Constitution of the United States of America.

For the prize, give two books or packets of Washington stamps to the couple completing the problem first with all the correct answers.—Prepared by JANET E. MORRIS, Veterans Administration Hospital, San Francisco, for the "Bazaar of Seasonal Themes for the Ill and Handicapped," at the 1957 National Recreation Congress.

Answers

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 1732 | 5. 10 | 9. 27 years | 13. 1781 |
| 2. 2 (Feb.) | 6. 74 | 10. 7 (July) | 14. 19 |
| 3. 22 | 7. 2 | 11. 3 | 15. 10 (Oct.) |
| 4. 110 | 8. 4 | 12. 1775 | 16. 55 |

1732 divided by 2 equals 866; minus 22 equals 844; plus 110 equals 954; minus 10 equals 944; plus 74 equals 1018; divided by 2 equals 509; multiplied by 4 equals 2036; minus 27 equals 2009; divided by 7 equals 287; multiplied by 3 equals 861; plus 1775 equals 2636; minus 1781 equals 855; divided by 19 equals 45; plus 10 equals 55.

A Fasching Frolic

Easter this year is on April 6. This means that Shrove Tuesday, or Mardi Gras, will fall on February 18. Whether it's a community-wide carnival or a special but smaller party, the holiday provides a theme that is always gay.

Ask any member of the armed services who has been stationed in Germany and watch his eyes light up when you mention "Fasching" or "Fastnacht." Call it Fasching, or Mardi Gras, the carnival season in Europe and the Americas culminates in a big celebration on Shrove Tuesday, just before the Lenten season starts. Borrow freely from the various customs—let King Karnival reign. Here are a few pegs on which you can hang your program. Many of them came from Service Clubs abroad. The complete party plans,* which are greatly condensed here, originally appeared in *Recreation Program Aids*.

BASIC PLANS

Everyone is in costume. If anyone shows up without costume, have crepe paper, makeup, paper noses, hats, and so on ready, so that he can be quickly transformed.

Everyone wears a mask. The mask may be beautiful or

grotesque, but it must be worn until midnight. Provide a supply of black eye-masks for those who don't have them.

Men cannot ask ladies to dance. Every man must dance with any girl who asks him.

A master of ceremonies is in charge. He chooses individuals or couples at random, and they must do what he tells them. The dance is interrupted frequently by these impromptu and rapid stunts performed by the "victims" for the amusement of others. Keep them quick and simple.

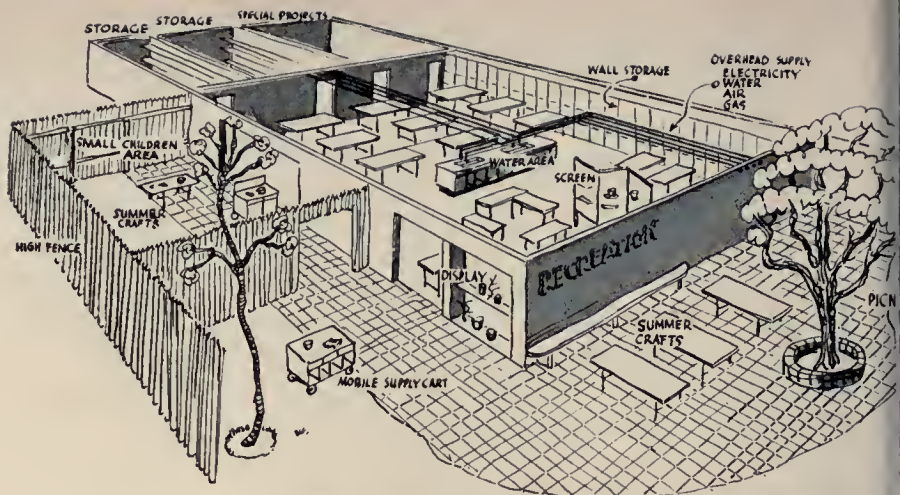
- Spinning on one foot as long as possible.
- Finding three blue-eyed people quickly and bringing them to the master of ceremonies—each to do a trick.
- Breaking a balloon by stamping on it.
- Walking a chalk line while looking through the wrong end of binoculars or opera glasses.
- Reciting a nursery rhyme backward.
- Opening a pack of cigarettes or candy bar using only one hand or wearing canvas gloves. ■

* The Program Department of NRA has a limited number of copies of this party. If you would like to have them, they are ten cents each.

Plan that New Art and Craft Room

Arne W. Randall

Suggestions for its lay-
out and equipment.



The central space is for art tables and seats and should have large, heavy woodworking benches that can double as drawing tables and that have storage space underneath. Craft areas should be flexible, with stack stools, folding tables and tables with folding legs, compartments for tools and equipment placed under the work counter or in wall storage spaces. The water or "damp area," should be accessible from all parts of the room. Compartments below the sink are for storage, with a zinc-lined bin for clay and plaster. Dispensers for soap, towels and containers for waste disposal should be provided.

IF ONE WERE forced to be specific about the details essential to a satisfactory art and craft program for recreation purposes, and to specify the building and facilities necessary to keep it in operation, the recommendations would vary with the people and area. Yet, there are a few pertinent points upon which we can agree.

An art-recreation room should provide an environment that will stimulate true creative experience. In planning it, advantage should be taken of every good new development in materials and furnishings. Its design should provide ample floor space, a flexible arrangement of furniture, and adequate storage cabinets to meet either the craft or graphic interests, or both. One large room may be subdivided by a collapsible partition so that a variety of activities may be carried on simultaneously; and a surrounding outdoor area can be conveniently used in good weather.

The fact must be accepted that an art-craft program is just as strong as its leader. The inevitable changes of leadership must call for flexibility of equipment and facilities, the realistic keynote of an art-craft room. A good program depends upon:

1. *Utilizing the strong interests of the leaders.* If one is predominantly a painter, painting will be the basic activity; if one is mechanically inclined, stress will, perhaps, be on the use of power equipment. A community should avail itself of the services of specialists, be they weavers, ceramists, or other types of artists. Storing materials during leadership changes should be anticipated.

2. *Regional interests that may be climatic as well as regional.* In the Southwest, for instance, leather work is an important activity because of the cowboy influence. In the North where winter sports are popular, craft work is often related to skiing, skating, or to indoor sports.

3. *Availability of certain materials.* In the Pacific Northwest, woodcarving may be popular because of the large quantities of wood products; palm fronds may be in demand for craft uses in tropical climates.

4. *Facilities.* A community planning a new building should consult architects and manufacturers of professional equipment because the cost, quantity, quality, and type of materials to be used will vary with groups. If an older building is being remodeled, many available makeshift materials can be used in the interim. Community leadership and endowment dictate the programs and their extent.

It is recommended that the size of the art rooms be determined by the approximate number of people who might use the space. Accepted dimensions are: *large plants*—30' x 60', inside dimensions; *medium plants*—24' x 50', inside dimensions; *small plants*—24' x 37½', inside dimensions. Rooms should be at least eleven feet high.

The very best facilities available for heating, lighting, ventilating, and sanitation should be used. Art activity rooms and laboratories should maintain an approximate temperature of 65° to 68° F., with a recommended relative humidity of 45 per cent.

Lighting experts and engineers should be consulted to provide a uniform distribution of artificial and natural shadow-free and glare-free illumination for work on either dark days or evenings. Numerous outlets will provide for adjustable modern spotlighting and strategic additional lighting when necessary. Overhead power outlets provide for safety and flexibility.

Kilns and other appliances need properly located outlets and wiring approved by local building codes. Power outlets for both 110-volt and 220-volt service, installed flush with the floor or from the ceiling on a center line of the room, permit use of equipment in a central area and eliminate dangerous cord extensions. Permanently installed electric power equipment, especially kilns, should

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on separate lines controlled by individual switches that can be locked or on a central pilot-light switch panel equipped with a door that can be locked.

Gas outlets and fireproof counter surfacing for metal work are needed every thirty inches along the crafts bench; and there should be an outlet for a compressed-air torch to be used in an enclosed area for larger soldering and annealing work. A master valve that can be locked should control these, but a separate connection and valve lock should be provided if a gas-fired kiln is used.

If at all possible there should be an acid-resistant all-purpose double sink, at least fifteen inches deep, with drain boards at both ends. It is helpful if this can extend into the room so as to allow access from three sides and be within easy reach of all working areas. Four or more pivoting faucets with hot and cold water and approved clay and grease traps prevent injurious material from clogging drainpipes. Wherever possible, separate water outlets will help clay-work area.

Flooring should be serviceable and durable. Some activities may take place on the floor. A light-colored rubber or asphalt tile is attractive, with light-reflecting qualities, and is easily maintained. Here again, it is advisable to consult with the dealer because some chemicals can damage floor.

number of ways. Used materials, though, are not a substitute for good new materials.

Storage Space

There is never enough storage space; every inch should be utilized. There should be shelves, at least seven feet high, on three sides of the room for storing expendable art materials; and compartments for standard-size art stock should be built below the counter. Sufficient storage space for art-craft work in progress should be provided.

Placement of materials:

1. Paints, acids, cleaners should be stored in a closed metal cabinet. Paints should be kept closed; solvents and thinners should be stored in safety cans; acids and other toxic materials should be so labeled.
2. Oil rags and wastes should be disposed of immediately. Use only waste cans with hinged covers.
3. Fire equipment should be near the door and easy to reach.
4. Heavy materials should be stored low.
5. Everything should be stored within reaching height.
6. Floor storage and cluttered floors should be avoided.
7. Storage trays should be used for convenience.
8. Expendable materials should be stored in convenient and appropriate places, and protected from deterioration.



To attract a good variety of participants, programs should allow for unexpected as well as planned activity.

The initial experiences must provide everyone with something to do and a sense of belonging, being wanted.

Familiar tools, like old friends, can start a newcomer on an unfamiliar activity with some self-confidence.

Sound-insulating wall treatment will reduce noises; wall and ceiling acoustical surfacing is a good investment.

Sectional and movable furniture adds flexibility for various arrangements, thereby allowing people to work individually or in groups. The following list of furniture is sufficient for equipping one average art room:

- 35 individual worktables for art or crafts
- 35 highback individual chairs
- 6 stools with round wooden tops, 4 legs, approximately 18½" in height
- 1 worktable, with 28"x42" top, for serving the kiln
- 1 worktable, with 24"x48" top
- 2 worktables, with 28"x72" top
- 1 shopwork bench, containing drawers on each side
- 1 kiln, with firing chamber

It is important to have adequate art supplies, such as paper, paint, brushes, chalk, wood, clay, and so on. However, the finest quality materials are ineffective unless the supervisor has a thorough knowledge of their characteristics and techniques of use. Inexpensive and waste materials are always available and may be used in a never-ending

Safety

To realize the objectives of the art program, adequate working tools are necessary. To avert accidents the proper use of the sharp tools must be demonstrated.

The supervisor should: Keep tools sharp and in good condition; install proper guards and safety devices; see that all equipment is painted with the safety colors recommended by the American Standards Association; post instructions for proper use of tools in clearly visible spots; check underwriter's warranty on power equipment.

The user should: Study instructions on use of tools as posted on bulletin board; use tools correctly. Most accidents occur with use of improper tools or with incorrect use of the right tool. He should cut away from himself in using cutting tools; always work on benches of the proper height; work only with safety guards in proper position; be careful not to crowd around another person using power equipment, acids, hot plates, or other dangerous equipment. ■

Our Space Standards



Central Park, New York. Many of today's parks are the result of farsighted planning by our forefathers.

Park and recreation area standards are due for an overhauling.

George D. Butler

RECREATION is a basic human need. Because this is true, the provision of parks and other recreation areas has been recognized in law, in practice, and in public opinion as an essential function of government. The concept of space standards implies a considerable degree of agreement as to the recreation needs and interests of people and the space and facilities required to serve them. The dictionary definition of a standard most applicable to this topic is "that which is set up and established by authority, custom, or general consent as a model or example; i.e., criterion." Therefore, until proposals have been well established, tested by experience, and accepted, they do not merit the name of standards.

The dictionary concept of a standard is hardly applicable to parks and recreation areas because people's interests, desires, and demands for recreation change, with the result that space and facility requirements need to be modified accordingly. This limitation should be kept in mind in discussing so-called park and recreation area standards. They must be temporary, flexible, and subject to change.

Planning Today for the Parks of Tomorrow

This is probably best illustrated by the evolution of playground space standards. Perhaps the first suggestion for a children's playground standard was contained in a plan for the District of Columbia and announced when the National Recreation Association was organized in 1906. It called for thirty square feet of play space per child, or one acre to care for 1,400 children. Over the years the function of the playground has been gradually expanded, requiring a revision of its essential facilities and space requirements. Today we no longer talk about the children's playground, but the neighborhood playground to serve all ages; its space is now measured in acres, not in square feet per child, and

it is increasingly considered as one unit in a combined neighborhood park-school-playground.

Few will disagree with the statement that the reason for providing park and recreation space is to meet the needs of people. Therefore I submit that any standard for such space must definitely be related to population. Yet space proposals are repeatedly made that ignore this basic factor.

Standards cannot be established until the following factors have been determined or at least closely estimated:

1. The basic recreation needs of people.
2. Activities serving the needs of all age groups.
3. The degree to which people will respond to recreation opportunities, if offered.
4. The optimum effective service radius of areas and facilities.
5. Space required to accommodate the number of people participating in various activities.

The variables involved further emphasize the need for frequent revision of standards, and the difficulty in securing universal acceptance of them. Perhaps no aspect of park and recreation service has given rise to as much misunderstanding, misinformation, and confusion as have space standards and their application. People who write about standards or attempt to apply them often fail to distinguish between different types of areas, their functions, and space requirements and their relation to population units. Because of a failure to interpret or apply them correctly, communities are often misguided in their efforts to develop an adequate system of parks and recreation areas. Let me cite one or two examples.

Judging Adequacy of Space

The standard calling for an acre of recreation space for each one hundred of a city's population has been widely adopted because it is easy to remember, easy to apply, and has proved generally satisfactory. Until someone comes along with a better one, it seems to have validity for general application. However, it is merely one index of adequacy.

MR. BUTLER is director of research, National Recreation Association. A new edition of his familiar book, *Recreation Areas—Their Design and Equipment* (Ronald Press), will be available shortly.

not a complete one. A city with only half the acreage called for by the standard, but with that well distributed among areas of different types, sizes and development, is probably better off than a city with the standard amount in a single property or in areas unsuitable for park use.

Standards representing only minimum requirements tend to become accepted as the desirable norm and it is therefore difficult to acquire more. When a dual set of standards—minimum and desirable—is adopted, this is likely to happen. Standards should state the amount of space considered adequate and desirable. A city meeting them is quite certain to have satisfactory areas. Even so, in time the standards tend to become inadequate to meet changing conditions and needs, unless revised.

A common misunderstanding is the failure to differentiate between the amount of space set by a standard and the amount feasibly attainable in a given city. The standard of one acre per one hundred, for example, has been criticized as being unrealistic for the large city. However, if based on people's needs, it is equally valid for the metropolis. In fact, there is need for more public recreation space in the densely populated city than in the average community. Admittedly, some large cities cannot hope to attain or even approach the over-all standard, but this means that the city is unable to meet it, not that the standard is at fault. For, as John Howard, past president of the American Institute of Planners, has said: "The fact that land costs twice as much per square foot in one city (or neighborhood) as in another is not a valid excuse for chiseling a 'standard.'"

Where a standard cannot be met, the fact should be faced and admitted rather than camouflaged by substituting an inadequate so-called standard. Yet one hears repeatedly that a lower "standard" should be applied to the large city.

Considering Types of Areas

Space standards have long been established and widely adopted for the neighborhood playground and the playfield—the types required to serve all residential sections and providing a variety of active human uses. Yet these standards have been completely ignored in park and recreation area plans prepared for several cities. For example, in a recent report on an eastern city, the planning consultant did not mention the term "neighborhood playground" but recommended "children's playgrounds" with a minimum total size of .23 acres each. He proposed a minimum of one acre as a standard for a "junior playfield," although it was admitted that the standard set up by most cities is two acres. The elementary school was indicated as the best location for the playfield. The standards proposed in the report bore no relationship whatsoever to the widely accepted concepts of the playground and the playfield, and the people were given no indication that adoption of the proposals would still leave the city with woefully inadequate areas. Such misuse of the term is simply indefensible.

Types of properties with such characteristic features as varied topography, open lawn, woodland, and stream valley do not lend themselves to a specific space formula. Of the many areas for which standards have been proposed, I would like to refer briefly to two types—those serving a resi-

dential neighborhood and others applicable to extrarurban properties.

The neighborhood playground and the neighborhood park, as you know, comprise the first group. The playground is a place where the people of the neighborhood, especially school-age children, can engage in a wide variety of play activities in an attractive setting. The neighborhood park, on the other hand, is essentially a place for rest and relaxation, and the landscape features are of primary importance. For many years, partly because of a belief that the two functions were not compatible in a single area, separate standards were used for the neighborhood park and the neighborhood playground.

Standards in Use

On the basis of a careful analysis of the space required to serve basic neighborhood recreation needs, the National Recreation Association in 1943 prepared and widely circulated space standards for the neighborhood playground, which were believed applicable to every residential neighborhood. They called for a playground within a quarter- to a half-mile of every home, depending upon neighborhood conditions, varying in size from three and one-quarter acres for a neighborhood of two thousand to six acres for five thousand people. You will note that more space per population unit was recommended for the smaller neighborhood. A city's total playground needs, however, were believed to be one acre for each eight hundred of its present or estimated future population. Location of the playground at or adjoining the elementary school site was generally recommended. These standards were widely adopted and have exerted a marked influence upon playground planning throughout the nation. They have long merited a complete reappraisal, even though many cities still fall far short.

The neighborhood park, because of its nature, does not lend itself to such precise space standards. Consequently proposed standards vary considerably from one city to another. Doubtless the most valid proposal was made by a committee of the American Public Health Association, which recognized the relationship between the need for neighborhood park space and population density. It therefore recommended two acres of neighborhood park per one thousand persons in a neighborhood with a multiple-family development as contrasted with seven-tenths of an acre per one thousand persons in one with one- or two-family dwellings. The question may well be raised whether there is need for a neighborhood park in the increasing number of developments with from one to four families per acre.

Proposals

Significant proposals for neighborhood space standards have been made in recent years, several of which involve the park-school-playground idea. For example, the facilities conference sponsored in 1956 by The Athletic Institute recommended that the "neighborhood park-recreation center," combining the features of the neighborhood park and playground, should comprise fifteen acres or more. The same acreage was proposed for the "neighborhood park-school," serving the same functions, but including an ele-

mentary school. The service radius recommended for both was one-quarter to one-half mile, or the same as the NRA proposal.

The California Committee on Planning for Recreation Park Areas and Facilities, following a comprehensive study, also recommended in 1956 that a recreation center be provided for each neighborhood, in the form of a "recreation park," or a park in combination with an elementary school. Space and service area standards were proposed for neighborhoods of different types, densities, and sizes. From sixteen to twenty-acre sites were recommended to serve neighborhoods of two thousand to forty-five hundred people, the effective service radius varying from one-eighth to three-eighths of a mile.

These recent proposals represent significant modifications in earlier concepts of the neighborhood park and playground. They recognize, for example, the feasibility of combining park, playground, and school functions on a single site; the necessity of cooperative planning by school and municipal authorities in the acquisition and development of areas to serve the recreation use of both; the need for acquiring properties larger than those called for by previous standards; and—in the California report—the desirability of reducing the effective service radius of the neighborhood areas. They have a relationship to the space standards proposed for the elementary school by the National Council on Schoolhouse Construction; namely, "a minimum site of five acres plus an additional acre for each one hundred pupils of ultimate enrollment." These proposals merit careful consideration, but additional experience in their local application is required before they merit nation-wide adoption. These newer concepts call for greatly expanded space—in many cities more than double the amount now required.

Let us turn our attention for a moment from the neighborhood to the open country. The desire of large numbers of people to get away from the city for day outings or weekends has created a rising demand for large outlying parks and reservations, and a resulting need for space standards to serve as a guide in the development of acquisition plans. Several agencies have long proposed that one acre in outlying parks and recreation areas be set aside for each one hundred of population of a city and its surrounding metropolitan area, in addition to the municipal parks within the city limits. These outlying areas, usually provided by county, regional, state, or federal authorities, should be within an hour's ride from any part of the region. They make possible such activities as camping, fishing, boating, picnicking, hiking, and nature study.

Several recent proposals reflect the growing demand for additional extraurban parks. One of these, made at the 1956 meeting of the American Institute of Planners, called for ten acres per thousand in metropolitan parks, playgrounds, and beaches plus twenty acres per thousand in small game-hunting and fishing areas within seventy miles of urban centers, or a total of thirty acres per thousand people. A second proposal by a regional planning commission would provide ten acres in county and regional parks and ten additional acres in state-owned areas per thousand people in

a metropolitan region, or twenty extraurban acres per thousand. Tentative standards recently developed by a federal agency call for a still greater acreage.

Looking Ahead

What about the future? Here are four factors, bound to influence park and recreation space standards in the years ahead:

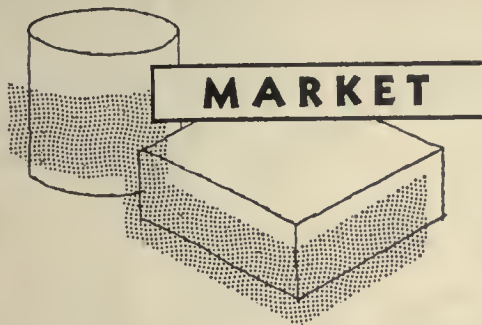
1. Rapidly changing urban conditions—the shorter work week, more leisure, higher incomes, automation, the disappearance of open spaces, increased highway traffic—to mention a few—make necessary the acquisition of more municipal park and recreation acreage for the benefit of the people; hence higher space standards for neighborhood, community, and citywide areas. More opportunities for recreation must be provided within easy reach, especially in the older sections of our cities.

2. Increasing competition for available urban space, rising costs of land acquisition and development, and the growing duplication of space and facility requirements for parks and for school sites make inevitable greater emphasis upon cooperative action in the acquisition, development, operation, and use of neighborhood and community recreation areas. Such cooperative action justifies higher area standards and assures more diversified development; lack of it will make virtually impossible the acquisition of adequate areas.

3. Fringe areas around our metropolitan cities must receive greater consideration. Most present-day park and recreation standards relate to municipalities only, and relatively little consideration has been given to the requirements of outlying, unincorporated communities. Yet the greatest population growth is taking place in them. The need for creating greenbelts around our major urban centers is becoming increasingly apparent. A study designed to develop such standards for the rapidly expanding percentage of the country's population living in fringe areas is urgently needed.

4. Improved major highways, longer weekends, and mounting public interest in outing activities are bound to result in a greater demand for more large parks at a distance from the city, whether provided by the city, county, regional, state, or federal authorities. The development of more adequate standards for regional park and recreation areas is essential to sound planning and cooperative action, which will provide the areas and facilities needed for day outings and weekend use.

Many of our park systems today are the result of farsighted planning and action on the part of our forefathers. Today, when the need for parks and recreation facilities is far greater, we should have the wisdom and courage to follow their example, and thus assure, for our children, a rich heritage for their leisure time. Careful planning and decisive action on the part of all interested individuals and groups are necessary to help develop more satisfactory standards of park and recreation space, and to apply them in your localities where they will contribute to better living in the America of tomorrow. ■



NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE mention that you read about it on RECREATION magazine's Market News page.

◆ A new volleyball net, made of linen seine twine, is said to be stretch-free and more durable than other nets, as linen is considered one of the strongest fibers known to man. The net is manufactured in the standard thirty-two foot size and is made in two styles—one with steel cable and the other with rope cable. It is of knot-free construction, with regularly shaped and sized mesh, and is supported in tension by means of tie strings along the length of the supporting posts. The new product is part of the Gold Medal and Invincible Lines of sport nets of The Linen Thread Company, Inc., 418 Grand Avenue, Paterson 12, New Jersey.



◆ The Childers Walkway Cover is a low-cost, prefabricated, all-steel protective cover that could well have many recreation area applications; for instance, it might be used to cover a path from an auditorium to the street or the parking lot. A small unit, or a Child-

ers Carport, could be used for a picnic-table area covering. The covers can be quickly assembled and erected by regular workmen, without specialized skills. For further information and suggestions, write to Childers Manufacturing Company, 3620 West 11th Street, P. O. Box 7467, Houston 8, Texas.

◆ The surge of interest in badminton over the past few years has resulted in the production of a sixteen-page booklet, available in quantity lots, called *Guide to Better Badminton*. This includes information for beginners: tips on clothing, selection of equipment, grip, fundamentals of court strategy, scoring, and basic rules. There is a full-page diagram showing the officially approved layout and dimensions for a badminton court. The *Guide* concludes with suggestions for organizing a badminton program within various organizations and also lists further source material. The booklets are free. Write, on your official letterhead, to Ashaway Products, Inc., Ashaway, Rhode Island.

◆ The new Checkerette Jr. coat rack answers the "children's wraps problem" for community centers, churches, schools, kindergartens, or at home, because it is low enough to enable tots to hang up wraps without adult assistance. It can be furnished with either twenty-four captive or removable hangers or with sixteen two-sided saddle hooks for

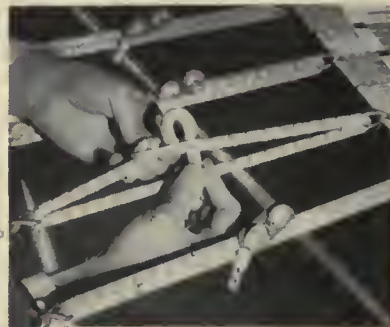
thirty-two coats, and also in double-width units having two hanger bars for double capacity. Vogel-Peterson Company, 1127 West 37th Street, Chicago 9.

◆ Adjustagoal is a new portable basketball goal now on the market. This sturdy equipment may be used with or without backboard, for a variety of games, and is light enough to be moved around by women leaders, yet cannot be upset by thrown balls. Metal stakes are supplied if semi-permanent installation of this all-steel unit is desired. Ring height is adjustable to 6' 8", 8' 4", and 10', to fit the ages of a variety of participants. Sta-Rite Manufacturing Company, Bucyrus, Ohio.



◆ An adjustable high-level platform on wheels brings overhead fixtures and wall objects within easy reach for safe maintenance and decoration, a real help in auditoriums, gyms, galleries and similar areas. The aluminum structure rolls down narrow aisles and through doorways and is assembled in less than two minutes—no wing nuts, bolts, or loose parts. Unique jack-knife design permits elevating platform to any height six feet to twelve feet above the floor. Up-Right Scaffolds, 1013 Pardee Street, Berkeley 10, California.

◆ The Nissen Adjustable Shock Cord was developed for use on all sizes of trampolines. As this device is adjustable, the individual can adjust the bed to specific requirements. An old bed or frame can be updated by additional tension, where wear and tear have resulted



in poor springing qualities. The adjustable shock cord may be attached directly to the metal grommets on the bed, permitting removal of the bed from the frame, for shipping, while the cords remain attached to the bed. The new cord has all the advantages of the nonadjustable trampoline cord, together with features described above. A broken cable, in otherwise good condition, can also be repaired with this device. Nissen Trampoline Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. ■

Books & Pamphlets Received

A UN PEACE FORCE? (#257), William R. Frye. Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York City. Pp. 27. \$25.

A DICTIONARY OF BALLET, G. B. L. Wilson. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore 11, Maryland. Pp. 283. Paper \$95.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL, Betty Lou Points. Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 90. \$3.00.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONCEPT OF MEDICAL INDIGENCE (Research Series 2), Odin W. Anderson and Harold Alksne. Health Information Foundation, New York City. Pp. 14. Free.

APPLIED IMAGINATION (Revised). Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 379. \$3.75.

AQUATICS GUIDE (July 1957—July 1959). Alice Shoman, Editor. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 144. Paper \$75.

BACK TALK. Birk & Company, 22 East 60th Street, New York 22. Unpagged. \$15.

THE BIRD WATCHERS, Marjory Bartlett Sanger. E. P. Dutton, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 164. \$2.75.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SERIES: THE WINTER BOOK FOR BOYS; THE WINTER BOOK FOR GIRLS, Heather Dean, Editor; GIRLS' BOOK OF POPULAR HOBBIES, Ursula Bloom, Editor; THE BOYS' BOOK OF POPULAR HOBBIES, Jack Cox, Editor, \$2.75 each. THE GIRLS' BOOK OF OUTDOOR LIFE; THE BOYS' BOOK OF OUTDOOR LIFE. \$3.00 each. All Pp. 144. Roy Publishers, 30 East 74th Street, New York 21.

BRIDGE BIDDING (Goren), John Mallon. Abelard-Schuman, 404 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 192. \$3.50.

BRUCE BENEDICT, HALFBACK, William Campbell Gault. E. P. Dutton, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 192. \$2.75.

CALIFORNIA RECREATION PARK DIRECTORY, (1957-58). Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento 14. Pp. 26. \$50 (plus two cents for California addresses).

CAMPING GUIDE FOR THE PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN REGULAR CAMPS. Community Council of New York, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10. Pp. 39. Paper \$1.00.

CHORAL READINGS FOR JUNIOR WORSHIP AND INSPIRATION, Harry J. Heltman and Helen A. Brown. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7. Pp. 64. One to four copies \$1.00 each; five or more, \$.90 each.

CLAY AND GLAZES FOR THE POTTER, Daniel Rhodes. Greenberg: Publisher, 201 East 57th Street, New York 22. Pp. 219. \$7.50.

CONWAY'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FLOWER ARRANGEMENT, John Gregory Conway. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 294. \$6.00.

COURSE IN MAKING MOSAICS, Joseph L. Young. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 60. \$3.50.

CROQUET (Rules and strategy for home play), Paul Brown. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 60. \$3.50.

EDITOR'S HANDBOOK. Iowa State College Press, Ames. Pp. 60. Paper \$75.

EFFECTS OF RADIATION AND FALLOUT (#256), James F. Crow. Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. \$.25.

EXPLORING OUR PREHISTORIC INDIAN RUINS, Devereux Butcher. National Parks Association, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 64. \$1.00 (\$.60 to schools, libraries, and agencies).

EXPLORING THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA, Devereux Butcher. National Parks Association, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 84. \$1.50 (\$.90 to schools, libraries, and agencies).

FIELD HOCKEY, Josephine T. Lees and Betty Shellenberger. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 119. \$2.95.

FINANCING HEALTH COSTS FOR THE AGED (NY State Conference). Office of the Special Assistant, Problems of the Aging, Room 147, State Capitol, Albany, New York. Pp. 239. \$2.00 (make check or money order payable to the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance).

FOLK ARTS AND CRAFTS, Marguerite Ickis. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 269. \$5.95.

FORD TREASURY OF STATION WAGON LIVING, Franklin M. Reck and William Moss, Editors. Simon and Schuster, Rockefeller Center, New York 20. Pp. 252. \$2.95.

GAMES FOR JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS. Burgess Publishing, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. On 171 cards. \$2.75.

GLOVE PUPPETRY, Josephine M. Jones. Sportshef, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 93. \$2.75.

GOLFING TECHNIQUE IN PICTURES, Tom Scott, Editor. Pitman Publishing, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 128. \$6.50.

GROUP SOCIALS FOR EVERY MONTH, Jane Kirk. Abingdon Press, 201 Eighth Avenue, Nashville 2, Tennessee. Pp. 222. \$2.95.

GUIDANCE OF CHILDREN THROUGH PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Second Edition), Dorothy La Salle. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 375. \$4.00.

HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, J. Kay and C. T. White. Sportshef, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 84. \$2.50.

HERE'S HOW AND WHEN, Armilda B. Keiser. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 174. \$2.75.

HILLSWAY (Travel Guide), Rowland L. Hill. Hillsway Company, P.O. Box 2090, Long Beach, California. Pp. 144. Paper \$2.00.

HOW TO DRAW (Second Edition). Pitman Publishing, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36. Unpagged. \$3.95.

HOW TO EARN MONEY, Bill and Sue Severn. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 210. \$2.95.

HOW TO HAVE A SHOW, Barbara Berk and Jeanne Bendick. Franklin Watts, 699 Madison Avenue, New York 21. Pp. 63. \$2.95.

HOW TO IDENTIFY PLANTS, H. D. Harrington. Sage Books, 2679 South York Street, Denver 10. Pp. 203. \$3.00.

HOW TO STENCIL A TRAY, Harold W. Watts. Rural Research Institute, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36. Pp. 23. Free.

HOW YOU CAN MAKE MONEY AT HOME, E. F. Ames. Mail-Towne, 9 Murray Street, New York 7. Pp. 39. Paper \$1.00 (quantity rates available on request).

HUNTING ANNUAL, Larry Koller. Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 127. \$2.95.

INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25. Pp. 119. \$40.

JUDO. Sportshef, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 31. Paper \$75.

LIVE FOR TOMORROW. Boy Scouts of America. New Brunswick, New Jersey. Pp. 39. \$30 (available from local Boy Scout Council offices or local distributors of Boy Scout equipment).

MAN AND AUTOMATION, Leonard Landon Goodman. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore 11, Maryland. Pp. 286. Paper \$.85.

MANUAL OF NUTRITION (Fourth Edition). Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 68. \$3.50.

MEET MORE PEOPLE—HAVE MORE FUN, Faith Perkins. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 192. \$2.95.

MENTAL HEALTH IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY, Dana L. Farnsworth, M.D. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Pp. 244. \$5.00.

MODERN DEFENSIVE FOOTBALL, Comer Jones and Charles "Bud" Wilkinson. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 373. \$4.95.

NATURE RECREATION IN WILLIAM PENN'S COUNTRY (Reprint), William G. (Cap'n Bill) Vinal. William G. Vinal, R.F.D. #2, Vinehall, Grove Street, Norwell, Massachusetts. Pp. 363. \$.25 (postpaid).

Magazine Articles

CALIFORNIA PARENT-TEACHER, *December 1957*
Our Gift to the Community, *Bemi DeBus*.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, and RECREATION, *September 1957*
Fitness through Outdoor Education, *Julian W. Smith*.

Fitness through Creative Gymnastics, *Elly Friedmann-Wittkower*.

—, *October 1957*
Qualities of the Professional in Hospital Recreation, *Paul Haun, M.D.*

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *December 2, 1957*
Sports in the USSR, *Jerry Cooke*.

SWIMMING POOL AGE, *October 1957*
Aquatics for the Handicapped, *Barbara Sterling*.

Building and Operating Costs (A Survey of Outdoor Swimming Pools).
A Review of Recommended Standards for the Competitive Pool.

NEW



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Complete Book of Children's Play

Ruth E. Hartley and Robert M. Goldenson. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 462. \$5.00.

Here is one of the most important books published recently in the recreation field. If I were an instructor in a college or university, and had classes in any phase of recreation, this book would be required reading for my students. If I were a superintendent of recreation, this book would be the basis for pre-service and in-service training. If I were a chairman in the national or local PTA, I would plan programs around this book. If I were a Scout leader, a leader in any group work agency, or a parent, I would read and re-read this book.

Books on activities can be found by the dozen. Books on the *choice* of activities, the *meaning* of play, its values in the development of the child, are hard to come by and much needed.

The first half of the book, dealing with the child under eight and his activities, is by Dr. Hartley, psychologist and consultant on children's problems. The second half, dealing with children from eight through adolescence, is by Dr. Goldenson, psychology professor and guidance specialist. His chapter on "Play in the Pre-teens" is excellent and covers a period of childhood often neglected in favor of the pre-school or adolescent age.

The value of this book is increased also by a very comprehensive appendix, with lists of equipment and supplies, records, song books, hooks, hobby information sources, magazine listings, and organization listings. As a resource guide, this appendix is accurate and comprehensive. — *Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

Murals for Schools: Sharing Creative Experiences

Arne W. Randall. Davis Press, Worcester, Massachusetts. Pp. 100. \$5.95.

This book, by the head of the Applied Arts Department at Texas Technological College in Lubbock, is written in terms of the classroom. Substitute art and crafts room, however, and it would be equally useful to any public

or private recreation agency.

We can think of no more engrossing or interesting art or craft project than working out together, as a group, a mural for decoration, to relive a trip or tour, or to share interesting experiences. Such a project would offer an opportunity to experiment with many art media and various techniques, ranging from simple paper cutouts to the use of wire, aluminum, plastics, oils, mosaics, and so on. It is one that can be adopted for any age group—a whole new area of creative activity.

The book is illustrated by many sketches and photographs of youngsters engrossed in working on a common project. Its content is written simply, comprehensively, and in an engaging style. Mr. Randall is the author of the article, "Plan That Art and Craft Room," which appears on page 22 of this issue.

Gardening—A New World For Children*

Sally Wright. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 183. \$2.75.

This book may be intended for adults with youngsters whom they wish to interest in gardening, but this adult found it as entertaining as a novel. Any one with even a slightly green thumb will be intrigued by Mrs. Wright's vast number of interesting garden projects. Imagine planning a sense-of-time garden, or a nose garden, an odd-behavior garden or a believe-it-or-not garden! And these ideas are backed up by lists of plants or seeds, with sources from which they may be bought.

In addition to gardens, the book suggests excellent side lines to real gardening—like the nostalgic flower dolls, cornhusk dolls, flower necklaces, holiday ideas, use of vegetables and plants in serving a meal, indoor gardens, and dozens of other ideas that would appeal to any type of youngster.

It is far more than a book on gardening. It spills over into natural, simple, and irresistible techniques for developing an interest in, and an appreciation for, nature.

The author's premise, incidently, is

* Available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

"emphatically not a garden-for-every-child. Rather, it is *not the same garden for all children*. It offers the idea of gardens compatible with their other interests—gardens that extend horizons and indulge whims and fancies."

If you conduct any activities involving nature, and if you have children or friends with children and garden space, this is a book that will be treasured.

Professional Preparation of Recreation Personnel

American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp 48. Paper \$1.00.

This is the report of the November 1956 Washington Conference sponsored by the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, the Association for Higher Education, and the National Commission for Teacher Education and Professional Standards. The National Recreation Association was one of eight cooperating organizations. Eighty-two delegates from thirty-eight states attended.

Its purpose was to formulate some recommendations for better programs of professional preparation for those entering the field of recreation. Consideration was given to courses, other than specialized courses in recreation, that should be included in the undergraduate and graduate major courses; and to the specialized recreation courses and experience that should be included in the undergraduate and graduate recreation curriculums. Also included were the specialized recreation major curriculum for such fields as industry, camping, hospitals, and institutions; recommendations for personnel, faculty, and facilities; the undergraduate and graduate curriculums, and preparation for specialized leadership. The report

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adds new and additional material to the literature now available on the professional preparation of recreation personnel. Copies may be secured directly from the AAHPER. — *W. C. Sutherland, NRA Personnel Services.*

The Clubwoman's Entertainment Book

Lawrence M. Brings. T. S. Denison, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Pp. 482. \$4.50.

This is the sort of book often requested by women's clubs, PTA's, ladies' guilds, and the like. Such groups frequently wish to put on short skits, pantomimes, playlets, and one-act plays, solely for group entertainment, which require no particular skill in acting and the simplest of sets and costumes. They are not looking for *art*, but for comic situations at which they can laugh with each other.

Within the above limitations, this book will be very helpful. Nothing in it is designed to uplift, instruct, or point a moral. It is all very simple humor (with the exception of one Easter play that must have been included by mistake) but the selections are in good taste. Eight of the one-act plays in Section Five (plays, comedies, and farces) are available in single copies for convenience of individuals in memorizing their parts. Cast for these skits, playlets, and plays range from two to fourteen persons — all women.

PARKS AND CONSERVATION

Among a recent flurry of books on this subject are:

Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments (Revised Fifth Edition), Devereux Butcher. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Pp. 288. \$5.00.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of one of those park books that are filled with beautiful photographs in color and in black and white. It can be a marvelous help in planning a vacation in one of these park areas, for it also tells about road and trail trips. It would make a beautiful gift book.

The Federal Lands: Their Use and Management, Marion Clawson and Burnell Held. John Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18. Pp. 501. \$8.50.

Approximately one-fifth of the total land area of the United States is federally owned. Within the past decade the use of federal lands has become big business; the shift was so great and so sudden that many of the methods of managing the lands are now seriously out of date. In this book the authors examine the most important of these

changes, tell how they came about, what they may mean for the future, and discuss some of the alternatives for dealing with them. They conclude that if the full potential of the federal lands is to be achieved, it is time for a major and critical re-examination of federal land management. Against a background of detailed and authoritative information, they suggest practical ways in which federal land management can be revised to realize the maximum potential.

Conservation: An American Story of Conflict and Accomplishment, David Cushman Coyle. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Pp. 284. \$5.00.

Theodore Roosevelt's Governors' Conference in May of 1908 marked the beginning of the conservation movement in the United States, almost simultaneously with the founding of the National Recreation Association — also under the Roosevelt sponsorship. In the conservation field, Gifford Pinchot worked with Roosevelt. This book is a history of the development of the resources program toward integrated public management all the way to the present. Illustrated.

Interpreting Our Heritage, Freeman Tilden. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Pp. 110. \$3.50.

The word "interpretation" as used in this book refers to education activities in relation to our parks, museums, and historic places. The book sets forth the basic principles upon which good interpretation may be built and describes the best practices for visitor services.

One chapter deals with "The Mystery of Beauty," another with "The Priceless Ingredient." Well-written, with a foreword by Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service.

Nature Recreation (New Edition), William G. Vinal. American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston 15. Pp. 322. \$3.50 (two or more copies \$3.00).

Our old friend of recreation, camping and the out-of-doors, Cap'n Bill, has come out with what amounts to a textbook for leaders to use in teaching nature activities and conservation to groups of the young. If anyone knows the secret of such leadership, it is Cap'n Bill! His book is intended for the uninitiated as well as for students in colleges of education, and it is bristling with practical information, know-how and suggestions. In fact, it is a well-

planned course sure to fire young leaders with enthusiasm and offer new ideas to the more experienced. *Recommended.*

The Boys' Entertainment Book

Bob Smith. T. S. Denison & Company, 321 Fifth Avenue S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 367. \$3.95.

This is not the usual rehash of old material. In fact, we were very agreeably surprised at the freshness of the stunts, skits, games, shorties (quickie stunts), and dramatized songs. Some are what we adults might call a bit "corny"—but those who have worked with camping and club groups know that children's humor is usually not very subtle.

The book is full of what, on the whole, are good ideas for campfires, rainy days, stunt nights, and so on, is a rarity, and leaders will find this one a gold mine. We might quarrel over a few of its ideas, but what collection is perfect?

The ghost stories (that old question as to whether they should be used is not the point here) are original, some carrying a touch of humor or a surprise ending. A few have enough "scary" quality to raise a few agreeable goose pimples. Also, two really excellent Indian tales have suggestions for their dramatization, if desired.

The author has included material that can be used by girls' camps or other groups, but, on the whole, it has a definite young male appeal.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	PAGE
American Playground Device Company	7
Beltz Engineering Laboratories	5
Bergen Arts & Crafts	5
Exposition Press	6
Greenwich Book Publishers	6
Home Crafts Company	8
Jamison Manufacturing Company	5
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	1
Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission	5
The MacGregor Company	Inside Front Cover
Monroe Company	31
National Sports Company	7
Nissen Trampoline Company	5
Pecsolite Equipment Company	1
The Ronald Press	Inside Front Cover
James Spencer & Company	7
Superior Industries Corporation	6
T. F. Twardzik & Company	6
Vogel-Peterson Company	1
Voit	1
X-acto, Inc.	1

Recreation Leadership Training Courses

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and

Local Recreation Agencies

January, February, March, 1958

RUTH G. EHLERS Social Recreation	Lebanon, Pennsylvania January 21	Lisle C. Wochner, Chief, Special Service, Lebanon Veterans Hospital
	Newark, Delaware February 3-6	Wayne Bath, Acting 4-H Club Leader, Extension Service, University of Delaware
	Lawrence, Massachusetts February 11-14	Miss Evelyn Stults, Executive Director, YWCA
	State of North Carolina February 24-March 6	Miss Virginia Gregory, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Cicero, Illinois February 3-6	William C. Kouns, Cicero Youth Commission
	State of North Carolina February 10-20	Miss Virginia Gregory, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh
	Ames, Iowa March 3-6	Miss Helen Tucker, Ag Annex, Iowa State College
	Natural Bridge, Virginia March 20-21	Dr. Harold K. Jack, Supervisor, HPES&R, State Board of Education, Richmond 16
GRACE WALKER	Poughkeepsie, New York January 13-16	Rupert J. Tarver, Jr., William W. Smith Community Center
	Bozeman, Montana January 20-24	Miss Geraldine G. Fenn, Associate State 4-H Club Leader, Montana State College

Miss Helen M. Dauncey will be conducting social recreation courses at the following Air Force Bases: January 13-16, Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Wayne Shields, USAF Office of Community Services, University of Georgia, Athens); January 20-23, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas; January 27-30, Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita, Falls, Texas; February 3-6, Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Ray Morrison, 248 Casa Blanca, Fort Worth 7, Texas); February 10-13, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado; February 24-27, Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming; March 3-6, Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois; March 10-13, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Howard Beresford, 3055 Bellaire, Denver, Colorado).

Frank A. Staples will be at the following Air Force Bases conducting two-week arts and crafts courses: January 6-16, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois; January 20-30, Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, (for further details, communicate with Howard Beresford, address above); February 3-13, Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas; February 17-28, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas; March 3-13, Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas (for further details, communicate with Ray Morrison, address above); March 17-27, Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, (for further details, communicate with Wayne Shields, address above).

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

NRA 1958 DISTRICT CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

<i>District</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Dates</i>
CALIFORNIA STATE & PACIFIC SOUTHWEST	Civic Auditorium, Fresno, California	February 16-19
MIDDLE ATLANTIC SOUTHWEST	The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania	March 19-21
SOUTHEAST	Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas	March 19-22
GREAT LAKES	Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina	March 20-22
MIDWEST	Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	March 24-26
PACIFIC NORTHWEST	Jay Hawk Hotel, Topeka, Kansas (Meetings in Municipal Auditorium)	April 8-11
SOUTHERN	Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon	April 7-9
NEW ENGLAND	Cumberland Falls State Park, Kentucky	April 14-16
	Norwich Inn, Norwich, Connecticut	May 18-21

BELVA LOCKWOOD



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Political cartoon from "The American Past" by Roger Butterfield, Simon and Schuster, Inc., publishers.

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She was small and slender and very handsome in her new blue gown as she stepped onto the roughhewn platform. Above her, flags snapped against the summer sky. Before her, the lady delegates of the Equal Rights Party stood up and cheered.

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A gallant choice she was, too. Defying massive prejudice, she had fought for and won a college education, a law degree—the first ever given an American woman, and, finally, the right to plead cases before the Supreme Court. (Where, among other triumphs, she won a \$5,000,000 settlement for the Cherokee Indians.)

SHE didn't expect to be President; that wasn't her point. She would run to make America conscious of women's right to political equality. And run she did. Ridiculed in the press, hooted on the street, even denounced by fellow-suffragist Susan Anthony, she nevertheless received 4,159 popular ballots from six states.

More important, of course, she dramatized, as no one else had, women's battle for the right to vote.

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Things You Should Know . .

► **OPERATION WILDLIFE** is a January 4th *Saturday Evening Post* article on conservation by Corey Ford and James Perkins. It tells the story of the new conservation agreement signed in Washington a year ago by Under Secretary, now Secretary, of the Air Force, James H. Douglas and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. Voluntarily, with one historic stroke of the pen, the Air Force committed all the vast land on its one hundred and fifty-three installations in the United States and Alaska—a total of 26,000 square miles, bigger than all our federal wildlife refuges combined—to a comprehensive program of soil and timber and game management.

► **A FEDERAL BILL RELATED TO ALL OF THE ARTS**, H.R. 3541, is now under consideration and is of immediate interest to artists and craftsmen. Introduced by the Honorable Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), it is "to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts." This means *all* of the arts. The bill is coming up for vote soon, after being studied by a special subcommittee. If you feel that federal recognition and encouragement in this field would be valuable, write your congressman, or to Representative Thompson.

► **HI NEIGHBOR!**—If you did not send to the United States Committee for UNICEF last spring, for their program kit of fun around the world under this title, do so *now!* Use it for your *Brotherhood Week Program—February 16 to 23*. This material is being used in schools, recreation departments, and by organizations. There are small charges for some of it. For further information, write to the Committee at the United Nations, New York.

► **POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE LAW** regarding disposition of surplus federal property are the subject of correspondence with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, on the part of a number of social service organizations in cooperation with the Social Welfare Assembly. They are encouraging the department to make legislative recommendations to the proper congressional

committee for broadening the distribution of this property. Until now, discussion of recommended phraseology for legislative revision was limited to "voluntary nonprofit welfare agencies." At the suggestion of the National Recreation Association, this wording has been changed in two respects to:

1. Voluntary nonprofit and recreation agencies.
2. Tax-supported welfare and recreation agencies.

If these suggestions should be eventually incorporated into the law, federal surplus property would then be available for all local tax-supported recreation and park agencies.

► **THE TENTH ANNUAL OBSERVATION** of Mental Health Week will take place April 27—May 3, 1958, under the direction of the National Association for Mental Health, which co-sponsors the event annually with the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The theme will be, "With Your Help, the Mentally Ill Can Come Back," stressing the hopeful outlook for mentally sick people, as well as the need for citizen action in their behalf.

► **ERRATA:** On page 17, in our January issue under "People in the Recreation News," R. S. (Robert) Miller, who is receiving a National Recreation Association citation, is from Troy, Ohio (*not* Troy, New York). Apologies to Mr. Miller and to Troy, Ohio!

► **ON THE CAMPUS:** Nancy Ann Ferguson never did get to Mexico, as announced on page 381 of the December RECREATION. The project below the border lined up differently, therefore, with Richard Blackham from Staten Island acting as recreation representative. Four Americans attended the eighteen-week study-work course, representing the fields of recreation, health, and education. An article prepared by one of the students appears in this issue of RECREATION, on page 41 under the title, "Recreation or Tortillas?"

► **THOUGHTFUL CITIZENS ARE FIGHTING** to keep the new network of superhigh-

ways, being constructed with taxpayer's money, free of billboard advertising, both for beauty and safety. Unless federal legislation prevents it, both sides of the proposed 41,000 miles will be lined with such advertising. The Senate Public Works Committee voted to pigeon-hole Senate Bill 963 for billboard control, but the issue is not yet dead. Reconsideration can be given the bill, *if the people demand it.*

Anyone with pen and ink can help in this hattle: Write your own senators and congressmen. If you have previously done so, do it again. Congressmen are addressed, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

► **A NEW SERVICE IS ANNOUNCED** by American Youth Hostels, to fill the need for expanding service to recreation and youth groups who plan to make trips abroad, but have had no previous experience along these lines. AYH, from its twenty-four years of experience, is giving special attention to this problem so that recreation or group leaders who are organizing their own groups for trips abroad can receive assistance.

In return for organizing a group of eight to ten people, a leader can receive his own expenses—including food, lodging, transportation, and, sometimes, incidentals.

The costs of these trips is unbelievably low, even though AYH plans the itinerary, books accommodations at youth hostels, student centers, and international houses, purchases transportation, and so on.

For further information write AYH, Travel Department, 14 West 8th Street, New York 11. A colorful travel folder, and poster will be sent free, upon request.

► **NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK**, March 16 to 22, is sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates. Walt Disney, creator and producer of—among other things—the "True Life Adventure Series," is national chairman. The 1958 theme will stress the need for conserving public lands—parks and forests, wildlife, wilderness areas, grazing and mineral lands. The protection and proper management of these areas is a matter of utmost concern to conservationists and all people of the country, particularly the millions who enjoy their recreation benefits.

► **SPORTS AND PHYSICAL FITNESS** boom in Russia, according to a 24-page article, "A New Look at the Soviet Union," by Jerry Cooke, in the December 2nd issue of *Sports Illustrated*. A universal eight-hour day in the U.S.S.R. leaves people considerable leisure time. ■

Recreation*



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
 Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
 Business Manager, ALFRED H. WILSON

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
 Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
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CONTENTS

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On the Cover

AMERICA'S FAVORITE WINTER SPORT! A check of 1956 Recreation and Park Yearbook figures shows that more cities, and more individuals, participated in ice skating than in any other outdoor winter activity. Because of this sport's popularity, many communities are now installing artificial ice rinks or experimenting with various types; see p. 50. Photo courtesy Sun Valley News Bureau.

Next Month

In blustery March, thoughts turn toward summer planning. The March issue, therefore, will carry a camping section, as well as materials on other subjects. It will include articles on such topics as evaluating the camp program, church camping, sailing, photography's place in the camp program, and so on. Administrators will not want to miss Chase Hammond's "Fees and Charges for Municipal Parks," and the latest article on open-space encroachment, "Relationship of Highway and Recreation Planning."

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GENERAL FEATURES

- The "Forgotten" Teen-Ager (Editorial) . . . *Ralph J. Andrews* 36
- Recreation or Tortillas? *Lawrence J. Suhm* 40
- Public Relations Through Slide Narrations *R. H. Abernethy* 44
- Services for Senior Citizens 48

ADMINISTRATION

- Bahia Mar—A Marina 42
- Are Hot Rods Really "Hot"? 43
- Ice Skating on Plastic *William H. Radke* 50
- Notes for the Administrator 52

PROGRAM

- The Real Needs of Teen-Agers *Barry G. Lowes* 53
- A "Special" Services Program *Stephen Fowler* 54
- St. Patrick's Day Shenanigans 56
- Hot Rods and Recreation *Edward L. Eriksen* 57
- Archery-Golf, A Winter Sport 58

REGULAR FEATURES

- Things You Should Know 34
- Letters 38
- Reporter's Notebook 46
- Personnel—Applied Imagination (A Review)
 *W. C. Sutherland* 59
 —A Reemerging Idea *John D. Zerbe* 59
- Market News 60
- Hospital Capsules—The NP Hospital Patient and
 Organized Recreation (A Review) 61
- Books and Pamphlets Received, Magazine Articles 62
- New Publications 64
- Index of Advertisers 64
- Recreation Leadership Training Courses Inside Back Cover
- NRA 1958 District Conference Schedule Inside Back Cover

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The "Forgotten" Teen-Ager



*Does he need correction
—or planned recreation?*

Ralph J. Andrews

THE FORGOTTEN TEEN-AGER is the clean, quiet, studious one—the young person who is diligently acquiring the precepts of good citizenship, often with inadequate opportunity for this type of learning experience. He may find, also, a disgraceful shortage of good adult examples after which to pattern his efforts. This type of teen-ager is in the vast majority. He has arrived at the age of reason, and is not yet handicapped with the biases and prejudices that he will acquire as he grows older. He is, therefore, more amenable to logic and wise guidance in social behavior. Opportunity to choose such guidance for himself should be offered him in terms of teen-weighted reason and teen-understood values.

This same teen-ager must face and overcome the problems of his own age—and, at the same time, those problems created by the adult in whose world he lives. Since he has very little opportunity to set standards or to formulate rules of operation, it is not surprising that at times he is rebellious or resists the imposition of rules for which he can see no reason and which he was not allowed to assist in formulating. He notes, that under similar circumstances, resistance and rebellion on the part of his elders is approved and even recorded in the history of his country as heroic action. Those of his forebears who would not allow their dignity as men nor their rights as individuals to be presumed upon were responsible for the very illegal Boston Tea Party!

Much too much has already been written about the minority group of teen-agers known as juvenile delinquents. These unhappy youngsters are greater problems to themselves than they are to those who have publicized them so well. When they are helped to become "whole" and erase those failures that have led to their being branded as delinquents, they not only cease to be societal problems but also become of more genuine worth to themselves. This process is aided and facilitated when delinquency-prone teen-agers are led to understand that undesirable societal behavior is an ex-

pensive way in which to gain recognition and is, in fact, an admission of inadequacy. No matter how difficult the path, this will be avoided by all who have the fortitude and ability to achieve recognition through society-approved channels.

Good citizenship is success! Less than that is failure in some degree. Since conditions are not the same for everyone, success is a greater personal achievement for one than it is for another. The greater the degree of difficulty overcome, the greater and more lasting is the sense of personal satisfaction and knowledge of earned personal worth. Thus, when this is fully understood, the rewards are even greater to one who was delinquency-prone or classified as a juvenile delinquent.

When the proper perspective can be gained, much of the battle is won. We have not been concerned, often enough, with attitudes. We have been too prone to preach and reproach and too little inclined to minister and to mend. We have been inclined to expend efforts to salvage and recoup rather than to serve and to save.

Progress in the public attitude of intelligent responsibility is noted. We have achieved the "ambulance-providing stage" of the story of the town that had, within its boundaries a dangerous cliff. The city fathers met in solemn conclave and voted funds for an ambulance to stand by at the foot of the cliff so that it could rush to the hospital the unfortunate youngsters who fell off the cliff. Later, a fence was built at the top of the cliff, supervised recreation was provided, and the unneeded ambulance was sold to buy bats and balls and to employ a crafts instructor.

It remains to be seen how many ambulances we will provide before we start building fences through more adequate preventive services. Planned recreation for all ages, but especially for teen-agers, can function as one of these preventive services. In games and sports, music and art, when they are participated in for the satisfaction of creativity (and in the many other areas of planned recreation as well), there is the opportunity to achieve. Out of the success of these activities are formed the habits and attitudes of successful living.

Planned recreation is the opportunity for the more complete life. It makes constructive use of leisure and provides a desirable end to the quest of people which, otherwise, might result in what we call juvenile delinquency and adult crime. Money used for planned recreation helps to reduce society's costs for mental hospitals, alcoholic rehabilitation centers, and correctional institutions. It is money *invested* therefore and not, merely, *expended*. And there is a bonus which, at the "ambulance providing stage," may not be given much weight but which, *sometime*, may be recognized as more important, even, than rehabilitation or correction. It is the savings in normal, productive, happy human resources that wise use of leisure, through planned recreation, can help bring. ■

MR. ANDREWS is director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina.



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Watch for April *Recreation*
Special Playground issue. 



Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

Encroachment

Sirs:

I read Walter Blucher's editorial ("Let's Save Our Recreation Lands," RECREATION, June 1957), with great interest. Miss Donaldson's forceful article ("The Loss of Local Park Lands to Highway Planning") brings into dramatic relief the problem of highways versus parks, and I will be glad to see that it is brought to the attention of our editorial people.

With my personal congratulation for your excellent and serious treatment of

this important aspect of our American life.

ANDREW HEISKELL, *Life Magazine*,
Rockefeller Center, New York 20.

Let's Get Together

Sirs:

The November issue of RECREATION contained two stimulating articles. Harold Williams, in "An Outsider Looks at Recreation," challenged recreation practitioners to "get together on a realistic and up-to-date statement on the aims of the recreation movement." Robert D. Carpenter, in "Regional Recreation Perspectives," agrees. He believes, "Recreation needs a new and expanded philosophy," and states that "the thirty-four-year-old standards of NRA should be revised, consistent with recreation requirements of a future way of life that is rapidly overtaking us." Both writers are outside the recreation profession. Each makes a strong case that cannot be ignored by the profession.

The recreation movement is in somewhat the same position as that of our country in regard to the intercontinental missile race. We must move fast if we are going to move at all.

Both Williams and Carpenter did more than tell us what we need. They gave us good, solid reasons, some excellent directions and suggestions on how to do it. Let's do get together under the leadership of NRA and work on it.

ARTHUR E. TODD, *Chief, Recreation Branch, Hq. United States Air Forces in Europe, APO 633, New York.*

Letter to Hal

Dear Hal [Williams]:

You know I thought that old myth about the ostrich sticking his head in the sand, under the impression that he was hiding, while his behind stood up like the Matterhorn on the horizon, was dead and buried. It was the first thing I thought of when I saw the title of

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The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

our top-flight article, "An Outsider Looks at Recreation," in the November issue of RECREATION. If ever two men are high priests of the Sanhedrin in recreational creative thinking, it's you and that guy, (Sherwood) Gates ("The Why" of Recreation," RECREATION, February 1957).

It was such a joy to have expressed better than I could do it, things which know many of our (NRA) district representatives, including myself, have been hammering at recreation executives for many years. I particularly liked your "Do we not have a right to expect. . . ?" (and, of course, the answer is a vehement "yes") and the call for new appraisals. . . I like your hair-shirt guy. I have known a few, most of them women though, who were alert and sensitive to the exciting potentials in the redevelopment of recreation. Please write some more challenges. Lord knows, we need them!

J. W. FAUST, *NRA District Representative (retired)*.

Correspondence Club

Sirs:
In keeping with our belief that recreation must be more than handing a child a bat and a ball, we are including, as a part of our program, a correspondence club with youngsters of other parts of the world, both here and abroad.

We feel that, with recreation as a common meeting ground, youngsters of all races and backgrounds can reach a level of understanding that would be virtually impossible on any other basis. Such a club can perhaps do its small part in helping these young people to comprehend and appreciate a larger part of the world which they will inherit.

We would very much appreciate it if you would send us addresses of recreation agencies in foreign countries and other parts of our own country. It would also be most helpful if you would publish an announcement in your national magazine. We will then contact those agencies and try to set up an exchange of correspondence. The letters will come to our district office and will be opened at the regular meeting.

The club will be supervised by Marjorie Stoddard, a member of our staff, and all further correspondence should be addressed to her.

DANIEL R. FURMAN, *District Superintendent, Downey Park, Recreation & Parkway District, Downey, California.*

Hospital Recreation

Sirs:
I find the newsletter (NRA Associate Membership Letter) most informative.

However, I find that very little space in newsletter or in the magazine RECREATION for hospital recreation.

There are so few of us in Florida and removed from district workshops, it would be helpful to have more suggestions from hospital recreation programs.

MRS. HARRIETT PARKER JOHNSON, *NRA Associate Member, 1709 Pasadena Drive, Dunedin, Florida.*

• We would like it if more hospital recreation workers would subscribe to RECREATION so that we might be able to carry more pages and thus have space for additional material! Actually, we have been carrying more and more material of interest to this group. See "Recreation, Medicine and the Humanities" and "Hospital Capsules" in the December, 1957 issue of RECREATION, "New Vistas in Recreation for Patients" and "Rhythm Groups in Rehabilitation" in the September, 1957 issue.—Ed.

Sincere Appreciation

Dear Mr. Prendergast:
We were most pleased that you were able to be on the program of the American Municipal Association's annual Congress in San Francisco (December, 1957). You did a magnificent job of keynoting the recreational and cultural responsibilities of cities. Your provocative and stimulating address was exceptionally well received. . .

PATRICK HEALY, JR., *Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Washington 6, D. C.*

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THE LITTLE village of Opopeo, Mexico, has a population somewhere between three and four thousand persons; and there, we are trying to introduce a program of recreation. This is part of a UNESCO project to help raise the living standards of people in underdeveloped rural areas.

Census takers are discouraged by the dogs, which almost outnumber the citizens here and by the lies of the many people trying to keep their children out of school so that they can work. Over ninety per cent of the inhabitants are illiterate. (The school enrollment is less than fifty per cent of the school-age children. There are neither classrooms nor teachers for the rest, and classes extend only through the sixth grade.)

(The average worker's wage is about sixty American cents per day. The people work their tiny farms in this mountain village with a team of oxen and a wooden plow, not knowing how to improve their poor methods nor having the means to do so, even if they knew.) The farmers raise almost nothing but corn here and are afraid to experiment with new crops because a failure would bring even more miserable conditions to already difficult lives.

Where does recreation fit into such a setting? (Why does UNESCO concern itself with bringing recreation to these people who seem to have much more immediate needs?) It is indeed a credit to the planners of these UNESCO projects that, alongside of rural economy, health, home life, and general culture, they have placed recreation as one of the basic elements of fundamental education. Fundamental education, very briefly, is that kind of education which seeks to impart improved basic living techniques to people in underdeveloped areas, to raise their standard of living.

In spite of the people's glaring physical needs in these underdeveloped areas, recreation is not considered here, primarily, for its mental and physical therapy values, its role as an educational or economic tool, or any of its other

MR. SUHM is now working on his master's at the University of Wisconsin, having completed his UNESCO project.



Recreation or Tortillas ?

This is almost an either/or situation, in Mexico. . . .

Lawrence L. Suhm

many by-products. It is considered first as recreation in the sense of being voluntary, engaged in during leisure time, and producing pleasure. It is recognized that these elements must be maintained and jealously protected in order to preserve the special quality that is recreation, and which is so important to human living.

But just how important can recreation really be to the person who must get up at dawn to work his fields and who arrives at his house at sunset to find just a few tortillas and beans for supper? When he goes to bed he sleeps on a straw mat on a dirt floor and in his clothes to keep warm. He stays close to the hearth consisting of three bricks on the floor. Most of his children have no shoes; some run literally naked in the streets. When they get sick, he does his best to cure them with local herbs or patent medicines. The advice of the doctor and his expensive medicines might cost a month's earnings. He would like to learn to read or, at least, sign his name but in the evenings he is too tired from his work to be able to concentrate in the literacy classes. Again, where does recreation fit into this average citizen's life?

The following examples might serve to answer this question. In Opopeo, many of the streets are impassable, even with an oxcart—but the town has an

asphalt basketball court. There is a great lack of classroom space in the school but the citizens are building a social center. The captain of one of the soccer teams told me his shirt was worn out and he had no money to buy another while, just the week before, his team had been discussing how to buy soccer uniforms. The town dancers generally dress very poorly, but their dance costumes are of rich material and elaborately decorated. There is a lack of water for the flower garden in front of the school.

Recreation does, then, seem to be important to these people, sometimes to the exclusion of common sense. To the casual observer, these are simply examples of misplaced values. On closer examination, however, one might see that these people are striving, in their own way, to bring a little beauty, enjoyment, and pleasure into otherwise barren and difficult lives. To the person trained in recreation and assigned the task of helping people to raise their living standards, the foregoing examples have interesting implications. They indicate the possibilities of directing the natural recreation interests of these people to help the total life of the individual and the community.*

* A similar development is under way in India. See "Social Education in India," RECREATION, October 1956, p. 373.



Basketball in Opopeo—these players bring pleasure to barren lives.

Recreation literature contains countless illustrations of the values and uses of recreation techniques and activities in human welfare. We have used many of these and perhaps invented some new ones. A few examples might give a small idea of the role of recreation in a program of fundamental education. In an adaptation of the play, *Romeo and Juliet*, in one of the villages, simple lessons on hygiene, poultry raising, literacy, and thriftiness were given. Over three hundred spectators thoroughly enjoyed the famous play while painlessly learning. A lecture on any one of these subjects would not have drawn a dozen people. A simple hand-puppet play can produce the same effects. Puppet theater is used extensively here, because it can be done inexpensively and simply.

Recently a simple adaptation of the popular game Scrabble was introduced to the Opopeo literacy classes. We painted the letters on bottle caps and used checkerboards in place of the more complicated type. Where ordinary classroom techniques would not awaken interest, such a game can be the necessary stimulus. Another technique in literacy teaching we are using is to write the words of a well-known song on the blackboard and then conduct group singing. This is basically

recreation, but it also helps people learn to read.

The introduction of square dancing to a group of school children in the village of Casas Blancas taught coordination and rhythm but a full hour was needed just teaching the group how to skip. Other dance classes have helped to eliminate a profound self-consciousness and timidity, common to these people.

Our social center room for the children was plagued by thefts of marbles, dice, paints, brushes, and other small items until we had the members elect, for the first time in their lives, their own officers and set a certain sum for monthly dues to pay for the supplies and equipment. From this start, the children formed a club, named it, wrote a constitution, and named a committee of vigilance. There are no more thefts; the children are making their own marbles out of clay for the Chinese checkers; certain members are assigned to sweep the room each day; and the club is almost completely run by the children. These children consequently learn democratic values from their play experiences.

Recreation can also do much to alleviate the tremendous economic problems constantly present in these underdeveloped communities. The women of

Opopeo have always done a great deal of knitting, crocheting, and needlework in their free hours. Markets have now been found for these products to supplement the family income. Proceeds from fund-raising bazaars have bought medicines for the health centers, books for the libraries, equipment for sports programs, and many other essential items.

For many years, Opopeo and its little neighboring village of Casas Blancas have been feuding over land rights. Not too many years ago, there were open-war gun battles in the streets. Recreation has helped largely to break down the barriers by introducing volleyball tournaments and soccer games between the two towns. There were not enough musicians in either town to form an orchestra, so they combined their talent. The two villages combined forces again to compete in the state soccer tournament; and now, for the first time, they have formed a joint committee to bring water to the two rival villages.

These few cases can perhaps give a small idea of the kind of role that recreation might play in the development of a rural community. There are certainly other areas in which recreation can be a vital factor in improving underdeveloped communities. Our failures are always more numerous than our successes, in the work of fundamental education. We are still experimenting with some things; others we have not even thought of as yet.

When one considers the thousands of Opopeos there are in the world, the task of helping these people to find a decent standard of living seems hopeless. However, if one can make a man laugh and smile in the face of hunger, or see him enjoy a game of volleyball when there is no hope of seeing anything at home on the dinner table, or watch a child dancing and forgetting how it hurts not to wear shoes, or hear the young people singing in the rain at night, on a street corner, unmindful of the cold discomfort, then you know that it is worth the effort. ■

Brotherhood Week
February 16-23



Air photo of Bahia Mar shows excellent mooring space and accommodations. Note its closeness to ocean (lower right).



This shot, of ice being hauled to the boats, gives closeup of dock facilities. Laundry and groceries are also delivered.

Bahia-Mar-a Marina

Communities considering the construction of a marina can learn much from those that are established.

AT THE PRESENT time, marinas under construction or in the planning stage represent fifty million dollars in public or private funds. The investment of these vast funds is based on the conviction that pleasure boating, like the family car, is firmly established as a "way of life for the American family," as a form of family recreation.

United States Coast Guard statistics, released for the first quarter of 1957, indicate a national increase of over 401,000 registered boats. This alone justifies the need for dockage, storage, and repair facilities. A facility combining these services is a *marina*—and the more complete, the more diversified its services, the greater its popularity.

Delegates to the 1957 Recreation Congress were able to inspect the new modern marina in Long Beach, California. Delegates to the 1958 Congress in Atlantic City, New Jersey, will see its recently dedicated marina, to be completed by 1960.*

Fort Lauderdale, Florida, for instance, has one of the largest, most elegant boat marinas in the world. Built

at a cost of \$2,500,000, and accommodating over four hundred boats of all sizes and types, it is operated under the direct supervision of the city parks and recreation department.

At Bahia Mar, the city strives to provide a good cross section of services. These include telephones and a post office for communication, rent-a-car and bus service for transportation, a weather station as a navigation aid, a food store and two restaurants, a barber shop, beauty salon, and other shops—in a shopping area surrounded by docks. A complete marine hardware store, a service dock for oil, gas, and ice, and a fully equipped repair yard, for major and maintenance work, have been installed to service the boats.

Twenty-seven acres of partially submerged land were the basis for the designing and planning of Bahia Mar. One-third was bulkheaded and filled, and two-thirds dredged to provide ten feet of water at all docks. Regardless of available land, the proportion of a one-third service area and two-thirds leisure or private area seems most practical. In this two-thirds area, there are three and two-fifths miles of concrete docks to accommodate 450 boats.

The marina is governed by a code of

ordinances for good business operation, and all employees take great pride in maintaining good public relations with the yachtsmen. With its over-all operation coming under the supervision of the department of parks and recreation, the marina staff works closely with the recreation division. Biweekly golf tournaments and get-togethers are held at the Fort Lauderdale Country Club—also under the jurisdiction of the parks and recreation board. Each Thursday afternoon a card party, for women only, is held at the city's main recreation building. Women, in particular, like to get off the boats for a while, having had enough of the cramped quarters aboard.

Free movies are provided for all every Tuesday evening; this has been one of the most popular features of the past winter season. Another popular feature is the shipwreck party held at the peak of the season. Dancing and games are planned; prizes for the best costumes attract old and young alike.

During the summer months about one hundred boats are moored. Swimming and diving classes are held at the municipal pool for the children aboard. Wednesday and Friday evenings are reserved for the parents, who like to take a cool dip before retiring. Recreation

* See "Nautical Elbow Room," RECREATION, November 1957, p. 323 and also "The Modern Marina," RECREATION, February 1956, p. 80.



Weather and traffic-control tower has meteorology instruments and short-wave radio, directs boats, issues storm warnings.



Annual shipwreck party is a recreation event for owners and crews. The social activities help bring boats to the marina.

plays an important part in the over-all operation of Bahia Mar and is a *must* in planning a marina.

When speaking of recreation you cannot forget the captains and crews. At Bahia Mar, they have their own organization, known as the Bahia Mar Marine Association. A set of bylaws is enforced by its over eight hundred members. The top floor of the main recreation building serves as their combination meeting place, lounge, and private club. Attendance is limited to members only, and, during the season, their dances and parties are second to none.

During the 1949-50 opening season, 670 yachts paid dockage at Bahia Mar. Since then there has been a ten per cent annual increase; and during the past year fifteen hundred were logged in.

Commercial boats number thirty-three and include an excellent charter-boat fleet of twenty-six, plus seven sight-seeing passenger boats. During the season — December, January, February, March, and April—a conservative count indicates about eight hundred people living aboard their boats.

It has been demonstrated that a well-planned and operated marina will enhance surrounding land values, and millions have been spent on acreage adjoining Bahia Mar. A marina also has a definite impact on the economy of a municipality, what with employment of personnel and revenue to the city through dockage, visitors, and so on.

A facility with gross earnings of \$412,000, with an operating cost exclusive of bond indebtedness of \$250,-

000, in association with lessees doing a two-million-dollar annual business, is big business. Two new commercial marinas are opening in Fort Lauderdale this winter. Boating and yachting today do not belong to only the retired few or the occasional "old salt."

Bahia Mar has encouraged waterfront living, increased property values, and attracted boat-minded citizens. According to Coast Guard estimates, over five thousand registered boats are located in that area during the season. Approximately nine hundred and fifty people are employed in the boatyards. The economic value placed on yachtsmen using that facility is estimated at \$3,500,000 annually. Bahia Mar is proof that a marina is sound recreation—and sound business. ■

Are Hot Rods Really "Hot"?

At the last NRA New England Recreation Conference, law enforcement agencies gave their opinions on drag races, hot rods, "squirrels," organized and unorganized hot rods. Bernard Thompson, chief of police of Rockland,* Maine, and John DeWinter, director of traffic safety, Maine State Police, served on a discussion panel.

The Maine State Police will not encourage hot-rod clubs, but once such a club is formed will assist it in any possible way. Mr. DeWinter's department

makes films available, and men on his staff meet with groups upon request to discuss the rules governing highway safety and all its ramifications. Mr. Thompson, in his capacity as a community law enforcement official, has assisted hot-rod groups in many ways, but does not encourage their formation.

Both officials felt it important to distinguish well-organized hot-rod clubs from those whose main interests are speed and races only. Such groups are called "squirrels" and give legitimate, well-organized, and conscientious clubs

an unfavorable name. Neither man felt that disguising the name "hot rod" was a good idea. Hot-rod clubs must gain their reputation for good or bad by using the accepted nomenclature.

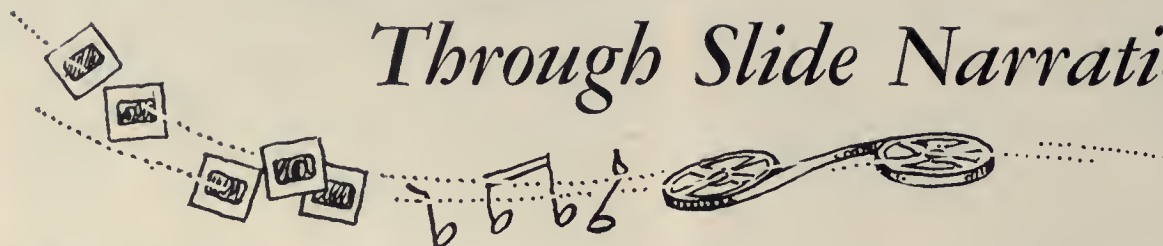
The officials were not against drag races if they are held in designated areas and under responsible leadership.

It was pointed out that the ingrained American love of speed in our young people must be recognized, and assistance given them, wherever and whenever possible, so that it can become an attribute rather than a menace. ■

* See p. 57 for Rockland "hot-rod" story.

Public Relations

Through Slide Narrations



R. H. Abernethy

How to Prepare and Use Your Story

THE PUBLIC generally accepts recreation, religion, and education as worth while and essential to good living. But the facts illustrating the philosophy of the recreation profession are least known among the three. A public relations program revealing the purpose of this vast field is desperately needed. Until a national and/or state fountainhead is established, each of us must accept our share.

Speak it! Live it, broadcast it—not for professional advancement, not for personal gain, but for the welfare of people. The basic purpose of your life, as a recreation worker, is helping your fellow man find richness in living from refreshing, leisure-time activities. Recreation administrators are constantly called upon to speak about their profession.

There is a way to improve, to say everything exactly as you want to say it; that is, using "slide narrations." If a picture is worth ten thousand words, a picture, with words and music, should be worth considerably more. Though the idea is not new, tape-recorded slide narrations have proved an excellent form of presentation.

Here in Oxnard we are making a series of stories. Thus far, we have made three: "The City Story," describing the importance of planning ahead and illustrating civic progress; "The USO Story," pointing out the value of the USO to servicemen and the community; and the "Story of Parks and Recreation." The last is designed to illustrate the complex and diversified picture of recreation. It covers the philosophy of the profession, its basic purposes, methods, processes, and intended results. Its purpose is to create a community awareness for, and recognition of, the importance of recreation as part of civic government. The next production, now being assembled, will be a training story for recreation leaders, park department crew, and other staff members showing how-to, how-not-to, and why.

In preparing such a story, the script is written as a brief colorful description of the picture. A picture should not remain on the screen for more than thirty seconds. The automatic slide pack holds thirty-six pictures. With greeting and introduction the total program should last about fifteen or twenty minutes.

The pictures, 35mm colored slides, are selected to fit into the narration or vice versa. You may already have some

shots that fit the script and can be used; others are taken for specific placement in the narration. Avoid using pictures you like just because they are pretty. They should be interesting, fit the story, and be action shots, if possible. For example, if the narration describes a handcraft program, a close-up of two or three children busily working on a project is better than a shot of the group holding the finished products.

Assuming that you have written the script, have all of your pictures, and are now ready to put your narration on tape; the next step is the selection of the correct background music to fit the various production themes. The program music should open with a lively fanfare and then, with reduced volume, lead into the first picture. When the narration starts the music should be barely audible. When the narration stops and the next picture appears the volume is raised momentarily, until narration begins again.

Producing the tape requires a little practice, but a tape recorder, a high-fidelity phonograph, some good records, and a quiet room—where outside noises, such as telephone bells, auto horns, and conversation, will not interfere—are all that is necessary. Make yourself comfortable and arrange your equipment so that everything is within reach without stretching or getting up. The microphone should be placed near the narrator so that it will pick up either music or voice without being moved. Speak in a softly modulated voice, avoiding a monotonous singsong.

If you are playing the role of technician as well as narrator, the hi-fi records and tape recorder should be within easy reach so that records can be changed and volume controls and switches can be quickly manipulated. Your script should be placed where you can read it easily and can turn pages without rustling them. (Use a soft-texture paper.) It is best to have a good technician and narrator working with you or, if you are the producer type, you will need both. However, it is exciting to put on a one-man show.

Some of the technical refinements can only be acquired through experience: stopping and starting the tape between sequences so that there are no gaps or switch noises on the tape; adjusting volume to maintain music and voice modulation at a constant level throughout, so there are no sharp highs and lows as the themes change; making erasures when the inevitable mistakes occur; and splicing in corrections.

Now, assuming you have completed your program and have practiced running through it so that you will know when

MR. ABERNETHY is superintendent of parks and recreation in Oxnard, California,

o snap in each slide as the narration progresses, you are ready to present your baby to the public. It is a real thrill to sit back with the rest of the audience, turn on the switches and enjoy the program without saying a word. Your speech is illustrated with beautiful colored slides; you have background music by some of the best orchestras in the country; and your story is put over, point by point, rising to a climax without one referral to notes! You'll be nervous, but you will know that everything is going to be all right. The uses of this technique are practically unlimited.

Segment of the Recreation Story

SLIDE 1: George Hjelte, LP Music: Cinerama Section #3. M.C.: This is the story of community recreation. It is dedicated to George Hjelte, general manager of the Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Department, whose inspiration, wisdom, and guidance have immeasurably influenced the advancement of the recreation profession.

Music: Opening continues—

SLIDE 2: Storyteller with group of children.

M.C.: Make yourself comfortable and listen as the story of the parks and recreation department describes the philosophy of the profession, its purpose, why it is an important part of civic government, and how it contributes to the enrichment of community life.

Music: Opening continues—

SLIDE 3: Array of playground equipment.

M.C.: Of all divisions of city government, the parks and recreation department is confronted with a staggering number of diversified functions. Here you see an array of playground equipment. Bats, tennis and badminton racquets, bases, nets, balls of all descriptions, craft tools and supplies, games, face masks and chest protectors, paddles for table tennis, mallets for croquet, horseshoes, and what not. They illustrate only a small segment of the vast amount of supplies needed in meeting the spare-time needs of all people.

Music: Opening continues—

SLIDE 4: Leader with group of boys.

M.C.: The most important commodity, the motivating force behind the entire process of recreation, is leadership—for without people who understand and believe in the philosophy of recreation, it would be impossible to undertake even one phase of the program. They are the pilots who carry out the mission. Recreation, dedicated to people, is completely dependent upon the help of dedicated people.

Music: *The Halls of the Mountain King*—45 RPM—Section #2—

SLIDE 5: Crap Shooting—Smoking—Delinquent youths.

M.C.: It is often fancied that the recreation program is a hocus-pocus cure-all for delinquency. The picture you see is posed but the action is typical of an alarming number of youths. This and more—for those who work with youths are, from time to time, exposed to cases of far more shocking nature. Recreation, wholesome activity, is frowned upon by true delinquents for, though they know the laws of society, they find recognition through rebellion and seek attention by opposing the normal standards of society, and so on. . . .

* * * *

At present we are using an inexpensive camera, a projector and simple manual-slide-changer-pack and a Webster-Chicago Tape Recorder. The hi-fi set is homemade, but good, and our record collection includes *The King and I*, the theme music of *Victory at Sea*, *Medic*, *Dragnet*, and many collections of top-name orchestras, such as Mantovani, west-erns, and some special sound effects. Occasionally music is taken from FM-radio programs but this requires two tape recorders.

It is better to start with what you have and gradually acquire equipment and develop techniques. In the meantime, perhaps burning a little midnight oil may provide a satisfying and rewarding bit of recreation for a recreation director, if he enjoys such puttering. ■

“Out of personal integrity and a striving toward objectivity, there must come the ability to work well and successfully with others—the kind of ability that springs from an understanding of varying points of view, a respect for the opinions of others, and facility at finding a common meeting ground in helping management to deal with public opinion.”

—From an address by DONALD K. DAVID, Dean, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at opening session of the Public Relations Society of America, Sixth Annual Conference, Detroit, Michigan, November 17, 1953.

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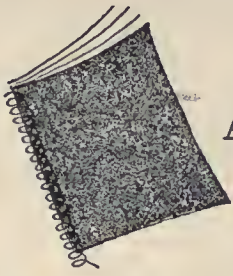
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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

New Appointment



Dr. Sal Prezioso, Scarsdale, New York, superintendent of recreation for Westchester County, has been appointed chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of the National Recreation Association. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, made the formal announcement on January 13, at the Association's headquarters in New York.

Dr. Prezioso succeeds Dr. Paul Douglass, of Granville, New York, who served as chairman for six years and who will continue as consultant and adviser.

Sal Prezioso has held his present position in Westchester County since September, 1955. Formerly he was superintendent of recreation in Scarsdale, served as a Navy lieutenant in World War II, and was director of recreation and employees' activities for Rockefeller Center, Incorporated. He holds a master of arts degree from New York University and doctor of education from Columbia University. He is a past president of the New York State Recreation Society, and the New York Industrial Recreation Directors Association, a member of several national committees of the American Recreation Society, including the Personnel Standards Committee, and other National Recreation Association Committees.

Grace Walker Returns

Grace Walker, well-known drama specialist of the National Recreation Association, recently returned from four months in the Netherlands. There she conducted courses in creative drama for leaders in recreation and youth organizations and gave lectures and lecture recitals on the cultural activities of America in colleges, professional schools, and the famous folk high schools of adult education. Miss Walker's trip was sponsored by the U. S. State Department upon the invitation of Mrs. Hendrika Boersma-Smit, organizer of youth activities for "Hervermde Jeugdraad" of the Dutch Reformed Church — tendered to Miss Walker through the International Recreation Association.

Delegates to the 1956 International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia will remember Mrs. Boersma-Smit with pleasure. She visited many recreation departments while in this country and spent some time in New York City. She was most enthusiastic about recreation in this part of the world and was especially interested in Miss Walker's presentations of the creative aspects of recreation.

Behind the Red Ball

Researchers of the New York City Park Department have tracked down the origin of the red ball used to signal that ponds are ready for skating.

According to Meyer Berger, columnist in *The New York Times*, the researchers say, "The inspiration came in 1862 in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. It seems that when the ice was ready that year officials looked around for some public signal to announce conditions safe for skaters. They sighted a tall pole on a hill at the north end of the

park, and lying on the ground near by were some red sighting disks . . . used by surveyors on a job there. . . . Now, instead of a fixed disk, they use the red ball on a white flag because it's simpler to lower and hoist a flag than it is to shinny up a pole. . . ."

California Reereation Plan

A guiding committee composed of the heads of California state departments recently named Elmer Aldrich, former supervisor of conservation of the California Division of Beaches and Parks in Sacramento, as executive officer for the purpose of studying all of California's outdoor recreation problems as authorized in the 1957 session of the state legislature. DeWitt Nelson, director of the California Department of Natural Resources, is chairman of the guiding committee for the three-year study, to be known as the "Committee for the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Act." The study will:

- Make an inventory of all outdoor recreation facilities, including private ones and those administered by federal state, regional, and local agencies.
- Make a determination of the present needs and estimates for the foreseeable future. Such estimates will be made on population projections and the rapid trends toward outdoor recreation.
- Recommend to the legislature an integrated plan to guide legislation in the development of outdoor recreation facilities throughout the state.

Reimbursed by Highway

The Columbus, Ohio, Recreation Department will be reimbursed for land which is to be used as part of an expressway system, just as individual property owners are. A number of Columbus baseball diamonds will be lost because of the building of the new system.

The International Scene

A. W. B. van Baars, one of the Netherlands members of the 1956 Cooperative Community Exchange Project, has written an article in the September 1957 *IULA Quarterly* (published by the International Union of Local Authorities in the Netherlands) about "Municipal Government and Recreation in America."

Since recreation facilities are usually the responsibility of municipal government, Mr. van Baars feels this fact in itself provides an impetus toward recreation. Previously ignored groups, such as senior citizens, are becoming more active and, generally, all age groups are participating in greater numbers and increasing enthusiasm. He says: "This aspect of the social life will also become of greater interest in Europe in the very near future. Town planning executed in relation to the recreation of the citizens constitutes the foundations that must now be laid."

The author is secretary of the Catholic Youth Council of the Netherlands. For further reading he suggests the three standard works by George D. Butler, NRA director of research: *Introduction to Community Recreation*; *Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation*; and *Recreation Areas; Their Design and Equipment*.

University-City Program

Columbia University and the New York City Department of Parks joined forces to combat juvenile delinquency in the city's South Harlem-Morningside Heights area with a baseball-softball program in which over a thousand youngsters and teen-agers took part this past summer, the first season of operation.

The program was conducted at the \$200,000 athletic field and field house completed last spring by Columbia. It is called the Columbia-Community Athletic Field and is maintained by the city department of parks.

"Sizzling Sixties"

Sixty-five is usually the end of the job line for the working man, except for some outstanding instances. But this sad waste of manpower is not the story at the Panther Company of Fort Worth, Texas: It encourages applications of men past sixty.* A. B. Canning, company president, prefers men between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five, finding them more serious, much less interested in elusive get-rich-quick schemes, and also more productive than younger men. However, the men must, of course, have

* For further information on senior citizen activities see "Services for Seniors," p. 48.

sales ability, business judgment, and the desire to remain active.

One of the world's largest manufacturers of a cold-process asphalt roofing compound and other industrial products, Panther operates in all forty-eight states and in sixty-seven foreign countries. There are 290 men between sixty and eighty on its rolls. This age group is known as the "Sizzling Sixty" club.

Men in their fifties and sixties, wishing to apply, may write Mr. Canning, The Panther Company, P. O. Box 711, Fort Worth, Texas.

Did I Make It?



These men are playing bocce at the North Italian Recreation Center in Brooklyn, New York. Once the ancient sport of warrior athletes, bocce is now the recreation (and passion!) of middle-age men of Italian ancestry.

More than half the fun of bocce lies in the theatrically voluble comments on the path, speed, and probable outcome of the toss. After the ball has reached its destination, close to or far from the jack, the player inquires "Fatto?" (Did I make it?)

Bocce, pronounced either *bahchee* or *bocha*, is a variant on bowling and had its origins in ancient Greece. In New York City, courts are maintained by many private recreation clubs, the department of parks, which has sixty-six scattered throughout the city, and others.

Rules may be obtained from the Bocce League of America, 322 North Cross Street, Philadelphia.

India on Wheels

India now boasts nine public roller skating rinks, according to *Skating News*. This marks a rapid advance of

the sport in that country since India has only recently acknowledged roller skating as recreation for the general public. During the early 1940's, when American allied military personnel were stationed throughout India, there were temporary roller rinks constructed for soldiers' enjoyment, but there were no facilities for Indians. Now Delhi, Simla, Mussorie, Naini Tal and Darjeeling boast rinks.

Importance of Open Space

A symposium on how to acquire and maintain open space was recently held when *Fortune* and the *Architectural Forum* brought together a group of nineteen experts for a two-day conference on "urban sprawl." Participants included consultants in planning, members of national and regional planning groups, experts in law, architecture, conservation, and—recreation. Joseph Prendergast of the National Recreation Association represented the latter.

Major findings of this meeting are presented in an article, "Urban Sprawl," by William H. Whyte, Jr., in the January 1958 issue of *Fortune*. The importance of the provision of open spaces for school and park sites is stressed throughout, and following up on the idea that this may sound too advanced, Mr. Whyte quotes the fifth chapter of *Isaiah*, written some twenty-six hundred years ago: "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place that they may be placed alone midst of the earth!"

In Memoriam

DR. EUGENE L. SWAN, psychiatrist and authority on boys' camping, died in Boston in December. He was eighty-two.

Dr. Swan was a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, an editor of the first book on boys' camping, *Harper's Book of Camping and Scouting*, published in 1909. He himself was owner and director of Pine Island Camp, in Belgrade Lakes, Maine, one of the oldest private boys' camps in the United States. The camp is now directed by Eugene L. Swan, Jr., author of "What Are Today's Campers Missing?" RECREATION, March, 1957. ■

Service for Senior



The Socony Mobil Company tested senior citizens to determine their ability to drive a car. Five perception tests were given. Results? Not one of those tested was deemed an unfit driver!

Westchester County offers senior citizens an active year-round program. Here, hospital patients arrive at the County Center to present their own original musical revue during an institute conducted by the county's recreation commission last winter.



→ Weaving techniques are demonstrated by Charlotte Kizer, county supervisor of arts and crafts, as one of the many activities and interests that can develop into hobbies for seniors.

TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, we can look forward to a longer, more active life. The future, then, holds the promise of increasing numbers of senior citizens, those men and women over sixty-five. Already there is at least one senior citizen in every family! Westchester County, New York, has over sixty thousand residents aged sixty and over. The county recreation commission is, therefore, vitally interested in this group and its problems.

Last May, the commission filled the sports arena of the County Center, in the heart of White Plains, with a large scale Senior-ama, with displays of "anything and everything" of interest to the golden agers and their families. For three days over seventy-five hundred residents viewed decorated booths and demonstrations given by many industries, recreation, health, welfare, education, private, and public agencies.

Governor Harriman had designated May as Senior Citizen Month, and, with this as an inspiration, Mrs. Selma Brown, the commission's supervisor of senior citizen activities, began to assemble a total of fifty-two exhibits, an original musical show by the seniors, a fashion parade of half-sizes, and a "Conference on the Aging," presented by the National Council of Jewish Women in cooperation with the Westchester County Council of Social Agencies and the county recreation commission. The conference featured round-table discussions and practical workshops headed by the Honorable James D. Hopkins, county executive, William A. Brunfield, Jr., health commissioner, Dr. Salvatore Prezioso, superintendent of recreation, and R. Eugene Curry, chairman of the Citizens Committee on the Aging.



Senior Citizen Month acts as springboard for excellent county program.

Among the contributors to the Senior-ama, and through to the field of aging, were American Airlines, with facts about climatic conditions for retirement living, residence in areas where the American dollar stretches to normal size, healthful living areas for those with chronic illnesses, and general travel information for the exciting use of leisure hours. The Sonotone Corporation demonstrated to the senior citizen audience its many services for the hard-of-hearing, and, in a "drawing," awarded to one of the visitors a much-needed hearing aid. The Westchester County Nursing Home Association illustrated its many facilities, rates, and programs. There were many exhibits put on by hobby manufacturers offering hundreds of suggested creative crafts for leisure fun. The Socony Mobil Oil Company offered free living-aptitude tests for the oldsters, and many leading industries, such as Consolidated Edison, Union Carbide and Carbon, and the Bell Telephone Company, took booths to assist the project financially, as well as show how they, too, are "improving with age."

The Westchester County Department of Health offered free tests for tuberculosis, diabetes, and glaucoma and, as a result, a sizable number of guests discovered important facts about their health. Every home for the aged told its story, as did the numerous family service groups, the county bureau, the department of welfare, the adult education association, the public libraries, and the religious organizations and services for the aged blind. Through the New York State Employment Service, many seniors filled out applications for part-time employment. In other booths, such things as nutrition and special diets for specific illnesses were considered; and the more than twenty-seven active senior citizens of the county exhibited their craftwork. The county recreation commission maintained a booth with pictures and demonstrations of their many programs and services related to aging problems.

On the show's opening night, members of twelve golden age clubs of the county took the stage of the Little Theatre at the County Center for their original musical, *Old Faces of 1957*, playing to standing room only. The next afternoon, a half-sized fashion show was staged by a leading choreographer, with models ranging in age from sixty-eight to eighty-nine. Visitors to these included New York City senior citizens and several Connecticut organizations.

The commission's program is comparatively new, but it is slated as an "annual," with unlimited possibilities for excellent public relations and publicity. One result of last year's undertaking was that almost overnight—after the



Grandma is given a little "glamour" by a Beauty City expert at a booth devoted to hair styling, make-up, and modern hints on good grooming. There was also a senior style show.

show closed—Westchester's increased awareness of the growing problem of providing services for this age group was illustrated by the number of volunteers who popped up in all areas of the county—one generation's desire to help another.

This three-day show is only a small segment of the county recreation commission's program. Mrs. Brody will continue to plan off-season camping programs, holiday dances, hobby and craft shows, leaders' workshops, and month-by-month supervision and guidance for the active canteens, and to stimulate the growth of more activity in those areas where it is most sorely needed.

"Proving that life is worth living at any age has been a most stimulating field of endeavor for the members of our staff," stated Dr. Prezioso at the main conference for the aging, "and we readily accept the challenge to inspire these seniors with young-in-heart programs and services in the future." ■

In the midst of the Senior-ama exhibits, Salvation Army representatives arranged an informal "living room," a much-needed and appreciated haven for rest and refreshments.





On dedication night, the new ice rink is viewed by those persons and organization representatives immediately concerned with its development.

Brookfield, Illinois, experiments with a new type of skating rink . . .

William H. Radke

Ice Skating on Plastic

Until last year the recreation department in Brookfield, Illinois, had to decline requests for an outdoor ice skating area because the fluctuating winter temperatures were too erratic to have ice at a reasonable cost. Plastic fabricators, however, have come up with a sheeting that will retain water during thaw periods. By using this Brookfield enjoyed thirty-two days of skating during last winter between December 21 and February 20. The Brookfield Junior Women's Club made a determined effort to assist in this project, both financially and by arranging for outside assistance.

Installation costs could be said to include \$725 for plastic, obtained below market cost; \$75 each for six floodlights, which actually were donated, as was the electric wiring estimated at \$175 for the job. The Women's Club, through its ice-skating committee, raised \$300, which it turned over to the recreation board toward expenses of operation, and it also made arrangements for the installation of a light pole, electric wiring, and floodlights.

All wiring and equipment were donated by the Pinner Electric Company, the floodlights were donated by the Reynolds Metals Company and the telephone company was instrumental in the pole placement. The ground was prepared for skating use and rolled by Speidel Asphalt Company at no charge. A berm was built around the area by village crews. The recreation board approved the purchase of the plastic liner, a single piece of plastic, .006 mils in thickness, to cover the entire area. This was delivered and installed with the

help of the public works department, fire department, and the Brookfield Women's Club. Water was flooded into the area by the fire department, and the entire project represented a community action of outstanding proportions.

The Gross School contributed \$250 toward the maintenance expense as it is co-owner of the plot. Expenditures as of last May 1st for personnel, including maintenance and some supervision, amounted to \$352.25 for the season. Expenditures for equipment, such as the plastic liner, repair material, screenings for berm, signs, electricity, snow shovels, and so on, amounted to \$943.69, for a total of \$1,295.94. This, of course, does not include the value of material and services donated.

As a net result, the community had a 100'x200' lighted skating area serving hundreds of village residents during the cold months. There is no other community known south of the Great Lakes having such a sizable facility.

We arrived at a four-inch pitch for the two-hundred foot length by preparing the area in advance, striking a reasonably level grade, then rolling it, to eliminate sharp edges and protrusions that injure the plastic. An agricultural limestone berm was built* around the area to be flooded, its height corresponding to the variation in pitch of the rink. About forty volunteers were on hand to help lay the plastic. It was spread with due precautions and water immediately flooded in, to keep it from billowing in the wind. The water was added gradually allowing for freezing between pourings, until the required skating level was reached. A second

MR. RADKE is superintendent of recreation in Brookfield.

* Experience has prompted the substitution of a wooden framework for the berm this year.



Above: The .006-mil plastic, carried on the bucket arm of a back hoe, is delivered by the public works crew. A two-inch pipe had been inserted into the core of the rolled plastic and attached by chain to a second pipe to allow the plastic to be peeled off in the spreading operation. Hole in foreground is for suction intake to be used to pump water from the rink. Water-retaining berm is made from agricultural limestone.

Spool is unrolled down center of rink. Plastic should not be pulled from the reel but turned free at spool, with backing-up machinery taking up the slack. The ten-foot folds are opened from the center into wind direction, with a helper stationed at fifteen-foot intervals to do it evenly. After first half is unrolled and held to ground out of the wind, opened edge is raised at a signal and the breeze filters under the plastic, lifting it up, completing the unfolding process to cover area.

Application of limestone was added to the berm to cover the plastic and add height for later floodings and resurfacing.

Signs were displayed around the area, requesting the skaters to help protect the plastic and shovel snow. Snow shovels were placed for the public's use. Heavy snows were handled by a local service-station operator with a snowplow who donated his services on such occasions.

Ice was resurfaced once or twice weekly, usually on Monday and Thursday nights, depending on weather conditions. This was done between 9:30 and 10:30 P.M. using an old firehose with a spray nozzle.

Brookfield learned the hard way that the plastic does become punctured by skate blades—either by accident or design, especially during warm periods. A .006-mil-thick plastic sheet is strong enough to repair with plastic tape. It will be used again this winter.

Two signs were erected at the area reading: Please protect your rink by:

1. Staying off when ice is soft or has water on the surface.
2. Not kicking holes in the ice.
3. Helping clean ice (shovels are available).
4. Skating slowly and carefully.



Above: Water must be flooded in immediately as a gust of wind might pick up and tear the light plastic sheet. After area is partially flooded, it is allowed to freeze. Berm was later covered with additional two inches of limestone saturated with water and frozen hard to protect the plastic from skate blades. Subsequent snows and shoveling add to layer.

5. Reminding others of the rules. Lights will be on from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. if ice is suitable for skating.

When skating ends, the plastic is lifted and stored in a damp and dirty condition till summer weather permits drying, cleaning, and repairing under more favorable conditions. Spring winds and rain make work of this type next to impossible. Repair tape sticks better, too, when applied at summer temperatures.

Such niceties as warming stations and skate-changing houses were unobtainable on the budget, but the rink was in a residential area, and attendance did not suffer appreciably for lack of them. Park picnic benches were placed in the area and used as seats for changing skates and resting. Old wooden cement forms were used as bench platforms and as walks to the ice.

Public enjoyment and the outstanding cooperation of the community made this a worth-while activity, and it will therefore be repeated this season. ■

“The community of the future will give as serious attention to recreation as to education—for it is a major element of education; as serious attention as to health—because it is a major means to health. It will not let religion crowd out recreation, for in no small degree it is by playing together that we enter into mutual understanding and companionship.”

ARTHUR E. MORGAN. *The Community of the Future*. 1957.

Open Space Tactics

A survey of procedures in fifteen cities of over 50,000 population, with reference to the financing of subdivision improvements, has been made by the Wichita (Kansas) Research and Information Department. Of the fifteen cities replying to the survey, only four reported that donations of land, a percentage of the total subdivision area ranging from four to eight per cent, are required of the developer for such community facilities as parks and schools. Indianapolis reimburses the developer by land purchased at a negotiated price. Albuquerque has a provision that four per cent of the land be provided by the developer for parks; Fort Worth, an undisclosed amount for park purposes.

The findings in this study ran counter to those reported following a 1955 Urban Land Institute Study of 115 cities. This report revealed: a growing practice of requiring developers to provide community areas or public building sites and schools; that a unit charge or flat fee per lot would seem preferable to donations of a required percentage of the total subdivision land area; that cities require from five to ten per cent land donations and unit fees varying from \$10 to \$300 per lot.

Effects of Automation

The possible effects of automation on our economy, and especially on traditional municipal services, are discussed by Edwin S. Howell, city manager of Richmond, California, in a recent issue of *Public Management*.*

He says that it is inevitable that increased leisure, coupled with higher incomes, will produce a much greater demand for city recreational services, and that the citizens of our communities will want more parks and playgrounds, golf courses, bowling alleys, fishing and boating facilities, swimming pools, skating rinks, zoos, children's 'fairylands,' libraries, art galleries, museums, handcraft and 'do-it-yourself' workshops, auditoriums, theaters, concerts, dancing, and other forms of leisure-time activities. Special facilities will be needed for the aged, who will probably be faced with the most serious problem of readjustment.

"In addition, people will spend more time traveling," he states. "This will impose upon city public works departments responsibility of enlarging their programs of street maintenance and construction and working with state governments to further develop their freeway and highway systems.

"Another factor to be considered is that the inactivity of people may generate special problems for municipal public safety agencies. Undoubtedly, police traffic divisions will need additional manpower to control the swelling flow of vehicular traffic. Patrol divisions may also have to be augmented to ward off the possibility of rising crime rates."

* "The Challenge of Automation for Cities," July, 1957.

The question of governmental versus proprietary functions and their relationship to liability was discussed at length in the February 1956 issue of *The Municipality*, issued by the Wisconsin League of Municipalities. H. O. Wolfe, village attorney of Shorewood, pointed out that, from the beginning of its statehood, a fundamental rule has been recognized in Wisconsin, that municipalities, with specific exceptions, are not liable for damages arising from the acts or deeds of their officers, agents, and employees while they are discharging governmental functions. Exceptions cited were:

"One important exception to the immunity rule . . . occurs when the municipality creates a nuisance and the relationship between the municipality and the injured or damaged party is not that of governor to governed. Ordinarily there is no liability for damages resulting from its creation and maintenance of a nuisance, as, for example, where a child playing in a public park was drowned by falling in a sewer negligently constructed and maintained by the city,¹ or where a ball player, running the bases, tripped on an imbedded wire in a new ball diamond built and maintained by the municipality,² or where an injury was sustained by a child tobogganing in a public park, with the toboggan running into an abandoned quarry,³ or where an injury was sustained by a person enjoying the facilities of a defective swimming pool. . . ."⁴

"In the case of *Robb v. Milwaukee*,⁵ however, recovery was allowed against the city under the nuisance theory because the relationship between the city and the injured party was not of governor and governed. The city maintained a playground on which was located a baseball diamond, with a public sidewalk adjacent to the field. The city was held liable for injuries sustained by a pedestrian walking on the sidewalk who was struck by a batted ball, which caromed off the top of the fence. The grounds upon which it was held liable was that the city, under the circumstances, was maintaining a nuisance, and, although it was acting in a governmental capacity in maintaining the field, it was not acting in such governmental capacity toward the plaintiff. It was, in effect, stated in the decision that the situation of the plaintiff, who was not using the playground when injured, is comparable to that of an adjoining landowner who is injured by a nuisance created by the city, such as smoke and fumes from a city dump; and that the plaintiff was not availing herself of the benefit of the instrumentality furnished by the city for the general good, so that the relationship of governed and governor did not exist between her and the city."

SANITATION—POLLUTION OF STREAM COMPENSABLE: In action for damages to lower riparian owner caused by city's sewerage, held, city is liable even though it appropriated right to dump sewage into water course in 1903 since nuisance did not begin until 1952, hence statute of limitations did not bar action. *Newman v. City of El Dorado Springs* 292 S.W. 2d 314 (Mo. App., Springfield, June 26, 1956.)

¹ *Erickson vs. West Salem*, 205 Wis. 107.

² *Hoepner v. Eau Claire*, 264 Wis. 608.

³ *Poland v. Sheboygan*, 251 Wis. 20.

⁴ *Virovatz v. Cudahy*, 211 Wis. 357.

⁵ 241 Wis. 432.

The Real Needs of Teen-Agers



Barry G. Lowes

MOST RECREATION directors realize the responsibility and the opportunity they share with other community forces in influencing the attitudes, behavior, and habits of teen-agers. And most communities have some sort of program for teen-agers. Upon what are these programs based? Is it proven knowledge, theory, or the results of trial and error?

The key to success, of course, is leadership; but what sort of leadership? There are many types of leaders working with our teen-agers, but the successful ones have certain things in common. Skill is *not* the most important factor. It is the ability to listen with sympathy and to discuss teen-agers' problems with them on their own level.

At our camp, one of the most successful counsellors has been a nonathletic

medical student who could not swim a stroke when he first came. When he took his Junior Red Cross Swimming test at the end of the summer, his whole cabin group of athletically inclined sixteen-year-olds was on hand to encourage him and share in the thrill of his accomplishment. Even during the winter months these boys keep in touch with him. There have been many other good leaders in camp, fine athletes who have been both popular and competent counsellors. Why was this less skillful leader so successful? The boys always found him ready to talk to them about the questions and problems constantly creeping into their growing, searching minds. He was the one person, they felt, who wanted to understand them. He had a pair of large sympathetic ears, a broad general knowledge and background of experience, and he could talk easily to the young people about the things in which they were interested.

And what are teen-agers interested in? It may seem strange to some, but my experience is that, best of all, they like talk and discussion. Boys like to discuss sports, girls, sex, school, jobs, and philosophy. As budding women, girls naturally never tire of talking about clothes, boys, movie stars, sex, school, and careers. And don't jump to the conclusion that all their talk is frivolous. There are no bounds to their interests; they are now beginning to question the world they have been taking for granted. They need someone to act unobtrusively as moderator, to challenge sweeping generalities, to bring them down to earth, and to introduce new ideas. They need the stabilizing influence of maturity, not the smothering wet blanket of rigid, adult attitudes.

There are, of course, other important qualities of leadership; a sense of humor, a fine example in behavior and attitudes, a special skill, a sense of perspective in discipline, fairness in dealing with people, and many others. However, the leaders who maintain the best relationship with their teen-agers are the ones who are never too busy to sit down to talk and to listen.

If I were running a teen club, I would give high priority to a lounge where teen-agers could meet and talk

and I would create opportunities for both formal discussions and "bull sessions."

After talk and discussion, the things teen-agers like next best are sports, dating, dancing, and joining clubs or gangs. The clues to sound programs for them lie in these secondary interests.

It is through informal games that boys and girls can best make their first social contacts. In activities such as volleyball, badminton, and tennis they have little fear of making embarrassing *faux pas*; there is no need for the bright small talk that worries so many of them at dances. In this way, they are spared the fear of rejection.

The vociferous minority, the socially skillful, and the "steadies" will press for social dancing as the only acceptable activity for social gatherings. The socially unsure and diffident will hang back along the walls. We have succeeded in overcoming this inertia and in drawing the wallflowers into the circle by introducing games, "mixers," square and folk dancing. But you can't run a whole evening of these fun-for-everyone variations, or you will find yourself all alone. We play a sure-fire mixer like "winkum" or "bingo" and then retire while the enthusiasm is at its height. We find that as long as we serve these ice-breakers in small doses they never fail. Once your foot is in the door, the youngsters will begin to ask you for ideas for games and mixers.

Another popular type of program is the "theme" party. This might be a masquerade, a crazy hat party, a comic book party, or a college "prom"—anything that will provide a theme for decorations, costumes, games, and refreshments. A word of warning: if the leaders do all the work, the teen-agers will become a critical audience. If they themselves become involved in the planning, decorating, serving, and leading the games, they are less critical.

Disraeli once said that "youth is the guardian of posterity" and our young "guardians" need help and guidance. The success of leaders trying to give this guidance will depend on their insight into the likes, dislikes, interests, hopes, fears, attitudes, and behavior of the teen-agers. ■

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Sports are among the activities conducted for the men stationed in isolated air defense posts where a constant, around-the-clock alert is often maintained.

A "Special" Services Program

Recreation penetrates isolated posts of the Army Air Defense Command.

Stephen Fowler

WHEN YOU SPEAK of "special services" in the Army you naturally think of post libraries, service clubs, crafts shops, theaters, and gymnasiums. This is not so in the Army Air Defense Command special services, for here activities require new direction and emphasis because most ARADCOM batteries are isolated posts and every battery is on twenty-four hour call every day of the year. Each battalion or group headquarters maintains a rotation system that keeps a certain number of batteries in a state of absolute alert. Therefore, the ARADCOM special services program is unique.

This doesn't mean that each member of an ARADCOM unit spends twenty-four hours a day tensely hunched over a radar screen; only a limited number of personnel need be at battle stations at any one time. When an ARADCOM man goes off duty he may have a wide

MAJOR FOWLER is a special services officer in the Army Air Defense Command.

choice of pastimes if the battery is located in a small community or not too far from a large city. On the other hand, he may not have anything at all. As a rule, a local community can offer these men exceptionally good educational, recreation, and athletic opportunities. Therefore, the big problem of ARADCOM special services is to take care of those men who live at the battery site and those who are on duty.

Since ARADCOM units are normally long distances from military posts, the ARADCOM special services program has to be initiated from scratch. Its objectives are to provide adequate recreation facilities for all isolated units, to promote a well-rounded morale and welfare program, and to stimulate activities, especially at battery level.

This may be broken down into several sub-programs, such as those in day-rooms, 16mm movies, libraries, crafts shops, and sports. Although there are other phases such as music and entertainment, contests, local tours, hunting

and fishing, these sub-programs are the main facets of the major program. Let's look at what each sub-program contributes.

Although many ARADCOM units do not have the service clubs everyone usually associates with a large military installation, certain club services and activities are provided through a unit "dayroom," which is the social focus of the battery. Here the soldier can enjoy music, arts, small crafts, games, entertainment, radio, and television; he can find interesting reading material in the book collection, or small library, for pleasure or for serious study; or he can watch the latest movie.

The dayroom is usually divided into two sections; one for reading, writing, and study; the other for theater, chapel, classroom, and group social activities. In some areas, where ARADCOM units are near enough to larger installations, service club personnel takes programs to ARADCOM sites, traveling by automobiles or other military conveyance.

and presents in the dayrooms a close approximation of service club programs, adapting them to the available space. Such programs include music, contests, informal shows, quiz programs, and parties. For example, on Christmas morning, service club personnel from the San Francisco Bay area arrived bright and early, bearing gifts via helicopter — this by courtesy of ARADCOM officer-pilots, who voluntarily offered to drive these modern-day “aerial sleighs”!

In addition, “Pop Platters,” made available by the Department of the Army, are distributed to all ARADCOM dayrooms as a part of the music-entertainment activities. These consist of five records (ten selections) in each set and are seven-inch, unbreakable 45 RPM’s. Needless to say, they are put to good use.

In some areas the American Red Cross uses the unit dayroom to sponsor weekly “Coffee and Conversation” programs that are tremendously enjoyed by unit personnel. Providing all battery dayrooms with comfortable, durable furniture and decorative furnishings, to make them attractive and home-like in atmosphere, has top priority in the expenditure of welfare funds and top priority in ARADCOM special services program itself.

The Army and Air Force Exchange and Motion Pictures Services provides 16mm movies for each isolated battery. Three showings per week are now available in Cinemascope pictures. They are well received by the battery personnel and contribute immensely to morale.

Libraries in ARADCOM units are a part of the Army library system. Supervising command libraries see that book collections and other reading materials in installation libraries meet the Department of Army standards so American troops may have the best reading matter. Post or installation librarians, in turn, supervise service to ARADCOM units satellited to their posts, supplying both clothbound and paperbound books, either by bookmobile or by means of revolving deposit collections shelved in the unit dayroom. Thus, ARADCOM personnel have access to all reading materials in the nearby post library, and also have the benefit of the librarian’s

professional library training and aid in the selection of books. The best fiction and nonfiction are available from the post library, including source material for informational and educational purposes. Book kits of current cloth and paperbound books are furnished units monthly by the Special Services Division, TAGO, Department of the Army. In some cases, these reading materials are supplemented by additional books, magazines, and newspapers purchased from nonappropriated funds available to the unit. Thus an ARADCOM man can enjoy the reading offered him by his own home town library.

Like all military installations, ARADCOM units have an active crafts program, but the crafts shops are much smaller — they all operate at battery level. The Department of the Army policy provides for a five-hundred-square-foot crafts shop at each missile site. These compact shops are usually equipped with one or two power tools and most of the necessary hand tools. The ARADCOM welfare fund has granted \$200 to each battery crafts shop as a revolving fund to be used for the purchase of crafts material for various projects. At present, the shops offer primarily woodworking, but hope to expand to include electronics, gift making, leathercraft, painting and sketching, plastics, metalwork, model building, and photography. It is also envisaged that batteries will have contests and shows capitalizing on the results of the battery crafts program, and thus lead into an ARADCOM-sponsored crafts contest. In several areas, the American Red Cross and the National Recreation Association support the crafts program by providing qualified crafts instructors, for brief visits to the units.

Last, but certainly not least, in the ARADCOM special services program is the sports program. Here, as well as in any other branch of the Army, there are four prerequisites to a worthwhile sports program: funds, program or organization facilities, and personnel. From the standpoint of the first two, great strides have been made. Funds from the ARADCOM welfare fund supported one ARADCOM-sponsored sports event each quarter of the 1958

fiscal year. Also, each regional command receives a grant semiannually to support the program at defense level.

As elsewhere in the Army, the objectives of the sports program are to stimulate, develop, and maintain the high morale and mental and physical well-being of the members of the command, through voluntary participation in planned, well-balanced, and supervised leisure-time sports—or as spectators. In order to select the championship team in each sport, batteries form a league or conduct tournaments. After this competition, each defense area holds a competitive league tournament to select the best battalion team in each respective defense area. Then comes regional competition, where the outstanding team from each region is selected to compete in the ARADCOM tournament. Each such tournament is conducted at one of the regional command headquarters, which serves as host command. The tournaments are primarily for stimulating interest and motivating competition at battery level and on up through the command, culminating in the ARADCOM championships.

To promote this program further, ARADCOM has initiated an awards program, based on a point system for determining the winner of the “Commanders Sports Participation and Achievement Trophy.” This is a rotating trophy to be awarded to the region displaying the greatest degree of sports participation and achievement during a preceding six-months period. For the July-December 1956 period, the trophy was won by the 2d Region, United States Army Air Defense Command, by a very close decision over the 6th Region. Any command winning the commander’s trophy over three consecutive six-month periods retains permanent possession. Trophies have been provided each regional command, to be awarded in a similar manner by the regional commander to the defense area within his command displaying the greatest degree of sports participation and achievement during specified periods.

A successful sports program requires good facilities. With this in mind, ARADCOM has been awarded a special

grant for the construction of outdoor combination athletic courts at its isolated batteries; these courts will provide facilities for basketball, volleyball, tennis, badminton, and shuffleboard, in addition to the already available softball diamonds, table tennis, and horseshoe courts. These combination courts have yet to be constructed, but the money, spirit, and desire are available. These are an unbeatable team.

Community activities are another facet of the special services program, not to be underestimated. Unit participation in local leagues, unit sponsorship of community youth teams, such as Little League baseball, and participation in community recreation activities not only provide unlimited morale and welfare opportunities but serve to integrate the Army Air Defense Command units and activities into the local community.

The entire ARADCOM special services program is in its infancy and is something new. Although the funds, program, and facilities are available, such a program depends upon command support and competent, willing, and enthusiastic leadership by the special services officers. There is still room for improvement, but with command support at all echelons, the program is bound to appeal to all the command personnel. ■

St. Patrick's Day Shenanigans

These games are good to have on hand—to adapt to any holiday goings on for the youngsters—by changing name of game.

It's a Good Time to Get Acquainted—Here is an icebreaker to start off a party, dance, or social; the group can be in a big circle, or sitting, or just standing around.

TUNE—"Tipperary"

It's a good time to get acquainted,
It's a good time to know
Who is standing (sitting) close beside you,
And to smile and say "hello."
Goodbye that lonesome feeling,
Farewell glassy stare,
Here's my hand, my name is _____,
Now put *your* hand right there.

ACTION—On "hello," greet the person on one side of you; on "here's my hand," shake hands with person on the other. ❀

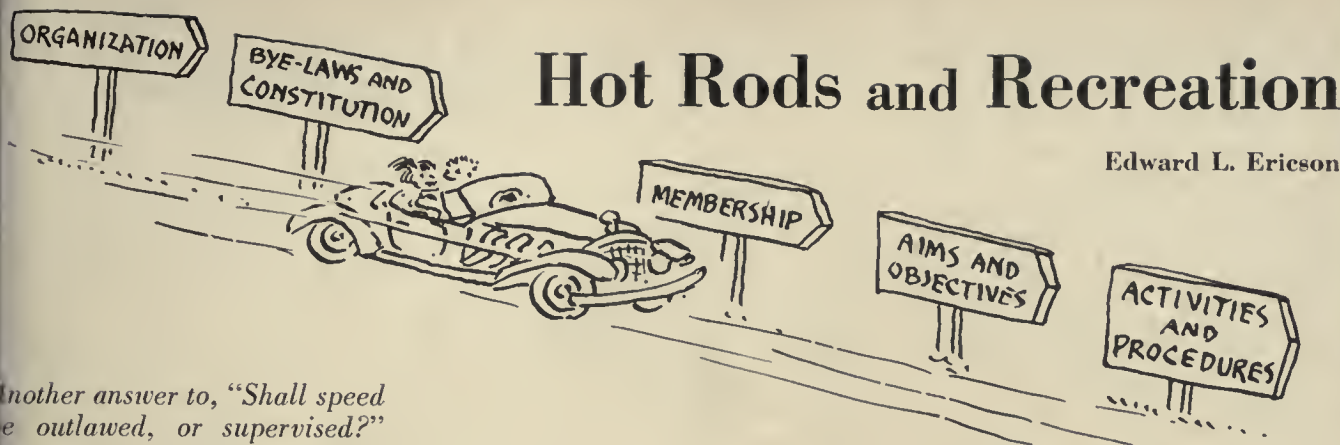
Barrow Race—The players are divided into two teams, each team divided into partners. Across the room from the starting line, place a pile of small lollipops. Two lollipops are fastened with an elastic and, at a signal, one of the partners who is the "barrow" gets down on all fours. He places his hands upon the floor while his partner takes a firm hold of both his ankles which serve as the "handles." A barrow from each team starts off crossing the room at a signal. Then, with his teeth, the partner who is walking on his hands must pick up two of the lollipops, which are tied together, and carry them back to the starting line. When one barrow has successfully completed its trip, the second pair from the same team can then start off. Of course, the team finishing the course first is the winner, but with each person possessed of a hard-won lollipop, it might be termed an all-around victory. ❀

Irish Tag—This is a partner game. When partners have been chosen, the ankles of each two players are fastened together and they must link arms. What makes this game even more fun is the fact that "It" must be composed of two players, also with their ankles tied together. This may not be quite as fast as the ordinary game of tag, but it is fun. ❀

Road to Erin—This is played with a yardstick, a penny, and a toothpick. Place the yardstick upon the floor, putting the penny upon one end. Attempt to push the penny to the other end of the yardstick, using the toothpick as a pusher without tumbling the penny from the edge of the yardstick. ❀

Teacher, Ruler, Dunce—Guests, still in groups, are lined up so that two groups are facing each other. Each group chooses a captain, and at a signal from the leader, they go into a huddle and decide what they will imitate—teacher, ruler, or dunce. At another signal from the leader both groups go into their acts—for "teacher" horn rim spectacles are made by encircling eyes with thumb and forefinger, for "ruler" a straight arm is projected, for "dunce" two hands are placed above the head, finger tips touching to make a dunce cap. To decide which group wins, remember that Teacher wields Ruler, Ruler whacks Dunce, and Dunce can run away from Teacher. A few seconds are given between each call for the groups to make their choice. Of the two competing teams, the one selecting the dominating item the greatest number of times is the winning team. ❀

Further ideas for special parties, decorations, food, and games for St. Patrick's Day are contained in Recreation Program Aid PA#16-55, NRA. (\$.25). ❀



Hot Rods and Recreation

Edward L. Ericson

Another answer to, "Shall speed be outlawed, or supervised?"

THE needs of a community, and the desire to harness the interests that exist, are challenges that face any municipal recreation director. In our modern age of accelerated movement, the interest in speed brings into focus the desire for organized hot-rod clubs.* In many communities, this desire burns like a hot, smoldering ash that will burst into flame of unsupervised mayhem if it is not channeled along constructive lines. How can hot-rod clubs be formed? What help can be derived from other sources in the community? These may be the questions that confront anyone faced with the ever-increasing problem of youngsters who just have to see "what she'll do wide open."

In Rockland, Maine, a city of some 9,500 people, the hot-rod challenge was met by the recreation department—with the aid of local and state police departments, auto enthusiasts, and interested members of the community.

Organization

An organization meeting was held with fourteen in attendance, thirteen boys and one girl. The area safety officer from the state police department showed movies, photographs, and spoke to the group on highway safety, major causes of accidents, and safe driving habits. The next step was the formation of a club with a rigid code of ethics and a firm set of bylaws blended into a constitution. The name "Rockland Hot Rod Club" was chosen with the philosophy: why disguise the term *hot rod*? The organization could bring the true picture of organized "hot rodders" and their activities into the limelight.

Letters of inquiry were written to many known clubs and to the National Hot Rod Association asking for sample copies of their constitutions. From these, the group formed their own constitution by combining features they found suitable, with some of their own ideas. The honor system of adherence to the constitution was adopted.

Any member found breaking the law was reported by an observing member. This was not encouraged as "squealing," but as a means of insuring good community relations and

preventing the club from receiving a bad reputation. Offenders were requested to appear before a club court consisting of the recreation director, police advisor, adult supervisor, and three rotating members of the club. Disciplinary measures were gauged to the nature of the offense; and all efforts were made to keep the person in the club—because of the benefits and help the club could render him.

Aims and Objectives

1. To promote and adhere to safe driving habits.
2. To channel speeding to supervised "drag races."
3. To learn the art of speed mechanics.
4. To promote mechanical safety condition of automobiles.
5. To provide supervised outlets for interests pertaining to speed, racing, and automotive mechanics.

Membership

All applicants for membership were required to have parental consent and to be sponsored by a member. For this, the sponsoring member received the sum of one month's dues—if the applicant qualified for membership after a thirty-day trial. If he adhered to bylaws, acceptance was a formality.

Activities and Procedures

Each month, a different member's automobile was safety checked by the entire group, under supervision. Any discrepancy was noted on a discrepancy list and given to the owner. The discrepancies were then corrected by the group at a work session.

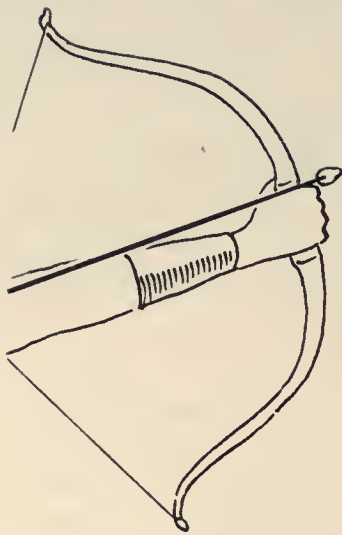
Each member carried a "courtesy card" to be distributed to any motorist he aided. These cards were given for such deeds as: helping motorists stuck in snow and mud; helping start a stalled auto; and others too numerous to mention. Each card bore this inscription: "You have been assisted by a member of the Rockland Hot Rod Club. Glad to have been of service to you. Always a safe, courteous, and intelligent driver."

Car washing projects were initiated to increase club funds. Panel discussions on safety were presented over the local radio station. All work on cars belonging to members was done in a service station, donated once a week.

We observed that speed could be taken from the highways and made a constructive lesson. ■

* See "Drag Strips vs No Drag Strips," RECREATION, June 1957; also "Are Hot Rods Really 'Hot'?" p. 45.

MR. ERICSON, formerly director of recreation in Rockland, Maine, is now director in Wilton, Connecticut.



Archery-Golf, *A Winter Sport*

A RCHERY, an age-old sport that is increasing in popularity, has been turned into a popular winter sport in Pontiac, Michigan, making use of the municipal golf course and clubhouse, which ordinarily would stand empty during the long winter months. Archery-golf attracts archers of all ages, individually, and in family groups. This sport, begun in the Western states, was taken over by the Midwest and bids fair to come East.

John A. Streit, assistant director of the Pontiac Department of Parks and Recreation, gives the following information on the archery-golf program in Pontiac. He is frank to say that other departments conducting, or planning to conduct, this activity will doubtless find ways to make improvements, and he will welcome any comments and suggestions. A revamped adult winter game that can be planned for outdoors will, he feels sure, interest many departments and organizations.

Archery-golf in Pontiac is conducted on a regulation golf course using either nine or all eighteen fairways. The object and general rules are very much the same as in golf: to make the round in the lowest number of shots through a system of drives, approaches, and putts. Holing out differs, however, in that the archer shoots at a small soft rubber ball or round disc, either, about six inches in diameter, placed about fifteen inches off the ground in line

with the golf cup. The target should not be placed on the green proper, in the interest of keeping traffic and damage on the green to a minimum.

The first shot from the tee can be likened to a golf drive. The archer here would use a flight arrow, (long shaft and short feathers for distance). The second shot, depending on distance from the target, can be a regular arrow (slightly longer feathers with a shaft of proper draw length for the archer). For the short approach or putt shot a Flu-Flu arrow is used. This arrow has one feather with a web about one to one-and-a-half inches long wrapped spirally around the shaft one-half inch between each wrapping for a total of about four to five inches. This type of fletching causes the arrow to slow down suddenly within a short distance—twenty-five to thirty yards. The archer is considered to have holed-out when the arrow hits the target or comes to rest no farther than its own length away from the target.

A good score for nine holes is thirty to thirty-three shots. Generally, five under golf par is the archer's average for a nine-hole course. From three to six persons can start from a tee at one time.

No special type of bow is advocated. Archers may use their regular bows used for other events. Some archers carry two bows, a heavy one for the first or long shots and a lighter one for short or approach shots.

Archery-golf as conducted by the Pontiac Archery Club has been very successful. Their events are preplanned,

scheduled, advertised, and conducted on a club group basis with invitations extended to any and all interested archers in the area. Prizes are awarded in men, women, and junior divisions, from first to fifth place, so as to give everyone a good chance to be a winner. Extra raffles and card drawing during the event add to prize-winning opportunities. Club members enjoy these events immensely because entire families can and do participate. It's all-day fun playing together and, at the same time, competing against each other. The club also plans its refreshments and lunch, which can be sandwiches or sauerkraut and wieners and plenty of hot coffee on a cold day. The Pontiac archers thereby put the Pontiac Municipal Golf Course and Clubhouse to good recreation use.

The club has invited all Michigan Recreation Association delegates and their archery friends to visit them during any of the season's scheduled archery-golf shoots.

More information about archery-golf can be secured from John Yount, secretary-treasurer of the National Field Archery Association, Box 388, Redlands, California. ■

HELP WANTED

Recreation Therapists for California State Hospitals in several locations. Positions open to college graduates with major in Recreation or Therapy and supervised field work. Monthly salary starts at \$376; promotional opportunities in expanding rehabilitation program to \$644. Liberal employee benefits. Write Medical Recruitment Unit, State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

PERSONNEL

Applied Imagination

A Review by W. C. Sutherland

This book * on the principles and procedures of creative thinking was originally published in October 1953. Adopted first by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it has since been used as a text in over one thousand courses. This complete revision, made in 1957, covers more fully the techniques of brainstorming now being used so successfully in business, government, and the armed services. The methods developed have been tested successfully.

Einstein said: "Imagination is more important than knowledge." Disraeli said: "Imagination governs the world." The author indicates that a master mind is one that combines mastery of knowledge with mastery of imagination. Fortunately, everyone has this special gift which Shakespeare said makes men the paragon of animals."

The author describes the thinking mind as: (1) judicial, which analyzes, compares, and chooses, and (2) creative, which visualizes, foresees, and generates ideas. He points out that ninety per cent of school training emphasizes the judicial faculties. It has become stylish to be an unerring judge. We often hear: "He is wonderful. He never makes mistakes." But rarely do we hear: "He has imagination and makes it work."

Creativity is so delicate that praise tends to make it bloom while discouragement nips it in the bud. Unfriendliness makes people stop trying and wisecracks may be poison. Ideas are generated best in an organization emanating a friendly atmosphere. The boss is at his best when both a suggester of ideas and a creative coach. Well-established concepts may be a barrier to ac-

ceptance of new ones. Personal judgment is tinged with environmental prejudices. Security and pensions tend to slow up imagination and creativity.

The richest fuel for ideation is experience. It is likely to stay with us longer and bubbles up when needed. Second-hand experience, such as reading, listening, and being a spectator are thinner fuel. Aptitude tests of kindergarten teachers reveal that fifty per cent of them are higher in imagination than are other occupational groups. This proves, in part at least, that personal contact, especially with children, feeds and stimulates imagination. Consequently one would expect the recreation profession to offer one of the greatest opportunities for leaders to develop imagination.

One cannot help feeling that if Alex Osborn had chosen recreation as a profession, it would have been advanced far beyond what it is today. In fact, one gets the impression that he may know a great deal about it. At least, his book calls attention to the fact that of two hundred and fifty kinds of games only fifty entail creative exercise. Charades, now called "The Game," provides better creative exercise than "Twenty Questions." More creative imagination is used in fishing than most other sports. There are about four hundred known hobbies, most of which have to do with acquiring knowledge rather than making creative imaginative effort. Handcrafts provide more creative exercise than does collecting.

The thinker is dominated by his emotions, and even scientists must be motivated by enthusiasms, devotions, and passions, for creative thinking is not purely an intellectual process. Our feelings are the stronger and more common sources of creative energy. Some hunt for inspiration as one hunts for game.

Is imagination a practical subject? The author advises that even the golden rule can't work without it, that we cannot do unto others as we would be done by unless we mentally put ourselves in their shoes. Even enlightened selfishness depends on the use of imagina-

tion. It has something to do with our jobs. Harvard University in a recent study found thirty-one per cent of the people who lose their jobs are let out because of inability to do their work but sixty-six per cent are fired for failure in human relations—for inability to put themselves in the other fellow's shoes.

The muses like the early morning, explains Mr. Osborn, but there is no telling when or where ideas will strike. ■

A Recruiting Idea

by John D. Zerbe

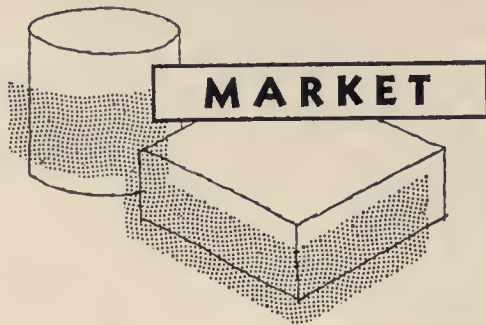
Last summer, the Indiana, Pennsylvania, recreation department advertised that it would accept four students who had completed their junior year of high school for training as playground leaders, with the understanding that, if they completed their training in a fashion sufficient to meet the qualities of a playground leader, they would be hired the following year to fill vacancies other than those created by the loss of specialists. A further understanding was that they would attend a leadership institute and work a regular schedule with qualified leaders for the entire summer without remuneration. The trainees worked very hard and displayed an eagerness to learn that provided real motivation to the regular staff. They each spent a two-week period in each of the areas. This provided them with the opportunity of observing and working with varied types of leaders and facilities. At the conclusion of the season, the regular staff members and the department combined resources to present to each of them a token of appreciation for the help they had given. It is important for any agency conducting a like program to have as its aim that of contribution to the lives of the individuals concerned. At least three of these youngsters will be paid leaders next year.

These original four are very definite prospective recreation majors and recently went to Penn State to see the campus and have an interview with Fred Coombs of the recreation department. ■

MR. ZERBE is director of recreation in Indiana, Pennsylvania.

* By Alex F. Osborn. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 379. \$3.75.

MR. SUTHERLAND is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.



NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE mention that you read about it on RECREATION magazine's Market News page

◆ An ancient European loom has been adapted (and patented) for modern use by even the most inexperienced hand-crafter. The finished work has a dainty, lacy look, with the appearance of crocheting, knitting, and weaving combined. Items as varied in size as collars and afghans, doilies and bedspreads, or baby clothes and stoles are possible on the simple 8"x10" frame. The new craft was developed by Mrs. George Gierling from a long-forgotten Romanian needlework technique, and its new name is European Weaving-Lacing. For further information, write directly to Mrs. Gierling, 3863 Northampton, Cleveland 21.



◆ Uniglow, a new and improved projection screen fabric, promises to produce a sharper image at wider viewing angles than ever possible before. Free samples, large enough for testing purposes, with slides, movies, or film strips, are available from Department BB, Radiant Manufacturing Corporation, Box 5640, Chicago 80.

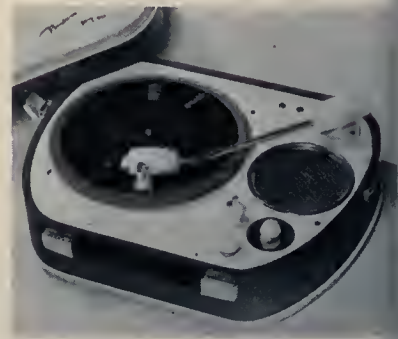
◆ A new paper developed for use in finger painting is coated on two sides and is similar to Cellugloss offset enamel. Unlike finger-paint paper that is coated on only one side, the new paper will resist curling when wet. The new development is the result of cooperative effort between W. A. Kirkpatrick of research and development, Allied Paper Corporation (parent company), and Osborn-Midwest Paper Corporation, Marion, Indiana. For further information, write J. W. Rusby at the Marion address.

◆ Cado-marker is an inexpensive, versatile felt-tip bold marker, made of plastic, using Flo-master ink, which comes in eight colors. This odorless, nontoxic, waterproof fluid adheres to metal, plastic, glass, leather, rubber, fabric, wood, and paper, drying instantly. Though permanent on porous and painted surfaces, the ink can be removed from glass and most non-porous surfaces with Flo-master Cleanser. Cushman & Denison Manufacturing Company, 625 Eighth Avenue, New York City.



◆ The Sandman is a direct-drive-belt sander with portable and stationary features for use in sanding metals, wood, plastics, and stone. It may be used to sharpen tools and bits, sand vertically or horizontally. The motor has a double-end shaft for grinding with flex-shaft designed to be operated at speeds to 5,000 rpm and is spring-loaded for quick belt changes to a variety of grits from rough to fine for polishing. Platen is 2"x4", and total weight is 4¾ pounds. Premier Specialty Products Company, 3098 North California Street, Burbank, California.

◆ The first three-speed transistorized portable record player, a German import called the Button, is handy for a variety of outdoor uses in playgrounds, camps, and special events. Audio-Master Corporation, 17 East 45th Street, New York 17.



◆ Coil-Wal is a low-cost automatic partition that coils completely into its own storage box, requires no heavy overhead trusses or beams, allows flush ceiling design, and incorporates a quiet electrical-mechanical action. It is suitable for large indoor areas where large, movable partitions are needed, such as auditoriums, meeting, and club rooms. The partition is constructed of narrow wooden slats, joined by light weight pre-stressed steel cables to maintain a close-knit vertical position. Dubuque Products, Inc., Dubuque, Iowa.

◆ Magnecord has put its PT6-6 tape-recorder series back into full factory production, by popular demand. Past users have testified to the sturdiness of this instrument in withstanding long, hard service and even occasional misadventures, such as fire and flood. The PT6-6 is housed in two separate cases for convenience and handling. Magnecord Division of Midwestern Instruments, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

◆ A free, eight-page pamphlet, "Blueprint for an Audio Visual Program," is being offered by the Victor Animation Corporation of Plainville, Connecticut, manufacturer of sound and silent 16mm motion picture equipment. The pamphlet contains suggestions for those wishing to start or evaluate an audio-visual program; such as, a list of film sources, how to set up equipment, a program guide, and so on. For copies, write directly to the company or any Victor dealer.

The NP Hospital Patient and Organized Recreation*

A study conducted by Milton B. Jensen, chief, Clinical Psychology Service, and Russell G. Ramage, chief, Recreation Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Salisbury, N. C.—as reviewed by Elliott M. Cohen, NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

As we become aware of the ever-increasing potential of recreation activities in the medical and psychiatric setting, we have a growing concern regarding how they are used. The staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salisbury, North Carolina, has done more than just become concerned. The hospital recreation service, under the direction of the psychology service, has conducted an eighteen-week study on the subject.

This study is indeed a milestone in the practice of recreation in the medical setting. It shows that it is beginning to take a critical look at itself, and to make an honest attempt to develop recreation as a functioning discipline within the psychiatric setting. Some of the findings are applicable to personnel not only employed in hospitals, but also in agencies or institutions where there is concern for professional leadership in recreation.

Members of the recreation staff feel that the study throws considerable light on this program's strong and weak features. It provides a guide for developing a *therapeutic recreation program*. The following questions were developed in light of the study and may very well be applicable to other hospitals.

What do we hope to accomplish through recreation in a neuropsychiatric hospital? Is entertainment, though desirable, enough? Will we settle for just patient custody? Do we subscribe to the idea that the NP hospital patient is largely "a holding operation," or do we believe that he generally will be rehabilitated when we know enough? To what extent can the patients' behaviors

and attitudes be altered or modified? Can they learn normal reactions to conventional entertainments and interpersonal associations? Can they develop recreation skills and habits to serve them in time of emotional stress? How capable are they of participation in recreation activities?

Some specific questions raised by staff members are relative to the fact that they are employees of the Veterans Administration. Some of these are:

What are the opportunities in the VA recreation field? Can personnel in recreation try new approaches? Will they jeopardize their jobs and their interservice and public relations if they break with tradition? Do they dare attempt rehabilitation and will they be able to fit into a new role?

It is recommended that there be fewer activities, with greater emphasis on the acquisition of skills; assignment of recreation staff on the basis of individual differences, interests, skills, and other personal factors. Diversified assignments should be given to staff personnel rather than assignment to only one activity. Job satisfaction is essential.

Patients should be considered as far as possible in planning the recreation program and staff should involve them in the planning process. The facts to be considered by the recreation staff when choosing activities are sex, age, physical needs, and mental status.

Groups should be kept to a feasible size in keeping with the desired goals. "We think that few technicians can effectively deal with more than ten patients at one time in many activities. Although we do not discount the need for mass activities, the more socially minded the patients, the less their need for large group participation."

Activities should be planned with an eye towards the carry-over value for the patient when he leaves the hospital. Since the average age of the patients in this hospital at the time of study was thirty-six years for males and forty-two years for females, these patients will not be able to play basketball and baseball

many years hence; and most of them will not have access to golf courses after they leave the hospital. Thus a more realistic activity program is needed.

The staff must remember that psychological changes can only be produced when a situation is favorable for such a change. It does not occur just because the leader tries to change the patient; the leader should do less for the patient and have him do more for himself and others. Skills should be developed at the expense of entertainment, if need be. Recreation should relieve tensions, not intensify them. Often the patient who is eager to participate becomes excited, while the patient who will profit most from participation avoids it and is never involved.

There should be a periodic evaluation of goals and accomplishments. Rigorous examination of the philosophies that set the pattern and determine the course of recreation service in the NP hospital is urgent.

A guide book for recreation specialists in the psychiatric setting should be developed, involving the recreation staff in its preparation. This guide should be developed over a long period of time. Staff must remember, though, that plans are subject to change as need arises, and should not use the guide book as anything more than just that.

One striking fact emerging from the study is that participation is more closely related to the athletic interests and skills of the staff than to any other one factor. Recreation includes many activity areas; in fact, one could concede that recreation is as broad as an individual. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the recreation staff to develop a program based, not on their own interests, or what they believe to be good, positive, or preferential recreation activity, but rather on the basis of what is right for the individual.

Many recreation personnel have within their own hospital the facilities and staff for conducting a research program. There should be more of it, not only for the development of the profession of recreation, but for the provision of effective patient care. We cannot know how effective, until we try to evaluate it and conduct definite research. ■

* A few copies of this study are available and may be secured by writing to the Manager, Veterans Administration Hospital, Salisbury, North Carolina.

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Magazine Articles

WOMAN'S DAY, December 1957

How to Build Your Own Aquarium, *John R. Saunders.*

What is the Use of a Book? *William Jay Smith.*

The Runaway Angel, *Arthur Gordon.*

How to Mat, Frame and Hang Pictures.

Collector's Craft Book #8: Paper Collage: Mosaic.

_____, January 1958

Collector's Craft Book #9: Hooked Rugs.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, November 18, 1957

10 Secrets of Bowling, *Don Carter.*

_____, November 25, December 9 and 16,

1957

The New Way to Ski (in three parts) with *Willy Schaeffler and Ezra Bowen.*

The First Lesson: Preseason Exercises.

Second Lesson: Traverses and Basic Turns.

Third Lesson: Parallel Turns.

_____, December 9, 1957

Art on the Court (Basketball).

_____, December 23, 1957

Flip-Top Zoo (Designed by *Jerome Kuhl*).

SWIMMING POOL AGE, December 1957

Success Story of a School-Community Pool.

Winners, Swimming Pool Age First Annual Awards Design Competition.

Topeka, Kansas: Pool Programming and Financial Report, 1957 Swimming Season.

_____, November 1957

What Kind of Swimming Area Controls Govern Your State? *Francis W. Beardon.*

Aquatics for the Handicapped (Part II, Cerebral Palsied), *Barbara Sterling.*

INDUSTRIAL SPORTS AND RECREATION, October 1957

Recreation for the Retiring Employee (first of three-part series), *Tom Arrington.*

Recreation Facilities—Designed or Just Built? *R. H. Pohendorf.*

Leisure: Its Use and Abuse, *Rose Moose.*

CHILD STUDY, Fall 1957

Adult Books for Young Readers.

Books & Pamphlets Received

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING, V. Joseph Kostka, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba, Canada. Pp. 157. Paper \$4.00.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL GUIDE AND OFFICIAL RATING GUIDE FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN (September 1957—September 1958), Catherine Snell, Editor. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Rec-

reation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 160. Paper \$.75.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL RULES FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN (Reprint). American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 160. \$.25.

OIL PAINTING, Stephen Bone. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 85. \$4.75.

OIL PAINTING IS FUN, Alois Fabry. Studio Crowell, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 95. \$2.95.

OLDER PEOPLE AND THE INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY. National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17. Pp. 60. Paper \$1.00.

ONE MAN'S PHILOSOPHY (Fourth Printing—Revised), Frederick W. Lewis. American Book-Stratford Press, 75 Varick Street, New York 3. Pp. 145. \$2.00.

OUTBOARD HANDLING. Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1. Pp. 29. Free.

OUTDOOR EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN YOUTH. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 150. \$2.50.

THE OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL (A study report). Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics, Department of Physical Education, Temple University, Philadelphia 21. Pp. 42. Paper \$1.00.

PACIFIC COASTAL WILDLIFE REGION, THE. Charles Yocom and Ray Dasmann, Naturegraph Company, San Martin, California. Pp. 109. Paper \$2.00, cloth \$3.00.

PAPER ARTS AND CRAFTS. Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts. Pp. 36. \$.50.

PLANNING AND PRODUCING THE MUSICAL SHOW, Lehman Engel. Crown Publisher, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 15. \$3.00.

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION OF RECREATION PERSONNEL. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 48. Paper \$1.00.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN. UNESCO Public Library Manuals 9. Lionel R. McColvin. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 103. Paper \$1.50.

RECREATIONAL GAMES AND SPORTS 1957-196. Pauline des Granges, Editor. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 64. Paper \$.75.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR "POP WARNE SAFETY-FIRST FOOTBALL FOR BOYS. Insurance Workers of America, 301 Portland Building, Washington 5. Pp. 20. Free.

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SAFE HUNTING AND SHOOTING. William Gun Sight Company, Davison, Michigan. Pp. 24. \$15.

SAN FRANCISCO'S FISHERMAN'S WHARF, Henry Evans. Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement Street, San Francisco 18. Pp. 32. \$25.

SHOOTING'S FUN FOR EVERYONE. Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 East 43rd Street, New York 17. Pp. 8. Free.

MILK SCREEN PRINTING (Second Edition), James Eisenberg and Francis J. Kafka. McKnight and McKnight, Bloomington, Illinois. Pp. 91. Paper \$1.50.

XVI OLYMPIC GAMES, Dr. Ferenc Mezo, Editor. Sportsshelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 31. \$5.00.

SOFTBALL STORY, THE, Morris A. Bealle. Sportsshelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 264. \$4.00.

SQUARE DANCING (A history), S. Foster Damon. Barric Gazette, Barre, Massachusetts. Pp. 54. \$3.25.

STAGING SUCCESSFUL TOURNAMENTS, E. Douglas Boyden and Roger G. Burton. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 171. Paper \$4.75.

STANDARDS FOR GIRL SCOUT CAMPING. Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 Third Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 29. \$3.00.

STORY-TELLING FOR YOU, Ruby Ethel Cundiff and Barbara Webb. Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Pp. 103. Paper \$1.00; cloth \$2.00.

TALKING TURTLE AND OTHER OZARK FOLK TALES, THE, Vance Randolph. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 226. \$4.00.

TEACHERS GUIDE TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS IN HIGH SCHOOL, Genevieve Dexter, Editor. Bureau of Textbooks and Publications, California State Department of Education, Sacramento 14. Pp. 329. \$2.50 (\$1.00 tax on California orders.)

TECHNIQUES OF JUDO, THE, Sinzo Takagaki and Harold E. Sharp. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 143. \$3.75.

THE GREAT REVOLUTIONARY—CHRIST, Allan Knight Chalmers. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 152. \$2.95.

THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS AND RESEARCH IN THE HEALTH FIELD (Research Series 1), Odin W. Anderson and Milvoj Seacat. Health Information Foundation, New York City. Pp. 15. Free.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF MACIC. Roy Publishers, 30 East 74th Street, New York 21. Pp. 192. \$2.75.

THE COMPLETE FAMILY FUN BOOK, Phyllis Cerf and Edith Young. Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 142. \$2.95.

THE GOOD CITIZEN IN THE GOOD SOCIETY, Benson Y. Landis, Editor. National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57th Street, New York 19. Pp. 69. \$25.

THE NEW FRONTIERS OF AGING, Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts, Editors. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 209. \$5.00.

THE OUTDOOR SCHOOLROOM FOR OUTDOOR LIVING, William G. (Cap'n Bill) Vinal. William G. Vinal, R.F.D. #2, Vinehall, Grove Street, Norwell, Massachusetts. Pp. 69. Paper \$1.00.

THE OUTSIDE CAT, Jane Thayer. William Morrow, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Unpagged. \$2.95.

THE PATENT LEATHER THUMPING SHOES, Lucille L. Hooper. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. Pp. 220. \$3.50.

THE PROBLEM BOY, Ben Solomon. Oceana Publication, 80 Fourth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 96. Paper \$1.50; cloth \$2.50.

THINGS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS TO MAKE, William J. Hennessey. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 117. \$2.50.

STAGE TRICKS AND HOLLYWOOD EXERCISES, Nelson Hall. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 128. \$3.00.

TUMBLE TROUBLE, Bernard Seaman. Birk and Company, 22 East 60th Street, New York 22. Unpagged. \$15.

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SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

**By Fern Yates, Barnard College, Columbia University;
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Des Moines, Iowa**

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PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Public Recreation and Parks in California

State of California Recreation Commission. Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento 14, California. Pp. 74. \$5.50.

The first of this publication's two parts deals with major functions and current practices of public recreation and park agencies. Topics include the responsibilities for administration, areas and facilities, personnel, activity programs, findings, evaluation, planning, and community cooperation. In brief, concise form, the important aspects of these various functions are set forth clearly and effectively.

The second section is devoted to actual and proposed ordinances, charter statements, intergovernment agreements, budget outlines, and appraisal forms. Although they relate primarily to the situation in localities in California, they contain valuable suggestions for any community.

Teach Yourself to Relax

Josephine L. Rathbone, Ph.D. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 216. \$4.95.

Are you "worn to a frazzle," or are you wondering what in the world is the matter with you? If so, this is the book for you. Dr. Rathbone offers many practical answers to the nervous tension and fatigue constantly besetting mankind in today's chaotic world of experimentation and uncertainty. After all, conservation of human resources is a *must!*

Recreation leaders will be especially interested in what she has to say about play and other related things, such as laughter, enjoyment of beauty, and the out-of-doors. In stating that play brings release from tension, she observes, "Real refreshment may be had through play, because in true play one cannot take oneself too seriously." (This could well form the basis for a definition of play.) She goes on to say that participating in an activity with a grim determination to win is not play; and that "in leisure time adults need to take the edge off their strivings, not add to them."

Dr. Rathbone has been an instructor

of physical education at Teachers College, Columbia University, for many years, and is a recognized authority on the subject of relaxation. She has written for many magazines, appeared on radio programs, and you have probably seen her on television.

LET'S DO MORE ARTWORK!

The following three books are for beginners. Let's get out the pencils and paint pots and have some fun indoors before February and March are over. Perhaps we will become good enough to take our equipment with us when we move outdoors in the spring.

Sketching & Painting Indoors, Percy V. Bradshaw & Rowland Hilder. Studio-Crowell, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 96. \$6.00.

This book began on a winter's afternoon indoors and is based on the idea of using your home as a sketching ground, with the hope of encouraging year-round art activity. The text is entertaining reading, even if you don't think you want to engage actively in these arts. You will eventually want to, though, because the authors lead you on gently toward that end, until suddenly you find yourself trying your hand at silhouetting objects by the use of light and shadow, for instance.

A few of the chapters carry such titles as *Around the House*, *Bring Your Landscapes Indoors*, *The Human Angle*, *Build Your Own Landscapes*, and *My Materials*. The sketches and paintings used as illustrations are fascinating.

Oil Painting Is Fun, Alois Fabry, Studio-Crowell, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 95. \$2.95.

Another effective and reasonably priced art book, this carries one of the best chapters on color mixing that we have seen. Slanted especially for people who want to paint but don't know how to get started and for the countless Sunday painters of all ages the book's content is presented clearly and simply. Illustrations are in black and white, with the exception of a colorful and effective color-mixing plate in the center of the book. Mr. Fabry is a successful artist, illustrator, and teacher of drawing and painting to both adults and children.

Course in Making Mosaics, Joseph L. Young. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 60. \$3.50.

In this age of automation, when even the assembly line gives way to the machine, people increasingly feel the desire to do something creative with their hands. Since this is usually denied them in their work, they turn to crafts during their leisure, and art becomes the by-product of the machine.

One of the most popular present-day craft forms is making things with mosaics. Even school children are doing it, and the mosaics themselves range from paper through natural rocks and pebbles to richly colored glass, ceramic tiles, and semi-precious stones.

Those who take this activity seriously and practice it as an art, make their own mosaics from a variety of materials, working out beautiful and original designs. Mr. Young's book is rich in ideas for these people. It includes the "how-to" for doing wall panels, family projects, mosaic techniques combined with wood carving, and sculpture. Although information on ways for beginners' work is included, this book should be especially helpful for more advanced art groups.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	PAGE
American Cancer Society	37
Beltz Engineering Laboratories	63
California State Personnel Board	58
Champion Recreation Equipment	63
Chicago Roller Skate Company	63
Outside Back Cover	
Classified	38
Dimco-Gray Company	37
Exposition Press	62
Folk Dance Guide	37
Greenwich Book Publishers	37
Heart Fund	38
Home Crafts Company	Inside Front Cover
Jamison Manufacturing Company	39
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	37
The MacGregor Company	Inside Front Cover
Monroe Company	39
National Sports Company	39
National Studio	37
Newcomb Audio Products Company	62
Nissen Trampoline Company	Inside Front Cover
Pecsolite Equipment Company	33
Rawlings Sporting Goods Company	42
The Ronald Press	63
James Spencer & Company	62
Square Dance Associates	33
Superior Industries Corporation	39
T. F. Twardzik & Company	31
Vogel-Peterson Company	31
Voit	3

Recreation Leadership Training Courses

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association

and

Local Recreation Agencies

February, March, April, 1958

RUTH G. EHLERS
Social Recreation

Newark, Delaware
February 3-6

Wayne Bath, Acting 4-H Club Leader, Extension Service, University of Delaware

Lawrence, Massachusetts
February 11-14

Miss Evelyn Stults, Executive Director, YWCA

Burlington, North Carolina
February 24-27

Greenville, North Carolina
March 3-6

Miss Virginia Gregory, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh

ANNE LIVINGSTON
Social Recreation

Cicero, Illinois
February 3-6

William C. Kouns, Cicero Youth Commission

Gastonia, North Carolina
February 10-13

Salisbury, North Carolina
February 17-20

Miss Virginia Gregory, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh

Ames, Iowa
March 3-6

Miss Helen Tucker, Ag Annex, Iowa State College

Natural Bridge, Virginia
March 20-21

Dr. Harold K. Jack, Supervisor, HPES&R, State Board of Education, Richmond 16

GRACE WALKER
Creative Recreation

Topeka, Kansas
February 3-7

Miss Romana Hood, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies

Miss Helen M. Dauncey will be conducting social recreation courses at the following Air Force Bases: February 3-6, Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Ray Morrison, 248 Casa Blanca, Fort Worth 7, Texas); February 10-13, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado; February 24-27, Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming; March 3-6, Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois; March 10-13, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Howard Beresford, 3055 Bellaire, Denver, Colorado).

Mr. Frank A. Staples will be at the following Air Force Bases conducting two-week arts and crafts courses: February 3-13, Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas; February 17-28, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas; March 3-13, Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Ray Morrison, 248 Casa Blanca, Fort Worth 7, Texas); March 17-27, Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Wayne Shields, USAF Office of Community Services, University of Georgia, Athens).

Attendance at training courses conducted by the National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

NRA 1958 DISTRICT CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

<i>District</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Dates</i>
CALIFORNIA STATE & PACIFIC SOUTHWEST	Civic Auditorium, Fresno, California	February 16-19
MIDDLE ATLANTIC SOUTHWEST	The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania	March 19-21
SOUTHEAST	Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas	March 19-22
GREAT LAKES	Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina	March 20-22
MIDWEST	Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	March 24-26
PACIFIC NORTHWEST	Jay Hawk Hotel, Topeka, Kansas (Meetings in Municipal Auditorium)	April 8-11
SOUTHERN	Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon	April 7-9
NEW ENGLAND	Cumberland Falls State Park, Kentucky	April 14-16
	Norwich Inn, Norwich, Connecticut	May 18-21

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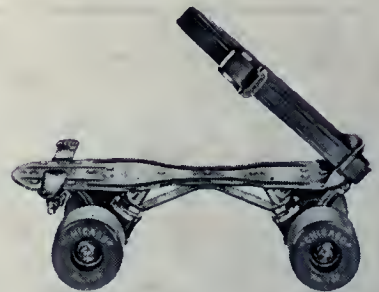
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Recreation

Henry Pfeiffer, Editor
Mae Murray, Editor
Jack ...

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION • MARCH 1958 • 50c

Things You Should Know . . .

► **SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE FOCUSED** on the place of books in our "expanding leisure time" this year, with the first National Library Week campaign launched this spring (March 16-22) and the 40th anniversary of Children's Book Week to be observed in the fall (November 2-8), according to Lucy Tompkins of the Children's Book Council. She says, "Results of a Gallup Poll released three years ago showed that as a nation we read alarmingly little, far less than many other countries of similar literacy. But, while there are no recent statistics, reports from various quarters indicate that a 'reading revolution' is taking place, that increasingly nonreaders are discovering that . . . reading is one of the most rewarding leisure-time activities ever invented. Still we have a long way to go, and it's urgent that we get there.

"The reading habit best begins in childhood . . . and recreation leaders and volunteer committees can do much to introduce children and young people in their communities to books, not only directly, but by enlisting the interest and support of adult groups."

► **RECREATION MAGAZINE BIBLIOGRAPHIES:** All single bibliographies have been available free, up to January 1, 1958. We are reminding readers, however, that each bibliography running over five pages in length, now carries a small charge (see RECREATION, September, 1957). Therefore, the following are now fifteen cents each:

Areas, Facilities, Equipment
Aspects of Administration
Cooperation in Community Recreation
Planning
Personnel

Recreation Research
Arts and Crafts in the Recreation Program
History of the Recreation Movement
Recreation Philosophy and Theory
Program Planning
Recreation for Children
Sports in the Recreation Program

The collected set of forty-three bibliographies, in that many categories, is available from the Association for \$1.00.

Incidentally, this set cannot be added to and increased in size another year, in its present mimeographed form. Shall it be published as a booklet or dropped? If this service is valuable to you, will you write to us and help save it? We need to hear from you.

► **REPRINTED IN PAMPHLET FORM:** an article from September, 1957, issue of *Fortune*, "Are Cities Un-American?" by William H. Whyte, Jr. "Clearly the norm of American aspiration is now in suburbia," writes Mr. Whyte. "Here is the place to enjoy the new leisure, and as more people make more money and spend less time making it, the middle-class identification with suburbia will be made more compelling yet. The momentum would seem irresistible." He goes on to warn that the success suburbia has achieved in attracting residents may prove its undoing, for as it expands, it will no longer be in the country. He says, "The nice plans for parks and playgrounds seem to get lost; there is already a marked shortage of recreation areas. In the New York metropolis there is such a shortage that the older suburbs are taking police action to keep residents of other communities from using their playgrounds and their public golf courses. The city, in short, has a tremendous opportunity." Copies available from: The Editors, *Fortune*, 9 Rockefeller Center, New York City 20, in amounts of from one to twenty—free; from twenty up—ten cents each.

► **A RECREATION GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP** of \$800 is available at Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and is open to men and women. Anybody interested? Address: Station A, Box 222, Hattiesburg.

► **WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING** a new streamlined edition of George Butler's *Recreation Areas*, just off press. The book, published by Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York City 10, will be reviewed next month. Retailing at \$6.00, it is available from the NRA Recreation Book Center at 8 West Eighth Street, with the usual discount for NRA members.

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emphasis on arts and crafts, and music plus one year of full-time paid experience within last five years. Position in training school for mentally deficient children. For information write: Wayne County Civil Service Commission, 628 City-County Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan.

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Recreation*



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
Business Manager, ALFRED H. WILSON

CONTENTS

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

Vol. LI. Price 50 Cents No. 3

On the Cover

BEFORE THE RAIN. The beauty of summer days in camp makes for lasting memories. The *rightness* of a real camping experience and its closeness to nature, with good leadership, of course, cannot be questioned. Photo: Courtesy Massie-Missouri Resources Division.

Next Month

April brings the annual Playground Issue of RECREATION, with its abundance of ideas for the coming playground season—and other materials as well! Don't miss the article about Playshore, the new proposed playground with a nautical twist for Montebello, California. Sketches of the equipment are fascinating. A pilot project on the playgrounds of Charleston, West Virginia, concerns a possible Joseph Lee Recreation Scholarship—if other communities want to follow this challenging lead. Read, too, about the amazing Kazoo Concert, windup of the playground program in Torrington, Connecticut. Among administrative materials, executives will want to read the story of the new Cleveland recreation centers.

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GENERAL FEATURES

- Hot Dog in the Manger (Editorial).....*Joseph Lee* 68
- Family Camping Invades TV!*Stanley W. Stocker* 74
- Recreation Enters the Space Age..... 79
- The Goat That Taught the Children.....*Estelle McBride* 80
- Suggested Reading on Family Camping..... 85
- Suggested Reading on Recreation and Youth
.....*William C. Menninger, M.D.* 85

PROGRAM

- Evaluating the Recreation Camp Program
.....*Russell B. Danbers* 75
- Youth Camps*Edith Brockway* 77
- Sailing in Camp 83
- Nature's Shorthand.....*D. R. Flood* 84
- Camp Photography.....*C. T. Hammett and V. Musselman* 86

ADMINISTRATION

- Fees and Charges.....*Chase H. Hammond* 88
- Youth Centers 90
- Relationship of Highway and Recreation Planning..... 91

REGULAR FEATURES

- Things You Should Know 66
- Classified Advertising 66
- Letters 70
- Editorially Speaking 72
- Reporter's Notebook 82
- Index of Advertisers 92
- Market News 93
- Books and Pamphlets Received, Magazine Articles..... 94
- New Publications 96
- Recreation Leadership Training Courses..... Inside Back Cover

Hot dog in the Manger

*In a 1928 letter to
The Boston Herald,
Mr. Lee strikes a pre-
liminary blow in line
with today's movement
to "Keep America
Beautiful."*

IT IS A PITY that House Bill 319, giving a state commission power to regulate the use of land along the state highways in such a way as to save the beauty of the scenery, has not been passed. It has, however, been referred to the next general court, and the fight to preserve one of the essential values for the creation of which these great thoroughfares were built will not be given up.

Of the necessity for some such measure there can hardly be a question. Any one who has recently driven along the Mohawk Trail, or almost any of the other state roads through some of our most beautiful scenery, can testify that the most vivid impression brought back from such a trip is of an endless procession of filling stations, hot dog stands, and other objects which have not hitherto been classed as beautiful.

And these embellishments are not merely, in their kind, additions to the scenery. They have, psychologically speaking, become the whole of it. The skill with which they have been planned to seize in every instance the very eye and focus of the view, the point at which the traveler is forced to look, and from that vantage ground to shriek their wares—each enfevered canine joining the pack in full cry upon the senses of the traveler—constitutes a very miracle in advertising. The effect is as though, in a public art museum, some similar genius had affixed a scarlet sticker upon the face of every portrait—Titian's "Man with the Glove," for instance, or the "Mona Lisa." The result thus reached is not confined to any merely momentary impression. It carries over. The music of one pack has not ceased to echo in the patient's system before another opens.

Not that hot-dog stands or the other kind of filling station should be abolished. There must be places of refection for man and for machine. The farmers also should have a chance to dispose of that wealth of produce not only in fruit and vegetables and balsam pillows, but in old furniture and braided rugs, of which the soil along state highways becomes so miraculously prolific. Personally, I would go even further. I believe there should be somewhere in our state an advertisers' paradise—a Dogs' Highway, perhaps—to which anybody who liked that sort of thing might repair and sup his fill of it. Going to the dogs is indeed an established tendency of human nature, and should be recognized in any well-rounded scheme of public recreation.

Along our beautiful state highways the commercial features should be confined to those points at which they will not destroy the natural scenery. Hot dogs and scenery supply two forms of enjoyment which, like a steam siren and a symphony concert, should not be mixed.

And there is another thing. The bill was right in giving this power of regulation to the state. I am myself a firm believer in decentralization—leaving each function of government in the hands of the smallest unit that can deal with it, at the sacrifice of uniformity, even of something in effectiveness. But in the present instance a divided jurisdiction will sacrifice the end in view. Nature cannot advantageously be taken in small doses. Reverie: one, two, three, four, crash!—is not her tempo. To permit the scenery along a great stretch of public highway to be desecrated at one point is to mar the whole effect. As in a river, a single pollution is enough.

It is not the shock alone that devastates. The expectation of it at uncertain intervals is almost worse. It is like the time between jabs when you are at the dentist's, or like the experience of the nervous man who heard a stranger overhead drop one boot on the floor and then, when he had waited an hour listening for the expected repetition, called: "Why in hell don't you drop the other boot?"

Impairment of the scenic beauty along the great entrances to Massachusetts may for a time be good advertising for the few, but is destructive of the general interest. People come here from other sections of the country not for a continuation of the same road they have traveled for a thousand miles but to look on something different. To disappoint this expectation at the very threshold is measurably to lose their custom.

The state's participation in the protection of the scenery of the state highways is, like its participation in their construction, a service to both state and local interests. ■

Everyone in the recreation field knows JOSEPH LEE, dearly beloved "father of our playgrounds" and early president of the National Recreation Association.



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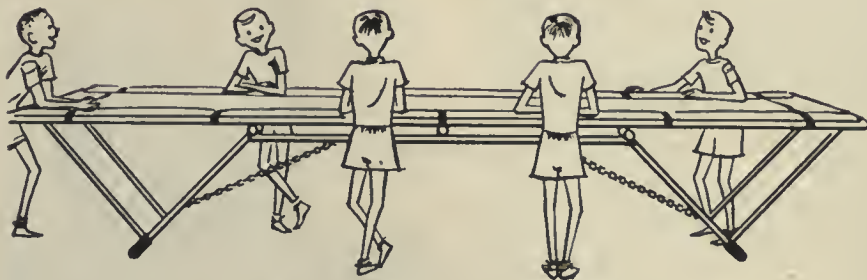
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Letters

International Festival

Sirs:

When the 1957 Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod* was in session (July 9-14), folk dancing, folk singing and instrumental folk music rang throughout Welsh hills and dales.

There for only one day, I observed fifty-nine folk-dance and folk-song groups from about twenty-three countries. Each group, dressed in national costume, performed native dances from its country.

It was a shocking blow to find no USA group among them. There wasn't a single American group entered in the dance competition. With all the American square-dance groups in Europe, this seems regrettable. Only one group from America was listed in the entire agenda.

The Welsh people with whom I spoke were pleased that Americans were interested in their eisteddfod, but they were sorry so few were competing. Those desiring information should forward their request to: Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod, Eisteddfod Office, Llangollen, North Wales (Gt. Britain).

Among other things, participating would be an excellent opportunity to develop international relations. European armed forces and other American square-dance groups in Europe should endeavor to send competitors.

The 1957 festival, like the previous ones, convened at Llangollen, Wales. Llangollen, a quiet, rivered valley community with 3,000 inhabitants, emerging like another *Brigadoon*, teemed with song, excitement, fun and folklore talk. Approximately 120,000 people converged on the small town. Every inch of space was utilized.

Competitors from twenty-seven countries attended this eleventh annual gathering: England, Finland, Rumania, Spain and Yugoslavia were but a few of the countries represented. Competitors and spectators alike joined in a spirit of international unity; the best in folk dancing, folk music and folk singing was presented.

Competition was divided into four main sections; choral, open solo, youth choirs and solo and folk song and dance. TV and newspapers gave the eisteddfod extensive coverage.

*An annual congress of bards, minstrels, and literati of Wales, dating from the 12th century.

LETTERS—cont.

An amazing feature about this proud international festival is that it is the work of volunteer efforts from such a small community.

JOHN K. TRENT, Lt. (j.g.), Hq. USEUCOM (Comm Center), Paris, APO #128, New York, New York.

Another Side of the Coin

Sirs:

The RECREATION Magazine of January, 1958 again includes many splendid articles. I should like to make some points regarding the important article, "The Need for a Recreation Minor," by my good friend Henry O. Dresser of Louisiana State University. Dr. Dresser's statements need to be considered by all of us. There are, however, some other points of view that should also be brought out.

Majors in music, fine arts, and the theater arts are difficult to interest in summer recreation employment when they can find more remunerative summer work in their own fields. We find at the University of Minnesota that since our minor in recreation was instituted in 1941 most of our minors have come from the field of elementary education. Most of these students already have taken certain skills important in recreation. Addition of a minor in recreation provides such students with a means for summer recreation jobs. Such students are not as likely to find employment in their major fields, as are those in fine arts, music, and theater arts. The elementary education teachers are also more numerous. Admittedly this is not the entire answer to recreation's needs. For example the elementary education major often cannot be too helpful in the area of adult recreation interests.

Since inauguration of the recreation major at the University of Minnesota twenty years ago (fall of 1938) we have found that part of the answer to the need for specialists is to develop our own by seeking out recreation students who have interests in skills in the area of the specialties as well as the general area of recreation.

The need for more recreation personnel is the same as the need for personnel in education, science, and other fields. It is apparent that recreation will be short of personnel for some years to come. Nevertheless, we must continue to do everything we can to increase the supply of professional recreation personnel.

G. B. FITZGERALD, Director of Recreation Training, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

(cont. on p. 73)



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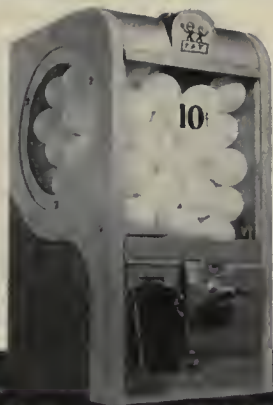
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Editorially Speaking



The Canoe—Old and New

Thus the Birch Canoe was builded
In the valley by the river,
In the bosom of the forest;
And the forest's life was in it,
All its mystery and its magic,
All the lightness of the birch tree,
All the toughness of the cedar,
All the larch's supple sinews;
And it floated on the river
Like a yellow leaf in Autumn,
Like a yellow water-lily.

Thus Longfellow describes, in *The Song of Hiawatha*, the wondrous craft of the North American Indians. So well did they use the products of the forest to fashion these birch-bark canoes, that today their counterparts in canvas or aluminum still reign supreme as crafts for use in the lakes and streams of our country.

The canoe is a symbol of the American Indian's best artistic achievements. It is a superb example of his ability to mold the products of nature through simple but skillful craftsmanship into an efficient tool for human use. The modern canoe, for its size, is one of the safest of water crafts. For its weight, it has greater carrying capacity than almost anything else that floats. It is handy to move about and maneuver in

many kinds of water, rough or calm.

The canoe is an excellent craft for the vacationist. With it he can relive the days of the *voyageur* and the fur brigade. He can choose his craft and his waters to fit his skill and ambition. He can paddle, row, sail, or motor in this most versatile of crafts. Still, as in days of yore, the canoe demands a master and will repond to skillful hands like few other crafts.

Some people are afraid of canoes. The same people might well be afraid of an automobile if they tried to drive in city traffic with no knowledge of how to drive. Using a canoe in water, a cartridge in a rifle, and gasoline in an automobile, all require propriety, good judgment, and training.

A great burst of interest in canoeing has come about with the advent of light metal canoes. These corrosion-resistant, rugged crafts are formed from sheets of metal and braaced with extruded metal frames. This is a matter of great importance to the recreationist because with exacting care and periodic maintenance, the great bugaboo of canoeing as a sport has now been greatly simplified.—Arthur T. Wilcox, *Conservation Bulletin*, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

* * *

Canoeing in Camps. The managing of a canoe is taught to our young wherever possible in the organized camping set-up of today. From it, young people learn much more than just canoesmanship, although the camp reward for the latter is often exciting. Many times, in fact, it is an overnight canoe trip—which includes an evening around the campfire, sleeping under the stars after a long day at the paddle and, *adventure.*

Campers learn what it is like to slip quietly under the trees along a dreaming shore, to explore new territory, steal up on wildlife, unheard and unseen. They experience the restfulness of drifting silently, listening to the lapping of the water. These are special pleasures of the true canoeers, campers, and woodsmen.

There are races, too, and pageants with canoes, and picnics on distant beaches, but all involve canoeing with practiced skill and include the satisfactions of feeling the craft respond to the master's touch.

Camping Today

The emphasis of this issue of RECREATION is on *camping* because, on the spring fringes of winter, thoughts turn to the out-of-doors and plans for summer. Modern urban life and its pressures stimulate in us more strongly than ever, the desire and need to get out under the sky, to enjoy open spaces and being close to nature, to be revitalized. This need is present in children as well as in adults.

There are many kinds of camping today—overnight, day camping, trip camping—but, whatever type, today's really good camp is devoted in great part to nature, campercraft, the out-of-doors, minus all of those things that entertain us in the city playgrounds and community centers. Authorities now advocate getting the most out of a true camping environment, and leaving the city at home.

Skills necessary for outdoor living are stressed, and children are given a taste of primitive woodland life. Trail making, tracking, and orienteering are often a part of this, as are instruction in compass and map reading, weather-station building, outdoor cookery, fire building, nature study, and nature crafts—or making things from natural products, as did the Indian.

Campers learn to see the beauty of a sunset, a pine tree against the sky, to thrill to the tang of woodsmoke, listen to the whippoorwill. And they also learn to get along together in a living, learning, situation.

With good leadership, camps can offer high adventure and many wonders to the city child!

Help Us To See

O God of the infinite heavens, and the majestic sea, God, too, of the snow-crystal and the grain of sand, we thank thee that wherever we seek thee, thou art to be found. But sometimes when we have lost the sense of thy presence, we have found it again beside a lake or on a mountain top or in the quiet of a forest. We thank thee, then, today for the out-of-doors and all the beauty and the wonder of the universe that thou hast made. Help us to use these beauty spots of thine to tune our souls to the music of eternity. Amen.

—Lowell Brestel Hazzard

Reprinted, with permission, from the International Journal of Religious Education, November 1956.

For Board Members

Sirs:

Just received the renewal notice for five one-year subscriptions to RECREATION Magazine from April, 1958 through March, 1959, going to my board members. The statement will be processed in due time and the check forwarded.

Virginia Musselman's article in the January, 1958, RECREATION Magazine, entitled "Your Office—Its Importance To Your Job," was most informative and stimulating. After reading the article I attached a notation to it and had everybody in the office read it. In one day's time I noted that a terrific house-cleaning job had been done and people coming into our office have a bright smile on their faces.

THOMAS W. LANTZ, *Superintendent of Public Recreation, Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma, Washington.*

Space Standards

Sirs:

Enjoyed your article on "Our Space Standards" in the January issue. Hope it may help open the way to cooperative conferring by leaders of recreation, schools, parks, conservation, forests, and others responsible for preserving land and water for various community purposes. Perhaps we have passed the time when national recreation space standards are feasible. However, I feel that leaders of local and state space standards planning could well be brought into some sort of loose, cooperative relationship and not continue working entirely separately.

DANA CAULKINS, *263 West Center Street, Covina, California.*

Highway Billboards

Sirs:

Most certainly you may reprint the quotation from Joseph Lee. [See p. 68.]

And incidentally, our thanks for calling it to our attention, for it will be useful in our own editorial campaign against highway billboards.

ALDEN B. HOAG, *Chief Editorial Writer, The Herald, Boston 12, Massachusetts.*

Activities Valuable

Sirs:

I enjoyed reading "St. Patrick's Day Shenanigans" [in] the February issue. I found the games and activities valuable because they can be used at parties all year. I know that we shall be able to use them with children and adults in my work as a recreation leader. I would appreciate . . . more of them.

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Family Camping Invades TV!



Something new under the sun?

Stanley W. Stocker



One of the TV camping programs pointed out that careful selection of sleeping equipment can result in real comfort and reduce "roughing it" to a minimum.

DURING THE PAST few years, the phenomenal growth of "family camping" has presented a challenge to us as leaders in the field of recreation. At Springfield College we have received many requests for information on where to go, what sort of equipment to take, what the facilities are in our area, and "do we have to rough it?"

With the cooperation of WHYN-TV, we prepared a series of educational programs dealing with family camping.* These were designed as a public service to introduce the field of camping to many would-be campers.

As the programs were produced in May (when most folks do serious vacation planning), we were able to produce four of the five shows out-of-doors. Each show lasted ten minutes and was carried "live" by the station Monday through Friday at 5:15 P.M. We felt that this was a good time for reaching both parents and children.

The shows were prepared by the students, with guidance. They were "semi-scripted"; that is, the professor approved the content of each production

* For other TV presentations dealing with family recreation, see "Television—A Year Later" by Ruth Pike, RECREATION, December 1955, p. 469.

MR. STOCKER is assistant professor of recreation and director of camping education at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

and reviewed it two or three times with the student. The only formal rehearsal occurred thirty minutes before show time. Although rehearsal time was brief, the results were excellent.

Our first presentation was that of "Family Camping Equipment." Our focus was on equipment available in the home and methods of improvisation. We discussed types of cooking utensils, packs, plastic bags for food and clothing, and insect repellents, for instance.

"Comfort in the Out-of-Doors" was the title of our second show. We placed great emphasis on the basic but little-accepted fact that one can be really comfortable out-of-doors with a small expenditure of money and effort. We discussed the principles upon which one should base his selection of tents, sleeping bags, and air mattresses, explaining what to look for in each item for maximum use and ease.

From the comfort of the air mattress, we roused ourselves to produce "Simple Camp Cookery" and "Baking, Roasting, and Reflector Ovens," our third and fourth shows. In these, we restricted the choice of foods to those readily available in chain stores. We tried to give people ideas for managing simple family cook-outs, demonstrating aluminum-foil, planked-fish, and roasting-on-a-spit cookery. Carrying over these basic principles, we demonstrated baking in oil can ovens and regular reflector

ovens, and charcoal cookery. Consistently, we aimed at convincing the public that camp cookery can be delicious and well-balanced, rather than a choked-down repast of charred hot dogs and cold beans.

In our fifth show, we discussed briefly the major areas in New England for family camping, using maps and photographs to show the various campsites. This emphasized use of state parks.

Insofar as we can determine, this was the first "live," out-of-door, educational camping series ever presented on television. The reception of the series was very good, as evidenced by the many letters we received. The time required for preparation was minimal. Viewers and the students alike had a new kind of educational experience.

Leaders in the field of recreation are receiving ever-increasing requests for help to meet the needs of the family in our society. For a family to vacation together, within their economic means, family camping offers a wonderful opportunity for sharing fun and adventure. In working and playing out-of-doors, a feeling of unity deepens and develops. Our goal is to encourage, to clarify, to wean family attitudes from fear of discomfort to fullness of living in the out-of-doors. These TV presentations could be the forerunners of many more throughout the country if recreation departments take the lead. ■

Evaluating the Recreation Camp Program

Russell B. Daubert

THE INCREASED interest shown by recreation departments in establishing camping as a part of their program is evidence that young people are asking for more opportunities for out-of-door living. This constitutes a wish for "new experience" and is a vital part of the "growing up" process, by which the young people can realize freedom of action in programs new to them. Although the experiences they are seeking are racially old, our modern pattern of living makes them appear new. The wish also represents a need to escape from the routine programs with which they are familiar. The camping experience can be satisfying if the program of activities is challenging enough to allow for freedom of expression according to their age and is without artificiality.

Another wish is for a reasonable amount of security. Campers need recognition, a sense of "belonging," and understanding of their problems, and a feeling that they are being treated fairly. Camping can meet these needs through small group action and camper-counselor relationships.

PURPOSES: In considering the type of program for the day or resident camp, regardless of structure, thought must be given to the purposes for attending the camp. Primarily, the campers are seeking *fun* and any other purpose is of secondary value to them. This may be in conflict, however, with the adults' version, and purposes that may not fit into the camper's concept are often featured with varying degrees of success.

Camping has been described by the American Camping Association as a "recreational experience in the out-of-doors which provides special opportunity for education and for social adjustment through group living." This concept is further clarified by Hedley Dimock who says that the program of the modern camp is unique in that it consists of activities indigenous to the out-of-doors.¹

However, because a program is conducted in the out-of-doors does not necessarily make it a *camp* program. A group having as its main purpose the concentrated study of subjects or the acquisition of skills in programs not normally found in the camp setting do not qualify as a camp, although the participants are housed in tents or cabins and

¹ *Administration of the Modern Camp*, p. 28. Association Press, New York City. \$4.00.

PROFESSOR DAUBERT is college supervisor of field work in recreation at Michigan State University in East Lansing, and has been active in camping for many years.

periodically "go for a swim." This rightfully should be considered as a conference or workshop in an out-of-door setting since it is not compatible with the spirit of camping. **OBJECTIVES:** A clear statement of objectives determines the program content and forms the basis for evaluating the outcome. Camp program evaluation then starts with an analysis of the camping objectives and is concerned with how they are implemented. Too frequently the objectives stated are generalities and include values that cannot be developed. Objectives should be considered realistically in terms of immediacy, thus helping to eliminate conflicts and give direction to the counselors as well as the campers.

Immediate objectives include those values that can be realized in a reasonably short time, the accomplishment of which is a readily apparent result of camping experience:

- Fun and adventure
- A feeling of at-homeness in the out-of-doors
- Development of camping skills
- Social adjustment for camp living
- Recognition of spiritual and aesthetic values

Remote objectives constitute those areas of growth acquired through the process of maturation and contributed to by all organizations in the social order. They are not the complete responsibility of any one program. Although the camp may rightfully claim a part in the development of these objectives, the element of time does not permit their realization as do the immediate objectives. These are citizenship, character, health, and physical growth, personality development, and social adjustment for community living.

PROGRAM PLANNING: Since camping is fun, the director and staff must use the recreation approach in program planning. However, other facts must be considered if the camper is to realize fun in terms of deeper satisfactions. Skills must be mastered if the objective is to be realized and the educational approach becomes necessary for further fun. This involves the use of competent leaders able to make the objectives more meaningful. In planning the program, consideration must be given to staff competency; campers' experience that will reflect their interest; opportunity for choice of activities; available areas, facilities, and equipment; and length of the camping period. Sound planning is the reflection of cooperation between staff and campers.

BASIC PROGRAM CONTENT: The standards of the American Camping Association state, "Essentially the program should be related to the central theme of living together out-of-

doors and learning to enjoy the out-of-doors in its various manifestations." The camp program must include activities that are typical of camping if it is to meet its primary function as a camp. Basic to activities for the camp are:

Nature Lore—Discovery of natural things found in the out-of-doors leading to appreciation and better understanding of spiritual values. This includes investigation of the stars, weather, rocks, and minerals, as well as flora and fauna of the region.

Camp Craft—Skills and knowledge necessary to make a temporary home outdoors, including use of a compass and the ability to follow a map; use of an axe, to build a fire, and to cook a meal; setting up of shelters for protection against the elements.

Natural Crafts—Creation of objects for utility or beauty, from materials found in nature, by molding, weaving, carv-

(Continued next col.)

ing, braiding, grinding, polishing, cutting, and sewing or tying.

Aquatics—The ability to swim and use small craft safely.

Creative Activities—Spontaneous expression in the areas of music, storytelling and dramatics, ceremonials, and certain dance forms.

Games and Contests—Activities by which early man maintained life, such as archery, fishing, riflery, and horsemanship, as well as games that require little organization (referred to as camp games).


These six basic areas are essentials without which camping assumes a function foreign to its original purpose. Not all camps can include some of these items because of geographical location or a lack of facilities. Each basic area, however, must be included with equal status for a balanced program. As Gerald Burns says, "When the program of a regular or general camp becomes lopsided in favor of any one division or activity, the entire program suffers."² This is especially true of short-term camps such as day camp.

SUPPLEMENTARY: These are items often used as "fillers" to the basic program, some of which could be considered as nonessential for all camping purposes and best conducted in the city where adequate provisions can be made for them. The list includes athletic sports and contests, except for occasional impromptu games; commercial entertainments; mechanical apparatus and playground equipment programs; certain forms of combative activities; and other programs not typical of the camp setting.

The more acceptable forms of camp program are those representing outcomes of the basic program areas planned and produced by the campers, including demonstrations of acquired skills, such as canoe and swimming demonstrations, dramatic skits, Indian demonstrations, campfire ceremonies, exhibits in crafts, field days, progressive game programs, hikes, and trips.

FACTORS OF EVALUATION: Because of the complexity of camp living and the breadth of interests of the campers, program evaluation must be in terms of what the program did for the campers and how they responded to it. Outcomes are difficult to measure, but a composite of informative materials based on the immediate objectives will aid the director in his evaluation. Does the program:

- Consist of a variety of basic camp activities for balance?
- Allow for a selection of interests based upon ability?
- Encourage the learning of new skills?
- Foster cooperative action among campers and between campers and staff?
- Provide opportunity for individual activity as well as group participation?
- Give the camper free time to set his own pace?
- Give proper recognition for noteworthy accomplishment?
- Create an environment conducive to "having fun"?

In the final analysis, appraisals of a more objective nature can be used in completing the evaluation. A study of progress charts in activity areas and records of projects completed give an indication of the program's effectiveness. 

² *Program of the Modern Camp*, p. 71. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. \$5.00.



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Youth Camps

Edith Brockway

Junior and senior high, church-sponsored youth camps in Illinois have been proven successful by the hundreds of satisfied and morally strengthened young people who return year after year to share mutual camping experiences.

IF ALL YOUNG people could attend such a camp as we have experienced, I think we would have juvenile delinquency licked." This statement came from a young man who had just finished a week of counselling ten energetic junior high boys at a coeducational camp in southern Illinois. This was one of eighty similar camps sponsored by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints last year.

His week had not been an easy one. Keeping a bunch of twelve- to fifteen-year-olds in line during a daily schedule of flag raising, morning devotionals, classes, games, meals, campfire, and a good night's sleep left him with little

MRS. BROCKWAY is a writer and illustrator who has been active in helping to direct children's religious educational camps in Illinois. Her article on square dancing for the sub-teen group, "Call Them Squares," appeared in RECREATION, September 1956.



Vespers—an evening service in a beautiful woodland setting. As stories and Scriptures unfold the camper finds himself closer to God and nature.

time for daydreaming or horseplay. Through his self-discipline and sense of responsibility to his boys, he could see more clearly the over-all benefits of his efforts by the changes in the attitudes and behavior of his charges. Boys who roared into camp on the first day, bringing bravado, loose talk, and careless habits, began cleaning house when they were closely tied into the group activities and objectives. It wasn't the pressure of *having* to behave, it was *wanting* to conform with the spirit of the group. Since the first camp was launched in the thirties, two basic premises have proven valid and contributed tremendously to the success of church camping.

1. Camps should be, first of all, an experience full of adventure and rich fellowship in outdoor experiences.

2. Religion in camp should be more a matter of spirit and example than of classwork and doctrinal teaching.

While there has been some increase in the demand for religious instruction by the campers themselves, the emphasis has continued to be on the rich, spiritual fellowship in an adventurous camping experience.

The selection of the staff has much to do with the success of such a camp. Coed camping for these ages, twelve to fifteen and fifteen to eighteen, has from the start, inherent problems, which can get out of hand if the staff is not on its

toes. Careful controls and a spirit of high expectancy in moral standards among the young people themselves help to keep down crises. The church camp director, usually a minister or layman with two or more seasons of camping experience and a strong aptitude for leading young people, selects his staff from the area from which the campers come.

These volunteers—housewives, teachers, chemists, office workers, doctors, farmers, college students, and factory foremen—come with a desire to help, whether it's cooking the meals or teaching an art class. Some are selected for their ability to teach various specialized classes, and others for their background and experience in youth work. Camp counselors and program leaders are nineteen or older, with the average considerably higher. Staff members under nineteen are considered counselors-in-training, as anyone this young often lacks mature judgment for leadership. A minimum ratio of one adult to every six campers is almost a must. Food and bunks are provided free to staff.

In many areas, a short leadership training institute for old and new staff members has been very helpful in orienting them to the camping program. Workshops, periodic meetings with leaders in various areas of the country, camp leaders' bulletins, a camp directors' manual and a training guide have

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all been sponsored by the church to further the camping program. Affiliation with the American Camping Association through the years has helped to keep the church youth office up-to-date.

Another important factor in successful camping is the over-all program. Usually the camp director follows the outline published by the church camping director and his staff, then adapts this material to his specific needs. A program director, working with the director, plans approximately what is to be done weeks and months ahead of camp time, leaving a wide margin for changes if the spirit of the group necessitates it. The decisions of the daily staff meeting often alter many a well-planned schedule. The main theme may range from a safari in Africa, cowboys and Indians, or a treasure hunt, to a period in church history. This theme is carried out in the classwork, the skits, music, and the costuming during the week, and is often climaxed in a special program at the close of the camp. The daily schedule includes flag raising, morning devotionals; camp clean-up; a religion class; crafts; sports; such as swimming, archery, rifle range, baseball and volley ball; camp craft; art; nature study; evening chats; campfire; and cabin devotionals.

Cook-outs, treasure hunts, special swimming periods, hay rides, a watermelon feed, field trips, serenades, competitive sports, are among activities.

The religious philosophy woven into the morning classes, evening chats, and campfire programs by the director and teachers is a vital ingredient in the camp's success. Most of the young people agree that it was the fellowship services, usually held twice a week at campfire or in the chapel area, that made the most lasting impression in their memories. Out in the open spaces, in the woods, surrounded with those of his own age, the boy and girl feel free to pray and speak of their convictions. Here, they are given an opportunity to look at themselves, seeking help for their needs and the needs of others, finding strength for the future. Because of this contribution to the moral and physical strength of our young people, the church has dedicated itself to a strong camping program. ■

• Those interested in obtaining a copy of the "Proposed Camp Standards for Youth Camps of the Church," should write to the American Camping Association, Martinsville, Indiana.—Ed.

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In the months since Sputnik I was launched (on the day the 39th National Recreation Congress ended) a series of

questions for all of us concerned with the best use of leisure time by all Americans have begun to emerge:

Will Americans need different types of recreation or a different point of view about leisure time — and if so, what?

What can recreation do to provide a balance for the emotional stresses of the space age — including eventual space travel?

How will the demands of the space age affect our recruiting for recreation as a profession and what should we do about it?

If leisure-time activities make a necessary, vital contribution to our nation's physical, mental, and spiritual growth, strength, and well-being, how can we find financial and other support when so many projects are clamoring for funds and attention?

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Frisky accepts a tidbit. This popular camper astounds others by scorning the traditional diet of tin cans and newspapers, and favoring, instead, a diet of tender greens. How could this be?

WHEN FRISKY started to day camp she was seven months old. Younger by far than any of her peers at camp, yet wiser than some, this small goat, perennial butt of jokes and verbal insults, made a community laugh and did more to bind a varied collection of children together than lectures on love, chocolate ice cream sodas, or even Santa Claus. Frisky's story has a happy moral for parent groups in every community concerned with summer, children at loose ends, and the children's need to develop that most precious sense of security, the feeling of "belonging."

This, then, is the story of Frisky the goat and what she taught the children.

It was summer, and, at the Fieldston School Day Camp in Riverdale, a woody, grassy extension of steel-and-cement New York City, 135 children had gathered together. They ranged in age from six to fourteen and were almost as diverse a collection as the delegates to the United Nations. Indeed, six were offspring of two UN delegates from India; others were natives of New York City. They were white and Negro, rich and poor, timid and talkative.

From the camp's standpoint, this assorted group had come together to grow, for "summer is the time for growing" is the basic philosophy at Fieldston, just as the mental, emotional, and physical growth of each child is a prime purpose of the three Ethical Culture Schools to which the day camp belongs. Since growing and knowing are inseparable, a

MRS. MCBRIDE, a professional writer, has a son attending Fieldston School.



The "oldsters" of camp bring the new baby goat home from the auction. The children were proud of their bargain—until they discovered they had paid too much!

The Goat That

focal point through which the children could learn to know many things *and* each other was sought. Somebody suggested a goat, and this is where Frisky came in.

The fourteen oldsters of the camp (twelve to fourteen) bid for Frisky at a farm auction at Wassaic, New York. All forty-five pounds of her cost them \$11.50 in hard cash. The children strutted with pride because of their financial acumen, then discovered with chagrin that for ten dollars they could have bought a goat of Frisky's calibre from any farmer in the neighborhood! **LESSON #1: A cautious buyer looks before he leaps into a transaction.**

Back at camp, Frisky, then nameless, was surrounded by fascinated children. The first order of business was to name her. Everybody had "the best" name. Tumult raged; then democracy moved in. A secret ballot was taken and the name "Frisky" won. Peace reigned. **LESSON #2: Majority rule is a peace-making tool.**

Frisky needed a house and all wanted to lend a hand; the individualist, the uncooperative, the anti-social—all wanted to work for Frisky. Never has a goat had such a domicile. **LESSON #3: Many willing hands make light work.**

As one, children at Fieldston Camp observed, cared for, and lavished affection upon Frisky. Children with no other strong common interest were drawn more closely together because of her—city children, other-country children, white and Negro, rich and poor children. The timid came forth and blossomed because they had no fear that Frisky would



Feelings run deep. Boys and girls, timid and aggressive, dropped fears and hostilities while they lavished care and affection on this charming and independent pet.



"What's this all about?" An excellent study of Frisky, star camper, teacher, and common bond of the city and other-country children at Fieldston School Day Camp.

ent the Children

Estelle McBride

reject them. Aggressive children dropped their hostilities, for hostile children are frightened children—and how could a goat make you afraid! Foreign-born children whose English was halting talked easily to others about Frisky, for every child could understand and be understood by a *goat!*

The first reaction of the youngest group, four- and five-year-olds, was to chase Frisky. They pushed and whooped and commanded. Did Frisky run? Not she! She asserted her independence and wouldn't budge! Finally the youngsters gave up and then—surprise! surprise!—Frisky tagged after them. Everywhere the children went, the goat, like Mary's lamb, was sure to go. Eventually she even allowed them to carry her, legs dangling, a superior smile on her face. LESSON #4 was very plain (even to the very young): *Never push. Always lead, if you want cooperation.*

During Frisky's first week, the group prepared a royal feast for her. Newspapers, old rags, tin cans, and other delicacies were served with pomp and ceremony, but Frisky sniffed at them prettily and turned her sensitive nose! The campers were undone; how could this be? Everybody *knew* that paper and rags and old tin cans were choice fare for a goat! LESSON #5: *'Tis wise NOT to believe everything you hear; test the truth of even the most widespread beliefs.*

What was Frisky's favorite menu? A true gourmet, she liked oak leaves above all and tender locust leaves next. She nibbled on bunny lettuce and broccoli but had quite a passion for grain; indeed, Frisky, like her two-legged admirers,



A house is constructed to shelter her, by many willing and eager hands. One camper, tomorrow's builder of skyscrapers, drew up a five-page set of plans for it.

She takes her place in a group of five-year-olds watching their group leader Marge. Activities of the camp included eating outdoors, sleeping under stars.



occasionally had eyes bigger than her stomach and made herself ill gorging on grain. This sad fact of cause-and-effect was well digested by the children!

So a happy summer passed for 135 children. There were games and cookouts, arts and crafts, walks in the woods. In the midst of it all, Frisky was a catalytic agent without equal, for a group of diverse children of assorted temperaments.

Funny, gentle, independent, affectionate, adventurous, law-loving Frisky! She also delighted the whole community. One week end she ambled away from camp and landed in the

Riverdale police station. Once, to show her community spirit, she actually walked into an apartment house and rang a doorbell—no one knows how—and was greeted by a kindly but flabbergasted housewife!

Like music, Frisky had universal appeal. She placed no chips on human shoulders. She was the great leveler for children of different ages and backgrounds and economic levels. "Belonging" for everyone happened at Fieldston School Day Camp, largely because of Frisky. She taught the children so much! ■

Reporter's Notebook

Awards

- The Citizens Committee for Parks, Playgrounds and Pools of Salem, Oregon, won the first-place gold medal in the *Swimming Pool Age* Annual Public Relations Competition. The winning entry, submitted by Vernon Gilmore, director of recreation in Salem, was based on a campaign to renovate two Salem swimming pools completely—the Olinger and Leslie pools, built in 1934 by WPA and the school district.

Second prize was won by the Yavapai County Youth Center, Prescott, Arizona, under the leadership of Kenneth M. Shake, vice-president of the group, for its successful campaign for a swimming pool at the center.

The judges were George D. Butler, NRA director of research; Richard L. Waddell, marketing editor of *Business Week* magazine; and William O. Baker, president of Swimquip Inc. and chairman of the public relations committee of the National Swimming Pool Institute.

- The "most outstanding contribution in the development of park administration and its related fields, as well as outstanding activities in leadership in the life of the community in which he is employed," was made by George Hjelte, general manager of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department, according to the California Society of the American Institute of Park Executives, when he was given the society's 1957 Award of Achievement on January 23.

- Two of the most significant recreation projects of 1958 won awards in the recreation category of the Fifth Annual Design Awards Program sponsored by *Progressive Architecture* magazine. Top



Olympic Arena

design award went to the proposed Olympic Arena for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games in Squaw Valley, California, designed by the San Francisco firms of Corlett & Spackman and Kitchen & Hunt. Another San Francisco architect, Theodore T. Boutmy, won the design award citation for his design for the proposed Sausalito, California, Yacht Club. Interested readers may see sketches and plans of the award winners in the January issue of *Progressive Architecture*.

Sausalito Yacht Club



Personnel Notes from Chicago

Walter Roy has retired as director of recreation for the Chicago Park District, and Vernon Hernelund, his former assistant, replaces him. Terry Rose has moved into the latter slot, and Antony DeJulio has taken over Mr. Rose's duties as general supervisor of recreation programs.

Camps for Family Rovers

Nonprofit, municipal family camps are very popular in California. A num-

ber of organized camps were initiated in the 1920's and have been improved by adding central showers, laundry facilities, and electricity in certain areas. New sites are being opened in the Mount Tallac area of El Dorado National Forest on a leasing arrangement with the federal government. Cities granted such land are required to begin development within the year but have ten years to complete their approved plans. Other camps are owned and operated by the cities themselves.

Capacity Attendance at Day Camp

"... more true value can be obtained recreationally, from dollars spent on the day-camp program than probably any other one activity normally conducted in municipal recreation," according to R. Foster Blaisdell, superintendent of recreation in Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Blaisdell said further that the same activities carried on, for the child up to fifteen, in the neighborhood park or playground take on a different, and more adventurous, quality in a day camp atmosphere.

Topeka's 1957 program brought capacity attendance and participation with a total registration of 1,251, including 150 junior leaders. Boating and canoeing have been added to Topeka's day camp activities and the program has been expanded to include eight five-day weekly sessions.

IN MEMORIAM

James Hamilton Grooms, superintendent of the Park and Recreation Commission, Wellesley, Massachusetts, a well-known in the recreation field, died on January 21, in Wellesley, of a chronic heart ailment. He was fifty-four. During his tenure, Mr. Grooms built the recreation department into a smoothly functioning organization. ■

Sailing In Camp



How many city children have felt the thrill of running before a stiff breeze?

THE EXTENT to which sailing may be a part of the camp's aquatic program depends upon the locale and the availability of sailing craft and instructors. Competent instruction in sailing is of major importance; good supervision and instruction must be available if any kind of sailing program is to be carried out.

Small sailboats of the sailing paddle board or "moth"-type may be used initially, or the small "pram"-type craft known as "seashells" or "penguins." These help beginners become familiar with the principles of sailing before graduating to larger craft, such as snipes, "X's," comets, or others of similar construction involving jibs as well as mainsails. Sails may be fitted to canoes in camp to hasten interest in sailing.

Robert X. Perry, famous for his ability with sheet and tiller, has developed the sailing and racing safety rules for camp directors and campers that follow. These rules are based on sound principles and are heartily endorsed and recommended for use wherever sailing is carried on.

Sailing and Racing Safety Rules for Camp Directors

1. Permit swimmers only to sail and race.
2. Require that participants be tested as to sailing ability and classified as neophytes, crew, and skippers.
3. Provide a cloth "bonnet" to fit over headboard of sail—bonnet to be green and red, green on one side and red when reversed:
 - (a) If *neophyte* is handling tiller, sail carries red bonnet.
 - (b) If *crew* is handling tiller, sail carries green bonnet.
 - (c) If *skipper* is handling tiller, sail carries no bonnet.
4. Require all sailboats to float when full of water with crew aboard and to carry the following equipment:
 - (a) Life preservers or floating cushions—one for each person.
 - (b) Two oars or paddles.
 - (c) Anchor of proper weight and design, and line of sufficient length depending on depth of water—minimum fifty feet in length. This is very important.
 - (d) Bucket.
 - (e) Fenders (to protect boats).

5. Prevent overloading of boats by establishing maximum number of persons permitted aboard and total weight of crew allowed.

6. Apply buddy system to sailing—at least two in each boat or if sailing alone, at least two boats together.

7. Provide patrol rescue craft on the basis of one rescue boat per ten sailboats, increasing this ratio during heavy weather.


8. Establish special rules for racing that encourage safety. (See Nos. 7 and 8 in rules for campers.)

9. Cancel racing when wind exceeds twenty-four mph and if gustiness exists, cancel sailing.

10. Cancel sailing when wind exceeds thirty-one mph. Develop satisfactory signal system to recall all sailboats to mooring or dock.

Sailing and Racing Safety Rules for Campers

1. Before hoisting sail make sure mainsheet is clear of kinks and knots—ready to run.
2. Never belay or cleat the sheet when sail is up.
3. When under way, hold sheet in hand or have crew hold in such manner that it can be released instantly. Do not belay or permit it to become tangled or fouled.
4. If a thunderstorm or squall is making up, head for shore.
5. If caught in a squall, drop sails before it hits and tie sails with sail stops. Anchor craft, or if water is too deep, tie bucket to anchor line and "heave to on a sea anchor." Keep centerboard down for greater stability.
6. If capsized, hang on, do not leave boat, do not try to swim to shore.
7. If racing and another boat capsizes, go to the rescue. You will be credited with finishing in the position you were in when you abandoned the race to help those in the water.
8. Should a crew member fall overboard during a race, you must rescue him before continuing the race.
9. Swimming from a sailboat is not permitted.
10. Know the sailing and racing rules of the road.

When obeying and construing these rules, due regard shall be taken of all the dangers of collision and of any special circumstances that may justify a departure from the rules in order to avoid immediate danger. 

Reprinted from *Health and Safety*, published by the Boy Scouts of America, with permission.

Nature's Shorthand

D. R. Flood

AN EXCITING new way to spark your camp art program is by using "nature's shorthand." By observing nature's growth patterns and action lines, a simple form of shorthand can easily be developed.* Early man recognized a tree by its form, a leaf by shape, or a mountain by the way it leaned. In this manner, he communicated with his friends. From his picture drawing, came our present penmanship.

Even now much picture writing still exists. While driving you will see a sign showing a cross, meaning intersection, S for a snaky turn; "RR" for railroad; and others. Look at maps—again more symbols. Walking down a street, you may see a red cross, three balls before a pawnshop, and so on. Woodsmen and hikers have their own trail signs. Look around you for others.

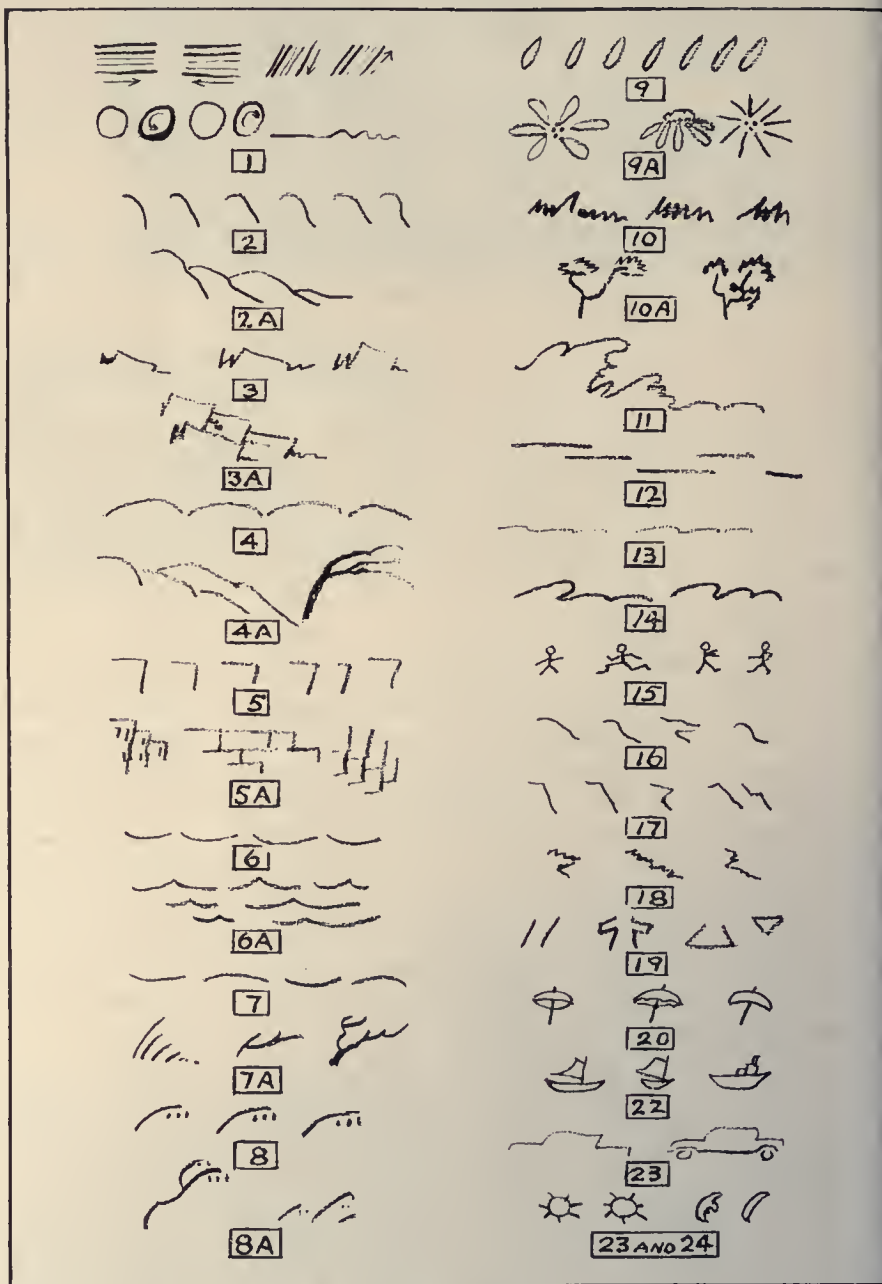
This use of symbols, outlines, or signs, has been beautifully developed by the Japanese in their paintings. It is also used in some of our modern art. It is conspicuous in the water colors of John Marin as well as of Raoul Dufy. Since it is so natural for you to recognize symbols, why not try nature's shorthand to record your pleasant moments of camping?

A 6B pencil, a pen with a flexible broad point, or a small brush, used with either black ink or a pan of black water color, are the simplest of materials. Drawing paper comes in tablet form and can generally be found in a five-and-ten or art store.

As in all types of writing, practice goes a long way towards perfection. So, to get the feel of your equipment, do several lines of the following strokes, trying variations of the thickness of your strokes. Note the symbols and sketches on these pages, designed by

* A fascinating book of the patterns found in nature is *Forms and Patterns in Nature* by Wolf Strache. Pantheon Books. \$7.50.

MRS. FLOOD is known for her excellent art work with campers and has also written articles on camp programs.



number. First, look at Sketch 1. Do you notice how similar some of these strokes are to your regular writing?

Practice a line or more of each of these symbols. Note that when the lines in Sketch 2 are joined you have a mountain ridge. Put the strokes in Sketch 3 together, and you have layers of rocks (3a). The lines in Sketch 4 are useful for the mountains or tree branches (4a), and Sketch 5 easily forms the buildings, brickwork, shingles, (5a). Sketch 6 becomes waves or mountains (6a). Looks just like a map symbol, doesn't it? From

the arc of a circle, (7), you can make grass, plants, or trees (7a) by turning the stroke various ways; while the short hand in 8, can become branches with leaves, or weeds as in 8a. The figure in Sketch 9 can be used for flower petals or you can use an oval or just straight lines (9a). Sketch 10 forms the foliage of a tree, as do dots or short lines (10a).

Water has many rhythms. After you watch it for a while, the following symbols will seem appropriate for it: waves (11), smooth (12), shallow waves (13) and current (14).

In your camping records with nature's shorthand, you may wish to insert people or objects. These, too, have definite lines (some common ones are shown in Sketch 15).

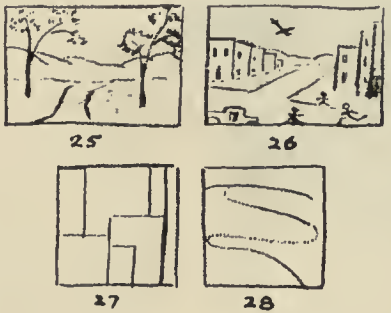
Costumes of people seem to call for different lines, depending on the material of which they are made. They are soft and flowing (16), angular and stiff (17), jagged (18), or just straight (19).

The symbols we have used so far can also make the figures in Sketches 20-24. Remember the view we saw when we stopped to rest (25)? Or maybe we acted on a busy street corner (26)? Both of these scenes are recorded in our notebooks by means of symbols.

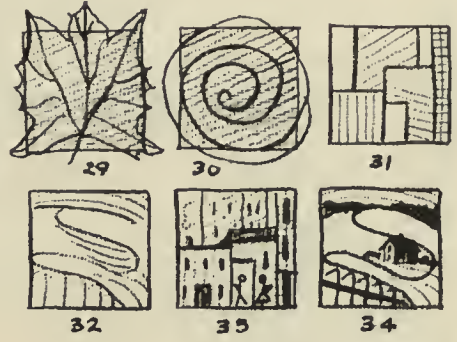
Now block off your sheet of paper into various areas of different sizes with

straight lines (27), or with curves (28), or block off your paper using part of the markings on a leaf, shell, and so on, (29 and 30).

Shade some of the areas in different



notes in black. You will treasure the result, and will achieve something like Sketches 31-34.



ways pleasing to your eyes, just as you do when doodling as you telephone. (Later, try this in color.) On this shaded design superimpose your shorthand

You could use this nature shorthand for craft designs, a scarf painted with your camp experiences, a rug woven to represent the view from your tent, a belt tooled with a design representing what you saw on your hike. ♣



Suggested Reading on:

Family Camping

(Please order from indicated sources)

- Camping Handbook*. Edmund H. Burke. \$2.00.
- How to Enjoy Your Western Vacations*. Kent Ruth. \$4.95.
- The National Parks—What They Mean to You and Me*. Freeman Tilden. \$5.75; pocket edition: \$1.00.
- Sunset Ideas for Family Camping*. \$1.75.
- Sunset Western Campsite Directory*. \$1.00.
- Young Adult and Family Camping*. \$1.75.
- So You're Going to Take a Trip* (Games to play while traveling). \$1.15.
- Campsite Finder*. Richard & Jane Hartesveldt. Vol. 1-West: \$1.50; Vol. 2-East: \$1.00.
- All available from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th St., New York City 11. (Enclose check or money order.)
- Camping Maps, U.S.A.* \$1.95. *Camping Trips, U.S.A.* \$1.00. Both by Glenn & Dale Rhodes. Camping Maps, U.S.A., P.O. Box 162, Upper Montclair, N. J.
- Vacation Campgrounds (Southeastern Edition)* and *Vacation Campgrounds (Northeastern Edition)*. Both by Charles & Kay Hultquist. Vacation Campgrounds, Box 295, Maryville, Tenn. \$.75 each.
- Ford Treasury of Station Wagon Living*. Franklin M. Reek & William Moss. \$2.95.
- New Horizons—U.S.A.* Compiled by Pan American Airways, \$1.95. Both from Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Avenue, New York City 20.
- Vacationing*. (Practical ideas about health and safety for the family's vacation). Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S., 393 4th Ave., New York City 1. Free.
- Low Cost Trips for the Whole Family* (Eastern U. S. and Canada). Greenberg: Publisher, 201 E. 57th St., New York City 22. \$2.75.
- Exploring Our National Parks*. Devereux Butcher. Houghton-Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. \$5.00 cloth; \$3.45 paper.
- Family Camping and Places to Camp in the North Central States*. George T. Wilson. R. Laack Company, 1025 W. Walnut St., Milwaukee 5. \$1.00.
- Tent Camper's Guide to New England and New York State Camping Areas*. Outdoor Publishers, P.O. Box 55, Rocky Hill, Conn. \$1.00.
- Guide to America*. Elmer Jenkins. Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Ave., Washington 3, D. C. \$5.00.

- National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.
- U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.
- Superintendents of any of the national parks you intend to visit.

Recreation and Youth

by William C. Menninger, M.D.

- "Recreation and Mental Health," *RECREATION*, 42:340-346 (Nov. 1948).
- "Why You Need a Vacation," *This Week* (April 24, 1949).
- "Enjoying Leisure Time," Life Adjustment Booklet, Science Research Associates, Chicago (1950).
- "Making and Keeping Friends," Life Adjustment Booklet, Science Research Associates, Chicago (1952).
- "Like Leader, Like Girl," *The Campfire Girl*, 34:3 (Oct. 1954).
- "At the Heart of Scouting," *Scouting*, 42:8-9 (Nov. 1954).
- "Mental Health," *Scouting*, 42:2-3,22 (April 1954).
- "Calling All Fathers," *Parents' Magazine*, 24:26,50 (Feb. 1949).
- "How to Help Your Child Make Friends," *Parents' Magazine*, 26:38 ff. (Oct. 1951) [with Catharine W. Menninger].
- "You and Your Friends," *American Junior Red Cross Journal*, Mar. 19, 1954, pp. 4-7.
- "Recipe for a Happy Family," *Mental Health in Virginia*, 1:1-4 (1951).
- "Emotional Adjustments for the Handicapped," *The Crippled Child*, 27:4-7, ff. (Dec. 1949).
- "Recreational Therapy as Applied in a Modern Psychiatric Hospital," *Occup. Therapy and Rehabil.*, 16:15-24 (Feb. 1937). [with I. McColl].
- "Psychiatric Hospital Therapy Designed to Meet Unconscious Needs," *American Journal Psychiatry*, 93:347-360 (Sept. 1936).
- "Experiments with Educational Therapy in a Psychiatric Institution," *Bulletin Menninger Clinic*, 6:38-45 (1942).
- "Psychoanalytic Interpretations of Patients' Reactions in Occupational Therapy, Recreational Therapy and Physiotherapy," *Bull. Menninger Clinic*, 1: 148-157 (1937).
- "Psychoanalytic Principles Applied to the Treatment of Hospitalized Patients," *Bull. Menninger Clinic*, 1:35-43 (1936).
- "Bibliotherapy," *Bull. Menninger Clinic*, 1:263-273 (1937).
- "Recreation and Morale: Symposium," *Bull. Menninger Clinic*, 6:65-102 (1942). [Entire May 1942 issue].

Camp Photography



DON'T FORGET YOUR CAMERA!



C. T. Hammett
V. Musselman

PHOTOGRAPHY has become one of our most popular hobbies. It is, however, a technical subject, and those camps where it is taught will want to provide a skilled leader and a photography workshop having not only the necessary dark-room but also the space and equipment for printing, enlarging, cutting, and mounting. Manuals on photography, including plans for such a room have been published by manufacturers, such as Eastman Kodak. [Several are listed at the end of this article.]

Camps not having the time, space, leadership, or money for an intensive photography program need not omit it from their program altogether. Almost every camper, these days, comes to camp with some sort of camera, from an inexpensive little box camera to the more expensive larger models. Moreover, most campers have almost no knowledge of how to take pictures, what makes good pictures, or how their cameras work; yet they continue to take pictures, and these pictures taken at camp mean a great deal to them.

The Unit Counselor's Job

Any counselor with even the most rudimentary knowledge can make picture taking much more fun and help campers get much better pictures. It should be the responsibility of the unit counselor to take on this job and work with the campers who have brought their cameras.

The program will probably be too informal to be called a program. It should start early in camp—the very first day, almost the first hour, of arrival. The unit, tent, or cabin counselor greets each new camper, introduces the campers to one another, and makes each feel welcome. Soon he finds an opening: "It's fine that so many of you brought your cameras. Let's get together early tomorrow and plan some wonderful pictures of your first day at camp. Your fathers and mothers would love to see what your tent looks like, and who lives in it with you, and what you do all day. Perhaps we can work out a picture letter."

Already a common interest and a common project makes the little group feel at home. Perhaps that evening, around the first campfire, they will talk about it some more, adding

it to their big plans for camp. Such a discussion will give the counselor further material for exploring all the exciting things to do in camp, that also make good pictures.

The next day, bright and early, out come the cameras. Now is the time to encourage walking around, looking for the best angle to take that picture of the tent or cabin. Now is the time to show how to hold the camera steady, how to set it for the right distance, and how to get the sun on the subject instead of in the lens. Now is the time to suggest how much more interesting the new chum will look if he or she is doing something—sweeping, building a fire, or washing hands—instead of just staring stiffly into the camera.

Sometimes a camera can be a means of painless introduction to a strange situation. An offer of, "I'll take your picture just as you're going into the water," might take the other child's mind off possible fear of the water. "I'll take your picture when you get in perfect position with your bow and arrow," will emphasize the need for good form. "There ought to be a good view from the top of that hill," might provide the needed incentive to a group lagging from unaccustomed walking.

All campers will want to take pictures of camp to show their friends and families. Finding interesting subjects—the cedar tree all bent by the wind, the hilltop used for picnic the Sunday grove, the lake, the recreation hall—can be made a basis for appreciation of setting, and line (and even color if color film is used). Making a list of photogenic spots, taking individual shots of them from different angles, and the comparing results can be very interesting and results in some good pictures.

Getting camp friends in action, instead of stiffly posed, one of the first lessons in good photography. Pictures of exciting events in swimming, boating, fishing, and stunts can be taken. The counselor should help the camper adjust his camera for the proper timing.

Building an Incentive

Using Pictures as Awards. Photographs can be used as awards. A picture of the best towel rack and its maker, the winning canoe crossing the finish line, the homemade elephants in the camp circus, mounted on the bulletin board and pasted into the camp log, gives needed approbation. Just being asked for a print of especially good pictures, to be pasted in the camp log, is incentive for trying to take good pictures.

Still further encouragement is letting them try to get a picture good enough to be used on the camp folder for ne

Reprinted with permission from *The Camp Program Book* by Catherine T. Hammett and Virginia Musselman. Association Press, New York City. \$5.00.



"Hey, how about me?" The take-off for camp is a good time to start picture taking. Above, campers in Montreal leave by bus—except for one forlorn toddler.

Equipment

Every camp should have one good camera with necessary attachments, such as filter and close-up attachment, to take nature shots, craft projects, and the like. It should be in charge of a counselor who knows how to use it.

The camp commissary should carry films, or the camp should arrange to purchase them in the nearest town when shopping for supplies. If photography is not one of the special activities and the campers do not learn how to develop their own films, arrangements for developing films locally should be made.

Special Helps

The Camera Clinic. Many youngsters who own or borrow cameras know nothing more about them than how to click the shutter. The camp should provide a place and a time when a counselor or older camper is available to help put in or change films, fix films that get stuck, and help in general.

The Picture Board. A good way to stimulate interest in better photography is to mount a photograph on a special bulletin board and tack up comments, written on slips of paper, pointing to special features, such as good lighting effect, excellent composition, nice shadows; or faults, such as too crowded, poor composition, tilted camera, light-struck. Or, campers might be asked to make their own comments about what is good or bad about the photograph. ■

REFERENCE BOOKS ON PHOTOGRAPHY ABC'S

*The First Book of Photography**. John Hoke. Franklin Watts, 699 Madison Avenue, New York 21. \$1.95. This is a book of basic information for young people with a box camera.

The Brownie Book of Picture Taking. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester 4, New York. \$.35.

*Practical Photography**. Robert A. McCoy. McKnight & McKnight, Bloomington, Illinois. \$4.00. A nontechnical text for the beginner.

*Available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

ear. In such a case, the name and age of the youngster should be given.

Photographic Contests and Exhibits. If the campers are very interested in photography (and they will be if their leader has given enough help and encouragement), contests and exhibits will be a natural development. These can be simple or elaborate. A good photograph might appear, attractively mounted, on the bulletin board, with the caption, "Jane Took This Picture. Can You Beat It?"

The campers might decide upon classifications such as these: Action pictures—sports, games, contests. Human interest—Jane peeling onions, Tommie making up his bunk. Landscapes—scenes around camp. Close-ups—of counselors, campers, craft projects. Camp pets—wild or otherwise. Interiors—taken indoors with artificial lighting. Camp life—typical camp scenes.

Each camper should mount his pictures on heavy paper or cardboard, print a title under the picture, and put his name on the mount. All pictures may be hung in the main lodge, given numbers, and then judged by a special committee of judges selected by the campers or by popular vote. The best three in each classification might be given small blue, red, or white ribbons for first, second, and third place respectively; the best three in the whole show, large blue, red, or white stars or ribbon. Such an exhibit would be of great interest to parents on visitors' day.

If there is a wide age range among the campers, it might be wise to classify the pictures into three major age groups. Campers having real skill and owning precision cameras should be put in a special class. In short-term camps, if there isn't time to organize an exhibit before campers leave for home, the event might be planned for a camp reunion later.

The Picture Letter

Once or twice in the camp season, some of the campers may like to select typical pictures of a day at camp, mount them on folded paper that fits an envelope, and send them home as a letter. This could be a fine rainy-day or rest-hour project. Such a picture letter might include these scenes:

Dear Folks,

Here's what we do in camp:

1. We raise the flag (*picture of campers holding the flag, preliminary to raising it*).
2. Breakfast cookout (*picture of campers preparing breakfast on a hilltop*).
3. We do chores (*picture of campers doing chores*).
4. We make things (*picture of campers in crafts*).
5. We swim (*picture of campers at the waterfront*).
6. We eat dinner (*picture of the dinner bell being rung*).
7. We rest (*picture of campers asleep, reading, or playing quiet games*).
8. We go on a hike (*a trail picture*).
9. We eat again (*a suppertime or picnic shot*).
10. Around the campfire (*a flashbulb shot*).
11. Taps (*picture of the bugler blowing taps*).

Gee, but we have fun!

Your loving son, Tommie

What parent wouldn't be thrilled to get such a letter, and what camper wouldn't be thrilled to have such a record?

❖ Fees and Charges ❖

This is a summary of policies and practices reported by twenty-five city park and recreation executives.

Chase H. Hammond

A BRIEF FORM was sent to these directors requesting answers to nine questions. Analysis of the answers made it obvious that what works well in one situation is not necessarily the answer elsewhere. With perhaps one or two exceptions, most executives seemed to face this problem with an open mind, feeling that what they were doing was right at the moment, but possibly could be improved later.

Many factors influence the way in which fees and charges are used to supplement tax money. The length of time a department has been established and the general acceptance of recreation as a responsibility of government are important. The economic condition of the community, the standard of living of its residents, and the nature of the industries play their parts. Another important factor is, are we dealing with a progressive or conservative people with leadership that is dynamic or static? Recreation and park leadership that is aggressive and yet not offensive, that speaks with authority because it has the facts to back up statements, that knows how to "win friends and influence people" is perhaps one of the best keys to unlock the door to tax coffers.

Other factors, too, help determine a policy on fees and charges. There is general acceptance of the theory that people enjoy and place greater value on those activities for which they pay a fee, no matter how small. Then, too, it is often said that a fee tends to eliminate the noninterested—the troublemakers—that it provides opportunities for better control. There are still more but by listing these few, we begin to feel that this is a matter that needs study in each locality.

Let's move, then, to the heart of the problem. Who sets the policy on fees and charges in municipal, parks, and what is that policy? First of all, it is quite apparent that the director of the department is, or should be, the key person in determining policy. His study and research on the matter should be outlined and presented to the city council or parks and recreation commission with his recommendations. In the majority of cases, the city council delegates the responsibility for making decisions to this commission, or it has this authority by law, but many cities report that this right is retained by the council, since such decisions are so closely related to over-all income and outgo. Where organized under a park district, such policy matters are handled by the board.

Prevailing Policies

As would be expected, the policy on fees and charges as

MR. HAMMOND is director of parks and recreation, Muskegon, Michigan.

represented by twenty-five cities in eight states varies greatly. From "absolutely no charges," answers ranged to "make all activities as near self-supporting as possible." Very few reported all activities free. The majority made no attempt to have all activities self-supporting, but approved moderate and reasonable use of fees and charges. One city reported attempts to make all adult activities pay their way. Four cities operate under the policy of making all activities as nearly self-supporting as possible.

On one hand, then, is the feeling that activities should be free to all participants. One director says, "Fees are for the birds—raise taxes—don't make the participant pay twice, through taxes and fees, too." Support for this contention comes from another executive who is forced to make heavy use of fees and charges. He questions the advisability of using this revenue from the standpoint of time involved in promotion, manpower, bookkeeping, and so on—time which might better be spent in promoting bigger and better programs. Making everything free does have advantages and may be the answer in some communities.

Fortunately, the other viewpoint of making nearly every activity self-supporting is not shared by many. Supporting this position are such well-known ideas as, "an activity controlled by price is better than a free activity," "supplement the tax dollar for more programs," "people appreciate more those things for which they pay directly," "fees keep out the uninterested—help in control." This position departs from the concept of "public" recreation and becomes a commercial recreation venture having profit as its motive and gives less thought to the service aspect.

Now, then, let's look at the "middle of the road" policy as stated by the majority of executives reporting. Park and recreation programs operate as a function of government—as a service to the people to provide better living in pleasant and happy surroundings. The democratic approach operates on the basis that these programs and facilities should be available to *all* the people, not just those who have ready change in their pockets. The policy might be stated this way: Most activities and facilities are free to the public without additional cost (having already paid for it in taxes) to be used and enjoyed by all who will avail themselves of the opportunity with the exception of those activities which (1) require expensive special facilities, (2) have limited use by the nature of the activity, (3) have high upkeep and maintenance costs, (4) require constant replacement of materials as in arts and crafts, and (5) require exceptionally skilled

and costly leadership. In this case, the policy-making board determines a fair and reasonable fee to be charged, based on such factors as capital outlay, maintenance costs, and leadership requirements. This policy makes the general run of activities such as playgrounds, indoor centers, ice rinks, and so on available to all children and adults at no cost and such activities as swimming, golf, boating, skating on artificial ice rinks, zoos, bowling on the green, organized baseball and softball, ski tows, and so on for a reasonable fee. Local conditions dictate such variances as free swimming certain hours, free golf instruction for teen-agers, or certain free hours at the zoo. This provides enough flexibility to meet changing local conditions and the availability of more tax dollars. Directors need to be alert to note trends warranting a policy change and to make such recommendations to the policy-making board.

The Fringe Problem

In practically every conference or gathering of municipal officials the discussion sooner or later gets to the subject of techniques for dealing with the out-of-city resident who uses many municipal services but who makes no tax contribution to help support the operation. This problem is unique to park and recreation departments because it is more difficult to control than most other municipal services. Water distributed beyond the boundaries is metered and a just fee is charged. Storm and sanitary sewage services follow the same pattern. When police and fire services are used, a set rate is agreed upon. Compare this with the usual procedure in programs of recreation and uses of public parks. I would like to illustrate by referring to my own city of 50,000 which is the hub of a metropolitan area of 110,000 composed of four municipalities and three townships. Many folks live in one city and work in another. The downtown city provides the only organized softball, baseball, and basketball leagues in the area, and, consequently, about one half of the players come from outside the city. Even with substantial entrance fees, the additional cost of these teams represents an expenditure of approximately \$3,000.00 for those out-of-city players. The major park, including a most desirable Lake Michigan beach, is located within, and operated by, the hub city. Equipping and maintenance of these areas is expensive. Now, when should the hub city continue to supply the major recreation facilities and programs for the whole area or should it set up a system of fees and charges which will require that "outsiders" help pay the way?*

The majority of the executives consulted said it made no difference who used their parks, and two even made it more specific when they said, "We welcome the fringe area folks to our areas." There is a growing feeling, however, against such a generous attitude. One city reports that out-of-city residents cannot use its facilities. Another makes a double fee for golf players and beach parking for nonresidents. Eight other cities report some form of restrictions by use of extra fees, denial of season tickets, and so on.

*The reverse side of the coin is also true. Westchester County, just outside New York City, has been steadily closing its excellent recreation facilities to the millions of city residents who threaten to engulf its parks, golf courses, and pools.

This complicated problem will take much study and plenty of patience to resolve. One approach is being used in my community, for a Greater Muskegon Public Study Committee is actively at work. The subcommittee on parks and recreation is digging up all the facts. It is being clearly pointed out where standards are being met and where they are not, and who is paying for what. If this consolidation program does not eventually work out, then I believe there should be ways found to spread the load through fees and charges. Cooperative action can solve most problems better than fences and "keep out" signs and I am hoping this will be the case in our situation.

As would be expected, cities in the heavily populated districts, and especially smaller cities adjacent to such areas as Chicago, have distinct problems of control. The situation that finds large numbers of folks moving out of the big city to parks and beaches to escape the heat and crowds is a tough one for many areas. In order to control such "taking over" to the exclusion of local residents, some cities resort to the use of parking meters or attendant-checked parking lots. Decals displayed on cars are available at a small fee to visitors and free to residents in a few cases. Showing of a property tax receipt is the admission ticket to certain facilities of one city, while another close to Chicago uses this schedule for charges in using its Lake Michigan beach—twenty-five cents for local residents; fifty cents for state residents; and one dollar for out-of-state visitors. Here again is illustrated the fact of adapting the fee schedule to the local needs.

It takes a generous city, or one which has not caught up to the problems, to be willing to pay the full costs of construction, maintenance, programing, and life guard service on a beach where nonresidents come by the thousands to enjoy facilities built primarily for local residents. In talking with such visitors, they don't seem to want to avoid paying their fair share for using recreation facilities. It seems only reasonable, therefore, for communities to adopt into their fee and charge policy a program using parking fees, admission charges, and use fees most adequately meeting the problem. By so doing, visitors and residents together are helping to maintain the facility, provide funds for continued expansion and proper staffing.

Range and Fees

As for the amounts charged, we have already concluded that local circumstances dictate this. For example, charges for outdoor swimming pools vary from free use, ten cents for all, fifteen cents for children, twenty-five cents for adults, twenty cents for children, forty cents for adults, up to a maximum of twenty-five cents for children, and fifty cents for adults, with the majority charging ten to fifteen cents for children, and twenty-five to thirty cents for adults.

Charges for municipal golf pretty well prove that we are interested in having facilities available to participants paying a reasonable fee. We find such variances as a fifty-cent fee for those under sixteen, sixty-five cents for all, seventy-five cents anytime, seventy-five cents weekdays and one dollar week-ends, one dollar and twenty cents, one dollar for resi-

dents, two dollars for nonresidents, two dollars weekdays and three dollars week-ends, with the average seventy-five cents for weekdays and one dollar for week-ends.

Artificial ice rinks are becoming more common each year, and, as the cost of construction and operation is reduced, we can assume that more of us will be interested in fees for this specialized activity. One city reports that from 9:00 A.M. to 7:30 P.M., a fee of twenty-five cents is charged, from 8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. the fee is fifty cents. Twenty-five cents for children and fifty cents for adults are common.

These are but a few of the special facilities where the majority feel that a reasonable fee should be charged. I am sure we could have an interesting discussion on amounts that should be charged for dockage facilities, launching ramps, softball and baseball entry fees, zoo admissions, lawn bowling, lighted tennis courts, park pavilions, concession percentages, and so on, and in some cases, I think we would agree that these facilities would be out of the question as a practical operation without the use of a schedule of fees and charges.

We are in a period of prosperity when our municipal governments are making improvements right and left, new streets, new water systems, new this and new that. Increased budgets for police and fire, street maintenance, garbage services are but a few. Just where and how does the parks and recreation department rate in this spending program? Are we relying on fees and charges to carry the load and using our administrative ability in promoting income or are we selling the city council on meeting accepted national standards for tax-supported park and recreation programs? We should constantly remind ourselves and the city fathers that they should be setting aside up to five per cent of the city's total operating budget, or \$6.00 per capita, for park and recreation operation. When that is done, recreation can be for all, programs enlarged, and facilities developed for the wide range of activities we will need to meet the challenges of the greatly expanding leisure time. Thinking about the thirty-hour week, the six-hour day, the long vacation periods, the resulting influx of park uses, the park and recreation executive can be thrilled and get the jitters all in one breath. A determination to get sufficient funds for construction, maintenance, and program, coupled with a well conceived policy of *free and fee* activity will keep us from developing ulcers too fast. ■

Youth Centers

A MASTER'S THESIS on "The Operation of Youth Centers in Selected Communities of the United States" was completed by Jack LeRoy Waldron at the State College of Washington, in Pullman. The purpose of the study was to investigate and evaluate the operations of a number of recommended youth centers. The study involved the sending of a questionnaire to eight or ten selected youth centers in each of the National Recreation Association's eight districts, as recommended by the district representatives. The following conclusions are based on that study:

1. Youth centers selected as successful existed more fre-

quently in communities under 25,000 population.

2. There was general agreement that financial support should be derived through public taxation.

3. A paid and trained director was desirable in most centers. This is substantiated by the fact that all of the centers employed either full-time directors, full-time and part-time directors, or part-time directors, and that salaries were the main expense.

4. Adults played an important role in both the major responsibility for the operation of the center and the initial movement for the establishment of the center.

5. Most centers operated on an eleven-to-twelve month schedule. Staying open six days was the desirable weekly operative schedule and mornings were found to be an undesirable time to keep the center open.

6. Most youth center buildings were either specifically constructed or renovated to serve as such. In 71.4 per cent of the centers studied, the city assumed ownership.

7. Youth centers offered their facilities to age groups other than strictly teen-age.

8. The factor of racial segregation was taken into consideration in a few of the youth centers.

9. Game rooms were the facility appearing most frequently in the centers studied.

10. Most centers offered social dancing and table tennis as activities in their programs, which were most popular.

11. The attitude of adults and youth toward the youth centers was excellent or good in most communities. Cooperation between adults and youth in the operation of the center was also excellent or good in most communities.

12. Of the five factors important to youth centers, membership and leadership were rated satisfactory. Problems were indicated in finance, facilities, and programs. ■

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Table, the bed on which you lie, and the timber that
Builds your boat.

I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your home-
stead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your
Coffin. I am the bread of kindness and the flower of
Beauty. Ye who pass by, listen to my prayer: harm me
Not.

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Relationship *• • • • • • • • • •* of Highway and Recreation Planning

Changing patterns for living and playing that are important to our future.

THE IMPORTANCE of planning for recreation was emphasized by several speakers at the symposium on "The New Highways: Challenge to the Metropolitan Region," held last September in Bloomfield, Connecticut. Some four hundred of the nation's top industrialists, planners, economists, highway officials, real estate leaders, government personnel, and others came together for this at the invitation of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company.

The papers prepared in advance of the three-day sessions and the panels during the symposium dealt with the question of how the federal highway program would affect the efficiency and viability of American cities. Deep concern was expressed over the potential harm that would result from the program unless it were planned to coordinate with metropolitan land-use planning. Several of the papers contained references to recreation and its relationship to the highway program.

In a general review of the problem, Wilfred Owen of the Brookings Institution pointed out that for the masses of our people cities have become disagreeable to live and work in. He stated, "Open space in our explosively expanding metropolitan areas has all but disappeared and with it the light and air and opportunities for recreation that a nation with wealth and leisure time would be able to enjoy. . . . The natural beauty of the countryside is being jeopardized by the bulldozers."

Andrew Heiskell, publisher of *Life*, warned that highways can separate homes and recreation areas and can actually destroy a community's park and recreation areas; while Carl Feiss, planning consultant, also voiced serious concern over the encroachments on park lands by highway authorities. He said, "Recreation areas and parks are the first

open spaces considered fair game by the highway planner. In practically every big city—Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, and many others—once secluded parks designed for leisure and for needed human recreation, become easy prey for the concrete sluice-ways required by machines. Such loss of hard-earned park areas is the new highway robbery."

On the other hand, he pointed out that freeways and parkways may provide needed breathing space and that "green areas and, sometimes, small parks and playgrounds, form part of the residual taking."

Luther Gulick, president of the Institute of Public Administration, urged action on a metropolitan basis, stating, "It is a fallacy to think that small independent jurisdictions with limited funds and powers will buy up and establish open spaces, recreational opportunities, and extensive rights of way adequate for the entire region, over the years. Little jurisdictions may take care of neighborhood playgrounds and streets, but they can never be expected to take care of the larger requirements."

The revolt against city living was further emphasized by James W. Rouse, shopping-center developer, who stated, "With more time for recreation, gardens and families, and more money to spend on them, people are looking and behaving less and less like the formal, regimented brick and concrete cities in which they are asked to live. Station wagons, blue jeans, barbecues give expression to the casual mobile outdoor family living that marks the American family. They seek space and they are finding it in the scatteration around our cities."

He proposed neighborhood units in which the family could live in an environment in which it felt at home, and

groups of neighborhoods including their own schools and playgrounds, among other facilities, perhaps on the scale of 25,000 to 50,000 people. Many such communities would create the need and the opportunity for a larger central core that would provide recreation and cultural facilities beyond those which the communities alone could support.

Glenn C. Richards, Detroit's commissioner of public works, reported on the city's rebuilding program for its central area. He cited a neighborhood in which the parks, schools, and shopping centers are accessible from every dwelling unit without a single pedestrian traffic crossing at street-grade level, exemplifying the pattern for the urban neighborhood of the future.

The problem of access to outdoor recreation facilities was discussed by Edward A. Ackerman of Resources for the Future, Inc., as follows:

"As the urban spread continues more and more people will be placed farther and farther from facilities usable on a weekend, or a daily basis. Undesirable crowding of the public facilities available, already evident in the New York metropolitan area may be expected to be general unless plans are laid to avoid it. This is certain not only because of the increased population density and lessening work hours but also because of further closing off of beach, lake shore, or countryside for private use, as has happened along the accessible parts of the Atlantic coast line with surprising rapidity and completeness in the postwar period.

"Measures to alleviate or meet the problem can be taken in two directions! (1) Planning and public action to reserve adequate open, or 'green' space in the path of the urban spread which will be encouraged by the new highways. This means that foresighted and

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	PAGE
All Metal Table Tennis Company	78
American Association for HPER	94
American Playground Device	78
American Squares	70
Association Press	95
Audio Equipment Company, Inc.	Back Cover
Beltz Engineering Laboratories	78
Castello Fencing Equipment	71
Champion Playground Equipment	95
Classified	66
Comet Press Books	95
Dimco-Gray Company	73
Exposition Press	94
Greenwich Book Publishers	94
Hillierich & Bradsby	Inside Front Cover
Home Crafts Company	76
Houghton Mifflin	Inside Back Cover
Jamison Playground Equipment	94
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	94
The MacGregor Company	76
Mental Health	70
Kathleen Merrill	95
Monroe Company	92
National Directory of Catholic Camps	Inside Front Cover
National Sports Company	94
National Square Dance Associates	69
Nissen Trampoline Company	69
Ocean Pool Supply Company	71
Organization Services, Inc.	69
Park Maintenance	92
Parks & Recreation	93
Pecsolite Equipment Company	70
Rawlings Sporting Goods Company	93
Reinhold Press	65
Ronald Press	Inside Back Cover
James Spencer & Company	78
Star Company	78, 94, 95
Superior Industries Corporation	73
T. F. Twardzik & Company	71
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Corporation	73
Voit	71

vigorous public action must accompany or precede private subdivision, commercial, and industrial growth. (2) Provision of more distant recreational opportunities but still within easy reach of the urban development age. . . .”

The increasing use of highways during leisure-time periods was emphasized by Frank W. Herring of the Port of New York Authority. He commented, “Good roads came into existence originally with recreation use as a major function; the automobile made its first appearance as a sort of super sporting goods item; and it has been the availability of the automobile that has made possible the broadly based enjoyment of recreation opportunities that play such an important part in family life today. Recreation travel on week-ends is family travel and for many families the automobile has its principal use in week-end visits to the country, or to the seashore, or to the mountains. . . .”

“Leisure-time destinations are widely dispersed throughout the city’s hinterland and travel routes fan out extensively. . . . The greatest problem presented is that of arterial capacity, of providing enough highway lanes to accommodate the volume of traffic flowing outward from the city when the leisure-time period begins and back into town when the holiday is over. . . . Almost forty-five per cent of the total annual automobile passenger volume crossing the Hudson River in the New York area is represented by passengers on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. After all, week-ends, holidays, and vacations now account for about a third of the days of the year.

“We can see no reason to suppose that the importance of this component of urban travel will decline. On the contrary, we must expect that the increasing productivity of our economy will yield still more leisure time for more and more people. What we cannot yet see clearly is the form the leisure-time increase will take.”

A number of questions about urban sprawl were raised by James H. Scheuer, private redevelopment investor. “Have we created attractive, open, green communities, separate from areas of urban concentration, or is it mostly an unending spread of the cities, truly an ‘urban

sprawl’? This is a serious problem.

“Have we well-planned and conveniently located facilities for shopping, entertainment, and recreation in our suburban life, or are they the exception rather than the rule. . . . ? The answers to these questions are almost painfully self-evident.”

Boyd T. Bernard of the Urban Land Institute asked, “Is it sound to follow a route, however well engineered, that breaks up park land, arboretums, destroys creek valleys, severs specialized agriculture, elevates through highly restricted residential areas, and creates blight both adjacent and beyond?” Commenting on a proposed route that would have destroyed an arboretum and a park along a picturesque creek, he stated, “The arboretum could not be recreated in a generation, the particular characteristics of the area would be forever destroyed.”

Edmund N. Bacon, city planner, indicated the need to develop attitudes so that open land should be preserved, and a public policy that would support such an attitude. He also proposed the idea that more congestion might be valuable in order to make possible the reservation of more open land for public use.

An illustrated lecture on “Highways and the American City,” by Victor Gruen, architect and planner, clearly portrayed the importance of home and family recreation, and of greenbelts as a means of controlling urban sprawl.

Lewis Mumford, leading author and critic on architecture and city planning in his summary of the symposium, made a plea for open space and the amenities in the planning of neighborhood, city and region.

During the symposium, George D. Butler, of the National Recreation Association research staff, commented on the tendency of highway authorities to preempt park land and stated that park and recreation authorities felt a grave concern over encroachments that have and will result from the federal highway program. He urged that the taking of park lands for highways be avoided whenever possible; that, in cases where such action was unavoidable, full compensation should be made in order to permit the authorities to replace the lost park areas. ■

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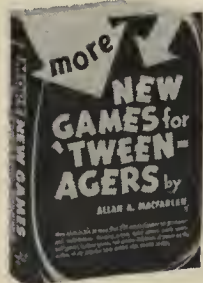
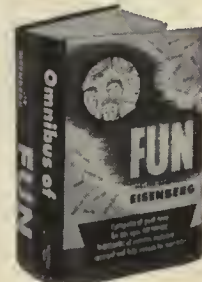
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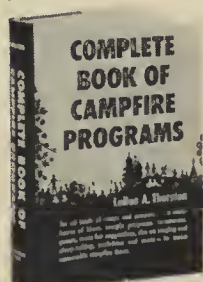


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The Successful Camp

Lewis C. Reimann, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 233. \$4.75.

A new book* on camp administration is very welcome. Trends come and go, techniques change, new standards are prepared, new surveys are made—all of which influence it.

This book is directed primarily to private camp administration, although the author has been careful to keep the organization camp in mind. Its style is lucid and concise, its information comprehensive in most areas. Factual information, on camp costs, for example, and on comparative figures of large and small camps, private and organization camps, is useful. We wish Mr. Reimann had been able to use later cost figures than those from a 1954 survey, since costs have jumped considerably since then. No doubt the 1954 figures were used because they were authoritative, but a comparison, even on a limited scale, with a few cost analyses of later date would have been valuable.

The only other chapter that does not compare favorably with the remainder of the book is the far-too-short chapter on outdoor recreation facilities. Surely the council ring, the waterfront, even the area in front of the cabin, or tent

might be included. To devote most of a short chapter to tennis, considered of questionable value in some camping circles, and horseback riding, an activity too expensive for many camps, while leaving out many other more important facets of camping, is a serious omission we hope will be corrected in the next edition of this book.

The chapter outlining an entire year's work for a camp director will be worth the cost of the book to anyone entering this field for the first time. It will also serve as a reminder and guide to experienced directors.

The book is full of valuable information on such matters as the various types of insurance, food service, business details, recruitment of staff and campers, out-of-season promotion, and, we are glad to see, business ethics. It is further blessed with excellent paper and good type, as well as an attractive cover. The publisher and the author have done a very good job.—*Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Department.*

Municipal Law

Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, Pp. 1125. \$22.50.

Public recreation administrators, did you know that a municipality is liable to the same extent as a private corporation for injuries resulting from the creation or maintenance of a nuisance by the municipality?

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Several sections of this volume are of special interest and value to the recreation field. One defines the types of recreation facilities that have been approved for capital expenditures; another deals with the conditions under which municipal property may be acquired and disposed of. One entire chapter is devoted to parks, play-

grounds, beaches, swimming pools, stadiums, and other facilities. A chapter on municipal tort liability includes a discussion of parks and recreation facilities; one on zoning cites decisions relating to various types of public and private recreation facilities and uses. In preparing this book the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers has rendered a valuable service.—*George Butler, NRA Director of Research.*

The Community of the Future and the Future of Community

Arthur E. Morgan. Community Service, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio. Pp. 166 \$3.00.

Mr. Morgan has been actively concerned with problems of the community for a half century and this book gives ample evidence of his long and varied experience. It presents primarily a case for the small community, its function in American life and the necessity for its survival. Readers of RECREATION will find the chapters entitled "The Physical Setting" and "Recreation in the Community of the Future" especially interesting.

The Handicapped and Their Rehabilitation

Edited by Harry A. Pattison, M.D. Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Bannerstone House, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, Pp. 944. \$14.75.

The rehabilitation field has developed in the past few years to encompass a multitude of concepts, ideas, techniques, and personnel. Dr. Pattison has gathered material dealing with the varied aspects of this field into one comprehensive volume. Each section is written by a noted authority in a particular specialty. For example: Dr. Earl Hoerner, clinical director of the famed Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, writes on the major objectives of rehabilitation; Dr. Edward Strecker, chairman of the department of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania writes on the general principles of psychotherapy.

Logically divided into four parts, the book contains sections on foundations, disabilities, the rehabilitation team, and, finally, problems and procedures. It is, in essence, an encyclopedia of current rehabilitation practice. Many subsections deal with the place of recreation in rehabilitation, from recreation problems of the handicapped child to the use of recreation in the treatment of the industrially injured.

This is the kind of book that recreation workers in all settings might well consult.—*Elliott M. Cohen, NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

* Available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

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Raleigh

W. C. McHorris, Director of Recreation, Kingsport

ANNE LIVINGSTON
Social Recreation

Ames, Iowa
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Natural Bridge, Virginia
March 20-21

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Dr. Harold K. Jack, Supervisor, HPES&R, State Board of Educa-
tion, Richmond 16

GRACE WALKER
Creative Recreation

Poughkeepsie, New York
April 7-10

Northland Recreation
Laboratory
Loretto, Minnesota
April 17-24

Rupert J. Tarver, Jr., William W. Smith Community Center,
Poughkeepsie

Miss Julia M. Faltinson, 3100 West Lake Street, Minneapolis 16,
Minnesota

Miss Helen M. Dauncey will be conducting social recreation courses at the following Air Force Bases: March 3-6; Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois; March 10-13, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Howard Beresford, 3055 Bellaire, Denver, Colorado).

Mr. Frank A. Staples will be at the following Air Force Bases conducting two-week arts and crafts courses: March 3-13, Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Ray Morrison, 248 Casa Blanca, Fort Worth 7, Texas); March 17-27, Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Wayne Shields, USAF Office of Community Services, University of Georgia, Athens).

Attendance at training courses conducted by the National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.



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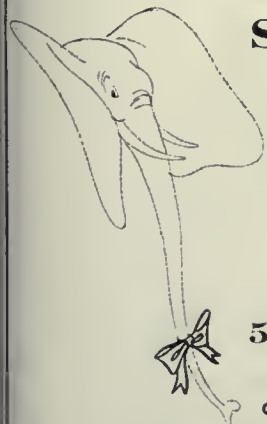
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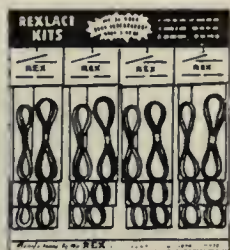
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Recreation*



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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CONTENTS

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Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
 Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

VOL. LI. Price 50 Cents No. 4

On the Cover

Moppets on the Playground. Program leaders, please note: if you look carefully enough you no doubt will find some original activity ideas here! Cover picture courtesy of Standard Romper Company, makers of Health-Tex.

Next Month

May is Senior Citizens Month, and RECREATION will carry several articles about services for this age group. Outstanding among them will be the story of what labor unions are doing to help retired employees enrich their leisure time. One section of the issue will be devoted to information about the construction of swimming pools. In addition, watch for the story about a successful ball program for male adults.

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GENERAL FEATURES

Theodore Roosevelt and the Children (Editorial)	Francis W. H. Adams	100
Imagination Visits the Playground—1958		106
A Playground Meets a Challenge	Robert E. Kresge	109
Dangerous Rocket Experiments		110
Recreation Enters the Space Age		111
Humaneness for the Elderly		120

ADMINISTRATION

Research Reviews and Abstracts	George D. Butler	108
Cleveland's New Recreation Centers	Claire Newman	112
A Special Questions Project		115
Playshore—A Nautical Play Area	Gene Rotsch	118
Notes for the Administrator		127
Los Angeles Pilot Study of Playgrounds		129
Youth Interest Studies		130

PROGRAM

Talk About Kazoos	Nellie J. Sullivan	116
Easter Tables		117
Playground Program Aids		121
Volunteers—A Playground Necessity	May Day Walden	123
New Ideas for Games	Bob Loeffelbein	124
Trench Fireplaces	Natalie Olmsted	125
The Indians Are Day Camping	Mary E. L. Sawyer	126
Traveling Playlots	Florence Meiler	128

REGULAR FEATURES

Things You Should Know		101
Editorially Speaking		102
Letters		103
Market News		134
Advertisers Index		135
Classified Ads		135
Reporter's Notebook		136
Books and Pamphlets Received		140
Magazine Articles		141
Hospital Capsules	Beatrice H. Hill	142
New Publications		143
Recreation Leadership Training Courses	Inside Back Cover	

Theodore Roosevelt and the Children

Francis W. H. Adams



SOMETIMES the clearest light on the present is shed by a thought from the past. This truth was never more apparent than it is this month. We are celebrating the birthday of the National Recreation Association (founded April 12, 1906) and have just passed the halfway mark in the celebration of the centennial year of Theodore Roosevelt, first honorary president of the Association.

It is, in addition, a happy coincidence that this April issue of RECREATION is devoted to playgrounds. Roosevelt's concern for children was at the heart of his interest in the whole recreation movement.

"It is an excellent thing to have rapid transit but it is a good deal more important, if you look at matters with a proper perspective, to have ample playgrounds." This is TR writing to Jacob Riis in 1894. Thirteen years later, in a message to Cuno H. Rudolph of the Washington Playground Association, Roosevelt declared:

"... since play is a fundamental need, playgrounds should be provided for every child as much as schools. This means that they must be distributed over the cities in such a way as to be within walking distance of every boy and girl. . . ."

Straightforward and vigorous as always, Roosevelt focused attention on the facts of the situation: playgrounds supply something vital to children. Therefore, children should have them—and *enough* of them. An outdated problem? A very pressing problem.

This issue of RECREATION Magazine records the current state of the nation's playgrounds. They have not kept pace with our increasing child population.

Too often the playgrounds we do offer (swings and slides set on blacktop) are just the kinds of places that children (who love to climb trees, dig, sit on cool grass, and play tag in and out of bushes) find downright unattractive. At the same time, the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth reminds us that our young people need more, not less, active out-of-door play.

Where are they to get it?

The playgrounds of tomorrow must be built first in the hearts and consciences of the grownups of today. We have been startled recently by an apparent lag in the questing American spirit, the inquiring American mind. Yet surely we all know that intellectual and scientific advances are not the merely result of schooling or big budgets. They are first and foremost the result of a habit of thought, a positive delight in experimentation and knowledge seeking.

This pleasure in questioning, this satisfaction in trying it for yourself, this joy in the thing for its own sake, has been the mainspring of our progress. It is also the essence of recreation. Many children in our mechanized society find this joy for the first time in the physical challenge, the imagination-stretching of an inviting playground with a wise leader.

Recreation has always been one of mankind's necessities. In addition, today, as never before, recreation has a positive contribution to make to our nation's physical fitness, mental alertness, and spiritual well-being—our very survival.

The contribution begins in our parks and playgrounds. It continues as long as life lasts.

To sum it up in TR's words:

"The point lies in developing a man who can do something with his strength; who not only has the skill to turn his muscles to advantage, but the heart and head to direct that skill and to direct it well and fearlessly." ★

MR. ADAMS, chairman of the NRA board, former police commissioner of New York City, now a member of City Board of Education, is chairman of the New York City Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission.

▶ OPERATING BUDGETS SHOW AN INCREASE during the last six years, according to the annual report of the National Recreation Association Field Service Department. The majority were extended from ten to twenty-five per cent. Bond issues were passed in ninety-four communities in twenty states and tax levies in twenty communities in nine states.

▶ A SPLIT DOWN THE CENTER of the Adirondack Forest Preserve is threatened by the Northway route as now proposed. This four-lane, divided highway will damage the State Forest Preserve, according to the Adirondack Mountain Club, which is fighting this issue and recommending an alternate valley route between Glens Falls and Plattsburg. Action is required. If you wish to help, send for the club's brochure from the executive secretary at Gabriels, New York. You can obtain up to ten copies free.

▶ PAN AMERICAN DAY falls on April 14, and should be an occasion of renewing our knowledge of Pan-American countries, and our friendships with Pan-American people.

▶ EXTREMELY POPULAR IN CANADA is a publication, *Planning a Recreation Building*,* particularly with recreation commissions. It is published by the Canadian Welfare Council, and if you'd like to see it, write soon, as only a few copies are left.

▶ COMMUNITY CLOWN CLUBS, did you know August is "National Clown Month"?

▶ THE FIRST GEORGIA RECREATION COMMISSION has just been created by a senate bill. It was unanimously approved at the Governor's Conference prior to introducing the bill. The National Recreation Association was represented, in supporting this bill, by its executive director, Joseph Prendergast, district representative Ralph Van Fleet, and Bill Hay, former NRA state man in the South, now taking the place of Marion Preece as Association representative in the Southern District.

▶ ASTROSCIENCE—what does it mean? Eight high schools in Indianapolis are offering freshman students a new course on this subject—the study of space, covering rockets, missiles, astronomy, and meteorology.

▶ ANNOUNCING ORGANIZATION of the Park, Recreation and Open Space Project of the New Jersey, New York, Connecticut Metropolitan Region. This has

* Available from Canadian Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Things You Should Know . . .

been accomplished through the efforts of sponsors: Metropolitan Regional Council and Regional Plan Association, with the cooperation of the governors of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, the Metropolitan Council of Planning Agencies, park and recreation officials of the region, and the National Recreation Association.

The NRA is represented by board members H. P. Davison, president of J. P. Morgan & Company, and Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director.

A \$60,000 grant has been received by the Regional Plan Association from the Old Dominion Foundation for staff work by RPA. The contribution of the Metropolitan Regional Council will be active participation in the project by staff members of the member counties and municipalities of the MRC.

▶ NEW YORK IN THE SPRING is a gay information pamphlet, free to tourists upon request, listing hundreds of activities scheduled in the city. Planning to visit us? If so, write for it. Address New York Convention Bureau, 90 East 42nd Street, New York 17. A separate pamphlet, *Bronx Zoo*, gives all necessary information for an enjoyable visit and can be obtained from the New York Zoological Society, 185th Street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx 60.

▶ ANOTHER HELPFUL PAMPHLET, *Swimming for the Cerebral Palsied*, can be useful to leaders this summer. Free from United Cerebral Palsy Association, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.

▶ FORTY-NINE SCHOLARSHIPS totaling \$75,000 will be awarded to the winners of the second annual National Youth Scholarship Contest, sponsored by Johnson and Johnson, surgical dressing manufacturers, in cooperation with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Awards of the contest, which

ends May 5, 1958, will be made on the basis of the best fifty-word essays on the subject "Why a Good Education is Important."

All scholarships will be in the form of paid-up Mutual Benefit policies. Grand Prize is \$10,000 and there are two second prizes of \$5,000 each, four third prizes of \$2,500 each, six fourth prizes of \$1,500 each, and 36 prizes of \$1,000 each.

Entry blanks, as well as further information about the contest, are available from the National Youth Scholarship Committee, 130 East 59th Street, New York 22.

▶ MAGAZINE AT HOME AND AT WORK: In February, Jerry Raderstorf, director of recreation at Oak Park, Michigan, enrolled all seven members of his recreation advisory board as active associate members of the NRA and requested, in each case, that RECREATION be sent to the home address of these board members.

At almost the same time, John H. Davis, superintendent of recreation, Dalton, Georgia, enrolled the five persons on his recreation commission as members, with the magazine to go to their homes.

The Westchester County (New York) Recreation Commission has ordered ten subscriptions to RECREATION for educational work in the community.

IMPORTANT!

We are happy to give reprint permission wherever possible, but please check with us before using any material in RECREATION. On some rare occasions, we do not hold copyright!—The Editors



Why Have Playgrounds?

School is out! There go the children! Where are they going? What will they do this summer? What will they do this summer? They are *your* children, mister! A few of the luckier ones will go into summer camps, into the congested but wholesome activities of some boys' club, or work on a farm. However, most of them are going into the city streets, out to the city dumps, off into the suburban woodlots and fields.

Some of them, giving vent to normal, healthy, animal spirits, unguided by sympathetic adult experience, will drown in forbidden swimming holes. Some will be crushed under the rushing wheels of modern traffic. Some, seeking the acclaim of their mates, will transgress the grownups' rules of propriety and will join the list of "juvenile delinquents." Some will venture, untrained, unwarned, to play with forbidden weapons. . . .

What are you going to do about it, Mister? These kids, you know, are the America of tomorrow. You may be childless but you have to live with these youngsters and their parents—not only tomorrow, but today . . . Don't you want to spend your old age in a nation governed by clear-headed, straight-thinking, courageous younger men?

* * * *

School's out. The kids are spreading out everywhere. They are getting into everything. If they get into trouble it's your fault, mister!—C. B. Lister, in *American Rifleman*.

Spring Carnival

Spring is an adventure in Switzerland! In this land of mountains and snows and deep, green valleys folklore flourishes, and the sober winter yielding to the brilliant spring brings forth an outburst of joy and gaiety. Spring is a miracle of beauty in the Swiss Alps, but is also exciting in the lower areas. Quaint customs and festivals are inseparable in springtime.

Toward the end of April, Zurich opens its celebration with a children's parade. Flower bedecked floats bearing the Goddess of Spring and her attendants are towed through the streets. In this happy procession is the weird and frosty figure of Boogg, a symbol of winter. Made of wood and covered with cotton wool, his insides are stuffed with firecrackers. In the evening, when the clocks strike six, following the colorful cavalcade of the ancient guilds, Boogg is set afire to expiate his wrongdoings. Amid the flare of the flames and the bursts of the firecrackers, a company of horsemen dressed in flowing white circle the pyre. In the hills and mountains around, companion fires flare up and a night festival climaxes the day.

Easter is a particularly happy season. In the Lake Lucerne region the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday is reverently depicted. Highlight of the pre-Lenten festivities, it is a celebration that goes back to medieval days, with archery and wrestling matches, open-air theatricals, and masquerades.

Climax of carnival festivities is the Basel Carnival, known throughout Europe for its art and wit. In preparation, costumes are fashioned with the greatest secrecy. Cleverly illuminated posters and lanterns make fun of all that has happened in the city during the past year. Blunders of the town council and of magistrates are revived, and citizens receive some sarcastic knocks.

Easter's Coming!—April 6



Editorially Speaking



Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

Letter to a Local Paper

Sirs:
The [Wilmington, Delaware.] Board of Park Commissioners, at their meeting on September 12, passed the following resolution:

“Resolved that it should be the policy and practice of the Board of Park Commissioners that whenever and wherever a growing tree is destroyed on park lands or a dead tree is permanently removed therefrom, that another tree will be planted to replace the tree that is destroyed or removed.”

“Be it further resolved that the Board of Park Commissioners endeavor to persuade other appropriate city, county, and state departments to adopt a similar policy.”

The [Delaware] State Highway Department has recently agreed that whenever and whenever their work necessitates the removal of a tree on park property, with the approval of the park commission, they will plant another tree wherever the superintendent of parks may designate.

We hope that some of our new planting under this program may be done even along the streets of Wilmington, in front of private homes where the owners are willing to take care of any trees that are so planted by the park commission.

We are announcing this program . . . with the hope that . . . park executives throughout the country may . . . do something of a similar nature. We are also advising the Garden Club of America and the Izaak Walton League of this program, in the hope that they will also assist in furthering these objectives. It is our understanding that in Switzerland this is a national policy with severe penalties for noncompliance.

We know of no other community, county, or state in America that is following such a routine and it may be, in consequence, that this movement is original in Wilmington and that it may

lead to preventing our countryside from being denuded of its woodlands. Several private citizens have learned of our endeavor and have agreed to cooperate.

The proposed new planting may not be done at the site of the tree which has been removed, but there are plenty of locations throughout our community where trees are badly needed and our park superintendent will be pleased to designate these spots and the type of tree best suited.

We hope that these thoughts will receive careful consideration by the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, for the improvement of the city, and the welfare of all.

MAURICE DUPONT LEE, *President, Board of Park Commissioners, 5421 Nemours Building, Wilmington, Delaware.*

• For other news of Wilmington parks, see p. 136.—Ed.

Your Office

Sirs:
Congratulations on the article in the January, 1958 issue, “Your Office.” For many years I have felt the same way about recreation offices, and, in our own way, we have tried to remedy this situation. However, after reading your article, I made up my mind to restudy our situation and see if we can’t dress things up even more than we are doing now.

RUSSELL J. FOVAL, *Superintendent of Recreation, Playground and Recreation Board, Decatur, Illinois.*

Usable Ideas

Sirs:
I would like . . . to express . . . my sincere thanks and appreciation for the aid and ideas I have obtained from RECREATION Magazine.

It has been a great aid in our programming for the past five years. Just recently we have used some information and ideas to a great advantage in

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our Christmas program. Among these were: "A Phone Santa Program"; "Santa Claus Suit Lending Service"; "Santa Claus School"; and a "Hans Christian Andersen Art Festival."

. . . Best wishes to the RECREATION Magazine for continued growth and service. . .

EDSEL B. MARTZ, *Supervisor, Community Centers & Playgrounds Department of Recreation and Parks, Arlington 1, Virginia.*

Exchange Requested

Sirs:

We would like very much to exchange golden-age papers with groups in other cities. Mr. J. W. Faust suggested that we write you for the names and addresses of others who publish these papers. It will be appreciated if you will send us this list at your convenience.

Our own paper is called *Golden Age Notes*.

MRS. JOE UPCHURCH, *Director, Social Recreation, Montgomery, Alabama.*

Rx Recreation

Sirs:

Our library print of your film *Rx Recreation* is now being used in Pretoria, Union of South Africa, and quoted below is a paragraph from a communication just received from that post:

"The Rotary Club of Johannesburg is extremely interested in this film and is planning to start a similar recreation program here in South Africa. They would also like to show it to other clubs who might be interested in this scheme. Any booklets or information issued by the National Recreation Association in New York would also be welcomed."

BECKY SANFORD, *Chief, Acquisitions Branch, Motion Picture Service, U. S. Information Agency Washington, D. C.*

Artificial Rinks

Sirs:

In William Radke's article "Ice Skating on Plastic" in the February issue of RECREATION, a statement is made that no known community south of the Great Lakes has an ice skating facility larger than 100' x 200'.

Please be advised that here in St. Louis, on November 11, 1957, we opened a permanent outdoor ice rink with an ice-skating surface measuring 120' x 230'. It is not plastic, but one continuous concrete slab measuring 120' x 230'. However, we do consider our rink artificial in that we have twenty-three miles of brine tubing beneath the concrete slab.

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JAMES E. HEATH, *Superintendent of Recreation, St. Louis, Missouri.*

Space Encroachment

rs:
We were very much interested in the stories RECREATION ran on the encroachment problem in the park and recreation field. *Park Maintenance* has also been publicizing this problem for a long time. We hope that together we may do enough good so that eventually city councils and others in power will "see the light" and plan ahead for community improvement.

ERIK MADISEN, JR., *Managing Editor, Park Maintenance, Appleton, Wisconsin.*

Need More Interpretation

rs:
I am a young man of 23, with a BS recreation; and have been working Special Services since 1957. The reason I am writing this letter is because I am *sick and tired* of people asking me what I have my degree in and laughing when I tell them *recreation*. This makes me furious; if people only knew the *work* that goes into program planning, and the extra hours you have don't think they would get such a kick out of it. Also if they realized what rewards are reaped by trained personnel in this field, I daresay they would realize the fact that there is a great need for more such personnel to carry on the work so vitally needed, especially with the younger generation. It is the only chance for survival in the coming years when we have more leisure time, when the young people will need us more than ever. . . . More attention must be given to the recreation programs in cities and in every spot in the United States—and more original ideas—and we must train more men and women for the job. High praise to your magazine; it must be given great credit for contributing to the recreation program. . . .

PAUL OTT CARRUTH, *Service Club, Killeen Base, Killeen, Texas.*

"Splendid Review"

rs:
Thank you for the splendid review you have afforded *Municipal Law* in the March, 1958, issue of your nationally prominent magazine, RECREATION. Our interest in acquainting persons in our field with the availability of this new work is deeply appreciated. . . .

BRICE W. RHYNE, *Associate General Counsel, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Washington 6, D. C.*



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KAZOO BAND INSTRUMENTS



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Imagination Visits



East Orange youngsters embark for faraway lands. The jetty, sand, and pilings add a tang of reality as the captain swings the wheel and heads his boat out to sea.

AMERICA'S Playground 1958 reveals imagination, and concern for creative play. Here are some brief accounts and suggestions that can help you give your own playground a modern touch at little cost.

The Nautical Influence*

"East Orange Goes Nautical" was the headline in New Jersey's largest newspaper when a story and picture appeared concerning "the harbor," a fully developed playground, recently opened by the East Orange Recreation Commission.

Landlocked East Orange youngsters can now go down to the sea in ships—at least in one mock fourteen-foot cabin cruiser. Along with the boat, a sparkling maritime theme was carried out with a lighthouse, jetty, and pilings.

For less than \$200, the department purchased two not-so-seaworthy boats, constructed a lighthouse out of cinder blocks, drove in cut-down telephone poles, to simulate a jetty and dock, and added sand for that beach effect. This new equipment has enjoyed overwhelming popularity and use and has even attracted new visitors.

This was not a stab in the dark or a flair for the sensational. Careful consideration and effort were put into interesting innovations in the playground that would add to its play value. Careful attention was given to the play-community theory.

As a youngster approaches the equipment, he or she first comes in contact with the "sea-washed" jetty stumps painted in sea green with whitecaps on top. The two haphazard lines of stumps are arranged lower and closer together in the front. However, each succeeding stump becomes higher and farther apart, giving the illusion of shallower water, and making it increasingly difficult for a youngster to

reach the "dock area" and boat as he jumps from stump to stump.

The boat is set in the rear of the jetty flanked with piling of four poles of varied heights. The cabin in the boat has seats for two or three youngsters, but more manage to crowd in. The glass windows on all sides have been removed.

A mast with crossarm was inserted to satisfy the natural desire to climb. Use was made of a scrap apparatus pole which was set in cement under the boat. A rope ladder was made to facilitate climbing up the mast. This is used as lookout, as the picture indicates.

The cabin roof was reinforced, so that it could be used for sun bathing and jumping. A small ladder was built in from the deck to the cabin roof, for the smaller tots to climb. An automobile steering wheel was almost a necessity and immediately became the most popular device of the unit.

A boat needed more atmosphere in a playground than at the seashore, so a lighthouse was added. Of course, a lighthouse without play value is really only an ornament, so we conceived the idea of a structure surrounded by a catwalk that might be used as another lookout. There was to be an opening near the top, which would face a sliding pole for getting to the ground quickly, as is often found in firehouse equipment.

Fortunately, a local concrete company manufactures curved cinder blocks for manholes and sewers. This gave us the idea for the substantial, but inexpensive, material for building. Openings for windows and doors could be neatly placed simply by omitting blocks.

Our maintenance foreman, Lawrence Renna, took the sketchy ideas, with his own plan for an outside catwalk, and the lighthouse was soon a reality through the efforts of our maintenance crew. A light was installed at the top, which the youngsters could easily reach and turn in all directions. Finally, all of the new equipment was given a bright coat of paint, and twenty tons of beach sand was spread about. Public response to the area, which is adjacent to conventional swings, slides, and merry-go-round, was most gratifying and has spurred the staff into developing similar schemes in other areas, change always attracting children particularly where their imagination is challenged.

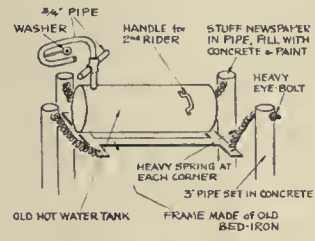
A playground should keep up with the changing needs and interests of our young people. New play equipment that is attractive and appealing will renew interest in your playgrounds, as well as augment use of your traditional apparatus, thus providing maximum utilization of existing space.—GRAHAM M. SKEA, *Superintendent of Recreation East Orange, New Jersey.*

* See also, "Playshore," p. 118.

The Playground—1958

Ride 'Em, Cowboy!

The two simple pieces of playground apparatus described here will be popular with the Hopalongs, Annie Oakleys, Lone Rangers, and all the cowboys and Indians of the "horsey" set. Each is very simple in construction and could be made very easily and inexpensively in the school workshop or by the maintenance department. Make them in

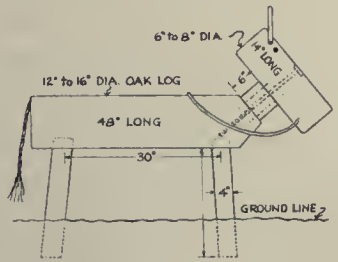


varying sizes, and different colors, put them in a "corral" with Western brands decorating the gate—and watch the youngsters take to the trail!

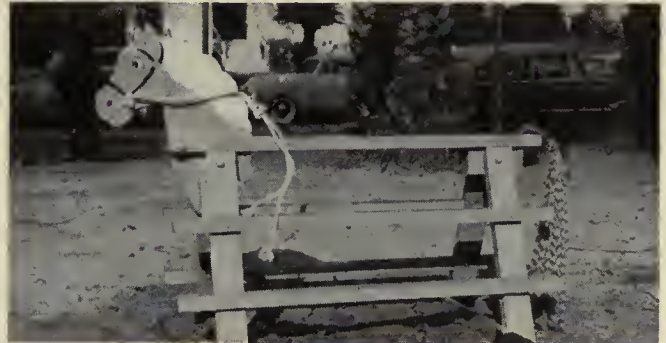
Mr. Clarence A. Neal, director of the Sunbury, Pennsylvania Youth and Community Center, sent in the very original metal horse. It can carry double; it moves! It was designed by Richard Green, industrial arts teacher in the Sunbury Junior High School and crafts instructor for the playground system. He guarantees that Old Pipelegs may start off with gay paint, but will be worn down to his original sun color by the end of summer, because the youngsters love him so. The sketch is self-explanatory.

Horse No. 2, Old Oakheart, is slightly more conventional. He was sent in by John B. Penney, director of the recreation and parks department of Concord, New Hampshire. He and his family were designed and constructed by Roland G. Lachance, supervisor of maintenance and construction, from an old oak tree cut down in one of the parks. Sketch gives a general impression of the horse, but doesn't do him justice!

To make Old Oakheart, Mr. Lachance says: "Cut oak log about 48 inches long, bevel front end 45° from center. Peel off all bark. Peel four oak legs approximately four inches diameter, 32 inches long. Countersink four holes into body



In this new age, as space-mindedness invades the playground, equipment should keep up with changing needs. "Satellite," above, is one such modern design.



Another easily made and durable horse for "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Horses, of all sorts, are always popular.



Amusing seahorses bring the sea to inland Playshore, in Montebello, California (see page 118). Below, the Wild West corral in Essex County, New Jersey.



two inches deep, to fit end of legs. Fasten with steel straps from inside of legs to under part of body, between legs. Head and neck are drilled with $\frac{3}{4}$ " drill, body with $\frac{1}{2}$ " drill for $\frac{5}{8}$ " by 16" lag screw. Metal straps should be put on side of head and neck to body to prevent turning. Ears of leather are best. Harness and tail can be replaced—rope lasts quite well. Finish with oil stain and let dry."

It's not too late to build up a "stable" for the 1958 playground season. These two horses are safe and satisfactory. The children of Sunbury and Concord rode them happily; the small fry in your town will love them too.

Corral


A Western theme is used by the Essex County Park Commission in Brookdale Park, Bloomfield, New Jersey, in lieu of a "dragon pit" idea that came from Europe via Frank Evans, director of recreation in Maplewood. The Brookdale Corral, as it is known, finds youngsters aged two to ten swarming over the lean-tos, riding the bucking bronco, and creating, in their imaginations, Wild West situations undreamed of in Hollywood or on television and having a good time doing so. One of the more popular items is a climbing pole with a triangular gong and striker at its top; its notes peal throughout the day.

Other features include a rustic seesaw, a mule train, a burling log, several other climbing poles, a zigzag fence, and a stockade with simulated cannon on swivels, with crawl space to get in and out.

Skinned white cedar logs were used for all its parts. It was designed by the engineering department and constructed by the maintenance department. The ground is covered with tanbark. A log fence, also used for seating, surrounds the entire area. It is centrally located, adjacent to the regular playground and attracts many people all day long.

From the Designers

Today's designers, architects, artists, educators, and recreation leaders, too, are attempting to fill not only the children's physical needs, but their dramatic interests, needs for adventure, need for learning, and for growth.

Working with wood, concrete, plastic, they are experimenting with pieces of play equipment that make no attempt to reproduce actual objects but, rather, present the child with an inviting shape or form his imagination can turn into rocks, caves, mountains, planes, or what-have-you. In other words, they make no attempt to superimpose adult concepts upon the children's play, but offer abstract forms to stimulate freedom and spontaneity. 

Research Reviews and Abstracts

Practices with Sports Officials

The research and information division of the District of Columbia Recreation Department has secured statements from thirteen metropolitan cities about practices in dealing with sports officials. Following are some of the findings:

- Ten cities use the baseball officials' association as their source of officials; three use an approved list other than the association; three use department employees; and two reported using older youths and adults.
- Eight cities report using the basketball officials' association; four, another approved list; four, department employees, and two, older youths and adults.
- Softball association officials are used by nine cities, with four reporting use of an approved list; three, department employees, and two, older youths and adults.
- Seven, six and eight cities reported the exclusive use of the officials' associations for their paid officials in baseball, basketball, and softball, respectively. Two others use them for adult baseball leagues only, and one reported they are "usually" used.
- One city indicated the officials' associations did not cooperate with the department in arranging rates, schedule, and so on. Three others did not answer the question.
- Past experience by one city indicated that officials' associations became pressure groups, giving difficulty on fees,

assignments, and so on. Accordingly, it organized a training program of its own, used qualified officials for its games.

CONCLUSIONS:

- Careful examination of the returned questionnaires gives the impression that those departments participating most actively with the officials' associations have less difficulty with them.
- Departments seemingly most content are those which have organized their own associations or training courses and established an approved list of qualified officials.
- Generally there is close cooperation and little conflict between recreation departments and the officials' associations.
- Use of paid officials is most prevalent among adult leagues; youth leagues are more inclined to use department employees or older youth and adults.

Swimming Study

A pilot study on a swimming program for severely mentally retarded children conducted in Ontario, Canada, in 1956 (see RECREATION, February 1957, page 63) yielded the following results:

The children progressed a little each week, remembering some of the skills taught the previous week. The majority progressed to a point where they would fit in very nicely in a small class receiving group instruction. Only two children refused to enter the water.

It appeared that these children can learn to swim if they receive individual instruction or are paired according to compatibility and ability. Their enjoyment was obvious and they delighted in demonstrating the newly learned skills. ■

A Playground



Every American playground has a Joseph Lee Day or Week—to honor the “Godfather of Play.” Charleston follows carnival-circus pattern, attracts 4,000 children.



A voluntary penny, from the children of America, in the name of this great leader, for recreation leadership—if matched by other playgrounds—could help meet one of the field's greatest needs.

Meets a Challenge

Will you cooperate, and do something about the leadership shortage, in honor of Joseph Lee? Write us what you think.

Robert E. Kresge

SOMEONE once said that the only sure things in this life are death and taxes. We in recreation are sure of at least two other things—Joseph Lee's unique position in our field and the critical, almost fatal, shortage of recreation leadership. There are other giants in recreation history; but there is only one “Godfather of Play”—Joseph Lee. Facts about Mr. Lee's right to this title, and why he is so revered, have been recorded over and over again, so we will not repeat them. However, we would like to show how the memory of Joseph Lee can be used to draw the public's attention to the scarcity of trained leaders in recreation, and, more important, arouse citizens to do something about it. The playgrounds in Charleston, West Virginia, always have a Joseph Lee Day in late July; this is nothing new in Charleston or elsewhere. It has been a national custom that each playground conduct a special event, such as a carnival, picnic, or junior olympics; a picture of Joseph Lee might be on display—and that would be that until another year.

This didn't satisfy one of Charleston's supervisors. He wanted to see this commemoration take on a more lasting form, and he suggested a fund to be created by each playground child's donating a penny on Joseph Lee Day. If this were done all over the country, quite a few pennies (1,000,000 pennies equal \$10,000) would be available for some recreation project Joseph Lee would have rejoiced to see.

The idea was permitted to age a few years; it lost no strength in the process. Finally, the thought was communi-

cated to the National Recreation Association. Encouragement to proceed with what might be termed a pilot project was given. From this correspondence there also developed the idea of having it become a “Joseph Lee Scholarship Fund for Recreation Leadership Training.”

So, last summer, Joseph Lee Day on our playgrounds had a quadruple purpose: to provide good recreation; to recognize Joseph Lee and his contribution to recreation in America; to publicize today's urgent need for recreation leaders; and to allow every person using the playgrounds to give a penny or more to a fund which bore the name of Joseph Lee, which would help solve recreation's number one problem today.

This last objective made it necessary to do a thorough job of acquainting everyone, young and old, with Joseph Lee. Mimeographed handouts describing his life were generously distributed on all playgrounds and in their neighborhoods prior to or on the day the special event was to take place.


Each playground planned its own program. The leaders were enthusiastic, so much so, that the original idea of having each child give a penny was nearly lost in the plans as finally executed. Most playgrounds did have youngsters circulating through the crowds with containers for penny donations. The departure came in that the leaders used the program, which, in most cases, followed the carnival theme, as a means of increasing their playground's contribution to the Joseph Lee Fund. We discouraged charging for anything but food and drink.

A few playgrounds raised a considerable sum, dividing

MR. KRESGE is superintendent of parks and recreation in Charleston, West Virginia.

this between their own needs and the Joseph Lee Fund. Those which had the best affairs and the least headaches afterwards were ones which used play money for everything but refreshments. The newspapers devoted much more space to it than to previous Joseph Lee Day programs.

Charleston is eager to add to the \$64.98 it contributed to the fund it started. What it does this summer depends on the response of other cities to the idea.

Good recreation; a vital cause; done in the name of Joseph Lee—there it is! From here on it's up to you in Sioux City, to you in West Palm Beach, to you in Colorado Springs, to you in Philadelphia, to you in Austin, to you in Pasadena, to you recreation departments everywhere! 

From Mayor's Proclamation

It is a pleasure for me to proclaim the week of July 22-26 as Joseph Lee Week in Charleston, during which time all of Charleston's playgrounds will set aside a day for a special program. I heartily approve of the plan whereby all children using the playgrounds will be given a chance to thank Joseph Lee and show their appreciation for playgrounds. Their pennies and nickels, if placed in what might be called "The Joseph Lee Scholarship Fund for Recreation Leadership Training," and when matched by similar gifts from playground children through America, could help meet recreation's greatest need today—qualified leadership.—John T. Copenhaver, Mayor, Charleston, West Virginia.

DANGEROUS ROCKET EXPERIMENTS



Recreation departments and leaders, a dangerous situation has been uncovered that sound, creative, and forceful leadership could do much to alleviate. Replies to questionnaires sent out by First Army Headquarters on Governors Island, New York, to junior rocket groups, composed of teen-age youngsters engaged mainly in making things explode, reveal that most of these youngsters have been carrying out their rocket experiments without parental knowledge or adult supervision. For the most part, the youngsters make their rockets from a simple metal casing and a propellant substance of some sort, frequently match heads, for the blast-off. Captain Bertrand R. Brinley, chief of the news branch at headquarters, explains that match heads in combination with good design make a good rocket—and, also, a lethal bomb.

He strongly urges that, in experimenting with rockets using propellents of any type, these junior rocketeers have the advice and guidance of adults over twenty-five years of age, that they inform their parents of their activities, and also that they let the local fire and police departments in on it, too.

A positive aspect of this situation is

described in an announcement by the American Rocket Society (in existence since 1930) that it may soon set up a Junior Registry, a national organization of junior rocketry enthusiasts, seventeen years and younger, with the idea of giving teen-agers a thorough background in space exploration, study, theoretical analysis, and providing them with facilities and expert supervision. A successful pilot experiment has already been conducted by the ARS Washington, D. C. chapter, guided by Lt. Col. C. M. Parkin, missile authority from the Army Engineers Research and Development Laboratory, himself a member of the society. He has organized some three hundred local high school students and is in the process of supplying them with films, books, materials, and speakers, and arranging demonstrations, which are seen either from *behind a concrete bunker* or *on a TV screen*—a far cry from the unsupervised fooling around of most groups.

A spokesman in the New York ARS office reports that the national organization is making a nation-wide survey to find out exactly how much teen-age interest such a group would engender. The youngest ARS membership now ex-

tended is to students seventeen and over. The society is a professional one and has made many firm public statements against any *amateur* research at all. It has also found that the youngster just interested in making things explode is *not* the one who later turns into the serious scientist. Blast off, recreation people, and make experimenting safe, educational, and fun.

"Whether people like it or not, the boys' rockets are going to get bigger and better and faster," says Captain Brinley and cites the hundreds of letters he has received from boys. One such typical missile missive tersely presents a realistic difficulty encountered by boy rocketeers:

"I find one problem always present that is finding the rocket once it has landed."

The first phase of his program, declares Captain Brinley, was getting to know the number of teen-aged rocketeers and their problems. The second phase will be to enlist cooperation of industrialists and educators to provide safety information, skilled technical advice, and help in setting up down-to-earth programs.

The third phase of the problem would be to obtain launching pads in a safe area, bunkers and periscopes, remote firing controls, modern electronic equipment to track down the boys' missiles, and qualified supervisors to keep everything in its orbit.

"Some of the boys have an enormous potential," Captain Brinley points out "and industry will be grabbing them up. We just want them to live to see that day." ■

Recreation Enters the Space Age



Convention Hall, Atlantic City.

40th National Recreation Congress*

SEPTEMBER IN ATLANTIC CITY is a tremendous experience—warm fall days, ocean swimming, deep-sea fishing, miles of the famous boardwalk. This world-famous playground will provide a stimulating background for the social life of the Congress. At the moment, we know that there will be a Congress get-together on Monday night, square dancing on Wednesday night, plus the American Recreation Society Banquet, and the National Recreation Association Banquet and Dance.

Plans Shape Up for Week-Long Meeting

There will be emphasis this year on trends, facts, new ideas and new developments. Special attention will be given to the implications of the "Space Age" as they relate to recreation. With the present national emphasis on science, the case for recreation will be reinterpreted in the light of today's needs. Alertness must be the watchword—alertness to the types of recreation demanded by the new age.

A noted American scientist, for instance, has suggested that this country "develop its pure creative talents and potentials or face loss of the economic and military race with Russia." (Eugene Ayres, formerly in charge of research for Gulf Refining Company, writing in the *American Petroleum Institute Quarterly*, goes on to describe the potential inventor as a nonconformist, more artist than scientist, who should be encouraged to exercise his ingenuity.) Congress sessions will discuss ways of getting our own recreation spaceship into the air.

Committees

Joint committees of ARS Sections and NRA National Advisory Committees, and others, have been meeting under the direction of Charles B. Cranford, chairman of Special Interest Programs. SPECIAL INTEREST Committees, each with a subchairman from both ARS and NRA sponsoring agencies, are as follows:

Armed Forces; Professional Education; Research; State and Federal Recreation; Local Government; Parks; Rural; Industrial; Hospital, Ill and Handicapped; and others as

determined by the Executive Committee.

Robert B. Crawford is serving as chairman of GENERAL INTEREST Sessions and has enlisted the aid of recreation executives across the country in setting up these sessions of the Congress.

Local Arrangements

A committee composed of civic leaders of Atlantic City, representatives of the New Jersey Public Recreation Association, the Parks and Recreation Bureau of the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the Mid-Atlantic District Advisory Committee are working out necessary local arrangements.

All exhibits this year will be in the Ambassador Hotel, as will be most of the Congress meetings. The exhibit area is ideally located on the mezzanine and will have direct access from the main meeting rooms.

Post Congress Tours

Plans are being made for post Congress tours, including Philadelphia, New York City, and other points of interest. For those who may want to go sightseeing during the week-end following the Congress, a low-budget, all-inclusive package trip is planned, with detailed announcement soon.

Four general sessions are scheduled, with outstanding speakers. There will be master sessions dealing with many major problems faced by recreation executives, which will provide additional time for discussion. ■

*Atlantic City,
New Jersey,
September 22 to 26.





One of a series of seven new recreation buildings. Two of them are now nearing completion.

Cleveland's New Recreation Centers

Signposts of the future, seven beautiful new buildings auger well for the future of recreation in Cleveland, and indicate a trend of the times in the recreation field in general.

Claire Newman

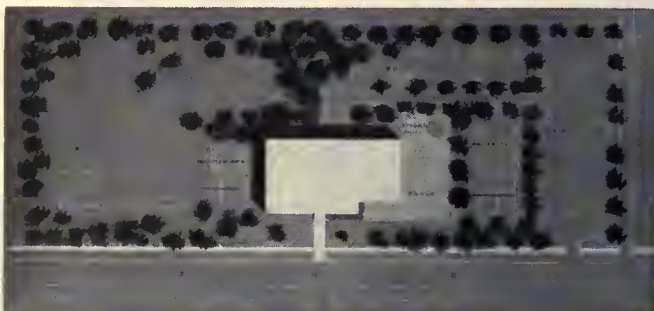
A VISITOR to the Cleveland, Ohio, Division of Recreation studied the wood and plaster model on a desk in the office of commissioner John S. Nagy. "What's that going to be?" he demanded.

The Cleveland chief smiled. "We've planned it to be the best recreation center in the country," he said. Mr. Nagy remains confident that his statement will prove accurate. Seven such \$958,000 brick-and-concrete structures are planned for Cleveland; two are already nearing completion, the F. B. Fairfax Recreation Center on Cleveland's east side and the E. M. Estabrook Recreation Center on the southwest. These master units are part of a ten-year capital improvement program in Cleveland.

All the centers are to be the same inside, and each will be situated near the center of a large recreation development. The two-story layout combines the best of modern ideas in recreation and architecture. The entire develop-

MRS. NEWMAN is a member of the staff of the Cleveland Recreation Division's Bureau of Public Relations and Research.

To reader's left, ball field, space for free play, horse-shoes, shuffleboard; right, tots' play area, game courts.



ment area will include numerous sports facilities, free play areas, and a parking lot. Among the unusual features of these centers are: an indoor-outdoor swimming pool; a gym that converts from basketball court to tennis court to a stage-equipped theater in a matter of minutes; a strategically located "rumpus room"; and a comfortable lounge for the city's increasing number of senior citizens.

When Mr. Nagy sat down with city architect Anthony Gattozzi to plan this recreation project he had fourteen years' experience at the Cleveland helm behind him.* He knows that he is indeed fortunate to serve a city where recreation is considered an important municipal service. However, even in Cleveland money is important; therefore Mr. Nagy's recreation philosophy is based on, "The greatest good for the greatest number at the least cost." He realized that good facilities alone—gyms, pools, craft rooms, lounges—would not be enough. What sets one recreation building above another, what ultimately proves the most economical, is the well-planned structure. Thus, intelligent and effective planning became the keynote of Cleveland's new recreation centers.

Planning certainly was missing in the existing centers when Mr. Nagy took over. Most of Cleveland's present centers are pre-World War I. All but one began its service to the community as a bathhouse. To give the patrons some way to pass their time as they waited, game rooms were added. Gyms followed, then came craft rooms, and swimming pools. Eventually, as bathing facilities became more universally available, these "bathhouses" lost their original function; but their popularity did not diminish. They had

* Architectural drawings and specifications by Joseph A. Gattozzi, AIA.

become companionable centers of neighborhood recreation.

In this new role of recreation center, the houses became more and more cumbersome to operate. Their helter-skelter growth had left no opportunity for planning. Each new wing seemed to bring its own entrance and exit. With no control over the flow of traffic, staff members were hard put to keep track of patrons. Rooms accommodating similar activity groups were widely separated. Steep stairs and long hallways not only added to the task of an already over-worked recreation staff, but made it virtually impossible for older people to use many of the facilities. Maintenance problems also became heavy.

To compensate for errors of the past, needlessly large staffs were necessary. It had become obvious that these eclectic recreation centers, costly to operate, would not suffice for expanding recreation needs in Cleveland. This was the situation when voters made available bond money for the centers, expressly designed for their purpose.

The new "super centers" are so designed that patrons are to have access only through the front entrance. As they proceed through a spacious lobby, they will encounter a glass-enclosed desk—the control point of the center. The secretary seated here will greet people and direct them to the various activities taking place in the building. Since the secretary will come into contact with all comers, attendance records will be accurate. As rooms will be numbered and direction signs posted, traffic will be kept moving.

The simple balance maintained in the building's layout will contribute to staff mobility as well as an easy flow of patrons. Related activities are grouped together; one craft area accommodates separate rooms for the various activities in session at one time. A single arts and crafts super-

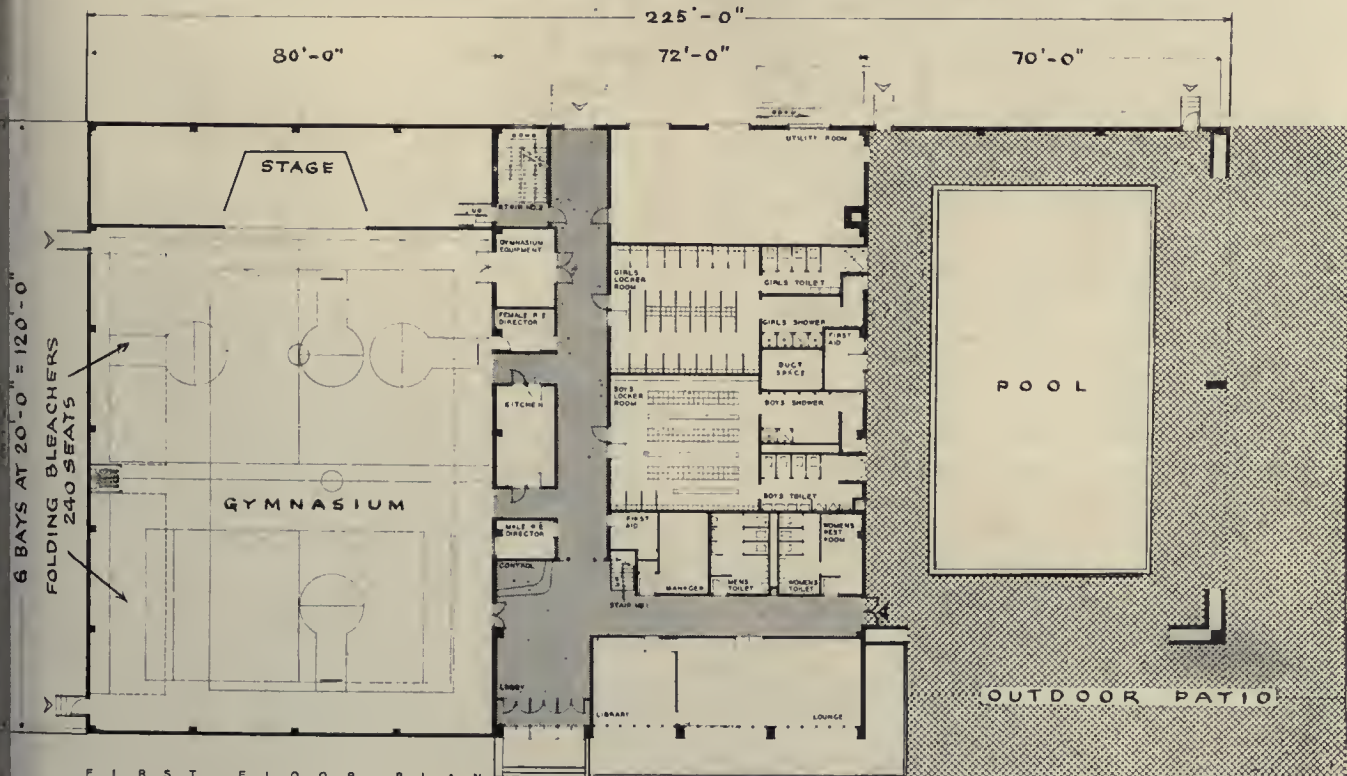
visor can give expert guidance to jewelry, leather, wood, and ceramics handcrafters during the same period. The drama and music areas are situated in one large room with a room divider, making it possible to coordinate the two arts, or to conduct them as separate activities. Offices of the physical education directors are placed between the gymnasium and the swimming pool, within easy reach of both. For the same reason, the locker rooms are situated between the gym and pool, allowing direct access from each.

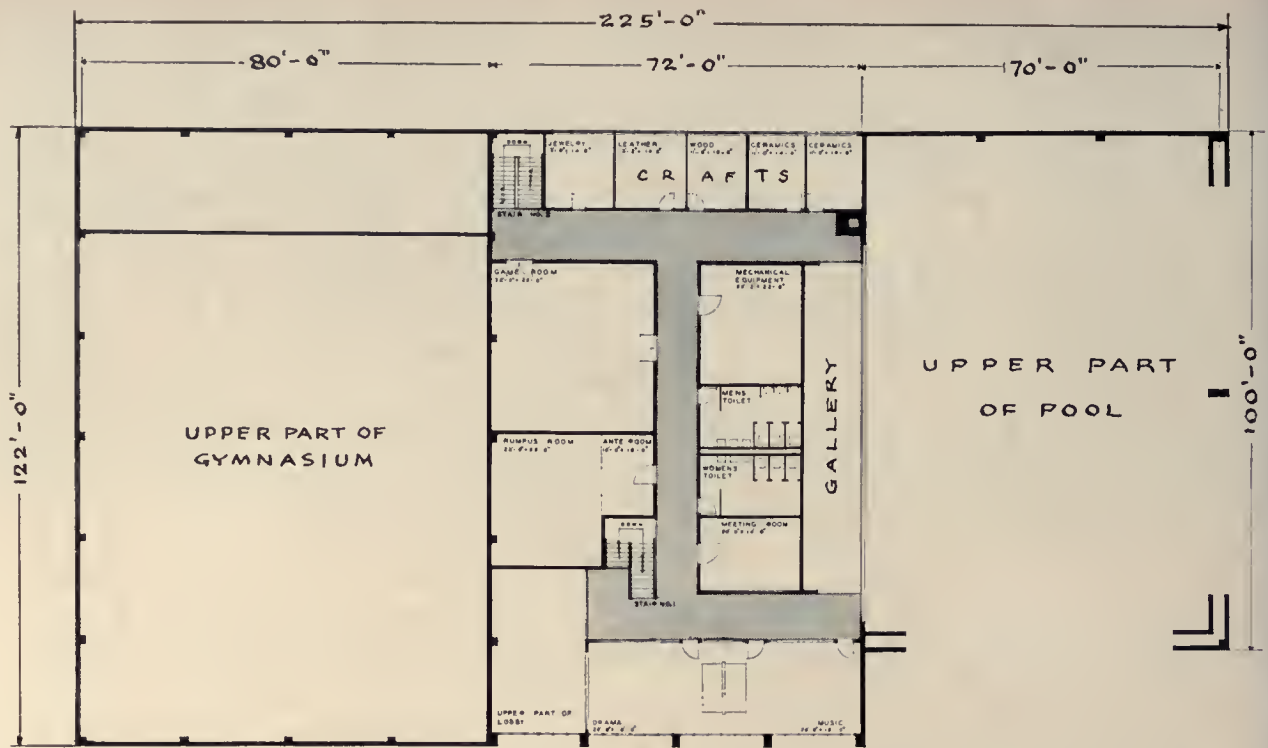
Special groups, both young and old, receive individual attention in the new centers. One of recreation's greatest challenges today is unaffiliated youth groups. In all Cleveland centers, of course, youngsters are welcome to participate in scheduled activities; but those boys who are not as yet ready for these will not have to seek elsewhere for fun. They can use the rumpus room.

"Young boys need to blow off steam," says Mr. Nagy, "and our rumpus room exists for no other purpose." This room is his pet idea. It is at the head of the stairs on the second floor, and will be filled with mats, punching bags, skip ropes and similar gym equipment. It will be open to any boy who wants to enjoy this equipment and also will be used by boys who arrive early to class. It is hoped that the rumpus room will encourage young boys who would otherwise stay away to come to the center. Gradually, as they become more at home in these surroundings, such boys will be given the support needed to enter the scheduled activities.

Also receiving recognition is the ever-increasing group of older people who have unique recreation needs. In planning for these people, Mr. Nagy believes that the old recreation standard of utility is not completely applicable. Golden agers must, in many situations, be drawn into the

First floor plan. All centers are to be the same inside. Note indoor-outdoor pool and directors' offices.





S E C O N D F L O O R P L A N

Second floor plan. Craft area (top) has separate rooms for jewelry, leather, wood, ceramics.

centers. Comfort is a prime consideration as well as special programs geared to their needs, since these people sometimes do not mix well with other groups.

To help meet these specifications, the new centers have a special clubroom set aside for golden-age groups or any senior citizen looking for a comfortable place to spend an afternoon in the company of others. Television, chess, checkers, and plenty of comfortable sofas and easy chairs will be available. The library is to be next door. Located on the first floor, to eliminate the necessity of climbing stairs, the room is also just a short distance from the center kitchen, which often plays a large role in golden-age club affairs.

Of all the demands made upon a recreation center, calls for the gymnasium are insistent. For league games, the gym is a regulation-size basketball court, with bleachers folding out from the wall. For busy practice sessions, the bleachers fold back and two play areas come into view: a somewhat smaller basketball floor and a free area which can accommodate tennis or badminton groups. For special events, a full-size elevated stage gains the spotlight at one end of the gym. In minutes, folding chairs convert the gymnasium into a theater.

The pool area is also convertible. An outdoor-indoor affair, it changes over from summer to winter by means of sliding glass-paneled doors. The pool itself, forty-two feet by seventy-five, varies in depth from just over two feet to seven. Mr. Nagy is quite pleased with it and thinks the

extra investment in the sliding doors well spent. The huge warm-weather patio surrounding the pool has its purpose; surveys show that bathers spend but one-fourth of their time in the water, so that allowing ample room for sun-bathing increases capacity correspondingly.

Commissioner Nagy is aware that without the right staff, his recreation centers can remain a pile of bricks. He is confident, however, that he will find the top people he needs. Mr. Nagy feels that he has prepared the way for his staff by combining excellent facilities with functional design.

While he wouldn't presume to press his particular plans on other communities, the commissioner does feel they meet Cleveland's metropolitan problems. "We have recognized certain needs in recreation," he said recently, "and we have planned to meet them."

Mr. Nagy believes these centers can provide a new pattern for recreation facilities. In a large city, such as Cleveland recreation buildings must be placed in a great number of areas. Each facility must be as nearly complete as possible. Thus the problem facing the administrative head of such a recreation program is to satisfy the needs of an area and, at the same time, remain within his working budget. The new Cleveland centers appear to hold the answer. While providing Cleveland's citizens with the most modern and efficient recreation facilities, the buildings—despite their initial expense—also promise to be less costly in the long run. ■

❁ May is Senior Citizens Month ❁

A Special Questions Project

Conducted by the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration.

THE committee sent out a ten-question questionnaire; this is a brief summary of some of subjects that stimulated the greatest response.*

In a city with a thriving cooperative sports program, what is the best way of organizing, training, assigning, and supervising sports officials?

• ORGANIZING. The formation of an organization of sports officials for this—in which they have their own officers—without the recreation department's relinquishing leadership after it is operating satisfactorily—was recommended.

• TRAINING. Where highly organized officials' associations operate more or less independently of the recreation department, it is customary to expect these associations to supply trained officials. Where there is close liaison between the department and the officials' association, or where the association is responsible to the department, the department usually takes charge of training, with the supervisor of the sport in direct charge.

• ASSIGNMENTS AND SUPERVISION. Assignments are usually handled by the sports supervisor of the department. The amount of supervision given officials apparently varies widely from city to city. Many departments confine their efforts primarily to training and assigning officials.

What are the most effective methods of extending the public recreation program through cosponsorship of activities?

• The possibilities of cosponsorship depend upon the size of the city, the type of program offered, and the amount of outside interest. The recreation department should, in any cosponsorship arrangement, develop basic policies and provide, or have a major voice, in choosing the leadership.

Ample publicity should be given to all cosponsors; and the recreation director should be responsible for obtaining them by telling other agencies about opportunities for cosponsorship and asking them for ideas. The director might organize a community council, which would sit with the recreation board in an advisory capacity and hear plans and problems, members then reporting back to their own organization; or, an existing discussion group might be composed of leaders or organizations that might become sponsors. The director should have a detailed plan, if it is needed, but the cosponsoring agency should be allowed to work out plans if it can and will. Activity responsibilities and successes should be shared with cosponsors; and their contributions, service or financial, should be recognized.

What types of individuals have been most effective as recreation board members? Least effective?

The following qualities are desirable: appreciation of

civic responsibility; board participation in civic affairs and groups; understanding of the basic concept of community recreation and interest in the whole field of recreation, rather than in any one phase of it; absence of indebtedness to any one group or faction (resulting in the ability to resist pressure); an understanding of the division of responsibility between the board and the executive; a cooperative team spirit. Women interested in civic affairs were especially mentioned as desirable board members, as were the owners of small businesses. Above all, it was emphasized that the good board member attends meetings!

The one most listed undesirable quality was desire for personal gain. Many executives condemned the board member who serves because he sees his membership as a steppingstone.

There was disagreement about the value of doctors and lawyers on a board; one or two mentioned them specifically as undesirable, another as desirable.

What do recreation and park executives want and expect of their boards? Vice-versa?

Boards should have a broad understanding of the whole recreation field, so that they can act as a buffer between the executive and community pressure groups. Of equal importance are:

- The formulation of broad and farsighted but practical policies conforming to the real community needs.
- An understanding of the distinction between administrative and policy-making functions, and a willingness to allow the professional staff to work without interference within the bounds of established policy.
- Active public relations work on the part of the board—bringing recreation needs to the attention of the public, working actively to secure public support, and generally publicizing the work of the recreation department.
- Loyalty to the professional staff—whatever differences may develop between the board and the superintendent at meetings, they should present a united front to the public.
- Regular attendance at board meetings was also listed.

In regard to the executive: boards expect efficient and honest administration from their superintendent; and they expect him to make farsighted and straightforward recommendations to the board regarding all phases of recreation in his community. Third, he should keep the board thoroughly informed about his department and all other matters coming within the board's jurisdiction.

It is important that the executive's loyalty to the board should be sufficiently strong to make it possible for him to carry out established policies with which he may have been in disagreement when they were originally discussed. He should also be a good public relations man. Growth on the job was also mentioned several times. ■

* Also see, "Concession vs Direct Operations," RECREATION, April 1957, p. 150 and p. 108 of this issue.



Talk About Kazoos . . .



Imagine 5,000 kazoos, all playing at once, and in honor of Joseph Lee! That's what happened at the big windup of the summer recreation program in Torrington, Connecticut, and it hasn't been the same since!

Nellie J. Sullivan

SHADES of John Philip Sousa! What marches he would have composed for a band of five thousand members, each one playing a kazoo! That's the story of the Torrington, Connecticut, Kazoo Concert.

A kazoo, according to Webster, is a "toy or rude instrument consisting of a tube inside of which is stretched a strip of catgut made to vibrate by singing or humming into it." To those who do not own a kazoo or are allergic to the stuffy dictionary definitions, a kazoo can be simply a comb covered with a piece of tissue paper and held to the lips while one hums a tune through it. A concert is a "musical performance of some length by several voices or instruments or both." Our concert is certainly musical. Well, musical, that is, in comparison to some of the dissonance that passes for music these days. It is a "performance," believe me!

Two years ago, the recreation department's program director, Carl Bozenski, came across that old song "Toodle-Dee-Doo on Your Old Kazoo." He immediately got the idea of a kazoo concert. Early in the play-

ground season he broached the idea to Edmund Waller, owner of local radio station WTOR, who promptly offered to contribute, gratis, to this unusual cause five thousand kazoos to be distributed (a) through the radio station itself, (b) through the local merchants, with the explicit understanding that there was no obligation to purchase anything in order to obtain a kazoo, and (c) through the ten local playgrounds.

And so was born the Kazoo Concert. The first year it attracted five thousand members, adults and children alike. Last year between seven and eight thousand participated in this event, the first, we believe, of its kind.

How does it work? Torrington's playground programs are geared to the last week of the playground season, usually the third week of August, known as Founders and Donors Week, honoring the founder of the playground movement in the United States, Joseph Lee, as well as local donors of parks or playground areas. Early in the summer season, kazoo bands are formed at each of the ten playgrounds. These bands are carefully rehearsed and then given an opportunity to perform over WTOR. The best band of the lot is chosen to be the city Kazoo Band. Ample publicity is given the choice through the local newspaper and the radio station.

WTOR and its genial owner have been the mainstay of many of Torrington's community projects: the Christmas Village, Mardi Gras, the Jack O'Lantern Contest, teen-age dances, the Kazoo Concert, and others. Without its staunch and enthusiastic endorsement, as well as that of the local newspaper, the *Torrington Register*, these various ambitious community projects could not have been successfully undertaken.

Several men's club organize their own kazoo combos. The whole town becomes kazoo conscious. Pop practices in the shower, Mama works out with rock 'n' roll tunes, Junior arouses the neighborhood with his early-hour rendition of "Shine On, Harvest Moon."

On the last night of the playground season, always a Saturday, from five to seven thousand people stream into one park for the windup of the season. The Kiddy Kazoo band, judged the best of the playground groups, and augmented by a similar band from one of the men's clubs, is seated on an improvised stage along with a regular musical band. Following a short amateur show, put on by talented youngsters, also chosen from the various playgrounds, the musical band picks up the tune of "Davy Crockett" while fireworks set up in a distant corner of the field illuminate the night with a silhou-

MISS SULLIVAN is a Torrington high school teacher and guidance counselor. She is a former playground supervisor and now serves as a volunteer worker for the recreation department.

tte of Davy in his famous coonskin.* The people, all seven thousand, whip out their kazoos, moisten their lips, and give forth with the stirring strains of the old frontiersman, or "I'm Looking Over a Four-Leaf Clover," or "Rudolph, the Red-Nosed Reindeer" as the fireworks indicate. Between times, the evening's theme song, "Toodle-Dee-Doo on Your Old Kazoo" gets a good airing. This community spirit, this *esprit-de-corps*, is the most essential ingredient of any corporate project from square dance to a kazoo concert. To paraphrase a famous quote** from Sir James Barrie's *What Every Woman Knows*, "If you have it (*esprit-de-corps*, we mean), you don't need to have anything else; and if you don't have it, it doesn't matter what else you have." ■

* See "Musical Fireworks," RECREATION, June 1954.

** He was referring to charm.

The Local Press

Five thousand kazoos (honest) are being distributed in Torrington this week, in preparation for the city's, and probably the world's first community kazoo concert.

The date for the unusual event, in case you want to attend or leave town, is Aug. 18.

WTOR Sponsoring Kazoos

Local radio station, WTOR, has underwritten the cost of the kazoos, which are being distributed free in downtown stores. There's no commercial tie-in, Carl [Bozenski] has insisted, ever since he began directing activities here, that the children's programs not be exploited in any way. The station is creating a little kazoo interest, these days, by frequent renderings of an old-time favorite, "Toodle-Dee-Doo on Your Old Kazoo."

There'll be a nonkazoo band on band at the concert, to provide a melodic guide for the expected 5,000 kazoo artists, some of whom, Carl concedes, perhaps won't have had much practice prior to the concert.

"Be sure to come," Carl emphasized, "and kindly show your kazoo at the gate."—BERNARD J. MALAHAN in The Hartford Times, July 28, 1956.

on bunny head silhouette. Cut features from colored paper or draw them. Cut an eighteen-inch piece of wire and paste silhouettes together back to back with three inches of wire in between. One inch below chin, wrap wire with a strip of crepe around and around, forming a knob. Twist end of wire into flat spiral. Tape to inside center of box.

Ruffle: Cut a strip of green crepe eight inches wide by approximately thirty inches long, fold in half lengthwise, pin to hold in place and cut open edges into fringe. Cut strip in two fifteen-inch pieces, then place one on top of other and gather through center with needle and thread. Tie under bunny's chin.

Easter bonnet: Place flowers around one of bunny's ears and drape veiling over eyes, tying in back.

Daisy Favor

Materials: Crepe paper—white, yellow, and moss green; lollypop; large gumdrop; clear cellophane; small soufflé cup. Cover a lollypop with green crepe paper and insert end of stick into a large gumdrop, place in center of a five inch square of clear cellophane, draw up around, tie with green ribbon.

Daisy: Cut a strip of white crepe with the grain one and one half inches wide by eight inches long, fold in half twice with the grain. Cut one edge into petals three fourth inches deep, gather straight edge with needle and thread to form a circle and paste to front of lollypop. Cut a one inch circle of yellow and paste in center of flower. Cover a soufflé cup with green crepe and stand daisy inside.

Easter Egg Place Card

Materials: Crepe paper—azure blue and American Beauty; lace paper doilies; eggs. Blow egg, then wrap it with azure blue crepe paper. Trim with American Beauty crepe and trim with small designs cut from lace paper doily. Paste end of egg to place card and add ribbon bow. To blow egg, make pin-hole in both ends of egg, using a long hat pin. (Make sure pin pierces egg yolk.) Blow insides into a bowl, rinse shell thoroughly and allow to dry. To wrap egg, cut a one quarter inch wide strip of crepe paper through the fold of unopened package. Paste end of strip to egg and wrap diagonally. 🐰



Easter Tables

Here are some bright ideas (many from leftover materials and crepe paper) for making baskets, favors, and table centerpieces, for decorating Easter eggs, and adding extra excitement to egg hunts.

Bunny Jack Horner Centerpiece

Materials: Crepe paper—moss green, white and pink; round box, approximately seven inches in diameter and four inches high; lightweight cardboard; wire; paste; ten-inch doilies.

Cover a round box with green crepe, then cut eight strips each three-quarter inches wide by five inches long and paste (dark side out) at even intervals around box and doily edge around top. **Head:** Cut two silhouettes from white construction paper, cover one side of each with white crepe, place under book until paste is dry to keep flat.

Ears: Cut two large and two small ears from pink crepe, then paste the small ones pink side up, to white side of larger ones and then paste them in place

PLAYSHORE



Twenty-three-foot lighthouse has interior slide.

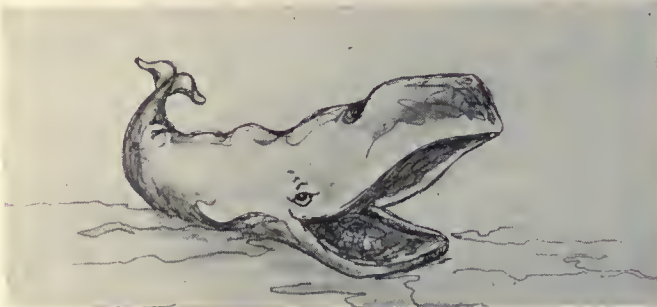
Montebello, California, plans a delightful play area for the imaginative child where the "theme is the thing." It will bring the seashore to inland boys and girls.

Gene Rotsch

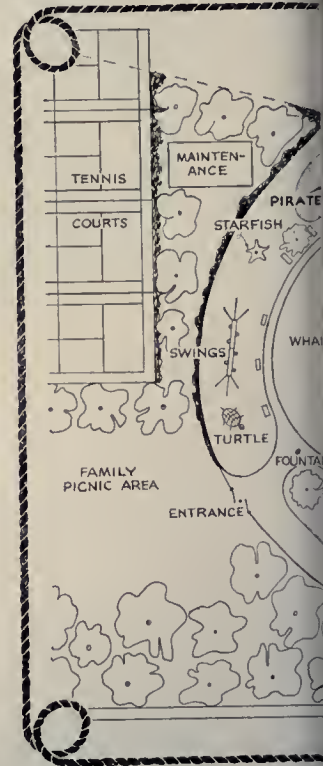
A COMMUNITY of some thirty thousand people, Montebello, California, has experienced a dearth of equipped children's play areas. It does, however, have a new twenty-acre park site named after a local war hero, Grant Rea Memorial Park. The thought of displaying a well-equipped play area, especially designed for children between the ages of three and twelve years, has been running through my mind the past two years. The plans are finally drawn up and have been officially approved. Rather than turn to the completely abstract in active play-equipment design, as some modern areas have done, or to construct a children's area primarily visual in appeal, we decided to:

- Design a play area for completely active play.
- Keep all units in this area within the realm of a given theme; thereby encouraging active play for these preteen

MR. ROTSCH, versatile director of recreation in Montebello, drew up the plans and designs for Playshore, to be executed by a professional architect. His experience in the ship-building industry and his service in the U. S. Navy have had an obvious influence on Playshore's design. He is also a song writer and was, at one time, municipal music director.



The whale will be a climber twenty feet long.



The theme selected was one o

children by just suggesting a basic theme through the use of design, but still allowing latitude for imaginative play.

The theme selected was that of sea life and the seashore, and, in keeping with the lore of the sea, we titled the area Playshore. The saga of the sea, being almost as old as civilization itself and still as modern as tomorrow, provides us with an ageless theme, with universal appeal. The Playshore area will occupy two-and-a-half acres of park and has been planned and designed by recreation professionals and staff members of the Montebello Department of Recreation.

Unique Approach

One morning last spring I called Joann Treder, the department's supervisor (and also a clever artist), into my office and explained my basic thoughts related to Playshore. We put child appeal and play value first in our thinking; safety factors of each unit were equally important, but were considered second. Our thought was that merely safe play equipment is not enough, for if child appeal is nonexistent, then both time and money have been wasted, as is the case with some of the old-time play equipment. As the design for each unit was selected, the utmost care and attention to detail were given to making it as hazard-free as possible.

Durable materials, such as steel, wood and concrete, have been used throughout these designs. Ease of maintenance was also carefully considered. The entire area will be turfed in durable grasses, with a free-form bed of sand curbed in around each unit.

Nautical Play Area



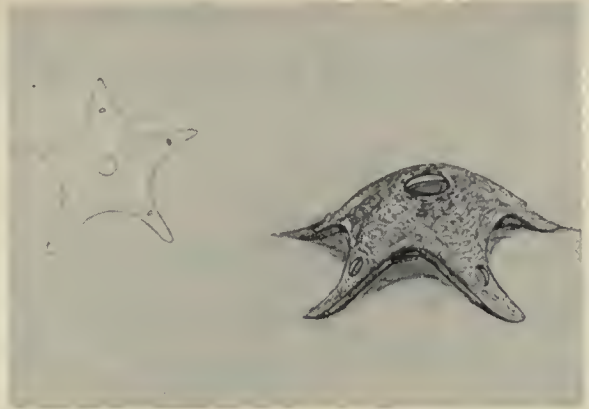
regular playground, not an amusement park.

Encourages Family Attendance

The Playshore area will be completely enclosed in chain-linked fencing and located on two levels. The enclosure will have only one gate for both entry and exit, opening directly onto a large family picnic area. Mother, Daddy, and the rest of the family are also considered at Playshore. The upper level will feature a food-concession building, benches, umbrella tables, and other seating arrangements, which will enable adults to enjoy a snack or cold drink and view the entire play area below without being too close to, or interrupting, the play of their children. Thereby, the youngsters may explore the wonders of Playshore in their own way and still be seen by their parents.

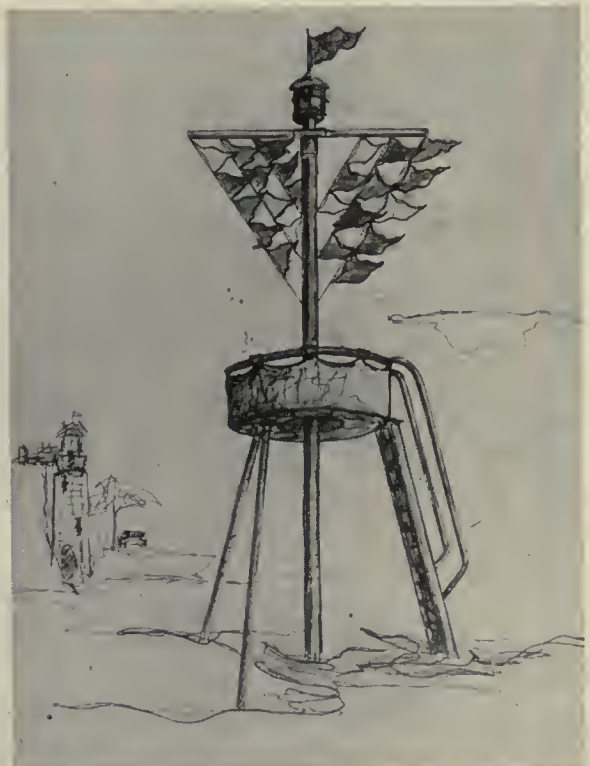
Seventeen Play Units

Playshore will boast seventeen units of especially designed play equipment. All but two of these units will be completely original in design—the turtle climber and an oversized merry-go-round, which will be made up by commercial manufacturers. Among these units will be a forty-foot wading pool in the form of a huge goldfish; a twenty-foot whale climber, with accompanying whale boat; a sixty-foot sea serpent, whose tail coils on the upper level, with the last twenty feet being a wave slide from one level to the other; a twenty-three-foot lighthouse with an interior spiral slide, also working from one level to the other; a giant slide, approached by a long ramp with more than a hun-



The intriguing starfish climber, top, is one of Playshore's seventeen specially designed units.

The sea serpent is a sixty-foot slide that amiably brings the children down from the upper level.



Crow's nest, really a pole slide, challenges the youngsters to climb aloft and scan far horizons.

dred square feet of stainless steel slide bed; a crow's nest pole slide; a submarine, fabricated from three-foot-diameter sewer tiles; a twenty-five-foot fire boat; a star fish climber; a forty-foot pirate's ship, fabricated on an actual discarded boat hull; a "Pacific cable" balanced walker; six seahorse swings; a pipe climber in the shape of a turtle; drinking fountains in a giant clamshell, and sea chests or benches built like sea chests. There is ample space left in the area for future additions.

Developmental Plan


Obviously a development of this scope is expensive. We have obtained bids on the various units, and barring too serious future contingencies, we have an accurate estimate. Feeling that both cost-wise and interest-wise, it would be well to involve the whole community, we specifically laid our development plan as a community-development project. We have formed a citizen's committee known as Playshore, Incorporated, which will act as a nonprofit corporation, with a chairman and a six-man board of directors. As designer and director of the department, I am working with this committee on a consultant basis. Service clubs and other civic groups are being invited to sponsor an individual unit financially, or more than one, if they so desire. Thus far, we have yet to encounter a single refusal, as all groups approached have responded immediately, or are in the process of doing so. *

With the knowledge that some groups are, of necessity, in better financial condition than others, owing to size and

* Three thousand dollars have already been pledged.

type of organization, units on Playshore were specially prorated in cost. In this way, even smaller organizations can become a part of Playshore's development at a cost in line with their financial status. The least expensive units are the drinking fountains and benches, which will only cost \$75 each, up through the most expensive, around \$4,000.

No efforts have been spared in laying the groundwork carefully for a good community-relations program. In presenting the Playshore idea to the organizations and public, our office prepared color sketches for each of the units, maps of the entire park site and smaller maps of the Playshore area itself. Duplicates of these and a brochure on the development are given to each organization as it is approached for support. Now in preparation are a complete professional architectural presentation donated by George F. Schreiber, an architect doing another job for Montebello, a quarter-inch scale mock-up of the Playshore area and units. The city government is already in the process of developing the over-all park site and Playshore will be assisted by public funds in the total development. Actual construction is expected to start in early spring, and it is hoped that a large part of the play area will be ready for dedication in June or July, 1958. **

The city and people of Montebello extend an invitation and welcome to all recreation professionals in the nation, who would like to visit us within the next year, to see Playshore. Questions addressed to the recreation department relating to this, or similar developments, will be answered as quickly as possible. 

** Ground breaking will be in mid-April, 1958.

Humaneness for the Elderly

New York's new "homestead" plan emphasizes need for treating the aged as people —not as patients . . .

Other communities might well follow the lead of New York City, where the drabness of life for elderly people who must live in a hospital for want of a better place to go, is being eliminated, according to an announcement by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, member of the Board of Hospitals, during the Institute of the Ill, Handicapped and Homebound at New York University in January. (This is the institute cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and New York University.)

A study of the New York hospitals has revealed that few of these patients still need actual hospitalization. Rather, they stay on because there is no one to care for them, and, up to now, they have had to settle down to an isolated existence in a corner of a ward filled

with really sick people. Here, they have been given a bed, chair, and bedside table for their treasures, and told to keep quiet. They have led a bleak existence, have been awakened every cold gray dawn to be washed and fed with the other patients and otherwise made to fit in with routines for the ill.

At long last, however, these elderly people will have an opportunity to live with dignity, privacy, and some small pleasures. A new type of installation, called "homesteads," along with a more humane consideration of their needs, is being introduced by the city's department of hospitals. The first such installation was opened at Goldwater Memorial Hospital on Welfare Island shortly after the NYU meeting, and this is the first time in the history of the

New York City-state relationship that such a project has been jointly financed.

A section of one floor has been divided into small living units that have been redecorated by professionals and made as cheerfully homelike as possible. Here the oldsters will have individual accommodations and recreational and vocational facilities. No nurses will be on duty, but attendants will be near at hand for emergencies. The doctors will not make "bedside" calls, but will hold office hours, and be on call at all times. The National Recreation Association has been asked to set up the recreation activities for these units. It is hoped that, eventually, there will be three thousand homestead beds in New York City hospitals, bringing that vitally needed "humane touch." ■

Playground Program Aids

The following tips are culled from the experience of others, and are contributed here to stimulate your program with fresh ideas and activities.

“Playground Pandy”

“Pandy” was a small youngster dressed in a panda suit made of terry cloth and papier-mâché. Pandy toured the playgrounds with the safety director and a portable amplifier, delighting youngsters as he demonstrated the safe use of apparatus. Aimed primarily toward the younger set, Pandy was not only an immediate aid, but part of a long-range safety plan. He was also on TV; safety spot announcements, commentary, and 35mm slides of Pandy brought playground safety before the public. Our safety program is also publicized by newspapers and radio. Safety is further emphasized on the playgrounds by means of safety games and puzzles.—JAMES E. BONAHOOM, *safety director, supervisor of special events, Fort Wayne Park Board, Indiana.*



Children love antics of “Pandy,” who tours playgrounds in the interest of safety to demonstrate the proper use of apparatus. He was also on TV.

Papier-mâché steer is result of the “Program from Foot Lockers.”



“A Program from Foot Lockers”

Springfield, Missouri, is an all-American city of 100,000 population, with fifteen beautiful parks and all types of play equipment and planned programs at specific times. Two recreation supervisors carry equipment in foot lockers in their cars and travel from park to park. Park supervisors, in the meantime, have created great advance interest in the program by announcing her arrival to the children and what will occur when she comes.

A special-event day is held at alternate parks during the week. In 1957 our first-week theme was Olympic Day, and our supervisors carried this out with crafts, games, contests, singing, storytelling, and so on.

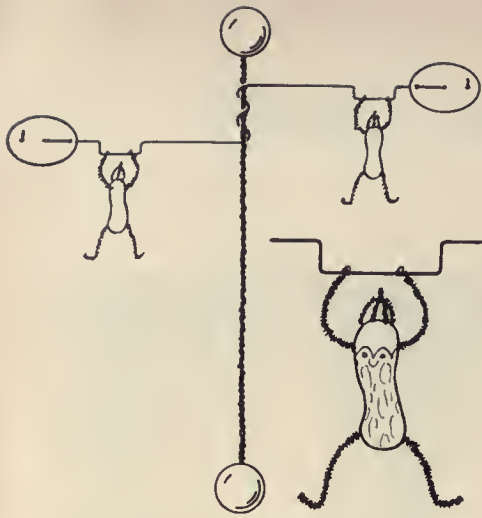
This experiment has met with wonderful results. Our attendance has rap-

idly increased; the children are well behaved; and the delinquency problem is almost nonexistent. The program ran for eleven weeks, with the following themes: Indian Day, Robin Hood Day, Circus Day, Patriotic Day, Paul Bunyan Day, Christmas in July, Pirate Day, Hobo Day, and Mystery Day.—

ROY BONE, *assistant recreation director, Springfield Public Park Board.*

Special Events—“For Fun”

Notable progress has been made by our staff in promoting and conducting special events on the playgrounds, which we have always considered one of the most important program facets.



These events are the highlights of the week. Children tire of routine programs without an occasional change to hold their interest. A special event offers activity opportunities not usually found in the daily program. Also, it is good publicity for the playground and an excellent method of interesting and recruiting adult volunteers.

On the other hand, this part of the program presents many problems and can actually produce negative results. The inexperienced leader, without adequate guidance, tends to think of it as a contest or competition of some sort; then, whatever the event, the emphasis in the promoting and conducting of the event is on the competition. What better way to foster keen competition than by giving prizes to the winners? Thus the cycle begins, and each succeeding event must offer better prizes, or the children will not think it worthwhile.

In the summer of 1953, we decided to take drastic steps. We talked to the playground supervisors about the real objectives of special events and about the dangers of "bribing" children to participate. We virtually prohibited the use of prizes, and provided each playground supervisor with ribbons to use in their places, with disappointing results.

For the next two summers, our efforts met with similar results; defeat seemed imminent. Playground supervisors simply could not conduct successful special events without excessive use of material incentives; many of the supervisors sympathized with the children.

Early in the spring of 1956, this perennial problem of prizes was discussed at a department staff meeting. We

finally arrived at this point: if three generations of children on a playground have had a pet show every summer, and prizes have always been given for the winners, then the fourth generation must have prizes, too. Social pressure and tradition are mighty forces; if you can't beat them, try going around them. We decided, in other words, to change the *type* of special event instead of trying to change the *method of operation* of familiar ones. Thus carnival night was substituted for the pet show, Indian day for the doll show. While it is impossible and undesirable to remove all elements of competition from such events, the program was planned so that the competitive aspects were minor. Our special events are now successful beyond anything we had hoped. —MARGARET FARR in *Civic Recreation, a recreation bulletin published by Department of Public Recreation, Ottawa, Canada.*

Flying Saucers—Spaceman Toy

Here is a space-age project for your playground crafts or for the whole group on that rainy day indoors. At one of the NRA Northwest District Conferences, in Boise, Idaho, Mrs. Frances Werschkul, craft director in the Portland, Oregon, Park and Recreation Department and member of the Arts and Crafts Committee of the National Recreation Association, demonstrated a playground project everybody loved.

It is simple; can be modified, has movement, and captures the imagination. The following instructions can be changed if the youngsters prefer birds or clowns to spacemen, or corks to rubber balls, or copper wire to pipe cleaners.

Supplies needed:

- 36 inches of 14-gauge wire
- 18 inches of 18-gauge wire
- 2 disks of 32-gauge sheet aluminum, 3-inch diameter
- 2 small peanuts
- 2 small foam rubber balls or corks
- 6 pipe cleaners

Directions: Bend the heavy wire in half, using pliers if necessary. Twist the wires together evenly, so that the width between twists is between one-quarter and one-half inch. You now have one twisted wire about fifteen inches long. Insert the two ends into small foam rubber balls.

For the flying saucers, punch three

small holes in each of the disks. Insert the wire into these holes, so that they lie flat, held by the wire. Just outside the disks, bend the wire into "swings," for the spacemen to hang on (see sketch). Then bend the wire around the pole, going around twice. Experiment here. The disk wire should glide smoothly down the pole, not too fast, not too slowly, and when the pole is reversed, should glide the other way equally well. It must follow the twists in the wire, not slide over them.

The spacemen are peanuts, painted with poster paint. One pipe cleaner is inserted through two holes, carefully punched toward one end of the peanut, for legs; the same is done for arms. The third pipe cleaner is cut in half, and each half inserted into the peanut top for antenna; twisted copper wire at the top adds a space touch.

Bend the arms of each spaceman securely but loosely around the "swing" in the wire, so that he rides down smoothly with the disk. Note that the pipe cleaner legs and arms are twisted.

For Young Archaeologists

Indian treasure, arrowheads, bones, and burial grounds capture the imagination of eight- and nine-year old boys. The leaders of the Midget Section at the Erie YMCA's Camp Sherwin capitalized on the dreams of the little fellows by going just a little further than the customary Indian campfire stories, and actually making a reality out of uncovering an Indian burial ground.

One evening after the little campers had been put to bed the leaders carried bones to a carefully selected spot and buried them. Indian coins (rusty pennies), wampum (the cook's necklace), and arrows (from the archery range) were added. The following day, after a hike the group somehow stumbled on a strange looking mound proclaimed to resemble an Indian grave. After some digging, behold, bones and hidden treasures were uncovered. News of this archeological find spread like wildfire throughout camp, and excavations started wholesale throughout the area. Finally, after a day of exciting activity, forty-eight tired little fellows went home with tall tales of the big discovery. —ROBERT E. ZECH, *director of YMCA Camp Sherwin, Erie, Pennsylvania.*

Volunteers-

A

Playground

Necessity

May Day Walden

TAKE SOME five thousand youngsters of assorted races; add a few thousand adults and senior citizens; distribute over thirty-four playgrounds; head them with trained recreation workers; mix in about two hundred volunteers; and turn 'em all out under warm sunny skies to have fun. That, roughly speaking, lists the basic ingredients of the public recreation program of the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Important in the "recipe" is the volunteer, whose work goes on quietly, but without whom the program would not be nearly as successful. It is only with his help that the recreation program can accommodate so many persons. The skills added by the volunteers give strength and greater variety to the program; their devotion gives inspiration to the paid staff, and their understanding makes them good interpreters of the program to the community.

Almost every recreation area here has two or three or more adults giving volunteer service during the year; and teen-agers help as junior leaders. They serve in various capacities. Some lead clubs or conduct sports leagues; others teach arts and crafts, tell stories, direct plays, lead or accompany singing. Still others help with swimming classes, teach dancing, provide transportation, chaperone groups on hikes, picnics and parties, or serve as counselors

MRS. WALDEN is publicity specialist for the board of public parks and recreation in Honolulu, Hawaii.



and cooks at camp. During the past year a total of more than two hundred men and women served as volunteers on the public playgrounds. Together they served a total of 22,553 hours.

Who are these volunteers? They come from many walks of life. Some hold full-time jobs in business and professional fields and find volunteering on the playgrounds after working hours provides recreation for themselves as well as for others. Many are mothers and fathers whose own children are participants in the playground activities. There are housewives, too, who enjoy something interesting to do outside of the home, and there are retired persons. The latter, with more leisure at their disposal and the desire to continue to be useful, are among the most faithful workers.

The volunteer who gave the highest number of service hours last year is retired; Karl Greene, an amateur malacologist, who serves as head of the shell department at the Children's Center Museum of Nature Science. Several years ago he presented his private shell collection, one of the largest in the island, to the museum for the children of the city. Another retired person, Hersh Mann, gave 832 hours as secretary of the Honolulu Senior Citizens' Club.

Recruiting

In order to have the needed volunteers, the Honolulu Board of Public Parks and Recreation is constantly on the lookout for persons whose services might be enlisted. There is continuous recruiting to fill vacancies left by volunteers who have moved from the community or who have turned to other interests because their children have grown up. It is from the ranks of the participants in the recreation program that the department first seeks its volunteers. With their enthusiasm and belief in the worth of recreation already kindled, they are naturally the best prospects. Indeed, most of the volunteers were first participants who were then enlisted when they showed certain skills.

The attempt is made, wherever possible, to interest citizens to serve on a neighborhood level. It is felt that they would enjoy most working for and among friends and neighbors. Therefore, recruiting is usually done through the personal contact of the area director with the person who has the desired skill. In talks before service organizations, staff members explain the opportunities for volunteering on the playgrounds. They point out the many types of volunteers needed, not only in the activity skills, but in such roles as leader of young people's groups, chaperones, and judges at special events.

The city's volunteer service bureau also occasionally makes referrals to the recreation department, but experience has shown that persons so referred do not usually remain long because they do not have the intense enthusiasm of former participants.

Orientation

Orientation of the volunteer takes place in two parts. On the department level, a representative of the administrative

The referee of this game works during the day as a painter. Volunteers come from many walks of life, inspire entire staff with their enthusiasm and devotion.

staff meets with him to interpret the philosophy and function of the recreation program. An effort is made also to inculcate pride in the service he can give on the part of the new volunteer.

On the area level the orientation is assisted by the director who explains the content of the playground's program, the make-up of the community to be served, and the resources available.

When there is need to train and orient many volunteers at a time, such as preceding the summer fun program, a workshop is conducted by the department. This consists of nine three-hour sessions. Short courses in arts and crafts, nature science, and music are presented by specialists.

The emotional and social needs of youngsters, the aims and purposes of the department, and the responsibility of the volunteer and the department to each other are discussed.

Recognition

The pleasure derived from working with children is their greatest reward, say the volunteers. However, formal recognition is given to them once a year, usually at the end of the summer fun session. This is done at a community function, such as a dinner or a dance, where, in a special recognition ceremony, recreation commissioners express the gratitude of the board and present the volunteers with certificates. Recognition is also given at area programs, and there has been some feeling that this is more meaningful because the volunteers are personally known to those present.

In addition to certificates, material gifts are sometimes presented. In a few instances where the standard of leadership, skill, and hours of service warrant it, partial monetary compensation is given by the department. The contribution of the volunteers is also acknowledged frequently by the agency in its publicity releases and pictures.

Junior Leaders

Recently, increased attention has been given to the development of *junior* leaders. They are participants in the

New Ideas for Games

Source materials can help build your games program with a minimum outlay of time and effort. Why start every program from scratch? New games to keep up flagging playground interest work on this idea of integration of innovation: (1) it is easier to teach a game that has a basis in another game, already known, than to teach an entirely new one (and children's interest span is short); (2) you can arouse an interest in more than one existing game at a time by learning partial skills of both.

Take bowling and golf as an example. Combined, these two games form an interesting and inexpensive

variation for the playground. The new game is simple. A golf ball is putted down a prepared lane into a set-up of ten miniature bowling pins. Score is kept by the strike and spare system on regular bowling cards.

Where did the idea come from? A toy and novelty manufacturing company catalogue. Many such novelty catalogues have games and ideas easily converted to playground or crafts class use. Supply catalogues are often overlooked because recreation leaders order them only to answer some specific need. Send out a dozen postcards to playground equipment manufacturers for their catalogues and leaf through them. I'll bet a soggy soybean you come up

with more than one idea you can use in your program . . . like the "bat-bak" table tennis outfit, table bowling, tabletop shuffleboard, and others.

Each might be ideal for a limited play space or a special age group. One or two persons of little skill may play. "Bat-bak" is especially interesting to a director who sees several table tennis outfits laying idle day after day for any of a dozen reasons. The table tilts up vertically at one end, so actually the player can hit the ball against a wall and return his own hit; or two can play alternating hits. Space requirements: negligible.—BOB LOEFFELBEIN, *Superintendent of River Road Park and Recreation District, Eugene, Oregon.*




This group of volunteers is learning how to use flannel board pictures to illustrate stories during a workshop.

program, twelve years of age and older, who have shown qualities of leadership, sincerity, dependability, and resourcefulness. They are generally leaders in their interest groups and are used to hold their respective groups together.

The young people are given experiences that will develop leadership and responsibility. They work closely with the playground directors and perform such services as standing by when younger children are taking swimming lessons, accompanying hikers, assisting at camp and sports events, preparing exhibits, presenting nature science programs, and serving as *docents* at the Children's Museum. The junior leaders also share in program planning.

These leaders are given some kind of identification to wear—a particular type of cap or shirt. At the end of the summer term the department sponsors a party for all of them and presents a gift to each in the form of some useful school article. During the past year there were 132 junior leaders who each gave more than 75 hours of service, their total number of hours being 34,488.

The importance of developing junior leaders lies not only in the services they give now but also in the hope that many future adult volunteers will come from their ranks. 

Trench Fireplaces

Natalie Olmsted

*A day camp
trains for special
camping skills*

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CAMPING is an accepted way of life in the Northwest. In order to prepare youngsters for the safe enjoyment of the woods and mountains, therefore, the park commission of Seattle, Washington, sponsors and conducts training in camp skills by providing opportunities to learn and practice in day camp. Take fire making, for example. Trench fireplaces, built up waist high, so that early practice is safe, and no skirts or eyebrows get singed, offer the chance to learn how, the fun of using the fire for cooking, and the adaptation of these fires to the campfire making and cooking that will come later on camping trips.

Such lessons are carefully planned and cover all types of fires. An outline of a typical lesson plan follows. Such instruction, accompanied by demonstration and practice, could be applied to a local playground program, as well as to a day camp.

Recreation Instructor and Camp Counselor Guide

Subject: *Trench Fires*

Day Time Camp Area Location
Counselor Assigned

MEMORANDUM: Fires have many uses; they may cook food, heat water, destroy rubbish, or serve to warm and cheer the camper.

A good day camper learns to build a foundation fire, and then learns to build it into the kind of fire that will serve his purpose best.

A good fire is built in a safe place, is kept under control at all times, and is completely extinguished when no longer needed.

Equipment Needed:

Trench fire: This is to provide a larger number of campers safe access to the blaze of the fire; provide concentrated heat in a controlled area; give a versatile camper the opportunity to barbecue or grill large pieces of meat or other food.

LESSON PLAN AND OUTLINE:

1. Several types of stone material may be used in the con-

struction of a trench fire: Masonry—cement or fire brick—and natural stone—lava rock, granite (sandstone explodes with heat).

2. Location for construction:

- a. Select a location where fire hazard is limited
- b. Select location accessible to other campers
- c. Select level ground area
- d. Select area most apt to be somewhat protected from the wind, regardless of its direction

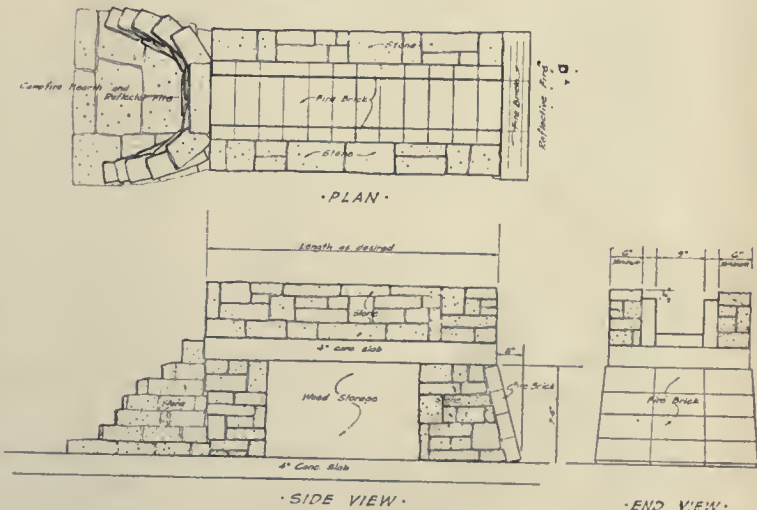
3. Execution of construction of trench: Dig a rectangular trench large enough to allow for the lining with stone and ample space for good fire. After trench has been dug and stones have been placed very close together, line the sides and floor of the trench, mortar (if available) may be poured behind stones. The same principles are involved in the off-the-ground type; this is relative to the size and lining of firebox space.

4. Preparing the fire—what to use:

- **Tinder**—material that catches fire from a match. This should be in pieces not any thicker than a match but longer, such as shavings or fuzz sticks, fine twigs (especially from evergreen trees); tops of bushes or weeds, pieces of pine pitch (paper may be used but is used *only in emergencies*). Beware of material that flares up quickly.
- **Kindling**—material that catches fire from tinder—such as good dry sticks and twigs graduated in size, just bigger than tinder up to sizes as large as the thumb (they should be from six to twelve inches long; larger pieces may be split for kindling).
- **Fuel**—the real fire material—includes good firm pieces of wood graduated in size from pieces bigger than kindling to good-sized logs. This selection depends on use. Charcoal is often used as fuel.

Trench fire at this point is available for cooking uses.

TRENCH-FIRE BOXES



MISS OLMSTED, district recreation supervisor, is directly responsible for the day camp program of the Seattle Park Commission, Seattle, Washington, has developed the bulk of the training material used in it.



Lamadaca chieftains have been powwowing about day's events. Feathers are awarded for outstanding merit.



Every Indian knows how to construct a fire, of course. Note the council circle totem pole in background.

The Indians Are Day Camping

Mary E. L. Sawyer



THERE is a colorful day camp in St. Petersburg, Florida, with Indian lore as its theme—Camp Lamadaca, on the shores of Lake Maggiore. Its Indian-sounding name was formed by combining the first two letters of *L*AKE *M*AGGIORE *D*AY *C*AMP.

Camp Lamadaca was founded in 1949, and in 1954 it was admitted to the Florida section of the American Camping Association. Although it is operated only during the summer playground season, it was recognized by the association for its outstanding program and leadership, giving some sixty children of nine to fourteen years of age an op-

MISS SAWYER is senior supervisor of the recreation department in St. Petersburg.

portunity to enjoy a day in camp, with a regular camp schedule.

Campers are required to be registered at and to attend the community playgrounds jointly sponsored by the Pinellas County school system and the city recreation department. In fact, the staff at the day camp is made up of personnel from both the schools and the recreation department.

The youngsters are brought to camp by Heap Big Yellow Horse (the school bus). Every morning it gallops up and disgorges a hord of prospective Indians. After the war whoops calm down around the council circle, the day's planned program starts. "Big Cap" bugles formation for flag raising, salute, and the Pledge of Allegiance. Buddies are then paired off for the conducted tour of the nature trail. "Big Cap" can call the alligators from away out in the middle of the lake (always a surprise and delight to everyone) and he knows just where the white herons nest and the great eagle circles. The many trees, shrubs, flowers—even poison ivy—are marked and identified to give the La-

madaca Indians a better understanding of Florida flora, with a bit of fauna thrown in.

Archers go out into the great open spaces. Fishermen hunt for worms and go angling off the pier. A bamboo grove can be raided for a fine fishing pole, and the eager beavers are taught how to rig a pole and how to fish, with excellent results. Little cans with fish of all sizes and colors, and crabs, put to sleep and wrapped up, are taken home as souvenirs.

Around 11:30 the mob usually gets so hungry that "Big Cap" bugles first call to the heap big feast. There is never need for a second or last call. The first day at camp, each child brings his own feedbag. On the next day all go into a huddle and come up with a stew, and the chow line is loud and lusty, as it forms with a beating of plates and pans. The next day is cookout day, when campers learn safety in fire building, how to cook the food they bring from home and correct use of ax, hatchet and knives.

Each day there is something "extra-

pecial" for the Indians: water safety lessons, first aid, new games, group singing contests, native crafts, tent pitching, and rope knotting.

Every year five Indian tribes are formed: *Seminoles*, whose color is yellow and whose symbol is the sun; *Mohicans*, whose color is blue and symbol, the blue god; *Blackfoots*, whose color is green and symbol, the buffalo; *Sioux*, whose color is turquoise and symbol, the white heron; and *Apaches*, whose color is red and symbol, the thunderbird.

One of the most impressive things at the camp, and the center of interest, is the totem pole made of a palm tree trunk which stands in the center of the council circle. Each week a different tribe puts its Indian symbol and color on the pole. At the end of the season the pole is completed and makes a colorful and decorative show piece.

Feathers of many colors are awarded for outstanding merits—red for the best tent pitched by the warriors, green

for first and biggest fish, blue for the most artistic headband, yellow for the highest score in archery and races. The purple feather is the greatest prize a Lamadaca Indian can win—for good citizenship and for being the best all-round camper.

On the last day of every camp week a big powwow is held in the council circle—with Indian dances and songs, Indian wrestling, and the passing around of the medicine stick—an impressive ceremony. Feathers are awarded at this time. The counselors are presented with a feather from each tribe as a gesture of appreciation from the campers.

The camp ends for the summer with all tribes and their chiefs and warriors and Indian princesses coming together, wearing their warpaint and feathers, for a mass powwow to make peace and live in harmony.

Each chief, with the help of one brave of his tribe, competes in tent (wigwam) pitching and each princess shows her skill in fire building. It is an interesting

contest to watch. Winners are given prize war bonnets of many feathers and shell necklaces. The chief and princess winning these two contests become the chief and princess of all the tribes and reign for the day.

Then there is the great thanksgiving feast—hot dogs, Indian bread, dug roots (carrot sticks and potato chips) and firewater (pop). Each Indian finishes with the pipe of peace (pop-suckle).

The climax of the powwow is the "Legend of the Buried Treasure of Lamadaca." Each tribe goes out in force to follow given clues to find the treasure to be divided among members of the tribe finding it. After all, a jar of hard candy can give heap happiness!

The end comes, the last call sounds, the tribes return to their home hunting grounds, to show off their feathers and relive their many memories.

A day camp, along with summer playgrounds, is a truly big, important activity program for boys and girls. ■

Notes for the Administrator

●

Restricted Title Lands Not for Parks

"When funds are earmarked for parks, they can't be spent on land with a restricted title," said the city council of Buena Park, California—and the school district superintendent protested, "This is a restriction imposed by the state; without it we cannot sell the property."

Thus the three five-acre park sites adjacent to elementary schools were turned down by the councilmen. They believed that guaranteeing school youngsters the right to play on the sites during school hours jeopardized future plans for development of the park lands—they should be taken clear and free or not at all.—*Park Maintenance*, August 1957.

Court Decisions

REFRESHMENT STAND IN PARK WITHIN RESIDENCE DISTRICT: The Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board had developed a public park and picnic area, including a bathhouse, parking area, and so on, in a single-family residence district on Lake Erie in a suburban town, and now proposed to add a small refreshment stand to these facilities. The town of Bay Village authorities objected, but the court upheld the proposed addition.

In the opinion, the court held, that the refreshment stand was necessary to afford the public maximum enjoyment of the recreational facilities and was a necessary part of the facilities provided. The proposed stand was therefore held to be permitted as an accessory use under the local zoning law, and not held a nuisance. *Board of Park Commissioners of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District v. City of Bay Village, 141 North Eastern (2d) 769 (Court of Appeals (intermediate court), April 24, 1957).*

ZONING

The December, 1957 issue of *The American City* reported on a zoning case:

"Certiorari brought to review action of Zoning Board of Review in approving variance permitting supermarket, drug-store and bank in residence zone across street from elementary and junior high schools. For many years lot had been used as playground by children. Court ruled that no vested right to such use had been created, upheld variance and commended Board for its clear presentation of reasons for approval. *School Committee v. Zoning Board, 133A.2d 734 (Supreme Court, July 17, 1957.)*"

Instruction Surplus

In 1956, when a new steel swimming pool, fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, costing \$96,000, was installed on a former school site in St. Joseph, Missouri, interest in swimming instruction increased so much that it was necessary to establish an eight-station assembly line. Over one thousand people were registered, with the Red Cross paying the entire cost of instruction. ■



Traveling Playlots

Hamilton, Ontario, answers the play-space problem.

Florence Meiler

NEW SURVEYS, large tracts of land annexed by the city! A swiftly growing population! This was the position faced by Hamilton, Ontario, in the early 1950's. Sudden expansion created the problem of playgrounds to service new areas.

The idea of Traveling Playlots was born in the mind of Hamilton's then director of recreation A. G. "Andy" Ley. Since playgrounds with standard equipment to cover these areas adequately would be too costly, traveling playlots seemed to be worth a try. The general plan was to provide a trained playground leader to cover an area. This leader, working with a committee of mothers, could choose four sites suitable as play space for a small group of children. The leader would divide her time—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—among the four locations, going two half-days to each. On Friday morning the leaders would meet with the recreation department staff to exchange ideas and discuss problems, while Friday afternoons would be taken up with meetings of parent committees.

The first step was to discuss this with the parents. In the early spring of 1953 members of the recreation department staff spoke to home and school groups, who received the idea enthusiastically and set up local committees. These committees toured each neighborhood with a staff person, to choose the sites.

MISS MEILER is director of recreation, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Vacant lots, school grounds, backyards, and front lawns were available. When the playlot leaders were chosen, they met with the parent committees and together planned the weekly schedule.

Each leader was allocated craft supplies, storybooks, and, armed with her knowledge of children's games, started out the first day of this experiment. The leaders traveled on bicycles and carried their supplies in shopping bags, visiting one spot in the morning, and another in the afternoon. Schedules were printed and issued to all mothers so that they could keep the children posted as to when the leader would be in their district.

There were problems. Some locations had to be changed, more craft materials were required than for a standard playground, and quite often the large number of children and the wide age range made it necessary to divide the group. Volunteer assistance from one of the mothers' committees helped to solve this problem. Generous donations of scrap materials, tables, refreshments on hot days, cake and fudge for sales, emphasized many times how important and vital the mothers' committee was to the operation. The mothers saw the problems and did something about it.

Five summers have come and gone. In 1954, the number of locations was increased from four to six, and in 1956 it was increased again to eight areas. The number of playlots visited by each leader varies from two to four. The program, too, has grown, and now in-


cludes crafts, storytelling, group games, sports, music, picnics, swim parties, and special events, such as costume parties, pet shows, and carnivals.

Dundurn Museum, originally a seventy-two room castle, is a favorite haunt of the children. Every group makes at least one trip to the museum, where they particularly like to descend to the "dungeons" in the dark, damp basement. Combined with a picnic in the park, it is a trip anticipated with great enthusiasm.

One summer day, in a certain district, the milkman making his early morning rounds was amazed to see brilliantly colored flowers sprouting from all the empty bottles he picked up. These colorful additions to his daily routine were made by the children at the traveling playlot, from milk bottle caps and construction paper, and announced "One quart please," and so on. We often wonder if he ever knew who "planted" all these gay flowers.

Much of the success of the traveling playlots is due to the specially chosen leaders. Since, of necessity, they are working without constant supervision, they must have a sense of responsibility, initiative, organizing ability, a love of children, and considerable training in the skills and teaching of crafts and games. The words of a traveling playlot leader, who had three year's part time experience on a regular playground, are frequently heard: "I feel that this summer was one of the most enjoyable that I have spent. . . ."

The name "traveling playlots" is really not correct, since it is the leader who travels. However, their chief advantage is that they can be established wherever there is a group of children, without a large capital outlay for land or equipment. In any succeeding year they can be conducted in a different spot if necessary, for there is no heavy apparatus to be moved.

The leader, with her bag of supplies, merely rides her bicycle down a different street, gathering the children around her, and starts to work. 

Los Angeles

Pilot Study of Playgrounds

FACILITY
PROGRAM RECREATION CENTER LEADERSHIP
PARTICIPATION

ADEQUATE REPORTING of services rendered at public recreation centers has long presented a serious problem. In an effort to clarify the services offered at playgrounds and to provide a method by which they can be adequately portrayed on a statistical reporting form, a pilot study was carried on at two city playgrounds in Los Angeles under the sponsorship of the Youth Services Division of the Welfare Planning Council.*

In outlining this study consideration was given to four dimensions of public recreation service: facility, leadership or staff, program, and participation or patrons. The inter-relationship but uniqueness of each of these dimensions was recognized and an attempt made to delineate the significance of each of these factors. Two hypotheses were formulated for the study:

- Definite activity areas or zones exist on a public playground in which the kind of activities engaged in by staff are distinct from the other areas.
- The relative amount of leadership given by staff varies inversely to the distance of the activity area from the office. Variables in playground settings were recognized, but an attempt was made in this study to test the validity of these two hypotheses.

Two playgrounds were used, comparable in size and representative of good program content and staff. The communities served were quite different, however; one having a middle-income, Caucasian population; the other, a low-income area with a majority of the residents of either Mexican-American or Negro extraction. Trained observers were assigned to the two playgrounds for a period of one week to record the activities of staff and patrons. Data were recorded on regular and part-time personnel. Each observer was assigned to a specific staff member and in addition "floater observers" were assigned to each facility to gather data on the patrons in zones by age and by activity. Time recording was on an hour-to-hour basis, with actual minutes of leadership activity recorded.

Four playground zones were recognized. Zone I includes the office building and the indoor facilities together with the office porch area. Zone II surrounds Zone I and includes facilities and equipment for activities and games of low organization. Zone III includes the field spaces with facilities for team games and sports and provision for spectator facilities. Zone IV is the fringe area and embraces facilities and areas usually found on the perimeter; such as,


benches, picnic tables, tennis courts, oldsters' club house, and the like.

The findings are briefly summarized as follows:

With respect to staff services, "direct services to patrons" and "indirect services to patrons" received almost equal emphasis by staff at both playgrounds. Less than five per cent of staff time was spent on "services to the community." "Direct services to patrons" were rendered by staff to a far greater degree in Zone I than in any other. Staff spent more time with scheduled groups than with other types of participants. At both playgrounds over half of the time devoted to direct services was spent with scheduled groups. Significant differences existed in the leadership practices of male and female staff. Women workers spent far more time than men in giving direct services to patrons and in work with scheduled groups and individuals. They spent less than two per cent of their time outside Zone I. No significant correlation appeared between the time staff spent in giving services within the four zones, and the amount of patron participation taking place in the zones. Patterns of service and of patron participation indicated a large number of the playground users received little or no leadership from staff.

The findings verify the hypothesis that definite zones exist on public playgrounds and that the activities of staff in each zone differ from those carried out in other zones. The second hypothesis that the amount of staff service given in each zone varied inversely to its distance from the office was not fully confirmed.

A significant observation was that the study's findings revealed no correspondence between activities engaged in by leaders and those carried out by participants; that is, at any time it was not possible to infer from the participation pattern at either playground what the leadership activity pattern would be. This finding would seem to indicate that information gathered in report forms, for example, as to the pattern of patron participation at playgrounds, does not adequately reflect the amount and nature of staff services being rendered to the patrons. Thus more information must be obtained regarding the manner in which staff members carry out their jobs if an adequate statistical reporting system is to be achieved.

One conclusion resulting from the study is that there is need to know more about what different types of participants desire to do at recreation facilities. "Determining the recreation patterns of persons in terms of age groupings, income level, cultural affiliation, and so on would provide a partial answer to this question. But, further research asking participants directly what they desire from recreation programs should be attempted in the future." 

* *Public Recreation Service Units—Measuring Youth Services*, Vol. 3, by Norman P. Miller and Irving Piliavin. Available from Research Department, Welfare Planning Council, Los Angeles Region. Special Report Series No. 45, March, 1956.



The skillful leader exposes young people to many interests so that they can have a substantial basis in choosing activities. Here, young book critics give broadcast to provoke reading interest.

Youth Interest Studies

THE GROWING CONCERN about the ways in which children and young people spend their leisure time and the increasing importance of providing wholesome recreation opportunities for this age group have prompted many local surveys of youth interests and activities. Description of some of the findings in three such studies follows. These were conducted in Richmond, Virginia, Stamford, Connecticut, and on a nation-wide basis by the Boy Scouts of America.

The Richmond Study

A recreation study* in Richmond, Virginia, inquired about the free-time interests, hobbies, and activities of junior and senior high school students. Separate data were compiled for students in each of four districts of the city. The purpose of this study was to secure data that would enable local recreation agencies to evaluate their programs and provide additional services as needed in various sections of the city.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. In one district, watching TV and listening to radio or records were the activities checked most often by boys and girls as a major use of free time on school days. On week ends this activity declined and movie attendance increased. Play at a playground or park was checked most often as use of after-school time. During the summer a surprisingly large percentage go to the beach, particularly nonwhite girls. The same general patterns were reported in a second district, although the week-end drop was in favor of visiting or playing with friends. "Working on a job" led as an afternoon activity.

Among white boys and Negro girls in a third district, watching TV or listening to radio or records were the ranking leisure-time activities during the school year. Among nonwhite boys and white girls, helping around the home

ranked first. On week ends going to the movies ranked first among boys; helping around the home, among girls of both races. Visiting, playing with friends, or helping around home ranked high among all groups after school. During the summer a paid job ranked first among boys, helping at home among girls. A large percentage go to the beach, especially of nonwhite girls.

In a fourth district, TV, radio, and records, visiting friends, and helping at home held first place during the school year. Week ends, the leading activity is going to the movies. Here again a large percentage checked visits to the beach; seventy-four per cent of the Negro girls list this activity as a major use of leisure time.

Interests and Hobbies. In recording their interests and hobbies, the activities listed were the three checked by junior high school students as representing present activities. (See Figure 1.)

The study of activities that the junior high school group would like to engage in produced these. (See Figure 2.)

The study reveals that baseball (which, in this, apparently includes softball) is by far the most common activity in which boys of both races participate. It is among the three leading activities reported by all eight groups of boys. Swimming is next in importance, having a place in six of the

Figure 1

District	Boys		Girls	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Central	47% baseball 35% hunting 33% model building	69% baseball 47% swimming 46% dancing	49% swimming 45% movies 43% dancing	60% dance 47% movies 39% music
West	73% baseball 60% swimming 49% fishing	83% baseball 51% fishing 45% swimming	60% swimming 49% dancing 45% movies	69% dance 52% baseball 44% movies
East	67% baseball 61% fishing 56% hunting	75% baseball 58% swimming 37% dancing	61% baseball 48% swimming 42% dancing	35% baseball 29% dance 22% movies
South	67% baseball 64% fishing 55% swimming	77% baseball 49% movies 45% swimming	62% baseball 53% swimming 48% movies	45% baseball 36% dance 32% knitting

* *Richmond Recreation Study*, sponsored by the Richmond, Virginia, Neighborhood Councils in cooperation with the Richmond Department of Recreation and Parks, 1955.

eight groups, including the Negro boys in all four sections. Fishing ranks third, appearing in four of the eight boys' lists of present activities.

Among junior high school girls, dancing appears in all but one of the lists of present activities, followed by movies, which appear in six—three white and three Negro groups. Baseball is in five of the eight lists and, surprisingly, it tops the other present activities with four of the eight girls groups. Swimming appears in all of four lists for white students, but in no Negro group. Music and knitting have a prominent place in one each of the two lists of activities engaged in by Negro girls.

Those desired by junior high school students are more diverse than the activities commonly engaged in, and the activities desired by boys and girls are more similar than are the activities in which the two sexes now take part. Roller skating, for example, which is largely lacking in the top-ranking current activities, appears among the top three desired by five groups; picnics, hayrides, and fishing by four groups; hunting and art by three—Negroes constitute all three groups wanting art.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: In one district all groups, except the white girls, checked watching TV, or listening to the radio or records first for their free time on school days. Both white and nonwhite girls study and help at home. During the summer the boys listed "working at a paid job," while the girls reported "going to the beach."

In the second district most white boys and girls listed studying and the majority of nonwhite boys and girls specified TV, radio, and records for major use of free time on school days. Movies formed the most attractive week-end activity. During the summer, a paid job was most often checked by boys, and movies by the girls. The beach attracted both.

In the third district white boys and girls and Negro boys checked TV, radio, and records; Negro girls listed helping at home, as most frequent school-day activities. A paid job was the leading week-end activity among nonwhite boys; the movies among the other three groups. During the summer, work was ranked first by boys and movies by girls, but both go to the beach.

In the fourth district white boys enjoy TV, radio, and records on school days; nonwhite boys and white girls study and nonwhite girls help around the house. Movies were ranked

highest by both boys and girls. Boys listed a paid job and girls going to the beach as primary summer activities.

Interests and Hobbies. The activities listed in Figure 3 are the three most frequently checked by senior high school students as representing current interests and hobbies.

Baseball also leads among high school boys, appearing in the top three in all eight lists of present activities. Fishing is reported in all four districts by white boys and swimming in three; neither activity, however, appears in the top activities of Negro boys. On the other hand, four Negro groups list movies, as compared with only one white group. Dancing appears in three of the four Negro lists, but is not a top-ranking activity among white boys.

Movies and dancing are the outstanding current activities of senior high school girls, appearing in every list. Swimming is a popular activity among three of the four white groups, but is not engaged in widely by Negro girls. Watching TV has high ranking in three of the eight groups.

Swimming is the activity most desired by boys and girls in senior high school, as it appears in thirteen out of the sixteen lists. Tennis appears more often than any of the other activities, ranking high in six of the eight boys' lists. Four of the white groups want hayrides, but this is not given a high ranking by the Negro boys or girls. Roller skating is the next most desired activity. Movies appear in only one of the sixteen high school lists of desired activities. There would seem to be a strong emphasis on sports among these

Figure 3

District	Boys		Girls	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Central	71% baseball 52% fishing 48% swimming	60% baseball 44% dancing 43% movies	68% movies 58% dancing 52% swimming	68% dancing 39% movies 33% talks, boy-girl relationships
West	50% baseball 41% fishing 31% movies	66% baseball 54% movies 45% dancing	59% swimming 48% movies 46% dancing	72% dancing 39% music 38% movies
East	82% baseball 58% fishing 53% swimming	71% baseball 49% movies 43% dancing	54% movies 50% dancing 41% watching TV	49% movies 48% dancing 32% watching TV
South	63% baseball 48% swimming 44% fishing	60% baseball 60% watching sports 42% movies	52% movies 51% dancing 46% swimming	63% dancing 63% movies 30% watching TV

Activities They Would Like to Do

Figure 4

District	Boys		Girls	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Central	12% swimming 10% fishing 7% roller skating	19% hunting 13% swimming 12% music	19% hayrides 19% knitting 16% tennis	23% swimming 23% watching sports 16% music
West	10% hayrides 8% fishing 6% art	38% hunting 26% fishing 24% swimming	9% swimming 9% tennis 8% roller skating	23% swimming 16% roller skating 13% movies
East	12% swimming 11% hayrides 10% fishing	12% tennis 9% knitting 8% model building	12% dramatics 10% tennis 9% swimming	32% swimming 16% tennis 16% sewing, needlecraft
South	10% swimming 8% hayrides 7% fishing	24% tennis 20% swimming 13% fishing	21% roller skating 20% reading 16% swimming	22% swimming 15% dramatics 13% tennis

Figure 2

Boys		Girls	
White	Negro	White	Negro
11% picnics 11% tennis 7% swimming	29% swimming 16% art 16% bunting	35% hayrides 23% dancing 18% swimming	26% swimming 18% dramatics 16% picnics
11% swimming 8% fishing 8% hayrides	19% swimming 12% table tennis 9% art	13% swimming 13% roller skating 11% picnics	13% swimming 8% picnics 8% tennis
13% swimming 10% hunting 10% roller skating	23% hunting 17% swimming 17% fishing	25% hayrides 21% roller skating 19% dancing	18% hayrides 15% art 15% swimming
27% swimming 9% roller skating 7% movies	13% swimming 11% baseball 9% badminton	22% swimming 14% fishing 14% roller skating	57% swimming 34% roller skating 28% fishing

youngsters, which shows up throughout the lists. It is interesting to note that reading is not listed *once*.

The Stamford Study

In 1956, the Recreation and Group Work Division of the Stamford Community Council undertook a study which had the following purposes:

- To determine how the young people of Stamford were spending out-of-school time.
- To learn whether they needed or desired additional facilities and programs.
- To determine the characteristics of those young people served by the various agencies and to compare them with those of youth who did not participate in agency programs.
- To help guide youth-serving agencies in program planning and other aspects of their work.

The information was secured by personal interviews with students selected by a random sampling of the pupils in the eighth through the twelfth grades of the public, private, and parochial schools. Two hundred and fifty-four young people were interviewed by trained volunteers who made use of written guides and questionnaires developed with the help of a public relations firm. The following findings were reported in *Survey of Youth Activities* issued by the council in 1957:

- Eighty-five per cent take part in activities sponsored by local recreation and group-work agencies; sixty-three per cent in church-sponsored programs; sixty-one per cent in special interest clubs and formal independent clubs. Thirty-seven per cent work for pay on an average of eleven hours per week.
- Girls spend more time alone as they grow older and relatively less time with their family; boys spend less time alone as they get older and less time with their families, but more time in group association with older boys.
- The time a young person spends watching television decreases sharply between grades eight and twelve.

The highest participation, ninety-three per cent, is in the middle of five socio-economic groups. Boy Scout activity is five times greater in the highest, as compared with the lowest status group.

- An extremely wide range was indicated in activities "liked best." The most frequently mentioned was dancing, with nearly thirteen per cent of all replies, followed by basketball, reading, ice skating, swimming, parties, and bowling, in that order. Enjoyment of the activity itself rather than for self-improvement or relationship with others seemed to be the primary influence in determining preference.
- In stating reasons for failure to participate in desired activities, sixty per cent listed facilities not available; thirteen per cent lack of time; and eight per cent transportation difficulties and financial reasons.

National Boy Scout Study

*A Study of Adolescent Boys***, conducted for the Boy Scouts of America by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, contains much information of

** Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, N. J., 1955.

interest to recreation workers. The report represents the findings in one of a number of studies undertaken by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America "to clarify the needs of adolescent boys and the proper function of youth agencies in serving these needs." Among the specific questions, answers for which were sought in the study, are: How much leisure time do boys have? What are boys' principal leisure activities? What do they most like to do? How important a part do voluntary group memberships play in boys' lives? What kinds of groups are most attractive to boys? As might be expected, the objectives were achieved with varying degrees of success. The report contains a great variety of statistics based upon interviews with six hundred and sixty boys. They cover many aspects of their use of leisure time. Of special interest are the lists of activities most broadly participated in and most enjoyed by boys who do them, as follows:

<i>Maximum Participation</i>	<i>Most Enjoyed</i>
Going to movies	Swimming
Swimming	Hunting
Listening to the radio	Working with cars, motorcycles
Playing baseball	Playing baseball
Watching television	Playing basketball
Playing basketball	Playing football
Fishing	Fishing
Reading	Camping, hiking
Going to parties	Playing pool, billiards
Playing football	Horseback riding

Among the major findings of the study are that most boys in the age range of fourteen to sixteen years have had experience with a good variety of leisure activities and that most of them share some or a few of their leisure activities with their parents.

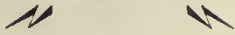
The section dealing with group membership indicates that three boys in ten belong to no clubs or organizations; that most boys judge the groups they belong to on the basis of the interest level of the activities offered; that boys suggest sports and games, outdoor activities and social activities most frequently when asked to indicate the kinds of activities they would like a club to offer. Nine out of ten boys think a group of adolescent boys and girls should have some adult leadership, but their notions for the role of the adult vary widely.

Many of the other findings merit careful study by all who are concerned with planning recreation programs for young people. ■

The children now love luxury, they have bad manners contempt for authority, they show disrespect for elders and love chatter in place of exercise. They no longer rise when elders enter the room. They contradict their parents chatter before company, gobble up dainties at the table cross their legs, and tyrannize over their teachers.

—SOCRATES (2000 years ago)

Musts for the Congress . . .



Make your reservations *early*, if you want to enjoy Atlantic City in the soft, balmy days of late summer. You know—walks along the beach, square dancing, and, above all, the challenges offered at Congress meetings and workshops.



40th National Recreation Congress
September 22-26 1958

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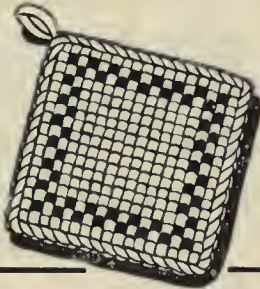
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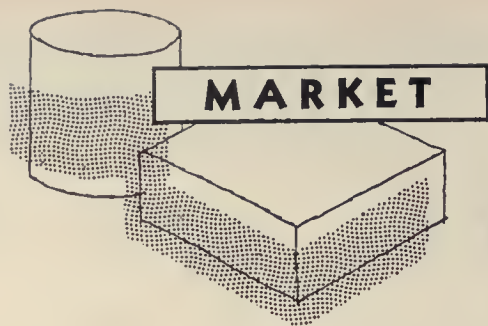
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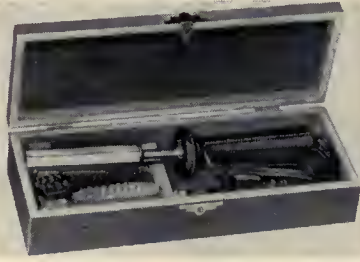
◆ Since RECREATION for April is devoted to playgrounds this column will include items we hope you will find useful, and fun, in your playground programs.



◆ An attractive, safe, space-saving playground slide has been designed to take up only one quarter of the square-foot area of the conventional slide. Besides the safety features, visible in photograph, the Burke Space-Saver Slide is painted, for child appeal, in brightly colored, outdoor baked enamel, and has a stainless steel, rustproof bedway.

It comes in three sizes: 4', 6', and 8' high, with 8', 12', and 16' long chute. The J. E. Burke Company, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and New Brunswick, New Jersey.

◆ Keeping athletic equipment from straying has always been a problem. A compact, complete branding-iron kit has been developed, designed to lessen the loss or theft of equipment from playgrounds and schools, called the Voit BK20



Thermostatic Branding Iron. The iron works as well on wood, leather, and plastic items as it does on rubber. The kit itself contains a strong wooden box, iron, a choice of either "Rec. Dept." or "Sch. Prop" head, a stand for the iron, wire brush for cleaning the head, and a bristle brush to use on branded item, and complete instructions. The branding operation is simple and safe, producing a lasting, legible identification. W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation, 2945 East Twelfth Street, Los Angeles, California.

◆ Your playground will be jumping when the children climb aboard the Jumping Jacks and bounce away. The Wise Engineering Company designed this sturdily constructed, stationary version of the pogo stick, with the child's safety in mind; full extent of vertical travel is four inches. The user can bounce vigorously up and down or twirl around the pole as



he wishes. The unit, suitable for teen-agers or younger children, is attractively painted in bright colors and requires no maintenance, except an occasional oiling. Wise Engineering Company, Newark, New Jersey.



◆ The Nissen Toy Company, a subsidiary of Nissen Trampoline, has developed an adjustable jump rope. Length is taken in or out by turning the polyethylene handles at either end of the rope without cutting or damaging it, yet at the same time allowing swivel

action. The rope is available in 9' and 16' lengths, either nylon covered or in plain sash cord of #10 or #12 weight. Handles are nonbreakable and colorfast. Nissen Toy Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

◆ Hard surfaces in recreation areas and playgrounds are always a source of accident worries. Safety Surf is a shock-absorbent protective rubber covering for use under playground apparatus or other types of gym and athletic equipment, designed to protect even the most reckless from serious injuries resulting from falls. Safety Surf is assembled from four basic, interchangeable, interlocking rubber blocks, one inch thick, covering an area in modules of two feet in any direction. No cement or mastic is required, and there is no special maintenance expense. Write M. M. Levitt, Mitchell Rubber Products, Inc., Sports and Recreation Division, 2114 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles 65.

◆ A properly wild-looking playground rocking horse accommodates about seven happy children. There are footrests along the sides of this brightly painted sturdy metal horse and small backrests spaced out the length of his back



—all safety features. O'Sullivan Distributors, Ltd., 954 Odlin Road, Richmond, Vancouver, Canada.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	PAGE
All Metal Table Tennis Company	103
American Playground Device Company	133
Beltz Engineering Laboratories	141
Califone Corporation	140
Castello Fencing Equipment	105
Champion Recreation Equipment	135
Chicago Roller Skate Company	Outside Back Cover
Classified Advertising	135
Cleveland Crafts Company	104
Comet Press Books	141
Dayton Racquet Company	103
Dimco-Gray Company	140
Exposition Press	140
Greenwich Book Publishers	140
Hillerich & Bradsby Company	Inside Back Cover
Home Crafts Company	133
H & R Manufacturing Company	104
House of Ceramics	104
Jamison Playground Equipment	140
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	141
Kazoo Company	105
Libraphone Incorporated	142
MacGregor Sports Company	133
Mental Health	139
National Sports Company	140
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults	140
National Studios	140
Nissen Trampoline Company	138
Organization Services Incorporated	137
Park Maintenance	142
Parks & Recreation	133
Pecsolite Equipment Company	137
Pyrotex Company	97
School Products Company	141
Square Dance Associates	141
James Spencer & Company	140
Star Company	135, 140, 141
Teela-Wooket Archery Camp	135
U. S. Army Special Services	139
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Company	104
Voit	138

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tric consultation, good employment practices. Salary range, \$4,836-\$6,756. Starting salary dependent on qualifications. Position not newly created. Professional training and experience with children are required. Institutional experience desirable. Write to Maxine Elliott, Director, Hathaway Home for Children, 840 North Avenue 66, Los Angeles 42, California.

Recreation Director for teen-age recreation center, male, with degree or experience in recreation, physical education, or youth work. Start \$400 per month. Write: Leslie A. Harvey, Director, West Side County & City Parks, Recreation & Parkways District, 300 Main St., Taft, California.

Playground Director, man, for town of 60,000. Salary \$500 to \$600 per month based on experience. Send complete resume of recreational experience. R. Earl Kipp, County Superintendent, Box 271, Orlando, Florida.

Recreation Therapists for California State Hospitals in several locations. Positions open to college graduates with major in Recreation or Therapy and supervised field work. Monthly salary starts at \$376; promotional opportunities in expanding rehabilitation program to \$644. Liberal employee benefits. Write Medical Recruitment Unit, State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

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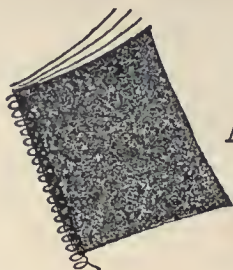
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June Is National
Recreation Month



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Far-reaching Decision Against Encroachment

The Court of Chancery on January 10 permanently banned the sale of 6.35 acres of North Brandywine Park in Wilmington, Delaware, to the Wilmington Board of Education for use as a school site.

This decision was the culmination of a hard-fought, two-year battle between the board of park commissioners and the mayor and the council. Maurice duPont Lee, president of the board, vigorously opposed encroachment on park lands by *anybody* and reiterated the park board's stand: namely, the board is merely a trustee for the park land and, as such, has no authority to sell or give it to anyone. Mr. Lee said, "We ought not to give away one inch of park land, considering the rate at which the city is growing." He stated this in view of the fact that Wilmington has less than half the park acreage recommended by the National Recreation Association. (See Mr. Lee's letter regarding the replacement of trees in Wilmington, in "Letters," page 103.)

In his ruling, vice-chancellor William Marvel said: ". . . It has been generally held that the use of park land for school purposes is a diversion in violation of the dedication or uses permissible by law for such lands." The ruling is a real victory for recreation, and the fight must continue against encroachment, whether by highway, city councils, school boards, housing developments, industrial concerns, *ad infinitum*, or the country will become a vast wasteland of dreary built-up areas, and there will be no land for recreation or for beauty.

Retires After Long Service

Thirty years of varied and faithful service to the field of recreation ended

on February 28, when Mrs. Jessie Garrison Mehling retired as state supervisor of health and physical education in Alabama. Hers is the distinction of being the first woman so appointed.

She has been a vigorous proponent of more and better teaching of health, physical education, and recreation, for all children in Alabama. To ensure proper leadership in the recreation field, on a state-wide basis, Mrs. Mehling worked in close cooperation with institutions of higher learning, preparing teachers and other community leaders for all phases of this work. She regularly took advantage of the services of the NRA, calling upon Association training specialists to conduct courses throughout the state, and devoted a great deal of time to the preparation of study courses, planning of state-wide instruction schools, and the conducting of workshops.

Science Fair

Science and recreation have come together with a bang to produce the Douglas County Science Fair in Lawrence, Kansas. The sixth fair, which took place March 29-30, is an annual event for children in kindergarten through twelfth grade. The fair was organized by Wayne Bly, superintendent of recreation in Lawrence, with the assistance of the local schools, newspaper, and radio station. It is held in affiliation with the National Science Fair, in cooperation with the Science Clubs of America, and is cosponsored by three local chemical companies and the Lawrence Recreation Commission, which is the only recreation commission in the country now sponsoring a science fair.

"A science fair is a collection of exhibits, each of which is designed to show a scientific principle, a laboratory

procedure, or an industrial development," according to a science fair announcement. "It is an exhibition of exhibits or projects, developed or constructed, and displayed by students under the direction of teachers or other interested persons."

The reasons for holding such a fair are:

- To encourage students to take an active part in science and mathematics.
- To afford opportunities for students and teachers to exchange ideas about science.
- To arouse public interest in the abilities of students and teachers.
- To provide science education for the area.
- To provide wholesome recreation for those who enjoy science.

In a tense era, when our country needs trained minds, an affair of this sort is a fine program activity for any recreation department. Further details on how, who, when, where, what, and rules may be obtained from Mr. Bly.

Play Space in Housing Projects

Two key problems related to recreation in housing projects were emphasized at a recent all-day conference in New York City, sponsored by the United Housing Foundation, Play Schools Association, and the NYC Department of Health. The conference considered facilities and activities for the 28,000 New York families now living in low-cost, middle-income cooperatives in the NYC area. Dwellings for 20,000 more families are planned for the next five years. City and state authorities, prominent architects, and real estate people participated in lively discussions and were quick to recognize the two things which recreation authorities have been aware of since the outset of the national public housing program: the need for play space, and the need for such space to be allocated *before building is started*.*

J. Clarence Davies, Jr., chairman of the board of directors of Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, emphasized that recreation facilities in housing are a *must*. The acceptance of the basic principle that recreation and

*See "Shelter and Recreation," RECREATION, January, 1956, p. 30.

meeting rooms together with adequate outdoor space should be included in all new cooperative housing developments from the beginning, was approved by all, as was the fact that in order to make this effective, the agencies contributing financial aid (city, state, and federal) must require that all builders make provision for such facilities. Significantly, the city's 213 cooperatives suffer most from lack of initial planning; and a committee was formed to investigate the most direct ways of meeting the tremendous need for more space.

Unique Ice Skating Rink

The first artificial ice arena in the world claimed to be designed specifically for amateur competitive speed skating was dedicated in January by the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation. The layout, located at Farwell Field, incorporates an oval racing track, hockey rink, general skating area, loudspeaker system, night lights, and an artificial lake with fountain sprays—all within an over-all 400-foot by 190-foot area, as compared with the average 85-foot by 185-foot. The lake disperses the heat in the ice.

Adjoining the rink is a temporary building that includes a warming area for skaters, refectory, office checking facilities, and toilets. The warming shelter consists of two prefabricated steel buildings, each 32 feet by 60 feet, joined by a 20-foot passage. The one-eighth-mile speed track has a minimum 22-foot width, widening to 64 feet on the turns. Removing the gates of the hockey pen enlarges the area to a one-sixth mile track.

Laid out on a uniform surface, the



frozen area is a combination of the 190-foot by 180-foot hockey pen and the competitive track. Both areas are used for general skating. Portable bleachers will be set up for spectators

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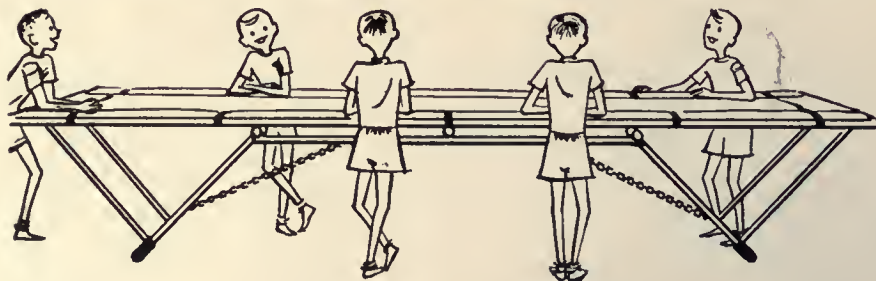
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at competitive meets. William E. Bachman, parks development co-ordinator, who conceived and engineered the Farwell rink building, planned a brick building to house the machine room containing 100hp compressors using 15,000 gallons of brine to create the ice.

"This is the ninth artificial ice rink constructed by this department since 1953," says John J. Considine, general superintendent of the department. This oval track assures Detroit of a cracker-jack, championship skating surface for all competitive meets. There is a charge of ten cents for children and twenty-five for adults.

Assumes New Post

The very *first* superintendent of recreation in Gorham, New Hampshire, Harry Coulter, took over his new post last July. The town (population 2,857) has thrown itself wholeheartedly into its new recreation program—Gorham's citizens have built a swimming pool and picnic area, passed an article at a town meeting creating a department of recreation and appropriating funds to employ a year-round director.

While the recreation building is being remodeled, the program is conducted wherever "the carpenters aren't," and in the schools.

Program Sources

Do you need reference sources for games, songs, stories, plays, pageants, and so on, based on customs around the world, or for the building of international good will? The American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York City 17, has just issued a *Resource Handbook*.^{*} A copy at hand will save you time in looking up library references when you're planning that international week for the playgrounds, or other programs with an around-the-world theme.

Cooperative Recreation

The recreation program in Greeley, Colorado, now in its twelfth year, represents the cooperative efforts of the city, the board of education, and the Colorado State College of Education, which share in the expense and operation of the program, administered by

^{*} Priced at fifty cents.

the Greeley Community Activities Commission. An adult division provides necessary instruction and equipment in painting, ceramics, metalwork, and other activities. Instruction in ballroom dancing, square dancing, and music is also available. There are also extensive athletic programs and events for all ages. The commission maintains an auditorium and youth center.

Community Education Head

Francis J. Brennan has been named director of the New York City Board of Education's Bureau of Community Education. He succeeds Mark A. McCloskey, now chairman of the New York State Youth Commission. Mr. Brennan has been the bureau's assistant director since 1940.

Reprints Still Available

Five hundred copies of "Study for the Development of a Neighborhood Playground" can still be ordered from the Association, at \$.15 each. Write Order Department, NRA, 8 West Eighth Street, New York City 11. Many people have found this article very helpful.

New President

The head of recreation curricula at the University of California, Los Angeles, Dr. Norman P. Miller, has been made president of the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, a co-ordinating body.

In Memoriam

• Widely known and loved Mary Slaughter, of Kingsport, Tennessee, who served for ten years as popular hostess in the Civic Auditorium there, died in November. An editorial in the *Kingsport News* referred to her "ability to see into the heart of a fellow human and find his worth." Mrs. Slaughter was greatly interested in art and gave encouragement to young artists, among them the young Tennessee sculptor, Edgar Bowlin. She will be missed.

• On December 16, 1957 a good friend of the National Recreation Association, Colonel Harold R. Smith of the Salvation Army, died at his home in Kearny, New Jersey. He was sixty-three. His was a familiar face at National Recreation Congresses and at NRA head-

quarters. We will all miss him.

• Andy Montgomery, a sponsor of the Association from Austin, Texas, died recently. He served from 1951 to 1958. NRA has lost a devoted leader and a good friend.

Explorer of Mist

*Lone little boy on a playground swing,
Scouting the edge of the sky,
What do you see from your soaring
wing?
What do you dream and why?*

*Never a smile and never a word—
To the top of the world you go;
Explorer of mist, as a mythical bird,
What do you see or know?*

*Over the mountain and over the plain,
Skimming as light you race;
Are you a saucered satellite-brain
Spinning off through space?*

*It's a long, long ride in a playground
swing
To the beaches of the moon;
Do spacemen fold each silver wing,
Then scurry home at noon?*


—CULLEN JONES

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May the turbulence of our age yield to a true time of peace, when men and nations shall share a life that honors the dignity of each, the brotherhood of all.—President Eisenhower, in his second Inaugural Address.

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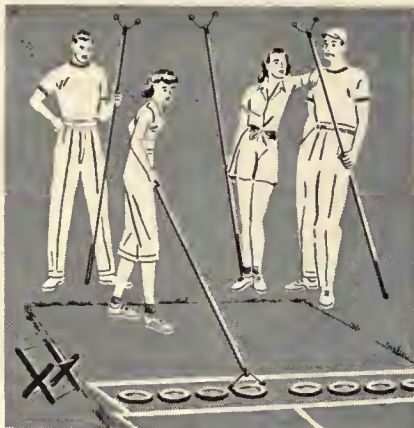
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AGED IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, THE, Joseph T. Drake. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 431. \$5.50.

ALL CHILDREN HAVE GIFTS, Anne S. Hop-pock. Association for Childhood Education International, 1200-15th St., N.W., Wash- ington 5. Pp. 32. \$7.75.

BETTER REPORT WRITING, Willis H. Waldo. Reinhold Publishing Corp., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 231. \$4.75.

BOOK OF INDIAN LIFE CRAFTS, Oscar E. Norbeck. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 253. \$5.95.

BOOK OF THE EARTH, THE, A. C. Spector-sky, Editor. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 488. \$12.50.

DAYS OF DISCOVERY (Program Aid Packets): 1. October-November; 2. December-January; 3. February-May; 4. June-September. American Friends Service Committee, 20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7. \$.25 each set.

EASY-TO-MAKE OUTDOOR PLAY EQUIPMENT, Reginald R. Hawkins. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 99. \$2.95.

GROUP WORK PAPERS—1957, National As-sociation of Social Workers, 95 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 82. Paper \$1.75.

HOT ROD IT—AND RUN FOR FUN! Fred Hors-ley. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 264. \$3.95.

KNOW THE GAME SERIES: ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL, THE LAWS OF (SOCCER); ATH-LETICS; BADMINTON; FENCING; GOLF; SIM-PLE GYMNASICS; LAWN TENNIS; RACING; RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL; SHOW JUMPING; SKIING; SWIMMING; TABLE TENNIS. Sport-shelf, P.O. Box 116, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Paper \$.75 each.

LET'S PLAY A STORY, Elizabeth Allstrom. Friendship Press, 257 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 165. Paper \$1.95; cloth \$2.95.

LET'S TAKE A RIDE (CHILDREN'S ATTRACTIONS NEAR NEW YORK CITY). Young's Research Service, P. O. Box 72, Gracie Station, New York 28. Pp. 48. Paper \$1.00.

LINCOLN'S DEVOTIONAL. Channel Press, 159 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, N. Y. Pp. 192. \$2.75.

MENTAL HEALTH HANDBOOK, A, Ian Sket-towe. Williams & Wilkins, Mt. Royal and Guilford Aves., Baltimore 2, Pp. 196. \$5.50.

METROPOLIS IN FERMENT. American Academy of Political & Social Science, 3937 Chest-nut St., Philadelphia 4. Pp. 231. Paper \$2.00; cloth \$3.00.

MOZAICS: HOBBY AND ART, Edwin Hendrick-son. Hill and Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 111. \$3.50.

MY HOPPY TAWPY SAFETY RHYMES. Hoppy Taw Corp., 927 S. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah. Pp. 33. \$1.50.

MORE NEW GAMES FOR 'TWEEN-AGERS, Allen A. Macfarlan. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 237. \$3.50.

TEEN-AGE GANGS, Dale Kramer and Madeline Karr. Popular Library, 10 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 176. \$2.5.

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THROUGH THE YEAR WITH CRAFTS, Opal Beebe Allen and Naomi Morris Ready. Bruce Publishing, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 120. Paper \$2.50.

TREES AND THEIR WORLD, Carroll Lane Fenton and Dorothy Constance Pallas. John Day, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 96. \$3.25.

TREES OF THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL UNITED STATES AND CANADA, William M. Harlow. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 288. Paper \$1.35.

UNIFORM PLEASURE BOATING ACT—1957. Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1. Pp. 13. Free.

VOLLEYBALL GUIDE (July 1957-July 1959), Evelyn Prescott, Editor. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 16. Pp. 112. Paper \$7.75.

WHAT EVERY PARENT SHOULD KNOW WHEN A BOY OR GIRL WANTS A GUN. Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 East 43rd Street, New York 17. Pp. 8. Free.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT "JUNK." Channing L. Bete Company, Box 506, Greenfield, Massachusetts. Pp. 16. \$1.15.

WHAT WE WANT OF OUR SCHOOLS, Irving Adler. John Day, 62 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 256. \$3.75.

WHY DID THIS HAVE TO HAPPEN, Earl Schenck Miers. National Society For Crippled Children & Adults, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3. Pp. 28. \$25.

WINTER SPORTS & OUTING ACTIVITIES GUIDE (July 1957-1959), Jan Gund, Editor. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 128. Paper \$7.75.

WONDERFUL WORLD OF THE SEA, THE, James Fisher. Garden City Books, Garden City, New York. Pp. 68. \$2.95.

WORSHIP FOR THE YOUNG IN SPIRIT. (Second Series), Paul N. Elbin. Bethany Press, St. Louis, Missouri. Pp. 144. \$2.50.

YEARBOOK OF AMERICAN CHURCHES FOR 1958, Benson Y. Landis, Editor. National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 297 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 322. \$5.00.

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CITY, January 1958
Put Your Recreation Plan to Work, *Joseph P. Grossell.*

THE CRIPPLED CHILD, December 1957
Recreation Is an All-Time Thing, *Charles P. Cranford.*

NEA JOURNAL, February 1958
Science, *Robert H. Carleton.*
Science and the Humanities, *R. G. Gustavson.*

Helping Youth to Safety, *Dorothy McClure Fraser.*
Learning To Listen—Listening To Learn, *Dora V. Smith.*

WOMAN'S DAY, February 1958
No Is a Two-Letter Word, *Robert Paul Smith.*

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Hospital Capsules

✦ One of the highlights of the Third Annual Institute on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, sponsored by the New York University School of Education and the National Recreation Association, was the session on "Recreation for the Convalescent Mentally Ill Outpatient." It is becoming apparent to many psychiatrists across the nation that it is necessary to teach patients who have been emotionally ill how to use their free time in a leisurely rather than compulsive manner. Many psychiatric hospitals are extending their services for the patient into the community, providing help with vocational and financial problems and living arrangements. Psychiatric hospitals are offering their patients recreation planning and counseling in the pre-discharge period, as a new community service. Some hospitals are even providing recreation staff in the community itself for helping outpatients work out their recreation problems. Two pioneers in this type of program are Marie Sante, chief of recreation at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri, and John Beard, executive director of The Fountain House in New York City.

✦ The Fourth Institute in Hospital Recreation to be held at the University of Minnesota May 26-28 will include the following program:

- Design for Research in the Hospital Recreation Program.
- Program Evaluation in the Light of Patient Needs.
- Staff Development and Self-Improvement.
- Audio-Visual Aids and Other Media for Interpretation of the Hospital Recreation Program.
- Recreation Needs and Activities for the Aged, Long-Term, and Other Specific Types of Patients.

Application should be in very early.

✦ An interesting article appeared in *The New York Times Magazine*, December 29, 1957, by Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness. The article, "Open Hospitals for the Mentally

Ill," discusses some of the latest trends in planning for the psychiatric patient. If you are not familiar with the "day hospital," and the "night hospital," this article describes them clearly. Mr. Gorman has also edited a recent report you should have. It is called *Has Intensive Therapy Paid Off?* and is available free from The National Mental Health Committee, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

✦ The first part of the *National Study on Recreation in the Medical Setting* is nearing completion. The section on administration is complete and will be available sometime this spring. The second section on personnel is in preparation and will be available in the fall. On behalf of the staff and the advisory committee for the study, we would like to thank each and everyone of you who has participated by furnishing us with information. The results are striking and will have great bearing on the future of recreation for the ill and handicapped.

✦ Are you doing a research project in your hospital? We are interested as we are frequently asked about such projects concerning recreation and are attempting to maintain a file in our office. Two brought to our attention in the last month are "The Use of Nursing Stations in Psychiatric Units of General Hospitals," in the *Journal of the American Hospital Association*, October 16, 1957, which suggests that recreation personnel use nursing stations for staff interchanges, recording, and discussions concerning patient care, and *A Patient's Eye View of Hospital Operation*, a study of patients being discharged from the Veterans Administration Hospital, New York City. Some of the findings indicate that patients want more afternoon recreation programs, more recreation for nonambulatory patients, and more frequent library-cart visits.

If there is a study in progress in your hospital, let us know about it!—*Beatrice H. Hill, Director, NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

ART DESIGNS

Oriental Art Motifs, Takahashi Sohei, Editor. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 79. \$2.50.

This moderately priced collection of fascinating miniature sketches compiled by artists and scholars of China and Japan, speaks for itself, with no text save a brief introduction. Artists, crafts people, and connoisseurs of Oriental art will want to own it, use it for sketches, designs, or just enjoyment of these charming presentations of people, animals, objects, pagodas, temples, and landscapes. Often only a few brush strokes produce something really enchanting.

Handbook of Ornament, Franz Sales Meyer. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York City 10. Pp. 548. Paper \$2.00.

This is a reprint of a classic on pattern and design published seventy years ago. It contains "over three thousand detailed line cuts—the largest collection ever compiled," according to the publisher. Over three hundred plates are accompanied by explanatory text and cover ornamentation from Greek times. This should be invaluable to artists, students, crafts people, and should have a place on their working shelves.

Tender Warriors

Dorothy Sterling with Donald Gross. Hill and Wang, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City 11. Pp. 96. \$2.50.

A factual recapitulation, by means of interviews and photographs, of incidents that have happened as a result of the Supreme Court decision on integration in the schools. The school children of the South, Negro and white, are the "tender warriors" of this book—which tells the story of how they, their parents, and teachers have been affected. It gives both the "ups" and "downs," and the problems in between. The children, of course, reflect the opinions of their parents; but it is from the young that a change in the thinking of the people must come—if it comes at all.

Mrs. Sterling is the author of twelve books for young people, while Mr. Gross is a free-lance writer specializing in the civil rights field. The book has revealing photographs by Myron Ehrenberg taken during a recent tour of the South.

Games for Junior and Senior High Schools*

Hazel A. Richardson. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth

* Available from NRA Recreation Book Center, Eight West Eighth Street, New York City 11.

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PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Street, Minneapolis 15. On 171 Cards. \$2.75.

Readers may be familiar with Miss Richardson's previous collection, *Games for the Elementary School Grades*. This new collection is again in card file format, alphabetized and organized by classification, such as "basketball," or "running," and so on.

The set includes 171 games, each complete on one card, plus a classified index. The games are primarily active ones, representing various types of skills. Games with safety hazards and ones requiring very specialized equipment are omitted.

Such card sets of games should be on file in a recreation office and located where playground and indoor center leaders can consult them. They should prove of great value in adding variety to playground and gymnasium programs.

Storytelling for You

Ruby Ethel Cundiff and Barbara Webb. Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Pp. 103. Paper \$1.00, cloth \$2.00.

An excellent, inexpensive addition for your collection of books on storytelling. (Of course, you have *For the Storyteller*, and *Storytelling - Why - Where - When - How*, both NRA publications. This new publication supplements them very nicely.) The chapter on how to tell stories is well worked out and contains important suggestions that should be especially helpful to the playground or camp leader. It and a selection of four tales for telling were prepared by Miss Webb. Incidentally, one of these tales is an original ghost story, very dramatic in a nice, wholesome sort of way.

Miss Cundiff has contributed a very wise chapter on the importance of storytelling and a very carefully selected and annotated bibliography.

Lady from Savannah The Life of Juliette Low

Gladys Denny Shultz and Daisy Gordon Lawrence. J. B. Lippincott Company, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City 17. Pp. 383. \$4.95.

Unpredictable, witty, charming, compassionate, Juliette Low was the founder of one of our nation's greatest leisure-time organizations: the Girl Scouts of the United States of America. Her life reminds us that it is not by methods or routines or organizational structure alone that the world advances.

Surviving the desperate days of reconstruction in Savannah, Daisy, as she was always known, was a belle, a fashionable hostess in London, a loyal American who rushed home to work in military hospitals during the Spanish-American War, a devoted wife whose marriage ended tragically. Yet her sense of humor and her belief in people never failed.

She founded the Girl Scouts when more than two-thirds of her own life had already passed. She brought to her effort the enthusiasm of the girls themselves—and today who can be unaware of the millions of eager youngsters who follow the trail of adventure and service she so glowingly described to the first little group in Savannah?

This is not the story of an organization but of a fascinating woman who managed, out of a bewildering combination of orthodoxy and unorthodoxy, to build and sustain a national movement for "education through recreation."—ANNE L. NEW, *NRA Department of Public Information and Education*.

Indian Beadwork

Robert Hofsinde. William Morrow & Company, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 128. \$2.50.

This very interesting beadwork craft comes along just in time to be used with "Indian" groups on playgrounds and in summer camps (See "The Indians are Day Camping," on page 126.—Ed.) It should appeal to boys and girls, as well as to adults. The material is presented in story form with beautiful illustrations, against an authentic Indian background. Fourteen well-chosen projects are given, along with brief historical facts about beadwork as the Indians practiced it.

A simplified method for making the bead loom will inspire confidence from

the start. With a little patience and concentration, the well-planned instructions for making the objects and for weaving the beads can be followed. There are many helpful diagrams, working drawings, and lists of necessary materials. For application to the objects to be made, Indian designs are given, as well as suggestions for creating original designs. Projects include belts, necklaces, bracelets, headbands, purses, bags, knife sheaths, and two types of moccasins—the Northern Plains and the Woodland.

The author is well known for his understanding and portrayal of Indian life. He writes and illustrates with enthusiasm and resourcefulness! Mr. Hofsinde is also the author of *The Indian's Secret World*, *Indian Sign Language*, and *Indian Games and Crafts*. All these books are highly recommended for recreation and camp leaders.—SHIRLEY SILBERT, member, *Arts and Crafts Committee of the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities*.

Station Wagon Living

Bill Moss. Simon & Schuster, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 252. \$2.95.

Among camping and travel publications, this gay little book is not only outstanding, but "different." It is fun to read, whether you are going anywhere or not, and its profuse sketches and other illustrations in color and black-and-white, will make you want to pack your kit and take off for one of the campgrounds listed.

FOR NATURE LOVERS

Three books, excellent for summertime hammock or out-of-door reading.

The Book of The Earth, A. C. Spector-sky, Editor. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 West 32nd Street, New York 1. Pp. 488. \$12.50.

This is an unusually beautiful publication, an addition to the publisher's "DeLuxe Series," which was especially published for the International Geophysical Year. Its appeal is to lovers of literature and of art as well as of the earth, for it is a collection of the writings of many of our prominent authors about the adventures of the human race on our planet. Illustrations include striking photographs, reproductions of old steel engravings, and line drawings. The book goes a long way toward fulfilling the publisher's announcement of it as "the gift book of the year."

The River of Life, Rutherford Platt.

Simon and Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 309. \$5.00.

Although this book came out a year ago and we have not had a chance to review it until now, it should not be overlooked. It is another beautiful book, telling, this time, a leisurely story of earth's living things; even examining the first microscopic cell, "electric" animals such as the firefly, the sparkle in the sea water; often emphasizing the bizarre, fanciful, or philosophical. Its setting is the whole world: ocean, land, air, and space. It should be owned and savored by all lovers of nature's mysteries.

Nature and the American, Hans Huth. University of California Press, Berkeley 4. Pp. 250. \$7.50.

The American attitude toward nature has changed with the centuries, and today it is necessary for the public to leap to the defense of the conservation of our few remaining natural wilderness areas and open spaces. This book gives the story of developments that finally led to the conservation movement in this country, tracing the contribution that the authors of this nation have made to its interpretation and promotion. One whole chapter is devoted to "Play and Rest" and discusses gardens, travel, parks, but not recreation as such. Others cover timberlands, nature, "summer migration." Photographs are excellent. This offers good reading for those who enjoy the historical facts which have led to the present or who are especially interested in the conservation of the vanishing open frontier.

Book of Indian Life Crafts

Oscar E. Norbeck. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 253. \$5.95.

Any scout or camp leader interested in outdoor activities with nature themes, based on authentic Indian culture, will find this book a gold mine of ideas. It covers costumes, games, ceremonies, and fire building. However, so do many other books on Indians, but this one goes much farther. It has chapters on Indian transportation, foods and cooking, dwellings, communications (smoke signals, fire signals, totem poles, trail signals, and others), hunting equipment, plus a listing of Indian names for boys and girls, a calendar of Indian events, the principal Indian tribes, and sources of supplies. Bibliographies and an index add to its usefulness. It is a good companion volume to *Indian Beadwork*, by Robert Hofsinde, reviewed by Shirley Silbert, also in this issue.

Gold Medal Plays for Holidays

Helen Louise Miller. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16. Pp. 432. \$4.75.

This author won the 1956 and 1957 George Washington Gold Medal for playwriting awarded by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Her collection of thirty one-act, royalty-free plays is for youngsters in the middle and lower grades. They are simple as far as production is concerned, and the dialogue is natural.

The book includes plays for Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, Valentine's Day, Flag Day, Mother's Day, Easter, and Book Week. It also contains one play for such dates as American Education Week, Veterans' Day, Election Day, and Memorial Day.

The Edge of April

Biography of John Burroughs. Hildergarde Hoyt Swift. William Morrow & Company, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 316. \$3.95.

This story of John Burroughs comes at the proper time of year and carries a foreword by his granddaughter, Elizabeth Burroughs. It dramatizes a collection of happy adventures in nature with the companionship of the great man, through the help of his own memories, the recollections of his son, and grandchildren, and friends. Lynd Ward's black-and-white illustrations supplement Mrs. Swift's sensitivity to beauty.

Seaweeds at Ebb Tide

Muriel Lewin Guberlet. University of Washington Press, Seattle 5. Pp. 182. \$3.50.

This book on Pacific Coast seaweeds was published in 1956 but escaped us until now. In case it has escaped all you folks on the West Coast, we'd like to call it to your attention. The illustrations by Elizabeth L. Curtis are delightful. The descriptions and information are fascinating, and we're sure you can develop a new hobby club with it.

How to Have a Show

Barbara Berk and Jeanne Bendick. Franklin Watts, 699 Madison Avenue, New York 21. Pp. 63. \$2.95.

Many of the ideas in this book are credited to the Los Angeles Parks and Recreation Department, but they've been given a magic touch by a clever writer and a very talented illustrator Jeanne Bendick. It's a young reader's introduction to stage craft, with imaginative suggestions for staging, costumes, sets, and props for informal dramatic productions and many special events like carnivals, pet shows, circuses, and the like.—VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN, *NRA Program Service*.

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St. Cloud, Minnesota
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Superior, Wisconsin
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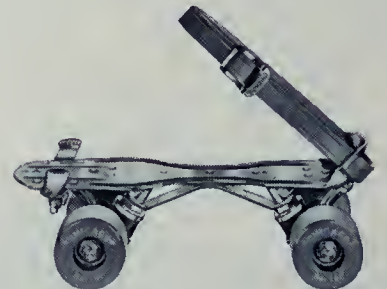
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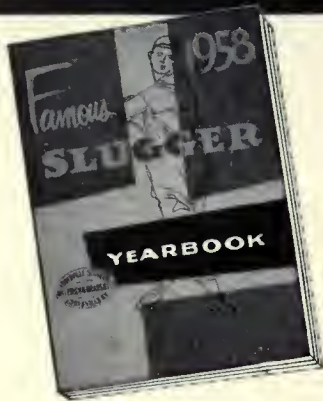
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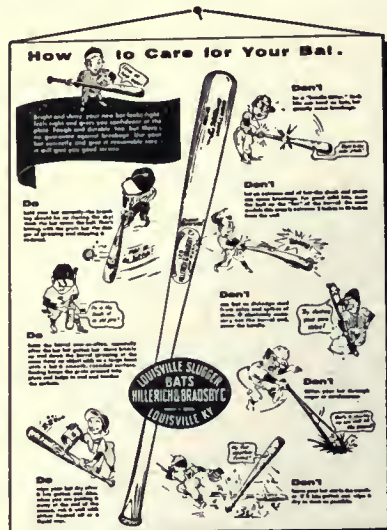
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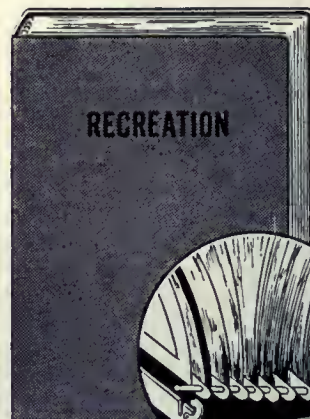
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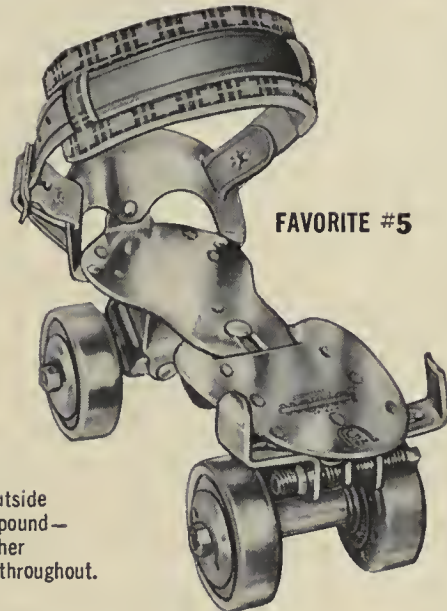
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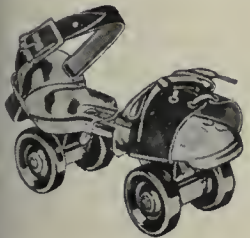


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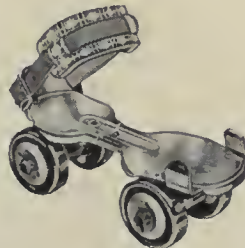
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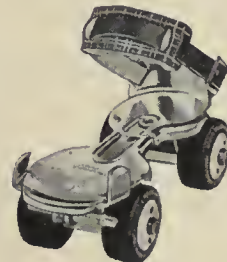
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Things You Should Know . . .

▶ **THE FIRST WEEK OF JUNE—NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH**—which has been designated Youth Fitness Week by the National Recreation Association, will be adopted also as Youth Fitness Week by the President's Council on Youth Fitness, according to Dr. Shane McCarthy, executive director of President Eisenhower's Council.

This provides us with an added opportunity to emphasize the important role of recreation in the building of healthy bodies and sound minds, and to bring together all community groups concerned with youth fitness to plan a most impressive June observance.

▶ **A NEW \$50,000 YOUTH RESEARCH PROJECT** is being launched by the Boys' Clubs of America, according to an announcement made at recent ceremonies marking the start of the 52nd annual National Boys' Club Week. An estimated fifteen hundred Boys' Club members in five hundred clubs will be involved in the project. It is being conducted in conjunction with The Grant Foundation, which is providing funds for the study.

"Our first concern will be to determine the basic needs and interests of youngsters in the fourteen-to-eighteen brackets in today's and tomorrow's swiftly changing world," says BCA national director John M. Gleason. He points out that, while the BCA study will draw heavily upon the findings of researchers in the child development field, the development of new techniques for determining youth's needs will be heavily emphasized.

▶ **SPEAKING OF FUTURE SCIENTISTS** (see "No Shortage of Future Scientists Here," page 167), an excellent periodical filled with ideas for nature programs and other natural science projects, is *New Horizons*.^{*} This magazine is published three times a year by the National Foundation for Junior Museums, 114 East 30th Street, New York City 16, to communicate up-to-date information in this field. There are, by the way, over one hundred junior or

^{*}Annual subscription, \$5.00. For recent developments in the junior museum field, see also RECREATION, November, 1957 p. 323.

June Calendar

1-30—National Recreation Month. Sponsor: National Recreation Association, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

1-7—Youth Fitness Week. Sponsor: President Eisenhower's Council on Youth Fitness and the National Recreation Association.

2—Thomas Hardy (1840-1928), English novelist and poet.

6—Thomas Mann (1875-1955), German novelist. Awarded the Nobel prize for literature, 1929.

8—Children's Day, second Sunday in June, a special day observed in Protestant churches throughout the United States.

14—Flag Day, anniversary of the day on which the Continental Congress formally adopted the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States, 1777.

15—Fathers' Day. Sponsor: National Fathers' Day Committee, 50 East 42nd Street, New York 17.

Benjamin Franklin demonstrated the identity of electricity and lightning by use of a kite 1752.

children's museums in the United States, but a shortage of trained personnel. One of the objects of this publication is to stimulate student interest.

▶ **THE MOST FAMOUS SENIOR CITIZEN AND SUNDAY PAINTER** in the world, Sir Winston Churchill, sets an example for goldenagers everywhere during Senior Citizens Month. He strongly recommends painting as a leisure-time activity—for any age. His pictures made up the first amateur exhibit—during March—of paintings ever displayed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

▶ **RESOLUTIONS ON LAND ACQUISITION AND ENCROACHMENT**, passed at the Annual Southeastern Parks and Recreation Workshop in March, included strong recommendation that in city, regional, and state land-use planning equal emphasis be placed on the acquisition of land for parks and recreation areas as on the acquisition of land for other public services. Adequate provision should be made in all land-use planning to meet the public need for parks and recreation areas.

It was further resolved that all pro-

posals to divert park and recreation lands to other use be impartially analyzed and studied to determine whether or not such proposals are, in fact, in the long-range public interest, and the diversion of park and recreation land to other uses be permitted *only* if such diversion is found essential in the long-range public interest, and *only* if land so diverted to other use is replaced by land of such quality and so located as to serve the population deprived of park and recreation services by diversion of park and recreation land to other use.

▶ **A SERIES OF SPACE SLIDES IN COLOR** "Exploration With a Space Satellite," is being offered for rent or sale by the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and 79th Street, New York City. The set** includes twenty-four slides and a text by Hayden Planetarium astronomer Thomas I. Nicholson. It illustrates the development of the satellite program, design and performance of research satellite and the use of the Vanguard rocket in launchings.

▶ **BOATING FILMS.** An excellent list of films on recreation boating has been published by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. All films are 16mm and are available free of charge from the sources indicated except where otherwise stated. Return postage is borne by the borrower. The list may be secured free from the association's offices at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City 17.

▶ **GOLF PLANNING INFORMATION.** The National Golf Foundation, 407 Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, acts as a national clearing house and publishes pamphlets available at low cost. Write for the list *Guide to Golf Aids*.

▶ **THE NEWLY ELECTED U.S. COMMITTEE** of the International Conference of Social Work reports the development of full scale plans for United States participation in the Ninth International Conference of Social Work, to be held in Tokyo, Japan, November 30-December 6, 1958. George W. Rabinoff is executive secretary of the U. S. Committee. "Mobilizing Resources for Social Needs" will be the conference theme.

▶ **THE SCHOOL CAMPING PROGRAM** at the Bradford Woods Outdoor Education Area of Indiana University is written up in *The Saturday Evening Post*, April 19, under the title, "The Sixth Grade Takes to the Woods." The area is under the direction of the university department of recreation.

**Cost \$14.50, or rental for two days \$1.25 plus postage.

Recreation*



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST

Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON

Business Manager, RALPH C. MORRIS

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER

Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

Just Looking	149
The Arts in an Age of Science (Editorial)	Howard Hanson 151
Atlantic City Highlights	152
After the Job—What?	Elvira Delany 154
Play Ball!	Ed Jackel 157
Yardstick for Middle Age	Harry D. Edgren 158

ADMINISTRATION

Swimming Pools for Water Fun	159
Construction of Two New Pools	James J. Lynch 160
Are You Building an Indoor Pool?	162
Pointers for Pools	165

PROGRAM

How to Plan Bus Trips for Senior Citizens	June Bennett 156
No Shortage of Future Scientists Here	Adrienne Richard 167
Safe Boat Operation	168
Why Not Preschoolers?	Richard E. Johns 169
It's in the Cards	170
For "Over Sixty-Fives"	171

REGULAR FEATURES

Things You Should Know	146
Letters	148
Market News	172
Classified Ads	173
Advertisers Index	173
Books and Pamphlets Received	174
Magazine Articles	174
New Publications	176
Recreation Leadership Training Courses	Inside Back Cover

VOL. LI. Price 50 Cents No. 5

On the Cover

FAMILY PICNIC UNDERWATER. Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the famous undersea explorer and co-inventor of the Aqua-Lung, takes his entire family beneath the sea. Free diving and underwater exploring are a rapidly growing sport. (See "Just Looking," on page 149.) From left to right—Jean-Michel, Madame C., Captain C., and Philippe. Photo courtesy Captain Cousteau.

Next Month

June is National Recreation Month, and the magazine presents a wide coverage of summer recreation interests. Among them, "Going Anywhere" offers tips for vacation planners, while "Roughing It in Comfort" and "You Can Take It With You" both carry practical suggestions for the family or group who expect to go on tent-camping trip. Other articles give how-to information on a variety of summer activities. "Tennis as a Headline Sport," for instance, gives, step by step, the way to build up your community tennis program. July is Picnic Month, and, if you are planning to celebrate, "What Makes Fun at a Picnic" is just your meat. Hospital recreation workers will be pleased with the excellent article, "Our Responsibility in the Rehabilitation Process," by Lucy Fairbank, who is assistant institutional therapy consultant in the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. Executives will not want to miss the two articles on recreation buildings.

Photo Credits

Page 153, John Gass, Tuckahoe, New York; 159, Joe Sullivan, Brookline, Massachusetts; 162 (top), Larry B. Walton, Jr.

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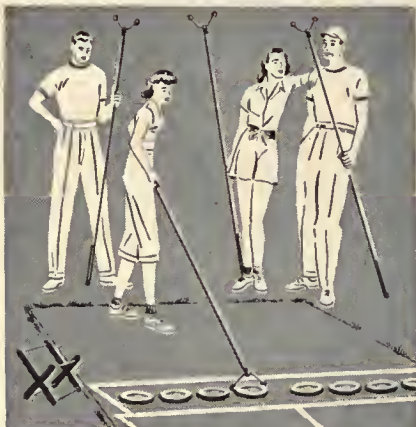


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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

Clowning

Sirs:

We would like to share our hobby of clowning with others and will be glad to assist others in taking up the hobby as well as exchange ideas.

J. M. ENGEL, *Secretary, The Trenton Clown Club, 18 Beal Street, Trenton, New Jersey.*

How About Unicycling?

Sirs:

I like the variety of sports covered in RECREATION, but you've missed unicycling. How about some publicity so as to encourage more people to enjoy the recreation of unicycling?

EARL J. FULLER, *5825 Pershing, St. Louis 12, Missouri.*

Good Source Material

Sirs:

I use your [RECREATION] magazine for resources material for public school music program ideas. Also, your office people are always so accommodating for consultation, providing extra services when asked.

MRS. HORACE STEWART, *Box 186, Jewett, Ohio.*

More About Sleeping Bags

Sirs:

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I read Stan Stocker's article, "Family Camping Invades TV," in the March issue of RECREATION.

It was my fortunate experience to be associated with Stan last summer, as camping director and tripmaster at Camp Mah-Kee-Nac, Lenox, Massachusetts, where he was waterfront director.

His statement that camping should be both comfortable and fun should be strongly reiterated. Emphasis should be stressed on the value of top quality camping equipment as an investment in comfortable camping and serviceability. An otherwise successful overnight camping experience can be spoiled by an improper sleeping bag. Unfortunately, many novices in camping are

misled by poorly labeled or designed bags, or by the advice of sporting goods clerks who probably have never used the wares they sell.

In the selection of a good sleeping bag, the shape is immaterial—get the one that suits your fancy; either the "mummy" type or the conventional square bag. While the mummy type conserves body heat and folds smaller for packing, many campers prefer the square type that allows increased body movement and lacks a feeling of restriction, sometimes unpleasant in the mummy type. The outside of a sleeping bag *should not* be rubberized, waterproof material. Should a bag be watertight, the normal perspiration, even on a cold night, accumulates and breaks down the insulation factor of the bag, causing even a good bag to become cold and damp. The good bag will have a nylon, close-grained cotton, Byrd cloth, or similar "shell." The inside of the bag should be of a high-grade flannel. A sheet inner liner, preferably with tie-tabs to hold same in place is advisable for sanitary reasons and ease of laundering. Two may be brought on an extended trip so one may be washed and dried while the other is being used. A full-length, heavy-duty zipper allowing the bag to be completely opened and aired is a must. Regardless of claims of synthetics, the finest insulation material known for sleeping bags is eiderdown. These bags are expensive, but well worth the extra investment, as they are very light, very warm, and do not "pack." Insulating material rating, from eiderdown as the best down the line to the poorest, is as follows: eiderdown, waterfowl feathers, goose down, nylon, or Orlon *long fiber* synthetics, under various commercial trade names, nylon or Orlon "clippings," kapok, wool, felt waste, cotton fibers, cotton waste. The law requires a tag to be affixed to sleeping bags, indicating the manufacturer, the contents of the insulation in pounds, and the type of insulation. Regardless of the manufactur-

r's claims as "good to zero degrees" or the type of insulation, or how efficient the bag "looks," the little tag affixed to the bag is the only true and positive means to ascertain the warmth and comfort to expect from the bag.

Another item to consider is the type of stitching holding the insulation material to the shell. It should be a regular quilting stitch, to prevent the contents from packing or shifting. The small hood, which enables the bag to be rolled up, is frequently pictured by manufacturers as being able to afford shelter by erecting it as a head shelter, utilizing forked sticks and a center support. The writer has never found this practical or possible. If you sleep outside with a sleeping bag, you'll get wet. If you sleep inside a tent with a floor or ground cloth under the bag, you'll be dry, should weather be inclement.

While sleeping bags are but one item of camping, equal care should be taken with the purchase of cooking equipment, lanterns, tentage, packs, rucksacks, and so on. Unfortunately for many, experience is the best teacher, and many people have become sadder but wiser after an unfortunate camping experience due to inadequate or inferior equipment. . . .

ARTHUR B. CANDELL, *Emerson School, Exeter, New Hampshire.*

Just Looking



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THE FIRST TIME the skin diver goes under the surface of the sea he becomes a looker. Before he announces himself as a spearman, he must first be a looker. He can't spear a fish unless he first seeks it. Because there is so much of interest to see, even the man who has predetermined to practice a specialty immediately upon entering the water becomes fascinated with the lure to look and look.

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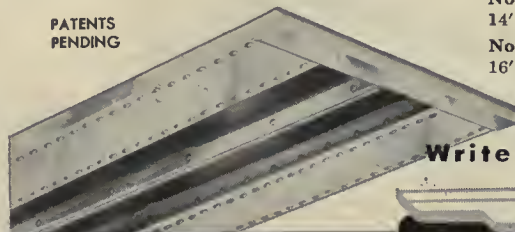
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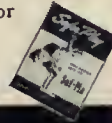
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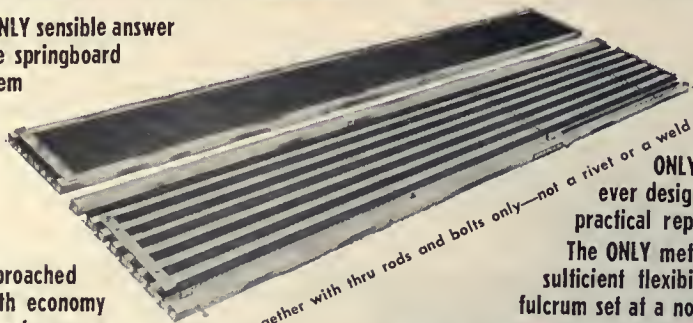
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graduate from the looking stage. They are simply satisfied to study life under the sea. It is forever moving; there is no static life. In the calmest seas the rooted plants keep swaying with the underwater currents. Even when fish appear to be suspended motionless in water, they are not completely idle. Let a tasty tidbit flow past them, and they immediately scoop it up. Unless, of course, they're sleeping. Or do fish sleep? Who knows? They have no eyelids, and we have no way of knowing if they are asleep since their eyes are always open. When you spend a lot of time watching fish, you begin to wonder about things like that. You get to feel pretty friendly with fish.

Consider the man I know who has taken to the sport with particular delight. No other pastime pleases him any longer. His investment: a Scott Hydro-Pak, lead weight, flippers, mask, knife, and a policeman's billy to which he's fastened a sharp spike for fending off large fish. He dives down to depths not exceeding sixty feet, selects a rock or coral head, and there he sits. Lately, he's invested in a lead-weighted aluminum and canvas yacht chair. He sits in the chair on the ocean bottom and simply watches life revolve around him. Says he, "The waters belong to the fish. I'm not an intruder—just an observer."

The "lookers" can be divided into three progressive classes: those who look from the surface with mask and snorkel, riding the surface waves; those who drift down to three and five feet, examining coral heads, rocks, kelp beds, eelgrass, and the exciting colorful fauna that is ever moved by the underwater currents; and those who graduate to lower levels—twenty and thirty feet and beyond, for the more hearty. By the time they are that far down, they are seasoned skin divers.—From *The Underwater World* by John Tassos, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

PLEASE

All manuscripts submitted for publication in RECREATION should be double-spaced, have good margins, and should be a first copy NOT a carbon!

THAT THIS IS THE AGE of science there can be no doubt. Research has proceeded at such a giddy speed that the textbook of today is obsolete tomorrow, and the physical theories which we painfully studied in our college days are now referred to somewhat patronizingly as "classical" physics by the high-energy physicists of today.

The man of art can do no more than gasp with wonder and admiration at the accomplishments of his scientific brother. The modern scientist has knowledge and technical facilities at his disposal not even dreamed of by Archimedes, Copernicus, or Newton. In at least one sense, the bright college graduate of today in science is already a "better" physicist than the great ones of the past. For the sciences are cumulative, each decade adding its contribution, large or small, to the accumulated knowledge of the past and being itself the possessor of the whole.

In the arts this is not so. Who would dare claim that the greatest architect of today is necessarily more capable than the builder of the cathedrals at Chartres and Milan? Who would dare speak of the "progress" of music from Palestrina or Bach to the music of today—or indeed of the "advance" of the arts of painting, sculpture, or literature?

No, the arts are noncumulative. They represent rather the changing mores of their times. They change, they vary, from century to century, each period striving painfully to express itself through its creative artists, each striving to reflect the *Zeitgeist*, the time-spirit, of its own age but with no assurance of "progress" in the scientific sense. Indeed, art may be more than content if it can show no regression from some of the golden ages of the past.

And yet, with all of these handicaps, the worker in the humanities has no real cause for discouragement, for in this age of science we are making the important discovery of what science *cannot* do. Science can kill or cure, heal or maim, but it cannot, of itself, minister to man's spiritual needs. It cannot supply him with the sustenance his soul demands.

Science can get him from New York to London faster than he has ever traveled before in history, but it cannot, of itself, give meaning to his trip. Perhaps he should go slower—or perhaps stay at home. Our mental hospitals are being too rapidly filled with people who have gone too fast, and, perhaps, with no purpose; with men and women who have burned out their bearings racing the motor. And of what value are the airplane and the myriad other time-saving devices if we do not learn to use profitably the time we have saved?

Am I suggesting that we turn back the clock, give Man-

DR. HANSON has been director of the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, since 1924. Article is reprinted with permission, NEA Journal, February 1958.



The Arts in an Age of Science

Howard Hanson

hattan back to the Indians, the telegraph back to Mr. Marconi, and color television back to General Sarnoff? Almost, but not quite!

I am, rather, suggesting that we cannot expect too much from science. The miracles which come out of the laboratory possess neither mind nor soul. They are ours to use as we will, but their possession does not carry with it any guarantee that we will have the wisdom to use them properly. This is strictly up to us. We can create a bright new world or blow ourselves out of it.

How shall humanity escape atomic annihilation? Obviously not by addition of a six-hour course in nuclear physics. Rather, we must give to young men and women a sense of purpose, a basic interest in *something*, a faith in the importance of human life. Around this basic interest, we may, I believe, build a kind of centripetal philosophy of education which has meaning and significance. The arts, by developing greater perceptivity of the eyes and ears as well as the mind, will increase the sensitivity of the human spirit. And man, through that sensitization, may find his own soul. ■



Atlantic City Highlights

At the 40th National Recreation Congress September 22 to 26, 1958

This year our annual national Congress—a very important one—jumps from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean; and you can't afford to miss it!

Be Sure to Bring . . .

a bathing suit, sport clothes, walking shoes, a lightweight top coat, sunglasses, and square-dancing clothes.

Hotel Reservations

The Hotel Ambassador, on the Boardwalk, will act as headquarters for the week. Ambassador rates are:

Single rooms—\$8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 per day

Double rooms—\$10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 per day

Reservations at this, or nearby hotels, should be made through the Congress Housing Office at the Ambassador. Room rates are determined by size and location although most rooms have an ocean view anyhow. Designate your requirements, and every effort will be made to fulfill these requests in the Ambassador, or, if not available there, in hotels close by. Remember single rooms are at a premium, and expenses can be greatly reduced by doubling up!

Exhibits

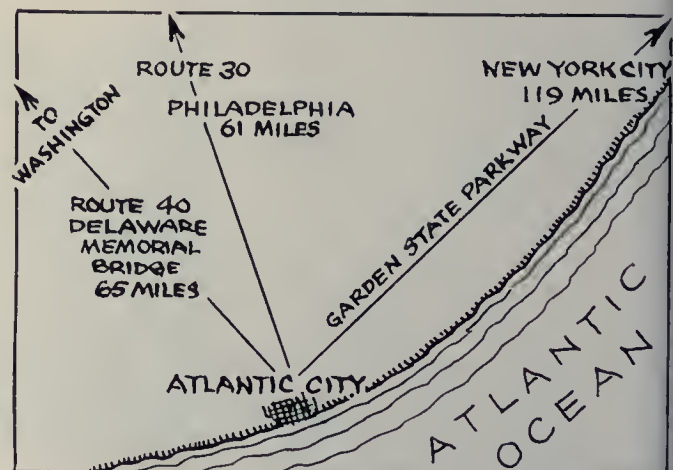
Exhibit plans are progressing, and one of the most extensive displays of recreation equipment—much of it new and modern—will be available on the mezzanine.

Meeting Theme

The theme, "Recreation Enters the Space Age," does not mean that recreation leaders should turn their attention

completely to outer space, but emphasizes the fact that they must be concerned with some of the recreation needs and *musts* in a sputnik-centered, bomb-testing world. In the next year, all-out support will be given to science, and the interpretive, educational job to be done on the importance of recreation today lies at the door of the recreation field. High school courses already include courses in ballistics, rocketry, astrophysics; what about the recruiting of students for recreation? Is this still important, and why? Will we be able to increase our greatly needed recreation majors? What can counterbalance what, at this point, threatens to become an outer-space hysteria? What should America's point of view about recreation be? Think about it in the coming months before the Congress. ■

How to Get There by Car





Westchester youngsters go fishin'.

IF ONE would understand older people, one should first forget age. Oldness is not so much passing a certain birthday as it is the rearrangement of a complicated set of physical, mental, social, and economic circumstances. One must not label a man who has lived a lot of years as an old person. For an individual who has early formed good habits of living, picked up the important techniques of adjustment, and acquired a good attitude of philosophy, life continues to be an ever increasing adventure in development; development can continue at sixty, seventy, and eighty as surely as it did in youth.—Dr. William B. Terhune, Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, *Quote*, January 16, 1955.

Recreation in the Age of Science

The scientific advances we read about in every newspaper and magazine seem far removed from the normal scope of our conferences. Interested though we may be in atomic fission and fusion, solar energy, and all the other recent discoveries and developments, they may appear to have little connection with the recreation executive.

Nevertheless, at this moment when mankind, still unable to live in peace on one small planet, is reaching out toward the stars, it is vitally important that we who have a part in formulating recreation policies should be dynamically aware of the basic philosophy of our profession, its potential influence in shaping tomorrow's civilization.

Recreation has no need to justify itself; it is a necessity of life. It is most important in times of stress, when man's need to re-create physical and mental vigor and re-establish emotional balance is deepest. It is one of the great coordinating forces. People with divergent educational backgrounds and political beliefs may find their only common meeting ground in their favorite leisure-time interests . . .

Now, as perhaps never before, is the time to offer recreational opportunities so rich and varied that they will capture everyone's interest, to set standards of quality that call for everyone's best effort, and to provide these opportunities in an atmosphere of free choice and good fellowship that includes and encourages everyone . . .—Joseph Pendergast, executive director, National Recreation Association, in a statement appearing on the program of every 1958 NRA District Recreation Conference.

Editor Attends a Conference

Y'all should visit the Southeastern District Recreation Conference of the National Recreation Association, for the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina—where they have a flair for making an attendance of over two hundred delegates seem like a lil' ol' homey group of about twenty-five, and where a Yankee gal or guy can become a Southern belle or colonel overnight!

It is a fine feeling to go to meetings wearing a camellia fresh from the gardens, after being recently accustomed to resting the eyes only upon the ubiquitous snowdrift. Every meeting was full to overflowing with members of the district recreation family, with the addition of a few visiting kinsfolk.

Some of the especially good, or at times "different," points about the conference, that impressed us in addition to the many things to be learned, were:

- Its sincere friendliness, lack of formality, warm hospitality.
- The introduction of exhibitors of recreation equipment at the very beginning of the opening session, and asking each to say a few words.
- Participation of recreation majors from nearby colleges, and the excellent fieldwork they are doing.
- The general concern for recruiting, job evaluation, other good personnel practices.
- The number of people who expected to hire somebody while attending. (A good place to find college-trained women leaders.)
- The area studies being made of recreation titles, especially by the Florida Recreation Society.
- The terrific attendance at the banquet (180) on the *last* evening.
- The delicious food, and especially the outdoor "fish fry."
- The genuine devotion to and high regard for Ralph Van Fleet, NRA district representative.

This, of course, was but one of the spring district recreation conferences taking place throughout the country. The others, we are sure, were interesting for their own reasons; and perhaps they can be visited on some other date.

In the meantime, thank you South-easterners!
D.D.

May
is
Senior Citizens'
Month



Steps are being taken by labor unions to supplement community facilities and programs for the leisure time of retired workers.

After the Job —

EVERY DAY thirty-four hundred Americans reach the normal retirement age of sixty-five, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. To most of these thirty-four hundred, this is a bitter day. They do not face "retirement" as a new phase of *life* but as a vacuum preceding *death*. The country's labor unions, which have played a major role in insuring that their members can retire with some measure of economic security, have come to realize that they must also provide a measure of emotional and social security. It is more than economic compulsion driving the average worker to try to hold on to his job, according to Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (UAW). He says: "This is his life. If you take away punching a time clock and going to work and don't provide something else to fill that vacuum then he will wither up and blow away." The New Jersey Old Age Study Commission fully agrees with this viewpoint and adds further, "Without a job to give . . . 'who-ness' and 'what-ness' a person [loses] identity and status in the family and community."

Cooperation Needed

In trying to provide a meaningful life for their retired workers, the labor unions have found it necessary to set

MRS. DELANY, *free-lance researcher and writer, does special assignments for RECREATION Magazine.*

up programs and centers to supplement the local community efforts. At the same time they are anxious to integrate their efforts with those of the community and draw upon its resources. The next few years will see an ever-growing line of "drop-in" centers, with full-time programs and personnel, being set up by union locals across the country. These will be full-fledged centers offering a full program of recreation and adult education activities.

Union Centers

Typical of this expanding phase of union activity are the centers developed by the United Auto Workers, pioneered in Detroit and now spreading to many other cities, by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which last year turned over one floor of its New York City health center to retired workers, and through the well-rounded activities offered by the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union's District 65, also in New York City. According to the New York State Department of Labor, ". . . enough has already been accomplished by unions to show they are in an unexcelled position to make a notable contribution, both to their own retired members and to the community as a whole."

The UAW program started out in mild fashion in Detroit in 1951 with monthly meetings for retirees in five areas. These included community singing, refreshments, entertainments, speakers and discussions on matters of

concern to older people. However, it soon became evident, according to a union report, "that there was a need to develop a program whereby they [retired workers] could meet more often in smaller groups in a place of their own where they could engage in a comprehensive program which would provide opportunities for the productive and satisfying use of the free day-time hours . . . As a result we opened the first of three centers on the east side of Detroit in February of 1953. The second center was opened on the west side . . . in February of 1954 and the third center located in Hamtramck . . . in October of 1954."

Because the retired workers first visualized the centers as places where they could drop in to chat with their fellows, they became "drop-in centers."

The three centers are open Mondays through Fridays from 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M., and the program includes educational and cultural activities; hobbies, parties, games activities and movies; visitation of the home-bound; referrals regarding health, housing, employment, and prosthetic devices; counselling on personal problems and interpersonal relations; discussion of community problems; and participation in civic affairs and community projects.

The UAW center program in Detroit is administered by the union's older and retired workers department, directed by Charles E. Odell. UAW recreation director, Olga Madar, has been primarily responsible for the recrea-

ion aspects of the retired workers program. It has been financed by the union with the exception of a grant from the United Community Services for salaries of directors at the centers. All four members of the UAW drop-in center staff are employed under job sheets approved by United Community Services, under the general classification of group work and recreation. One has a master's degree in health education and recreation, one is a social case-

What?

worker with a master's degree in social casework; and two are completing their courses for a master's degree in group work. Working committees of retirees help direct activities at each center.

Further Growth

The UAW is currently training personnel and readying new centers in the New York City area. Plans include the possibility of joining forces with other unions if a local does not have the number of retirees to warrant an independent center.

In all, there are about thirty communities in which the UAW has played a leading role in getting some type of group education and recreation program started for senior citizens, including its own members. These range from small-scale activity centers to the provision of lounge space in local union halls. The most recent development is the opening of a drop-in center in Watertown, Connecticut, which is housed in a school building and staffed by a city employee from the department of parks and recreation.

Retired members of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union's District 65 in New York City have set themselves up as a self-constituted local and take part in all union activities in addition to pursuing their own special programs. They utilize the union's modern air-conditioned building in Greenwich Village and enjoy a variety of activities at least three days a week, supervised by a full-time



Retired UAW worker in Detroit pursues an interesting leisure-time activity. A hobby can be carried over and fully developed during later life.

director, Jack Ossofsky, himself a graduate of the union's ranks. On a typical Tuesday the "senior 65ers" may have one group rolling bandages for the American Cancer Society, while another group paints and sketches under the guidance of a skilled fellow retiree. The next night the retirees may have a weekly social, see a movie, have a discussion, sing songs, play quiet games, and wind up with refreshments. Also there are typing and language classes, meetings on current social and labor legislation, or visiting shut-in members. Community activities are keyed to community service, include toy workshops at Christmas and Chanukah, and Red Cross projects. A choral group is now forming under the leadership of a retiree who has led a Gilbert and Sullivan group.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers center, off New York's historic Union Square, offers some seven thousand and retired garment workers such facilities as a play room, containing the latest color-television equipment, radio sets, high-fidelity tape and disc record players, chess and checker sets; a well-stocked library and reading room; and a kitchenette for light refreshments. An important part of the center is a four-room school that not only teaches arts and crafts but extension courses under the direction of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, and the city board of education.

Mental health, according to one gerontologist, is "contagious"—and these union centers have started an idea which, it is hoped, will be "catching."



New York City union activities include art in various forms under the guidance of skilled fellow retirees, socials, games, and discussions.

Bus Trips for Senior Citizens

Programs for this age group have mushroomed into one of the major concerns of many local recreation departments. This is especially true in Aurora, Illinois.

June Bennett

THERE IS ALWAYS a new approach to known and familiar things. This is true in one facet of the recreation program provided for the senior residents of Aurora, Illinois, by the playground and recreation department. It is the use of charter buses for short trips to local points of interest; and selling the idea of these trips to the older adult members of the Friendly Center Club is a carefully planned and executed project.

As a group, older adults tend to become timid and are prone to limit their activities to the narrow confines of the familiar and often repeated "order-of-the-day" living. This typical fear of new things and unaccustomed experiences frequently becomes pronounced to such a degree that the person is held in a vise of almost complete inactivity. Outside planned stimulation is often beneficial and frequently provides a means of escape from an otherwise cheerless existence.

The diminishing stamina of the aged must be kept in mind when planning recreation activities of practical value to this group. In arranging a bus trip there are many things to remember, and first, and foremost, in importance is: will it be fun? Sugar-coat all obviously educational trips with fun and glamour. Second, taking into consideration the disabilities of an older group, the safety factors must be weighed for each trip. Are there long flights of stairs to be climbed, narrow passages to be negotiated? If this is to be a guided tour of an industrial or manufacturing plant, is there unprotected machinery on the tour layout? Will floors be dry or prove hazardous because of wetness or excessive wax? If this is to be an outdoor excursion, are distances too great and terrain too rugged?

Third, keep in mind the cost of the trip to each individual. By prorating the cost of the thirty-seven-passenger charter bus, fares can be kept at a practical minimum. Transportation costs and the additional expense of the ever-important refreshments must be within the range of limited budgets.

Above everything, *fun* is the most important ingredient for a successful charter bus trip. The memory of a happy day will be relived many times in retrospect and thereby provide not just one day's pleasure but many hours of quiet enjoyment.

In planning, make out a time schedule, listing time of bus loading, refreshment stops, and tour appointments. Make explicit arrangements with the public relations depart-

ments of institutions to be visited, for guide and reception service. Plan with restaurants willing to serve one or more busloads of passengers to accommodate the group at a definite time. By these advance contacts the excursionists are assured a friendly reception at each place visited.

The director must build up anticipation of an intriguing trip so the older adult who wants to do something different and is looking for adventure, will want to take the trip. In Aurora, we announce the trip at a general club meeting giving members practical information about date, time, loading and return, and prices, for their personal plans. Then, we "pull out all the stops" and in the most glowing terms describe what they will see and do.

The final step in making the trip successful rests with the director on the day of the trip. If all the passengers are treated as personal guests, with all the courtesies carefully observed, the group is relaxed and gay. They are grateful for personal comments on a hat or dress, a query about their arthritic knee, and solicitude in regard to their individual comfort during the day.

Bus trips sponsored by the Aurora Playground and Recreation Department for older adults, who must be sixty years or older to take advantage of the general recreation program, have been planned to interest even the most catholic taste. Trips have included tours of the Chicago Board of Trade; Marshall Field's famed department store; "Mooseheart," the fabulous Moose Lodge "City of Childhood"; American Air Lines at Midway Airport; Lipton Tea Company; General Motors spectacular "Powerama"; the Chicago Industrial Fair; large commercial bakeries; state game farms; and pottery works. "Just-for-fun" trips have included journeys to large lake areas to picnic, sightseeing boat trips on Lake Michigan, big league baseball games, the Ice Follies, visits to zoos, yearly tours of the city to see the Christmas decorations.

Aloneness is the most enervating tragedy of age. People past sixty years of age usually go riding along moonlit river or drive on icy pavements for miles to see the gayly decorated and lighted homes at holiday time? Too few have such an opportunity; yet lack of opportunity does not indicate lack of desire.

A director of older adult activities with a clear insight into the problems confronting this age group can, through judicious use of trips and excursions, augment the activities of golden agers and bring an added glow of happiness to their lives, taking off that sharp edge of loneliness

MRS. BENNETT is director of the Friendly Center Club for the senior citizens of Aurora, Illinois, established in 1951.

PLAY BALL!



You call it! Out, or safe at second?

Softball, as informal recreation for men, is still proving its value.

A SUCCESSFUL SOFTBALL program for men over twenty-one is being offered by the Jewish Community Center in Atlanta, Georgia. Under the health and physical education committee, more than one hundred men participate in a program running from May 1 through August 28. More than ninety men show up to play twice each week. All participants are center members. Games are played on Thursday evenings under the floodlights and on Sunday mornings on the center's excellent softball fields. Rooters, kibitzers, and spectators often include the entire family of the participants. More than seventy-five per cent of the players are married.

This program is a result of planning which began in 1951, when the director of the AJCC Health and Physical Education Department and the committee developed a softball league for men. This league was to provide outdoor athletic activity for members who previously had little or no involvement with the center, and to bring new membership. Both objectives were attained.

Prior to 1951, only a few of the Jewish social clubs and the Jewish War Veterans' chapter had attempted men's softball leagues. These were unsuccessful because of forfeits, quarrels, or games between teams of unequal strength.

The committee realized that, in order to establish a successful league, it was necessary first to study the errors of its predecessors, and thus avoid the obvious pitfalls. This was accomplished by:

1. Breaking up existing and potential cliques.
2. Separating troublemakers and hotheads.
3. Distributing good hitters and fielders evenly.
4. Dispersing the very poor players.
5. Selecting strong players and natural leaders as captains.
6. Setting up suitable league regulations.
7. Ensuring enforcement of league rules by appointing a strong and impartial league commissioner.
8. Charging an activity fee.

9. Providing topnotch equipment.
10. Hiring competent umpires.
11. Starting all games on scheduled time (game forfeit time.)
12. Insisting that each team closely abide by league rules.

Certain procedures embodied in the league rules have a great deal to do with its success. Many were decided upon after heated debate and through the trial and error of competitive play. Teams are generally composed of fourteen or fifteen players; the number varying because men are dropped or added as the season progresses. A player pool was established from which the commissioner could assign rated players to a team according to its needs; thus, vacations and trips by salesmen or professionals don't hurt the league.

During preseason practice games, the committee makes notes until the rating and evaluation meeting is held. The 4.0 system is used. Most players fit into the 3.0 or 3.5 category with a few above and a few below. Each team is assigned a certain number of 4.0's, 3.5's, and so on. Teams are balanced according to fielding and batting strength.

Each team fields ten players, the tenth man playing short centerfield. This enables an additional player to see action for each team and tightens up outfield coverage. This is necessary since only three-quarter speed pitching (judged by the umpires) is allowed. It is the committee's intention to avoid no-hit or one-hit ball games. To play day after day and not hit the ball solidly can become very frustrating. Three-fourth speed pitching should not be confused with slow-ball pitching. It is true that men strike out occasionally and some are called out on strikes, but few are completely baffled by the opposing pitcher. Occasionally, games go to double figures but no football scores have ever resulted. A glance through the scorebook reveals such game totals as 8-5, 7-3, 4-2, 6-5 and so on. Results indicate that this is a scoring league, that the players are hitting the ball and running bases, and that fielding is an important part.

The fact that pitchers and pitching do not dominate should be carefully noted. To say that pitching had no bearing on the game would be erroneous. However, it is not the

MR. JACKEL is director of health and physical education, Atlanta Jewish Community Center, Georgia.

preponderant factor it is in competitive softball or baseball. In fact, playoffs have been necessary to determine which teams would meet for the championship. Once, three teams wound up in a tie for first place. One thing was immediately realized in the formation of the league—everyone who came down should play. This is clearly the pattern during practice games and throughout league play. Each man who appears on the field plays a minimum of five innings during each and every ball game. Tardy players are not always allowed to play. Players absent for two consecutive games can be suspended by the league commissioner. Exceptions are made for vacations and extenuating circumstances.

Stalling is virtually eliminated, and necessarily so, since games are played within time limits. Protests have to be declared first on the field and then submitted in writing within forty-eight hours. A five-dollar fee, which accompanies the protest, is retained if the protest is not upheld. Umpires strongly enforce the rule stating that only team captains and players involved in the play may discuss the decision. Players are ejected for failure to comply.

The theme of the league is "heads-up baseball." The emphasis is on strategy and team play. Unlimited base stealing is permitted. Teams bunt hits as well as sacrifices. Players hit behind the runner. A well-placed hit is often ap-

plauded more loudly than a long ball. Coaching, team signals, "cutoffs," and "backing up" are all taken for granted.

One of the league problems was concerned with "washed out" games. This is covered by deliberately leaving gaps for "makeups" in the tail end of the schedule. An additional ruling is that only games which have had a bearing on the championship must be made up. Each year men are added to or removed from the softball committee. Commissioners serve for two years; Team captains are chosen each season.

Some of the rules not touched upon above are:

- Replacements can only be secured through the league committee and the athletic director.
- Player waived down on intentional pass.
- Overthrows in foul territory—the runner may advance one base and runner must make it.
- Foul balls behind the ropes or on the banks are not in play.
- The team hitting a ball over the fence must make an honest effort to retrieve it.
- If a player interferes with the fielding of a ball or field play, the batter or the farthest advanced runner is out.
- The winner of the first half of play will meet the winner of the second half for the League Championship.
- At least five innings must be played to complete a game.

Yardstick for Middle Age

Harry D. Edgren

Full living during one age is the best preparation for abundant living in the next. Thus effective living during middle age, forty to fifty-five, is the best preparation for rich living in later maturity and retirement.

The following criteria can be helpful as a yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of your middle age.

1. *Have you a hobby you enjoy alone?* Some, among many interests to choose from, are crafts, painting, collecting, fishing, and music.
2. *Have you a group-participation hobby?* Interest groups in drama, dancing, bridge, art, and gardening furnish wonderful opportunities here.
3. *Have you a special recreation interest for indoors, (winter) and for outdoors (summer)?* Swimming, camping, badminton, golf are for outdoors, of course, while reading, collecting, and so on, can add richness to indoor hours.
4. *Are you related in any way to some civic organization?* Membership on community committees, improvement associations, political parties, PTA, and

supporting voluntary community agencies are rewarding experiences.

5. *Are you a member of a social group of your own age?* Active participation in neighborhood social events, clubs, home parties, celebrations with friends, travel groups, and outdoor picnics can add to enjoyable living.

6. *Are you involved in some organization within the church?* The church offers an unusual opportunity for personal identification, a sense of belonging, and the development of personal friendships through events.

7. *Are you undertaking some new adventure you can continue for many years?* With family responsibilities lessened and work patterns set, this is the time for undertaking some new experience you may have postponed. It may be a new physical skill, an art form, a new language, or a course of study.

8. *Have you discovered some interesting activity in which you and your spouse can participate?* Some couples enjoy square dance clubs, photography, fishing, golf, travel, music groups, study groups, family gardening, or some "do-it-yourself" activity.

9. *Are you supporting, with time, money, or energy, some cause that is*

greater than yourself? The many youth-serving organizations, Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, the church, hospitals, civic organizations, UNESCO are a few of the organizations needing you.

10. *Do you enjoy sharing activities or experiences with your children and grandchildren?* The regular planning of family outings, trips, shows, and plays, expeditions to points of interest are ways of continuing family ties.

11. *Have you a definite plan of saving for future use?* Saving a portion of your earnings for some specific use—travel, a new business, or a home—is not only a necessity but can be a joint adventure for husband and wife.

12. *Do you have a yearly medical check-up?* This is mandatory for good health. Prevention is less costly and less straining on our physical bodies than treatment. Medical attention to health contributes to mental and emotional well being.

Middle age can be a new prime of life, with the parental and homemaker roles diminished, that of the worker less significant, but with friendship and use of leisure time gaining in importance. If your middle age is rewardingly adequate, you are well prepared to meet the challenge of later maturity. ■

DR. EDGREN is professor of recreation leadership, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Swimming Pools

for Water Fun



This building in Brookline, Massachusetts, housed one of the country's first municipal pools, constructed at a cost of \$40,000.



New \$751,000 pool now replacing it will double the swimming program.

the old gives way to the need

The American swimming pool—indoors and out, of all shapes and sizes—is becoming an accepted institution across the country. The old standard oblong has metamorphosed into the shape of an egg, a kidney, an L, a T, even a wedge, in its outdoor form.

A casual glance at the latest construction figures reveals an amazing development of the last ten years. According to *The New York Times*, the swimming pool industry's rapid growth is topped only by that of electronics. There are now 3,000 pools of all varieties in the country, an increase of over 1200 per cent since 1948! Half are on the Pacific Coast, although, percentage-wise, the greatest increase is on the East Coast and in the Midwest. During the last ten years there has been a 295 per cent increase in the number of pools owned by a municipality, county, or community, including Y's, schools, and institutions. ■

SWIMMING POOL SECTION

Construction of T

The Pool That Made History

In 1917 the National Recreation Association issued a pamphlet about the construction of this pool, and the building which housed it, to be used as a pattern by other communities.

James J. Lynch

The last swimmer climbed from the old indoor municipal swimming pool in Brookline, Massachusetts, on Thursday, August 30, 1956, marking the end of the trail for the sixty-one-year-old recreation facility. This pool, which, insofar as is known, was the first municipally operated one in the United States, has recently been torn down to make way for a new \$751,000 pool, enabling the recreation department to more than double its present swimming program.

The old pool, which set a pattern for municipalities throughout the country, threw open its doors for the first time in 1895. Constructed around a 26' by 80' swimming area, the building cost only \$40,000. Instead of a single area for all swimmers, there will be three pools—diving, teaching, and a 42' by 75' swimming pool. Total water area will be 5,130 square feet, compared to the previous 2,080.

Proposed capacity is 174 swimmers, while the old pool held only seventy-seven. Lockers will be increased from fifty-six to 216, and toilet, lavatory, and shower stalls will also increase. The new deck area will be 3,644 feet as against the old 2,673.

Need for a new facility was created by deterioration, plus increased population over the past sixty-one years. In 1895, the thriving town boasted 17,000 citizens; today, this figure is close to 60,000; however, the pool's physical condition was the main factor in prompting town agencies to seek a completely new swimming facility. Health department studies had shown the pool "to be marginal from a health and sanitation standpoint." Water leak-

age was a problem, and toilet facilities were inadequate. Unless radical steps were taken, the health department threatened to close the pool as a health menace.

In 1955 the town meeting approved drawing of preliminary plans for "reconstruction or replacement" of the pool, and the 1956 town meeting gave the green light to the \$751,000 project.

Recirculation and Filtration

The pool recirculation and filtration system operates in a such a way that water may be continually withdrawn from the pool at the normal rate of 520 gallons per minute by means of bottom outlets and scum gutter drains. After passing through the four 7'-0" diameter pressure sand filters, it is returned to the pools through inlet orifices spaced at intervals around each pool. Recirculation of the water is maintained by the recirculation pump, and the rate at which water is filtered and recirculated (normally once in eight hours) is controlled by the rate controller. Water for washing the sand filters is taken from the pools through the bottom outlets and by means of the wash-water pump is pumped upward through the filter and wasted to the sewer.

Deck Drainage

The deck drainage is taken into the overflow gutter drain system and may be returned to the filters or wasted to the sewer. Another system of piping between the pools and the suction side of the pumps provides the vacuum necessary to operate a vacuum cleaner for cleaning the pool bottoms. Discharge from the vacuum cleaner may be returned to the filters or wasted to the sewer; whichever method is feasible.

Chemicals and chlorine are added to the recirculation system by means of the chemical-feed pumps and a solution-feed chlorine machine. Water admitted to the pools by means of the make-up tank, which acts as the connection between the pool filtration system and the municipal water system.

History of Old Pool

The old swimming pool was brought forcibly to the townspeople's attention at the town meeting in October, 1895, when a sum of \$15,000 was appropriated to build a new public bathhouse on town land, with only one dissenting vote. A cost of \$25,000 was contemplated, but later \$15,000 was appropriated bringing the total to \$40,000. The plan for the building was drawn up after study of bathing establishments in Europe and the United States. The pool was 80' by 26'. The depth was three feet to a mean depth of six feet.

Showers in 1895 were called rain baths, and they were installed as an innovation, gradually taking the place of tubs. This was to save water and fuel. Included in the pool facilities were toilets in a separate room. There was also a pool called a plunge bath for beginners with an over-all depth of three and half feet.

Awards

Brookline's pool received many awards for its practical as well as beautiful features. Long known as one of the best pools in the country, some of the most prominent swimmers in the world have taken part in the various swimming activities held there annually. With fifty-eight years of use, it has shown the skeptics of years ago that its expenditure was well worth it. ■

MR. LYNCH is director of recreation, Brookline, Massachusetts.

New Pools

Tacoma's New Facility

Plans for \$249,000 park board pool will be realized with a grand opening this summer.

When the first municipal swimming pool was opened by the Metropolitan Park Board of Tacoma, Washington, in the summer of 1955, it immediately attained such popularity, with both children and adults, that the need for a second Olympic-size pool was obvious. In 1957, total attendance was 132,000, and more than 3,000 children took part in the swimming classes held every half hour from nine to twelve in the morning, for the small fee of fifteen cents per lesson.

The major portion of the million-dollar millage tax approved by the voters in 1956 was earmarked for other improvements, but the sum of \$350,000 was set aside for a new pool and plans were drawn by the architectural firm of E. L. Mills and Associates. Members of the school board, however, felt that there was an urgent need for improving school swimming facilities and raised the alternative possibility of building an indoor-outdoor pool at one of the junior high schools. Prolonged discussion led to a cooperative arrangement whereby two high-school indoor pools were to be reconstructed, with the park board contributing \$50,000 of its pool fund toward the cost of this reconstruction. This work has been completed, and these and all other high-school pools in the city are available after school hours and during the summer for the park board's recreation and instruction program.

The way was now clear for the construction of the park board's own pool, but \$50,000 of the funds set aside for it had been expended on school pools. The superintendent of public

recreation (Thomas W. Lantz who supplied the information for this article) and his swimming pool advisory committee sharpened their pencils and settled down to see what could be shaved from the plans without detracting from appearance and operating efficiency. The alterations made included changing the depth of the diving pool area from fourteen to twelve feet (some of the city's swimming enthusiasts are still protesting about this); revising specifications for the rollout gutter so that overflow water will flow through a gutter of concrete rather than through a pipe; rearranging the recirculation supply for an eight-hour rather than a six-hour turnover, making it possible to use a smaller filter and pipes; substituting portable for fixed vacuum cleaning equipment; and incandescent for mercury vapor lights.

With these changes, the contract for the pool was let for \$249,000. The main unit will be 75' by 165' with a depth of three feet at each end sloping to a maximum of five feet in the center. (These depth dimensions have proved most satisfactory for the popu-

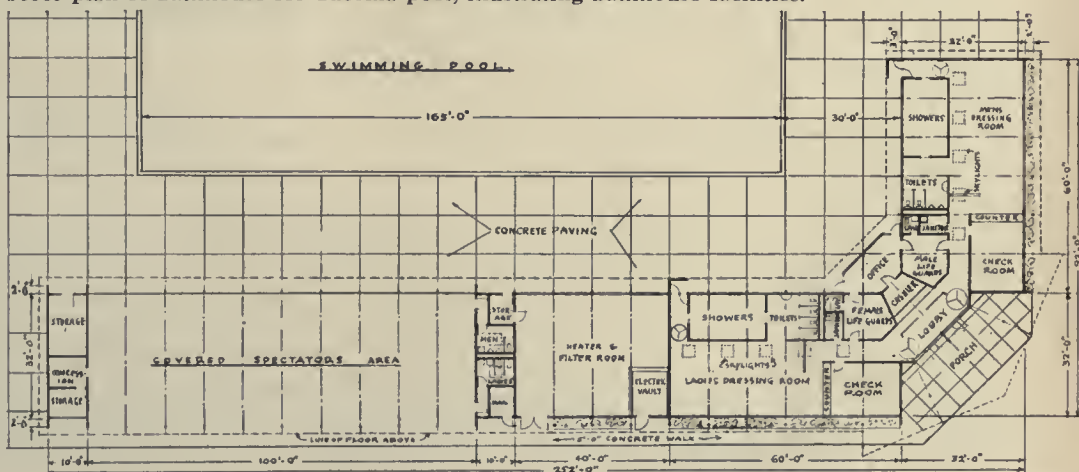
lar swimming classes.)

The diving pool is adjacent to the main swimming area but separate from it, making the T-shaped combination favored by many authorities. The walls of the generous 40' by 50' by 12' new diving area will be perpendicular for five feet and will then slope at a sixty-degree angle. Two one-meter diving boards and one three-meter board will be installed. A 30' by 60' wading pool, sloping to twelve feet at the deepest point, is to be situated at a convenient distance from the swimming area. Unusually wide decks surrounding the main unit—nearly thirty feet at the sides and even wider at the ends—ensure ample sunbathing space for the swimmers. Spectators will be accommodated by bleachers erected alongside the diving pool and separated by a chain link fence. The area is to be enclosed at each end by a Fiberglas fence.

All on one floor, the bathhouse plans include, in addition to the usual dressing and checking facilities, lifeguard rooms, first-aid room, diatomaceous filter and chlorinating equipment, a cashier's office with automatic ticket dispenser and change-maker, and an office for the manager, with a view of the entire pool. A concession stand and roofed refreshment area also overlook the pool but are separated from it by a Cyclone fence. Parking for a thousand cars is provided, and the eighteen-acre pool area adjoins a large playground.

Tacoma's new pool will be completed this summer; it is the product of the kind of cooperative advance planning producing the most efficient results. ■

Floor plan of bathhouse for Tacoma pool, illustrating bathhouse facilities.



Important points for pool construction as brought out by surveys.

A NEW STUDY, conducted by the YMCA, reveals much of value to recreation authorities contemplating pool construction in their new community centers. Its purpose was to determine what, in the opinion of YMCA physical educators, composes an ideal pool and what the most desirable features are.

Limitations of the Study. No attempt has been made to infringe on technical and mechanical phases of pool planning: such as number and size of filter, thickness of pool walls, and so on. Suggestions are made for new pools, not for improving or reconditioning old ones; however, many of the suggestions should be helpful in redesigning them.

This study is chiefly concerned with indoor pools, but many standards and suggestions are acceptable for outdoor pools.*

Questions and replies drawn up by Frederick W. Kahms, Jr., Purdue University:

A Summary of Selected Features

Pool Location

• Where should the swimming pool be located? Replies: *ground level*—54; *upper level*—7. The importance of ground level in relation to the filtration units and locker rooms, the convenience of getting people in and out, consideration for polio victims, were some of the points emphasized.

• Should a pool have outside windows? *Yes*—50; *No*—12. More than ten persons referred to the satisfactory use of glass brick. The condensation on windows and their metal frames is a problem, still not fully eliminated, nor has the problem of glare off the water striking the swimmer or instructor in the eyes during class been solved. A number of pools constructed recently without outside light are proving satisfactory.

• If outside windows are used should they be restricted to the north wall? *Yes*—13; *No*—34. This did not seem to be an important factor.

• Is it desirable to have a pool located in the center of a building without outside walls or windows, thus eliminating condensation and algae? *Yes*—13; *No*—32. With proper maintenance, the problem could be solved in other ways.

* A comprehensive survey of outdoor pools was made by the National Conference for Cooperation in Aquatics in 1954, under the direction of George Butler, research director, National Recreation Association. Copies of their findings are available for \$1.00 from the Association at 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.



A swimming meet in well-designed, 75-foot pool in senior high school in Abington, Pennsylvania. Note clarity of wide lines on the bottom of the pool and the arrangement of lighting. Spectators are high enough so contestants cannot block view. Roll-away bleachers can also be a solution to seating problem.

Are You Building an Indoor Pool?



Handsome, all-ceramic tile pool in junior high school, Great Neck, New York, combines utility with attractiveness. A worker spots where safety rope will cross pool, separating diving area from shallow water. The 75-by-36-foot pool has cleat-tread tile at both ends for nonslip swim turns.

Pool Size

• Should all new indoor pools be seventy-five feet long? *Yes*—60; *No*—2. Several affirmatives qualified their answers by indicating they would like larger pools, movable bulkheads, separate diving pools, more width for teaching. Pool dimensions should be governed by such principles as: finances, bather demands, educational policies, health and therapeutic needs, and competitive interests. None should predominate, but rather the pool size should meet all needs.

• What do you consider the most ideal width? Replies: 25'—4; 30'—11; 35'—15; 40'—3; 42'—22; 45'—2; 60'—2 persons. The responses indicated a preference for the forty-two-foot pools, in light of the current seven-foot lanes. A wider pool makes a better teaching area.

Lanes

• How wide do you think the swimming lanes should be? 5'—8; 6'—16; 7'—32; 8'—2; 9'—1. Over fifty per cent favored the currently recommended NCAA seven-foot lanes, although several pointed out that a narrower lane could be used for prep and junior competition.

• Do you favor the use of surface lanes? *Yes*—48; *No*—11. The physical educators mentioned several reasons for surface lanes, including keeping pool quieter, helping youngsters learn to swim straight, eliminating necessity of disqualification, and so on. Several suggested that pools should be built with attachments for lanes.

• How wide should the line on the pool bottom be? 6"—21; 8"—13; 10"—18; 12"—4. The important features seem to be clearly visible lines and a break in the line before it reaches the end of the pool, as a safety factor.

Water Depth

• What should minimum depth be at shallow end? 3'—24; 3'3"—17; 3'6"—19; 4'—3. Two important factors are the type of gutter used and the swimmer's age. A number of the Y's are now teaching special classes, family groups, five- and six-year-olds—thus the need for shallow water.

• What do you consider an adequate depth beneath the one-meter board? 9'—21; 10'—37; 11'—2; 12'—2. Several now have much shallower water, but prefer the deeper water when beginners and inexperienced divers are mostly using the facility.

• What do you consider an adequate depth beneath the three-meter board? 9'—2; 10'—2; 11'—7; 12'—37; 13'—12; 16'—1. It is important that the water be the same depth under both high and low boards. It is also important that the depth extend to the point where the divers enter the water, usually two to ten feet from the end of the board. One or two extra feet above minimum requirements will eliminate all but the *rarest* injuries.

Diving

• Would you like to have both a one-meter and a three-meter diving board? *Yes*—41; *No*—15. Answers indicated rising interest in this phase of the aquatic program. Better boards, standards, and teaching aids are making possible increased diving activity.

• How large should the diving area be? 10'—12; 12'—16; 15'—23; 30'—28; 33'—1; 35'—18; 40'—3. Responses indicated safety as the important factor here. A forty-two-foot-wide pool is certainly sufficient to handle adequately both board lengths, taking all safety aspects into consideration. Often, the architect's esthetics do not provide for the divers' safety.

• How much clearance should be allowed above the boards? 12'—2; 13'—5; 15'—29; 18'—5; 20'—10; 22'—1. These answers are colored by the fact that many YMCA's have such low ceilings. The height should be measured from the end of the board, *not* from the water. Any ceiling that can

be touched in any manner after leaving the board is certainly too low.

• What kind of surface do you prefer on your board? Cocoa matting: *Yes*—8, *No*—27; safety tread: *Yes*—48, *No*—0. Note the overwhelming acceptance of safety tread. Remarks indicated it is cleaner and safer, does not clog filters.

• Do you believe that all boards should be equipped with instantly adjustable fulcrums? *Yes*—40; *No*—16. Although a majority favored adjustable fulcrums, several indicated disfavor because of the safety factor. They felt an inexperienced swimmer might incur injury. Most fulcrums are now so constructed that they may be locked in a forward position to eliminate this.

• Do you prefer wooden boards to aluminum boards? *Yes*—10; *No*—43; *Fiberglas*—5. Is your pool equipped with aluminum diving boards? *Yes*—24; *No*—31. While 43 of the 58 responses indicated a preference for aluminum boards, less than fifty per cent of the pools have them. Cost seems to be the main factor. Fiberglas is a little newer than the others, and it is meeting with some favor and some criticism.

Pool Markings

• Do you believe that the water depths should be marked conspicuously in the tile around the pool? *Yes*—54; *No*—3. Remarks indicated that although *shallow* and *deep* might be marked on pool walls, it is important to know exactly. For instance, shallow water in the Ohio State University exhibition pool is seven feet.

• Would you like to have every five yards marked numerically in the tile? *Yes*—50; *No*—8.

• Would you like the common competitive distances marked numerically in the tile? *Yes*—22; *No*—33; *yards*—2. Remarks indicated they did not feel it was too important and what with yards and competitive distances, it would be too confusing.

Pool Features

• Do you prefer overflow gutters all around the pool? *Yes*—41; *No*—16. Would you rather have gutters just on the sides so that the ends could be flat for turning? *Yes*—15; *No*—36. Several pointed out the use of gutters as a teaching and safety factor in working with children. It also helps keep the pool smooth for competition.

• Would you like to have all sharp corners in the pool rounded slightly to facilitate cleaning and vacuuming? *Yes*—56; *No*—4.

• Do you believe that underwater windows are important? *Yes*—28; *No*—27; *side wall, deep end*—36; *end wall, deep end*—8; *side wall, shallow end*—3. Cost probably made the difference here. It is agreed that there are many uses for underwater windows. The inexperience of most YMCA people seems to rule out any accurate response related to size.

• Do you believe that a permanently installed PA System is very desirable? *Yes*—55; *No*—6. It can be used many ways. A two-way system can be an important safety factor.

• How many ladders would you like to have in a pool? 2—15; 3—2; 4—43. Many Y groups are of youngsters,

and it was agreed that one ladder near each corner is very advantageous. Some remarked that these should be recessed.

- Should swimming pools be thoroughly soundproof? *Yes*—61; *No*—0. Lack of soundproofing is one of the most noticeable errors in older pool construction, making teaching most difficult.

- Should the swimming coach's office be handy to the pool and have a large glass window overlooking the entire pool area? *Yes*—59; *No*—2. The remarks indicated the difference between the coach, lifeguard, aquatic director and showed their need for such an office.

- Should there be a permanent tile foot-bath between each shower room and the pool so that no soap is carried to the pool deck? *Yes*—32; *No*—30.

- Would you like to have adequate space on the walls for swimming records? *Yes*—55; *No*—3.

- Would you like to have a scoreboard for meets on the wall? *Yes*—50; *No*—10. The last two are things adding to spectator and swimmer interest in the programs. This is best done by planning for it in the construction.

Starting Blocks

- Should starting blocks be used in competition? *Yes*—52; *No*—4. The questionnaire did not specify type, which stimulated discussion regarding the flat tops or the Olympic type, with a forty-five-degree angle. Also mentioned was the eighteen-inch water level, which is considered a satisfactory height. The maximum is thirty inches.

- Should starting blocks be used in competition? *Yes*—52; *No*—3. For varied use, they should be easily stored.

- Would you like to have the backstroke starting grips permanently recessed in the wall? *Yes*—26; *No*—29. Many pools have them as a part of their removable starting blocks.

Pool Deck

- In your opinion how wide should the walks at the pool sides be? 4'—2; 6'—5; 8'—21; 10'—9; 12'—10; 15'—10. Several mentioned having one side considerably wider than the other, where land drills and spectators might be accommodated.

- In your opinion, how wide should the area be at the deep end? 8'—2; 10'—5; 12'—6; 15'—19; 18'—2; 20'—17; *more*—1. With races starting, and many finishing, at this end, the extra space is important.

- How wide should the area be at the *shallow* end? 6'—2; 8'—12; 10'—8; 12'—18; 15'—15. Twelve to fifteen feet was considered necessary. Adequate pool-deck area is very important. It may be used for spectator space, land drill, water ballet work, and so on. However, many individuals would sacrifice deck area on one side and one end for more water area.

- Would you like a raised edge around the pool (approximately six inches high and one foot wide), separating the pool from the walks, enabling greater hose pressure during "washing down," and serving as a permanent starting block as well? *Yes*—28; *No*—25. Most who remarked on this were not familiar enough with it to have a definite opinion. Many thought it sounded like a good idea but would like to have the opinion of persons having that type of construction.

Lighting

- Do you favor underwater lighting? *Yes*—50; *No*—6. Several factors mentioned should be considered, including: Not placing lights in middle of lanes at end, thus hindering turns; expense involved; safety.

- Would you favor complete artificial lighting? *Yes*—34; *No*—21. Here again, most have not had enough practical experience to comment. Cost is an item.

- Would you like to have several electrical outlets around the pool for phonographs, extra lights (during shows) movie projectors, television cameras (to televise home meet or shows), and so on. *Yes*—55; *No*—3.

Seating

- Based on attendance at water shows and swimming meets what seating capacity would you like to have around your pool? 100—4; 150—4; 200—12; 250—6; 300—7; 400—7; 500—11; 750—2; 1000—1; *more*—1. Several commented that lack of interest in competitive swimming, water shows, and ballet stems from the fact that too few people can be accommodated in most pools. The variance in number of spaces needed was almost as great in the College Swimming Coaches' Survey, although they were interested in considerably larger numbers.

- Should the seats be at least six feet above the pool deck so that contestants do not obstruct the view of the spectators? *Yes*—54; *No*—3.

- Do you believe that the incorporation of "roll-away" or "folding" bleachers would best solve seating problems? *Yes*—43; *No*—15. The affirmatives indicated that they were not familiar with pools using it. The moisture effect on wood was mentioned.

Storage

- How much storage space at deck level is necessary? 8 by 8—9; 10 by 15—27; 10 by 20—18. Most agreed on shortage of good storage space. With equipment ranging from water-polo goals and diving boards to scuba equipment, needs must be reconsidered.

Filter Equipment

- What kind of filter equipment do you recommend? *Sand*—27; *diatomite*—24. The people with sand filters commented enthusiastically about them. However, a number of diatomite filters were rated as very satisfactory

* * *

Personal Ideas

- What special cleaning equipment is needed? In this question we tried giving the physical educator an opportunity to tell us about his pool, special equipment features and pet peeves. In reading terms and value to YMCA considering pool construction, these features would be extremely important but impossible to report in this type of survey. Sets of the complete report are available to any group considering construction of a pool from Dr. H. T. Friermood, National Council YMCA's, 291 Broadway, New York 7; Robert E. Laveaga, National YMCA Physical Education, 263 Alden Street, Springfield 9, Massachusetts; Edward L. Griffin, National YMCA Aquatic Committee, State YMCA of Indiana, 1101 K. of P. Bldg., 219 N. Pennsylvania, Indianapolis 4. ■

Pointers for Pools

Cowinner of first place, indoor pools division, *Swimming Pool Age* Awards Design Competition, this high school pool gives an outdoor feeling.

Pool Contests

- Out of the seven or eight winners of the outdoor pools division in the Awards Design Competition conducted by *Swimming Pool Age* last fall, two municipal pools received honorable mention. These were: a pool designed by Brooks, Miller & Stetman, architects of Duarte, California, built by Harwick & Sons, Inc., Hollywood, for McCambridge Park and Recreation Center, Burbank; and two steel pools in one installation, in Winnetka, Illinois. The latter are McFadzean, Everly and Associates pools, the general contractor being Field and Schiller, Highland Park, and steel contractor Longtin's Bon Aqua, Skokie, Illinois.

- A second contest conducted by the same magazine, this time the SPA Annual Public Relations Competition, was reported in the March, 1958 RECREATION, in "Reporter's Notebook," page 82.

- **DRAIN YOUR POOL!** Outdoor pools should be kept drained of rain and snow water, for safety reasons if for no other. In Glen Head, New York, last year, a boy was drowned in a pool in a neighbor's yard. The report said that he had wandered away after lunch and was found by

his mother. After that, firemen went through the neighborhood draining all pools, to prevent any more such accidents.

- **REGULATING PRIVATE POOLS.** Zoning ordinances should establish specific requirements for private swimming pools and clubs in the same manner as they do for municipal and commercial pools, according to the American Society of Planning Officials. The chief complaints concerning private pools are the noises created by children playing and by pump and filter motors, the glare from floodlights used for night bathing, and the hazard of unfenced pools to children in the neighborhood. Cities may limit the objectionable features of pools by placing the following requirements in their zoning ordinances: (1) approval of structure and equipment for water treatment by state swimming pool inspectors; (2) fencing and screening from nearby properties; (3) establishing minimum distances from all property lines for locating the pool, pump, and filters; (4) placing restrictions on signs and commercial sales at nonprofit clubs; (5) shielding floodlights to reduce glare; and (6) approval of private water supplies. These recommendations are set forth in a report issued by ASPO to cities subscribing

to its planning advisory service.—From *Public Management*, December 1954.

- **FENCING.** In a regulatory ordinance adopted by Englewood, New Jersey, all pools must be fenced to prevent access except through approved gates or doors.

- **POPULARITY OF POOLS.** Private pools, once considered a luxury, are now finding their way into real estate developments of medium-priced houses. One such development of \$19,990 homes, on Long Island, New York, will include a pool in the backyard of every house.

Admission Rates in Kansas—The following summary is based upon a study conducted by Larry Heeb, state recreation consultant, University of Kansas, and Ivan F. Shull, sanitation engineer, Kansas State Board of Health, as reported in the July, 1957, issue of *The Kansas Government Journal*. The data used here were based upon replies submitted by seventy-five Kansas authorities operating municipal pools.

Item	Cities Reporting	Range Reported	Median
<i>Single Admission Rates</i>			
Adults	72	\$.20— .50	\$.35
Youth	28	.10— .35	.25
Children	20	.00— .25	.15
<i>Season Admission Rates</i>			
Adults	42	\$3.00—12.00	\$ 6.50
Youth	14	1.00— 8.50	5.00
Children	37	1.75— 8.00	4.00
Family Rates	9	5.00—20.00	12.50
Towel Rental	38	.05— .25	.10
Suit Rental	22	.10— .50	.25

In defining children, youth, and adults, most cities consider children as under twelve, and youth as grades nine through twelve. The most frequently reported minimum adult age was over twelve.

A striking variation was found when season admission rates were compared with single admission rates. For example, of the sixteen cities making a thirty-five-cent single charge, the season rate ranged from \$3.00 to \$12.00.

Only one pool open throughout the 1956 season did not offer swimming instruction. Admission to the pool for swimming lessons was free in thirty-one cities. Fifty-one cities operate a wading pool in connection with their swimming pool, and only one of these makes an admission charge.

A variety of answers was given as to which authority establishes pool rates, but in thirty-seven cities the city council or commission determines them and in thirteen the pool operator has this responsibility.

Los Angeles County—Following a survey of pools in the county, the Metropolitan Recreation and Youth Services Council* prepared a complete report. Summary includes:

FINDINGS

Safety—Half the youth in the county is unable to swim.

- About fifty-five drownings occur annually in the county.
- Access to the ocean increases the need for pools for in-

struction to reduce the hazard of ocean sports.

- The number of those able to swim is directly related to the availability of pools for instruction purposes.

Interest and Value—Swimming ranks highest, nationally, in recreation interest and value.

- Is the most popular activity.
- Is only activity demanded by children and adults.
- Outranks all physical education activities in its benefits.

Number of Pools—One hundred and forty-eight pools in Los Angeles County are open to the public (excluding commercial pools).

- Municipalities operate sixty-seven pools (Los Angeles City thirty-one).
- School districts operate thirty-nine pools (Los Angeles City schools seven).
- The county operates twelve pools.
- Private agencies operate thirty pools.
- Outdoor pools number 111; indoor pools thirty-seven.

Residential pools in Los Angeles County have increased from 6,000 to 35,000 since 1950; these constitute forty per cent of the nation's total.

Residential pools do not decrease the need for public pools; rather they increase the hazard for nonswimmers.

PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE THE PLANNING OF POOLS

Location and Use—Pools should be distributed to serve the population equitably.

- Pools should serve instruction *and* recreation needs.
- Pools should be especially available for late elementary and junior high children—the best age for learning to swim.
- Indoor pools can be used to capacity year round when located in a community recreation setting adjacent to a secondary school.

Construction—Local year-round weather may require use of heating devices, windbreaks, or covered pools for year-round use.

- Intended use of pool should determine all features such as number, shape, size, depths, covering, decks, and relationship to surroundings.
- Low-cost operation and maintenance result from the correct choice of many construction features.

Cooperative Planning—City councils, recreation commissions, school boards, boards of supervisors, and Chest agencies should coordinate their planning.

- Government agencies should provide the community swimming pools.
- Government agencies should collaborate in their planning to assure best service at least cost.
- School pools should be conveniently located for community use.
- Community pools should be convenient for school use. Private or Chest agencies should plan pools only in relationship to public pools.

Continuous Planning—The estimated increase in county population to 8,500,000 by 1975 requires continuous planning of more pools.

END OF POOL SECTION

* 206 S. Spring St., Room 226, Los Angeles 12.

No Shortage of Future Scientists Here

Nature research can be made exciting by sparking activities in museums, camps, recreation centers, and playgrounds.

Adrienne Richard



Collecting specimens. Young researchers learn to use scientific techniques, delve into natural mysteries.

boys and girls have filled the classroom both in numbers and enthusiasm.

The workshop is divided into beginning and advanced sections; and boys and girls from sixth through ninth grades are admitted. They learn about trees, mammals, birds, frogs, snakes, insects, flowers. Everything is scrutinized. Not a fruit jar is left in a home cupboard that isn't full of specimens. They learn to make a butterfly net, a plant press, and plaster casts of animal tracks. What's more, they learn in a well-ordered manner. Their instructor, Thomas B. Thew of East Moline, Illinois, makes organized presentations. He *teaches* the fundamental techniques of the scientific method, he *teaches* how to take notes. In fact, his college level methods and test questions awed the museum staff, but his students stretch and measure up to them. He helps each young naturalist learn to keep a collection. A prize at the summer's end goes to the best project. Last year Gene Forret of Moline, Illinois, received the advanced award for his collection of water snakes. His mother deserved a prize, too.

Since the start the museum has set four principal objectives for the workshops. They aim to keep down the cost for each student (a two-dollar-and-twenty-five cent materials fee is the only charge) so that anyone can come; confine the workshop to natural history (the moths, frogs, rocks, and so on that youngsters collect anyway); provide a program which supplements the school science curriculum; and, in the words of the instructor, "try to make scientists of 'em."

Does such a program really help the scientist shortage? Some of these young people have already embraced a branch of natural science. Six young "graduates" now help out at the museum; one assists with the butterfly collection, another with the May fly collection, a third with scarab beetles, and two girls help to relax mounted bird specimens for study skins. These young people work without salary. They perform needed service for the museum, and, in return, the museum becomes a resource and a reference for them.

Others who do not catch professional fire are by no means lost. Natural science has been for centuries part of the liberal education. An informed generation will hasten the work of conservation, the Izaak Walton League, scouting. What a hobby like nature photography means to an

MRS. RICHARD has been a newspaper food editor, advertising copywriter, and writer and producer of an educational TV program. Her recreation experience includes chairing a study of the Scott County (Iowa) recreation facilities, in 1957, for the League of Women Voters.

THE NEED FOR scientists is great and becoming greater; government, industry, and universities are insisting that more young people must choose their careers among the sciences. How can this be brought about? Can scientific research be made exciting and appealing? Can love of science be taught? How young and with what should students begin?

In Iowa, the Davenport Public Museum is trying to answer these questions. Each summer the museum offers nature workshops in natural science. Junior high school

adult is immeasurable, in terms of his intellectual development.

Although the great museums of the country have nature programs—and children's museums excel in them—a museum isn't a necessity. Any interested community can form a nature workshop. A qualified instructor may be a well-versed amateur naturalist, or a college student, majoring in sciences, home for the summer. Not a few scoutmasters have considerable knowledge in natural history. The laboratory? There's all outdoors with no investment needed. Nature will supply the raw material. A place? A picnic shelter in a park will do, or perhaps a school or church school, vacant for the summer, will volunteer facilities.

A beginners' workshop may include what the Davenport Public Museum's does. The summer starts with learning how to keep a collection and how to identify what goes into it. A general background in the whole field of natural history is given, along with basic scientific techniques and field trips for firsthand experience.

The advanced workshop is more specific. Each branch of natural science receives individual attention. Ornithology, botany, astronomy, geology, among others, are taken up in informal talks, laboratory, and field trips. To "graduate" a student must be acquainted with at least five subjects, but he can take several summers to do it.

Children are naturalists by nature, and a few will become deeply interested. There'll be the tag-enders, of course, the scourge of education; but, before you write them off, think



Museum's bird specimens are shown at a workshop. Two girls volunteered to help catalogue the birdskins.

about this incident. One day a boy riding along in our nature workshop was faced by the owner of a Canadian resort where he was vacationing. The owner was rightly proud of the stand of birches on his property, with their silvery bark.

"Now, I like boys," the owner said, "but I've had trouble with boys here in the past. They pull the bark off my birch trees and kill the trees. Now, I don't want that to happen.

The boy looked into his face and said, "That's because most people think a tree grows in the center, but it doesn't. It grows right under the bark."

The man's mouth dropped. His eyes lit up. His trees were safe. The boy's mother was just as surprised. "Where did you learn that about trees growing right under the bark?" she asked later. The reply, "Oh, I learned that at nature workshop!" ■

Safe Boat Operation

THE FOLLOWING suggestions are given in *Motorboat Safety*,* 1957 issue, published by the Merchant Marine Council of the United States Coast Guard:

- Do not overload your boat.
- Do not leave shore in a leaky or poorly constructed boat.
- Liquor and safe boating do not mix.
- Observe the pilot rules.
- Instruct at least one of your passengers or "crew" in the rudiments of handling your boat if you should become disabled, and, without alarming them, see that all hands know what to do in an emergency. Show all hands the location of emergency equipment.
- Don't hurry when operating your boat or when securing equipment and supplies for it—take your time and use caution.
- Obtain local information and familiarize yourself with the locality in which you are going to operate your

boat. Do not venture into dangerous or restricted waters.

- Have life preservers readily available and wear when conditions warrant.
- Check your weather and tides before going out and have due regard for them.
- Gasoline filler pipes outside of combing and extending to bottom of gas tanks.
- Fuel tanks vented.
- Bilges free from oil, waste, grease, and so on.
- Electrical equipment and wiring in accordance with good marine practices.
- Have adequate fuel filter.
- Check your battery and its ventilation.
- Do not operate near swimmers in the water.
- Do not use gasoline stoves.
- Do not use kapok filled life preservers to sit upon, as such action compresses the filler and reduces its efficiency.
- Provide lifebelts for children.

- Do not be afraid of a boat—respect it.
- Do not forget your wake can damage others.
- Do not fail to reduce speed through anchorage areas.
- Do not lie at anchor with short cable allow sufficient scope.

This publication also carries an article, "Recreational Boating Safety," which emphasizes the importance of state and federal cooperation to achieve uniformity in regulations enforcing safe boating. Other Coast Guard publications of interest to recreation people are *How to Get the Most Out of an Outboard*

Scott-Atwater Manufacturing Company, Inc., 2901 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis 13, Minnesota. \$.10. *Outboard Boating Skills*, published by the Evinrude Boating Foundation (for the Boy Scouts of America), Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin. Free. *Outboard Handling*, Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill. Free.

* Published at Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D.C.

Why Not Preschoolers?

Richard E. Johns



Field houses in Glenview, Illinois, parks present the homey atmosphere that is best for a tots' program.

Self-expression is carefully encouraged in the play activities that are a child's serious "business-of-life."



MORE AND MORE recreation agencies are including the senior citizen in their programs, but very few have included the preschool child. Children this age have been ignored, with the justification that they are the parents' responsibility; but for that matter, isn't every child, regardless of age?

The problems confronting the playground leader who attempts to work the preschool child into a mass activity program with school-age children are very real. The younger child has a very short interest span and tires easily; he enjoys playing with other children but is not ready for any team activities; and motor skills vary tremendously from child to child. Everything suggests the need for a specially designed preschool program.

Planning

In Glenview, Illinois, one basic question was posed: "Can we perform a real service for a child this age?" The bumper crop of preschoolers showed no signs of decreasing with the constant influx of new, young residents. The aim was not to operate a day-care center, but it was felt that, because a child is only four years old, he did not have to be ignored. The idea was to develop a program satisfying the child's needs to meet and play with other youngsters his own age, teach him activities to be used at home, and give him every opportunity to begin his social adjustment to other children.

This was a big order; and we realized that the key lay, as in any other program, in the leadership. Joyce Rieger had recently joined our full-time staff and was to operate this program. Her training consists of a degree in recreation from the University of Illinois. The National Recreation Association and municipal recreation agencies sent helpful information concerning preschool programs, and this was adapted to our program and community needs.

Organization

There are five log field houses within our parks in the various neighborhoods in the district. These field houses have a much-needed homey atmosphere, and it was decided to meet one morning a week at each of these five locations. Each program would be limited to fifteen children so that two adults could give adequate individual attention. By meeting only once a week the parental influence would be supplemented rather than superseded.

Our age limit was geared to the kindergarten level so that a child could be enrolled in the program only if he would be old enough to enter kindergarten the following year. A registration fee was charged to cover the cost of required supplies and to pay part of the leadership costs. Meeting times were set from nine to eleven in the morning. A child could enroll only if his mother assisted the leader during one session each semester, in order to maintain a close working relationship with the parents. The benefits have been twofold: first, with fifteen children of this age a second adult is essential, thus the leader is helped; and second, this gives the parent a fine opportunity to see the program in operation and her child's place in it and how well he fitted in. →

MR. JOHNS is director of recreation, Glenview Park District, Glenview, Illinois.

After registration day, and prior to the actual beginning of the program, a mothers' meeting was held. At this meeting the purposes and organization of the program were explained in detail. The meeting was then separated into buzz sessions by the five field house groups. One mother from each field house had been appointed and briefed before the meeting. Program ideas, toy donations, and other equipment resulted from these buzz groups. Assignments of mothers to serve as assistants during the semester were also made.

The Program

At the opening session there was an assortment of tantrums, and crying, "I want to go home." By the following week the original fears and worries were forgotten, and the program is now progressing very smoothly. A typical morning schedule follows:

9:00—Arrival and free play. During this time, puzzles,

donated toys, blocks, dress-up clothes, and other equipment are placed in the room.

9:30—Games: London Bridge, squirrel-in-the-tree, drop the handkerchief, follow the leader, and so on.

10:00—Fruit juice served and rest period.

10:15—Story time. Here is a good chance to encourage the child to express himself through finger plays, recounting his own experiences, playing parts in the story, and so forth.

10:30—Crafts. They must be simple but should be the type that will encourage self-expression.

11:00—Outdoor play. Generally, free play on playground equipment; occasionally organized games.

11:30—Depart.

The typical program is varied by having a weekly theme such as, circus, Halloween, or nature. Each child looks forward to some particular part of the program, and by shifting activities we can best serve each child's needs. ■

It's in the Cards



Australian Solitaire

This variation of solitaire was taught us by Margaret Wiseman, our visitor from Australia, who came up to the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, in 1956, and who visited many recreation departments during her stay in the U.S.A. It's an excellent game, depending upon skill as well as luck, and it *can* be won—sometimes!

Setting up the game: Use two decks of cards (jokers are not used). Take out all the aces and set them up in two vertical lines, each line containing the aces of spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs. Between each ace in the left and right line leave room for three cards across. Deal out the remaining cards into these twelve spaces, going from left to right, and mentally counting the spaces as you deal, starting with two and ending with the king. When a card has been placed in the last space, the next card goes into a stockpile. If a card should happen to be placed in a space with the same number, the stockpile gets the next card as an extra bonus. Keep distributing the deck until all the cards are laid out, putting a card in the stockpile after each run through, and whenever cards accidentally fall into the correct pile. The table setup is like this:

S	Ace	2	3	4	S	Ace
H	Ace	5	6	7	H	Ace
D	Ace	8	9	10	D	Ace
C	Ace	J	Q	K	C	Ace

In other words, if as you deal out the cards to fill the

empty spaces between the lines, a queen accidentally happens to fall in the center space of the last line (the queen pile) the stockpile gets the next card. And the stockpile always gets a card after the last space in the last line is filled. The more bonus stock cards you get, the better your chance of winning.

Object of game: To build up from the aces on the right and build *down* on the aces on the left. For example, you need a two of each suit, then the three, four, and so on, on the aces on the left, while the aces on the right side will need king, queen, ten and so on, in each suit.

To play: When all the cards have been dealt out, look the piles over carefully. You can play any two's or any kings, for example, at once on the proper ace lines. When you can't play any other card from the top of any of the piles, turn up the first card of the stockpile. Suppose it is a jack. Take it, pick up the cards in the first pile on the fourth line (the jack pile), and play any of the cards you can on the two vertical ace lines. Then you can *rearrange* the cards in the pile, putting those you think you'll need first near the top. Then replace the pile, still face up.

Take up the second card from the stockpile. Suppose it is a two. You add it to the cards of the first pile on the first line (the two pile), pick up this pile, play what cards you can on the ace columns, and play any other top cards from any of the other piles if they can be used on any of the ace piles. When you've made all possible plays from the two pile and from the tops of the other piles, rearrange the cards in the two pile and put it back in its place.

Continue this procedure until you've used up all the cards in the stockpile. If you've been lucky, the ace columns on the left will all be filled up and you'll have a line of kings. On the right side, you'll have a line of two's. If you aren't lucky you've lost the game. Leave the aces in place, pick up all the other cards, shuffle thoroughly, and start over. Hope springs eternal, you know! ■

For "Over Sixty-fives"

RECREATION directors attending a conference session on senior citizens at the annual Michigan Recreation Association Conference, held at Michigan State University in East Lansing last December, agreed that recreation planning and programming for the over-sixty-five group is still in its infancy but the need is growing all the time. The session, chaired by Caddie Gerrie, of the Highland Park recreation department, offered the following suggestions for communities now thinking seriously about senior citizen programs:

- Don't hesitate to call upon other groups for assistance.
- Some towns hold their activities in the afternoon.
- Car pools can help with transportation.
- Questionnaires can help determine the group's interests.
- Physicians can provide names of persons.
- Be cautious about charging dues and making money a limiting factor.
- Churches can be of considerable assistance.
- It's difficult to enforce boundary lines.
- Club activities should include not only parties and fun, but also helpful talks about gardening, arts and crafts, financial matters, and others.

The senior citizens want to contribute to the success of their community, Miss Gerrie said. These residents may have the extra time to help make phone calls to get out the vote. They can assist with mailings for charity groups, and certainly can help others of their age.

The municipal recreation directors were eager to share their successful projects.

Lansing drew two hundred at each of six "get-together dances" held in 1957. In Wyandotte quilting bees are popular. Midland members find oil painting is fun. In Wayne potlucks provide lots of fellowship. Grand Rapids features birthday cakes at the social meetings. Mt. Clemens started with three at a senior-citizen event a year ago and now have more than one hundred active participants. Muskegon has two clubs and members enjoy visiting back and forth. Howell provides fellowship for some residents well over ninety years old. Kalamazoo received a helpful check from the council of women's clubs in that celery city community. Senior citizens in Dearborn help needy children. ■

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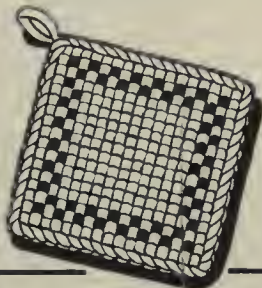
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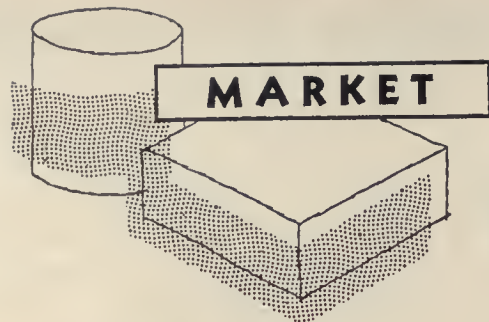
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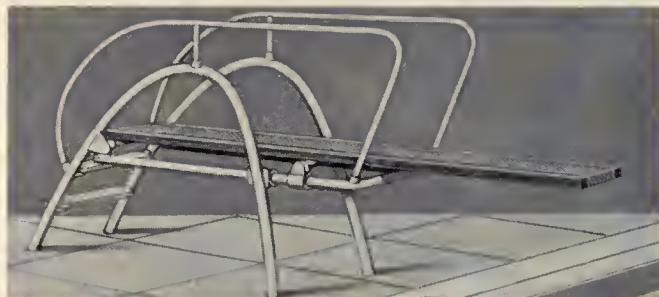


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For further information about this swimming pool and equipment, write R. M. LaBoiteaux, Chester Products Company, Division Ransohoff, Inc., North Fifth at Ford Boulevard, Hamilton, Ohio.

◆ Aluminum is one of the world's most versatile metals, being strong, lightweight, corrosion resistant, and rust-proof. These qualities make it an ideal material for certain playground and recreation equipment; for instance, boats, a winter item called the "Sno-Bronco" (more about this in a later issue), band shells, swimming pools, and the "Kangaroo Kid"—all made from Alcoa aluminum.

The "Kangaroo Kid" is a miniature trampoline, 38" by 42", and only nine inches off the ground, for safety. Another safety feature is the attached handle bar, which helps the youngsters keep their balance and on which they can also play "skin-the-cat." Made of lightweight aluminum tubing, heavy-duty elastic, and gaily covered, tear-resistant canvas, the entire unit is durable, portable, and suitable, for either in- or outdoors. The "Kangaroo Kid" is made by Tekay Products Company, 9140 N. Meadowlark, Milwaukee 17.

◆ An automatic, adjustable springboard fulcrum, designed

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◆ What with sputniks and the International Geophysical Year, what could be more timely than a build-it-yourself six inch astronomical reflecting telescope? The optical kit contains everything needed to make a telescope, enabling the viewer to see the stars, the planets, the moons of Jupiter and the

rings of Saturn, or possibly, even a sputnik and, now the Explorer. For further information, write the Edmund Scientific Company, Barrington, New Jersey.



◆ Medical engineers of the National Cylinder Gas Company have developed a new lightweight, portable resuscitator, called the "Back Pack," designed to be easily and quickly strapped to the back with strong web bands. Weighing less than thirty pounds, this new lifesaving device enables a rescuer, literally, to carry a "breath of life" on his back to a victim incurring an accident in which he stops breathing,

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	PAGE
American Playground Device Company	149
American Trampoline Company	171
Arman Buck Manufacturing Company	150
Atifone Corporation	173
Champion Recreation Equipment, Incorporated	173
Classified Advertising	173
Comet Press Books	174
Conco-Gray Company	148
Conli Driver Company	174
Coposition Press	175
Croenwich Book Publishers	174
Croerich & Bradsby Company	Inside Front Cover
Croome Crafts Company	171
Croose of Ceramics	175
Croimson Manufacturing Company	175
Crolyfro Athletic Supply Company	173
CroacGregor Sports Equipment	171
Croational Association for Mental Health	173
Croational Sports Company	149
Crossen Trampoline Company	175
Croean Pool Supply Company	148
Croarks & Recreation Magazine	Inside Front Cover
Crochool Activities Magazine	Inside Back Cover
Croomes Spencer & Company	149
Croor Company	173
Crorela-Wooket Archery Camp	173
Crootion Hardware Company	145
Cross. Defense Bonds	Back Cover
Cross. Rubber Reclaiming Company	150
Croontage Press	174
Croit	150

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Magazine Articles

- ADULT LEADERSHIP, *March 1958*
Board Members Are People, Too! *Thelma Whalen.*
- Community Recreation for Our Senior Citizens, *Jerome Kaplan.*
- CALIFORNIA PARENT-TEACHER, *March 1958*
Why Codes? *Mrs. Virgil Belew.*
City Camping, *Marianne Lee.*
- THE CRIPPLED CHILD, *April 1958*
How a Playground Grew, *Kathleen Sibley.*
- JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION, *January 1958*
Stunts and Tumbling, *James W. Grimm.*
Dance Improvisation and Technique, *Gertrude Lippincott.*
Recreation's Role in Rehabilitating Blind People, *Ralph R. Ireland.*
- PARENTS', *January 1958*
Our Eight O'clock Club, *Evelyn Hawes.*
—, *March 1958*
Fact Hunting Is Family Fun, *Everette E. Sentman.*
Teens Take to the Road, *Dorothy Siegel.*
- PARK MAINTENANCE, *February 1958*
Best Bargain in Pools Is Qualified Engineering, *Pascal P. Paddock.*
- SAFETY EDUCATION, *February 1958*
Watch Out—When College Students Decorate! *Charles Easley.*
- SCHOLASTIC COACH, *January 1958*
Gym-Pool Plant for the Junior High, *Frank Whitney.*
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Books & Pamphlets Received

- AFRICAN SCULPTURE, Ladislav Segy. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Unpaged. Paper \$2.00.
- AMERICA'S GARDEN BOOK (Revised Edition), James and Louise Bush-Brown. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 752. \$7.95.
- BRIEF HISTORY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, A (Fourth Edition), Emmett A. Rice, John L. Hutchinson, and Mabel Lee. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 430. \$4.50.
- CAPITALIST MANIFESTO, THE, Louis O. Kelso and Mortimer J. Adler. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 265. \$3.75.
- CATHOLIC CAMPS—1958 DIRECTORY, Joseph O'Donnell, Editor. National Catholic Camping Association, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5. Pp. 80. \$1.00.
- COMPLETE CHESSPLAYER, THE, Fred Reinfeld. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 292. \$4.95.
- COMPLETE SEA ANGLER, THE, Richard Arnold. Sportshelf, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 192. \$4.50.
- CREATIVE PLANNING FOR PARKS AND PLAY AREAS FOR LEARNING, LIVING AND LEISURE. School Planning Laboratory Publications, Stanford, Calif. Pp. 68. \$2.50.

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- CROSSWORD BOOK OF BIBLE QUOTATIONS, THE, Boris Randolph. David McKay, 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 151. \$2.95.
- DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE HOME STUDY SCHOOLS. National Home Study Council, 1420 New York Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C. Folder. Free.
- EDITING THE SMALL MAGAZINE, Rowena Ferguson. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 271. \$4.50.
- ELEPHANTS IN THE GARDEN, Ida Scheib. David McKay, 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 57. \$2.50.
- EMPLOYEE EVALUATION, Robert J. Batson. Public Personnel Association, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 39. Paper \$2.00.
- EVERGLADES ADVENTURE, Stephen W. Meader. Harcourt, Brace, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 192. \$2.75.
- FAT CONSUMPTION AND CORONARY DISEASE. T. L. Cleave. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 40. \$2.50.
- FESTIVALS OF WESTERN EUROPE, Dorothy Gladys Spicer. H. W. Wilson, 950 University Ave., New York 52. Pp. 275. \$5.00.
- FUN WITH THE FAMILY, Harry D. Edgren and E. H. Regnier. Stipes Publishing, 10-11 Chester St., Champaign, Illinois. Pp. 86. Paper \$2.00.
- GREAT SPORTS STORIES, Herman L. Masin. Editor. Berkley Publishing, 145 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 187. \$3.50.
- HANDBOOK FOR THE AMATEUR THEATRE, A. Peter Cotes, Editor. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 424. \$12.50.
- HAVING FUN WITH MUSIC, Doron K. Antrim. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 112. \$3.95.
- HELPING YOUR CHILD TO UNDERSTAND DEATH. Anna W. M. Wolf. Child Study Association of America, 132 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 63. \$.60 (10-99 copies, \$.48; 100-999 copies, \$.42).
- HISTORY AND TECHNIQUE OF LETTERING, THE. Alexander Nesbitt. Dover Publications, 92 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 300. Paper \$2.00.
- HOAGY CARMICHAEL'S SONGS FOR CHILDREN. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 62. \$1.95.
- HOGS, AX HANDLES, AND WOODPECKERS. American Association of School Administrators, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington (Unpaged. \$1.00 per dozen (\$8.00 per hundred)).
- HOW DOES A GARDEN GROW? Ann Towson Brown. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 46. \$2.50.
- HOW TO BE A WIZARD IN MAGIC, Robert Habin. Charles T. Branford, 69 Union St. Newton Centre 59, Mass. Pp. 175. \$3.50.
- HOW TO ORGANIZE AN EMPLOYEE CHORUS GROUP FOR YOUR COMPANY. E. R. Moor Co., 932 Dakin St., Chicago 13. Unpaged. Free.
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LET'S ALL SING. American Camping Association, Martinsville, Indiana. Pp. 96. \$35.

MATHEMATICAL EXCURSIONS, Helen A. Merrill. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 145. Paper \$1.00.

MILLSTONE WATERSHED (Regional planning pilot study). Watershed Association, Marshall Corner, P. O. Box 171, Pennington, N. J., Pp. 83. Paper \$2.00.

MODERN BOW HUNTING, Hiram J. Grogan. Stackpole Co., Telegraph Press Bldg. Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 163. \$4.75.

MODERN BOWLING TECHNIQUE, Junie McMahon and Murray Goodman. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 80. \$2.95.

MODULAR MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN LEADERSHIP, Frank Pieper. Methods Press, Box 4090, University Station, Minneapolis 14. Pp. 288. \$6.50.

MOVE OVER or HOW TO WIN AT DRAUGHTS, Derek Oldbury. Sportshelf, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 126. \$3.50.

NATIONAL PARK STORY IN PICTURES, THE, Isabelle F. Story. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25. Pp. 88. \$65.

NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS, THE, Howard R. Stagner. National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 37. Free.

NATURE IS YOUR GUIDE. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 287. \$4.95.

NEARBY ATTRACTIONS FOR THE NEW YORK MOTORIST. Young's Research Service, P.O. Box 72, Gracie Station, New York 28. Pp. 64. Paper \$1.00.

NEW WAY OF THE WILDERNESS, THE, Calvin Rutstrum. MacMillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 276. \$4.50.

PRESCHOOL YEARS, THE, Irma Simonton Black. N. Y. State Department of Health, Albany. Pp. 63. Free.

PREVENTIVE AND CORRECTIVE PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Third Edition), George T. Stafford and Ellen Davis Kelly. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 395. \$5.00.

PUPPET DO-IT-YOURSELF BOOK, THE, Lois H. Pratt. Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 75. \$3.00.

PUZZLE-MATH, George Gamow and Marvin Stern. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 119. \$2.50.

RADIO PLAYS FROM SHAKESPEARE, Lewy Olsson. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 193. \$3.75.

READING IS FUN, Roma Gans. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27. Pp. 51. \$0.6.

READINGS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION (For the elementary school), James H. Humphrey, Edwina Jones, and Martha J. Haverstick. National Press, 435 Alma St., Palo Alto, Calif. Pp. 103. Paper \$2.50.

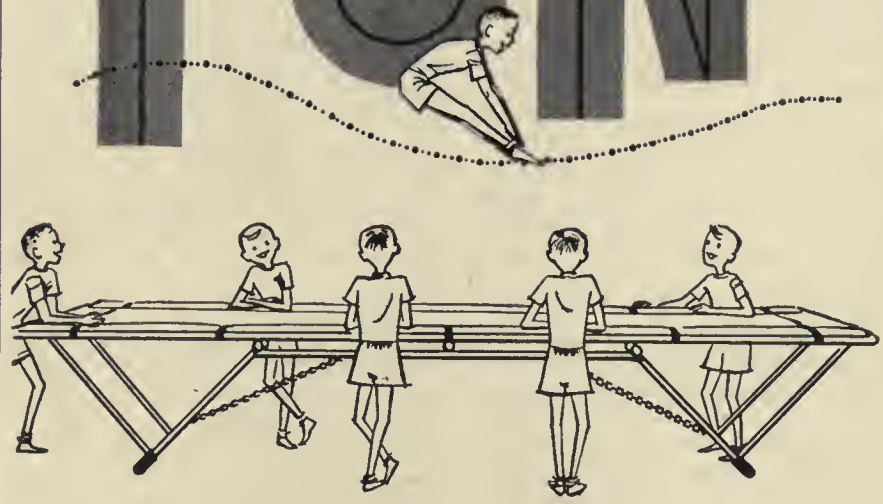
RECREATION PLACES, Wayne R. Williams, Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 302. \$18.00.

REMOTIVATING THE MENTAL PATIENT, Otto Von Mering and Stanley H. King. Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 216. \$3.00.

SWIMMING AND SWIMMING STROKES, Max Madders. Educational Productions, East Ardsley, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England Pp. 178. \$2.10.

SWIMMING FOR THE CEREBRAL PALSID. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, 369 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 8. Free.

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PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Capitalist Manifesto

Louis O. Kelso and Mortimer J. Adler. Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 265. \$3.75.

This book has a great deal to say about the use of leisure, and therefore it has good deal to say to anyone seriously concerned about helping people make the "best" use of leisure time.

Is increased leisure morally desirable or not? What are the best ways to use leisure time in our modern society and why should we—or anybody else—be concerned? Although the book does not state these questions, it answers them—from the Kelso-Adler point of view, of course.

The essential point of *The Capitalist Manifesto* is that Americans must have a truly "capitalist" society in order to have more leisure, which they must be educated to use primarily for what the authors call "leisure work" as opposed to "subsistence work." To spread the ownership of capital as widely as possible certain economic reforms are proposed, and much of the book is given to a fairly detailed outline of how these reforms might be brought about. Education, the authors declare, must be planned to give people not only the new skills and interests they will need but also the point of view that "leisure work" is personally, socially, and morally desirable.

"In an advanced industrial society, with a fully capitalistic economy, it should be normal for ministers, research scientists, philosophers, musicians, poets, painters, lawyers, physicians, statesmen, and those engaged in mass communication, to carry on such purely leisure work for the inherent satisfaction and creative pleasure it gives them. The measure of their merit would not be the amount of income they derive from such vocations, but rather the excellence they achieve in their art and the significance of the contribution they make to the advancement of civilization."

Statements such as the above have already provoked a good deal of argument. They have also made a number of people angry. It is probable that they will anger some recreation leaders too. Part of this anger undoubtedly is caused by the authors' choice of words. They state, for example: "Leisure is misconceived as idleness, vacationing (which involves 'vacancy'), play, recreation, relaxation, diversion, amuse-

ment, and so on. If leisure were that, it would never have been regarded by anyone except a child or a childish adult as something morally better than socially useful work."

Yet many of the "liberal activities productive of the goods of the spirit and of civilization," which the book recommends, are included in today's definition of recreation. If we take the point of view stated in *Introduction to Community Recreation*,* by George Butler, that recreation is what we do for inner satisfaction and not because of outside compulsion, then the authors' "leisure work" becomes one aspect of recreation.

Many will agree. Some may disagree. In either case the reader of this book is almost sure to be led to re-examine his own ideas about what he really means by "recreation."

By taking their own ethic of "leisure work" for granted, the authors have highlighted a need for more thinking about that "ethic of leisure" of which Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, has so often spoken.

If this volume stimulates such thinking on the part of many readers it will have rendered a real—if unintended—service to the recreation movement and the people of this country.—Anne L. New, NRA Department of Public Information and Education.

The Tree Identification Book

George W. D. Symonds. W. Barrows Company, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 127. \$10.00.

In my personal nature library I have at least a dozen good books on trees. For easy use, accuracy as to size, easy comparisons, comparative details on flowers (all trees flower, though not all have fruit), twigs, buds, bark, leaves, and seasonal variations, there's no other book like this one. Photographs in almost every case are in actual size—and what a help that is!

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This book is broken down into two main sections. The first, called "Pictorial Keys," groups such things as leaves, flowers, fruit, twigs and bark, each in a separate section. In each section, things that look alike are placed together. Under each photograph is a number, referring you easily to the second section of the book, called "Master Pages." This section is for species identification. Here, all the details of any given tree, including a picture of the whole tree, are brought together.

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ABC of Driftwood for Flower Arrangers

Florence M. Schaffer. Hearthside Press, 118 East 28th Street, New York 16. Pp. 128. \$3.95.

If you've been looking for a new hobby, or if you're looking for a new activity for a craft or hobby club, don't overlook driftwood—and this book!

Driftwood, as used in this book, is a generic term, meaning any wood that has been worn into interesting and beautiful shapes by water, wind, sand, erosion, or other natural causes. It is wood found not only along a beach, but on mountains, in canyons, in deserts, along the shores of man-made lakes, or anywhere else. Such pieces, whether large or small, can become beautiful decorations, whether used alone or in flower arranging. All you need is a creative eye to see inherent possibilities, without destroying natural characteristics.

Mrs. Schaffer gives full instructions on cleaning, sanding, polishing (if needed), and using driftwood. Her chapter on where to find it shows a great love of nature and the out-of-doors.

The remainder of the book consists of very lovely photographs of various pieces of driftwood, each photograph accompanied by an explanation of the kind of wood, how it was prepared, and the explanation of the flower arrangement used with it. Every illustration shows that the author handles her medium with respect for its own color shape and rhythm, and uses it honestly without distortion. The result is a happy combination of beauty and utility. I shall add it to my own nature library and I recommend it to your attention. ■

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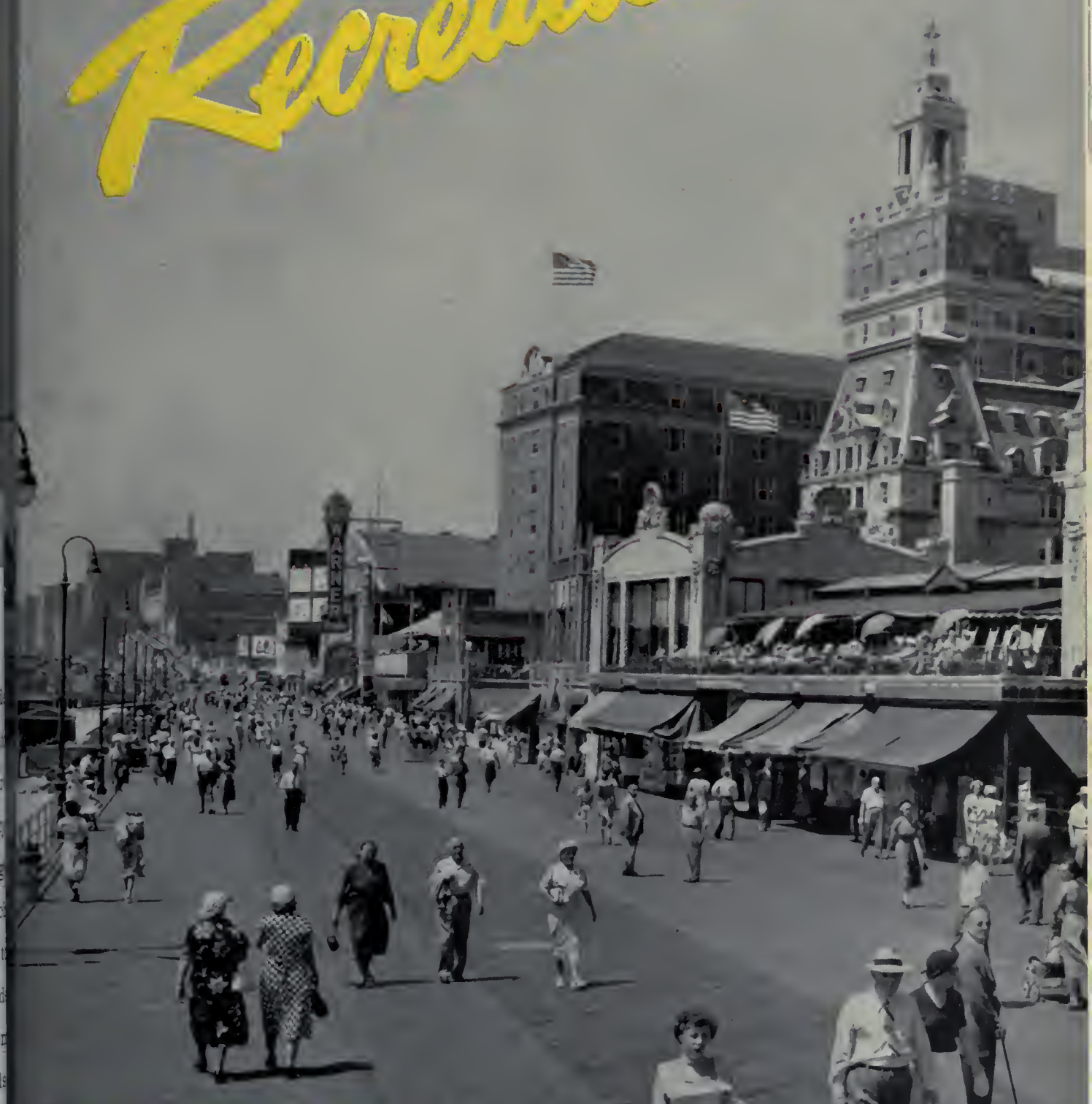
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The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

Recreation*



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CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

Can Recreation Have an Ulterior Motive? (Editorial)	
.....Harold W. Williams	228
The Congress Countdown	236
List of Exhibitors; Program Digest	238
Where to Go, What to See in Atlantic City	239
How Long Is Your Reach?	Elvira Delany 240

ADMINISTRATION

Local Community Developments	252
National Recreation Trends	Charles E. Reed 254
Research Reviews and Abstracts	George D. Butler 255

PROGRAM

A Trouble-Shooting Service	Kenneth Beers 241
Rocket Clubs ... Menace or Safety Necessity? ..	Monte Weed 242
The Cycle Set Revs Up for a Ball	Kathy Rowan 244
Code for Chaperones	Vera Mitchell 246
Two Good Teen Activities	James F. Herdic 250
From Pets to Petting	253

REGULAR FEATURES

Letters	230
Things You Should Know	234
Personnel	W. C. Sutherland 257
Market News	Jean Wachtel 258
Index of Advertisers	259
Classified Advertising	259
Hospital Capsules	Beatrice H. Hill 260
Magazine Articles	261
Books & Pamphlets Received	261
New Publications	264

Vol. LI, Price 50 Cents, No. 6

On the Cover

Famed Boardwalk! Delegates attending the Congress in September will have a little time to stroll up and down this world-famous thoroughfare in Atlantic City. Photo by Fred Hess & Son, Atlantic City.

Next Issue

Halloween is almost here again. Recreation departments can render yeoman service to their communities by distributing safety rules for the occasion, an excellent public relations project; suggestions for which are included in "Public Relations and Halloween." U. S. Defense Coordinator Dean Allee Snyder examines the challenge facing recreation today in "Up to Now and From Here on Out." The development of a realistic neighborhood recreation program, in a slum area, is given in "Miracle in El Paso." From the administration point of view there will be "Joint Use of Recreation Facilities," by cities, counties, and schools; and "Criteria for State Parks," as established by New York and California. "Explorers of the Air" tells of the driving model plane program in Cleveland, Ohio, initiated by the aviation editor of *The Cleveland Press*.

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Can Recreation Have an Ulterior Motive?

Harold W. Williams

THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD aspect of the recreation movement may well be the effort to develop standard criteria by which leisure-time programs may be measured fairly and judged objectively. There are two branches to this problem. One is concerned with the value of recreation in general and treats such questions as: "Can recreation help diminish juvenile delinquency?" The other is concerned with the relative value of specific recreation activities and treats such practical administrative problems as whether or not a particular budgetary expense is justifiable.

One of the reasons this problem of measurement (or evaluation) is misunderstood may stem from confusion in the minds of some recreation spokesmen. They seem to be saying that recreation has value *per se*, that the only purpose a recreation participant needs—in fact, should have—is his delight in the sheer fun of the activity. They imply that if he has an ulterior motive, that if he wants to improve his knowledge or develop his mind or his talent, he is not really participating in recreation.

This may be a perfectly valid point of view, and it had much merit in the days when play—and happiness—were considered sinful somehow. That this viewpoint is outmoded, however, can readily be seen from the modern emphasis on growth and creativity in connection with leisure-time activities. In fact, it is not uncommon to find recreation leaders insisting on recreation for the sheer fun of it in one sentence and following up with a concept of growth that involves a good deal more.

One can understand why it is necessary to add the growth concept. Otherwise, it would have to be held that three-legged races and pie-eating contests are on a par with learning about nature or playing with a chamber music group.

MR. WILLIAMS is executive director, Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

If the recreation spokesmen of America really believed this they would be leading the movement down a dead-end street.

Nevertheless, the idea that participation in a recreation activity—in any recreation activity—is an end in itself die hard. It is still held by many who do not see where it leads and it puts recreation leaders in the position of having to evaluate their movement in terms of numbers and nothing else.

In an analagous manner, recreation leaders are sometimes fond of disclaiming any responsibility for helping to solve community problems such as juvenile delinquency. Recreation is an end in itself for the community, they say and it should not be justified in terms of helping to alleviate community problems. It is curious, indeed, that many recreation spokesmen who applaud the fact that recreation programs of industry and the armed forces are justified, in terms of increased profits or greater combat efficiency, ahorse the justification of a community program in terms of its contribution to juvenile welfare and morale, or, for that matter, adult welfare.

The plain fact of the matter is that recreation leaders are constantly evaluating recreation programs in terms of ulterior motives and ends. It is all to the good that they do but what is harmful is the fact that they keep perpetuating the fiction that they *do not*. This seriously hampers the search for measurable tests by which a worthwhile program can be identified.

If the recreation movement is to move ahead, it must abandon the comforting but outworn cloak of pure, undiluted objectivity. Its spokesmen must stop retreating behind the explanation that recreation is valuable in a vacuum when they are asked for goals and standards. Its thinkers must develop a set of realistic criteria by which recreation systems may be both judged and justified.

Here are some questions that may be helpful in evaluating recreation programs. What good is the program accomplishing? What is its influence on the quality of life of the people it serves? Is it representative of their culture or antagonistic to it? Could a stranger judge the people by the quality of their leisure-time activities? Do the programs promote group spirit without destroying individuality? Do leaders and participants like each other? Are the programs raising and improving the level of experience of those who participate in them? Are they in good taste? What skills should a recreationally literate person have and are they

ing taught with any degree of success to the people of the community?

These are admittedly difficult questions. They cannot be answered with scientific exactitude, but this should not blind us to the fact that they can be answered by reasoning persons with a consistent point of view about recreation. As long as they can be answered reasonably and consistently they can provide us with standards for measurement and evaluation. These are not the only questions which need to be asked—and answered. Thinking recreation practitioners are bound to have many more.

The process will not be simple. It requires a point of view that is consistent, acceptable, and understood by all. Unfortunately, preoccupation with the notion that recreation is justified only on its own terms has left many a recreation practitioner without a valid viewpoint. And many of those who have such a philosophy are hard put to express it.

Recreation administrators need to consider techniques and equipment. They need to press for bigger budgets, better facilities, more space, more people, and finer equipment. However, they must do so in the light of a realistic ideal—an articulated philosophy about what recreation is and what it is supposed to do. Nothing is more pertinent to the administration of a recreation system and nothing could possibly be more helpful to an administrator trying to measure what he is doing.

There are three corollaries to this proposition. The first is that recreation educators ought to make sure that the college curricula provide ample material for would-be recreation administrators, in order to arrive at an educated point of view on recreation. (Heads of recreation agencies ought to stop pressing colleges to teach so much specialized technique that students never get a chance to come to a satisfactory understanding of the aims of recreation.) The liberal arts and philosophy should loom large in a recreation major's course.

Our recreation leaders need to have some solid ideas about what constitutes the good life and be able to express and defend those ideas. Above all else in this age of leisure, we all need teachers of the leisure arts, apostles of the abundant spirit—men and women who can assume leadership in a civilization which knows more leisure time than any other. Recreation leaders are not to be equipped for this role, so who will be?

In short, recreation educators must stop thinking of recreation workers as play leaders or game specialists, long on techniques and short on goals. They must place the rethinking of their philosophy and purpose, and the expression of these, high on the list of requirements for a professional recreationist.

A second corollary is the need to expose the public to this philosophy and purpose. As it is now, each segment of the public evaluates recreation in terms of its own self-interest.

Some of these evaluations are valid; others are not. Politicians think of recreation programs in terms of votes, landowners in terms of property values. Industrialists are concerned about employee turnover and absenteeism when they subsidize industrial recreation programs. Military leaders think of morale. Hospital administrators want to hasten the patient's recovery.

Many people who are outside the recreation movement are in positions of power that make it possible for them to influence recreation programs. When recreation leaders fail to give such persons a solid understanding of the valid goals which can be accomplished through properly administered recreation activities, they leave a vacuum into which improper goals may be placed. A stubborn insistence on the thesis that recreation has value in and of itself produces this kind of vacuum and eventually leads to widespread misunderstanding about the nature and purpose of recreation.

The third corollary is that recreation activities should be designed to promote the realistic objectives that have been established for them. If the city fathers are worried about juvenile delinquency, the recreation administrator should first develop an intelligent case for an expanded recreation program based upon how it can best function to produce an environment that would make delinquency less likely. The next step is to produce programs pointed directly toward the fulfillment of this goal.* This would be impossible, of course, unless the recreation director knows his own aims and objectives, and they are clear-cut.

One final reminder. No point of view is necessarily final and should ever be frozen. Recreation needs are constantly changing. No one can afford to stand still. Many years ago, the doctrine of "play for play's sake" suited perfectly the needs of an age when play was considered sinful, the seventy-hour workweek was standard, and the city's crowded tenements robbed men of their souls. It is outmoded today in a civilization with plenty of time on its hands. The points of view recreation leaders develop today should be subject to change tomorrow.

Satisfactory criteria and valid justifications for recreation programs will never be developed until recreation leaders arrive at intelligent and expressed outlooks about recreation itself. First, they must surmount their confusion over the premise that recreation has value by itself and must not be connected with any ulterior goal. Next, they must begin to discuss, to write, to train, to evaluate, and to defend their program in terms of an intelligent point of view. Recreation students must be given an opportunity to develop a philosophy. The public must be exposed to the objectives of its professional recreation administrators. All these things are essential to the recreation movement and to the recreation profession—if, indeed, it wishes to merit recognition as a profession. ■

*See "A Trouble Shooting Service," p. 241.

*

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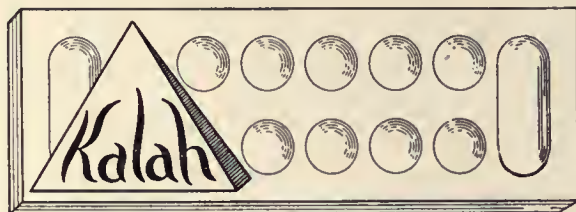


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For example, Boston (a typical case) has found Kalah games so attractive that they immediately installed them on 50 school playgrounds turned over to the recreation department this summer.

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Letters

Word from Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Prendergast:

I want to sincerely thank you, for the record, on the excellent job you did for our community and state. I am sure that your message will be carried back to each community that had participants at the convention [Wisconsin Park and Recreation Conference].

I know from the favorable comments which were made, and continue to be made, that parks and recreational activities were established in the minds of our citizens as a worthwhile and necessary human need. I also realize that your coming here was indeed an imposition upon your busy schedule, but that you did so in all sincerity. I can only say once again . . . thanks a million!

HOWARD R. RICH, *Director of Public Recreation, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.*

Square Dance Films

Sirs:

The final two films in the "Let Square Dance" series have been released . . . and this letter is an effort to locate people who should know about these. . . A package has been prepared which consists of six films, a manual of instruction, and six red Vinylite rpm records of the music and calls used in the films.

This package presents a complete teaching unit, which can be adapted to a variety of situations.

A recent survey of users indicates that the films are being used most effectively with beginning dancers at schools and where the instructor is of amateur status. Each film builds on the previous one, to provide a varied and comprehensive background of terms and techniques. The films are available for preview. . . .

If you have any questions concerning the material, please write to the Audio Visual Center.

JANET McLEAN, *Recreation Department, JAMES E. DAVIS, Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Division of University Extension, Bloomington.*

Thanks to Bob Kresge

Sirs:

Lately I have been re-reading issues of RECREATION that I have collected over the past few years. I was surprised to notice how many articles, "Letters to the Editor," and so on were submitted.

**RECREATION LEADERS
TAKE NOTICE!**

If honesty, integrity and ethics are to prevail . . .

Court Enjoins Playground Associates From Reproducing Play Sculptures, Inc., Items

A cursory examination of three items (Amphitheatre Climber, Arcade Climber, Magic Carpet and their varying comments) manufactured by Play Sculptures, Inc., and those manufactured by Playground Associates clearly shows that they are identical in all respects. Confusion between the two is inevitable. . . .

Slight or inappropriate modification of size, shape, assembly, or type of material does not change the essential similar features . . . nor does it dispel the fact that the ultimate purchasing public is unable to discern any apparent differences . . . Plaintiffs (Play Sculptures, Inc., Creative Playthings, Inc.) are therefore entitled to an interlocutory decree enjoining the defendants (Playground Associates and/or Mr. Nichols) from producing, promoting, selling, installing . . . any of the three items now manufactured by Play Sculptures, Inc. . . .

Court Decision by Honorable I. Wasservogel Supreme Court, Special Trial Term XXIX New York, New York May 22, 1958

If honesty, integrity and ethics are to prevail . . .

Equipment Manufacturers Must Offer New Designs, Not Copy Those Pioneered by Play Sculptures, Inc.

Manufacturers of Playground equipment make no contribution to the field of recreation or business reproducing the pattern designs of sculptors and recreation leaders who receive royalties and fees from Play Sculptures, Inc. for researching and engineering this new trend in Playground equipment.

We say to you manufacturers boldly and frankly: Our playgrounds cry out for new economical designs in equipment! You have the assurance of Creative Playthings, Inc., Play Sculptures, Inc. that we will never reproduce or market your original efforts.

Frank Caplan

Frank Caplan, President of Play Sculptures, Inc.

If honesty, integrity and ethics are to prevail . . .

Recreation Leaders Must Reward Pioneer Efforts

Recreation leaders must give impetus and recognition to originality. Quality and new design cannot be purchased through auction block techniques.

We say to you recreation leaders: Join with those leaders in recreation (in Philadelphia, St. Louis, High Point, New Haven, and 400 other communities,) who have pioneered with us; and discover, like they have, that your community supports and rewards your initiative and courage in introducing the exciting designs of Play Sculptures, Inc.

Play Sculptures, Inc.,
a division of
Creative Playthings, Inc.
5 University Place
New York 3, New York

Advertisement

ted by Robert E. Kresge, superintendent of recreation, Charleston, West Virginia. I have become familiar with his name and interested in the work of his city's department as a result. I think it's about time someone thanked him for taking the time and showing the interest to share his ideas with the rest of us. I'm sure many others have benefited from his contributions also but have been too engrossed in their day-to-day work . . . (four-cent stamp) on their brain children that the rest of us may benefit. Thanks, Robert, and here's hoping others follow your example.

MISS NAN BRACKER, 1818 W. 1st, Spokane 43, Washington.

Riflery Program

Sirs:

I have been a very avid reader of your monthly magazine RECREATION. I look forward to each copy so very much. It has given me much in organizational and program background. I have been receiving this for more than six years and I am now happy that I have something to contribute.

I am a full-time superintendent of recreation for the Fairport-Perinton recreation council which serves the village of Fairport and town of Perinton, New York, and I feel we have a very unique program here. We run, on Saturday mornings, in cooperation with the police department and the Crosman Arms Company, a riflery program for boys and girls from fifth grade up.

It starts in September and ends in April. The first several weeks are devoted completely to instruction, handling the weapon, sighting and safety; then the competitive shooting begins. At the end of the shooting season an annual banquet is held and awards are given for marksmen, sharpshooters, and experts according to preset standards. In our community more than ninety-five boys and girls meet every Saturday morning under close supervision.

The uniqueness of the program is its adaptability to any type of facility that your needs may cover. For instance, we have an old barn that has been converted into a teen-age center; by putting plywood baffles across the windows we are able to have a twenty-five foot shooting range where the dance floor is during the week. The complete setup takes less than five minutes and [then] we are ready for our morning program.

You see, the Crosman rifles, operated by CO₂ gas and shooting a 22-caliber pellet, are known as Pellguns. They have all the features of a regular firearm, complete in every detail, except the actual powder to fire the shot. The value of this being that you have all the experience of shooting, adapted to indoors or any other closed-in area, in

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• Gentlemen: Please send me without any obligation, samples and information on your Fund Raising Plan.

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New Tite Roper

A tight-rope walking unit that's a natural because of children's inherent instinct to try to balance themselves. A definite challenge to test their equilibrium. Holds their attention for hours. Rugged, and absolutely safe. $\frac{3}{4}$ " galvanized steel cable 20' long. Only 16" above the ground. No maintenance required.



New Jumping Jacks

A stationary version of the pogo stick . . . and it's safe. Moves up and down and around simultaneously at the child's command. Never out of control. Full extent of the vertical travel is only 4 inches, but children love its lively action and the novel thrill. Attractively decorated in colors. No installation problem. No maintenance required.

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complete safety, without the danger of the pellets' ricocheting as you would have with firearms.

This is one of our most popular programs and has very steady community support. Another feature is the cheapness in running this program for the sized group. Each rifle and target trap called Targlite, together would cost around \$30.00 and every shot fired after that would cost less than one cent each.

CHARLES H. HEIDELBERGER, *Superintendent of Recreation, Fairport New York.*

More on Senior Citizens

Sirs:

We were all most impressed with the recent issue of RECREATION and its several articles concerning senior citizens most timely in May of course, since this [was] Senior Citizen Month. Fifteen of the directors of senior centers met last month at the center in Hamilton, Ohio, to discuss our desperate need in programming for this age group, and though all of us belong to NRA, you felt you had really left us out entirely of late. Can't we have more of this type of article? I'm sure if you'd like contributions along this line we'd be willing to help. Wouldn't it be possible to have monthly articles for this age group that would help this newest facet of recreation?

MRS. ADELAIDE WOODWORTH KINT
Executive Director, Senior Recreational Program, Inc., Canton, Ohio

Skating Floors

Sirs:

Many of us in private agency recreation programs are using our gym floors as a skating facility. This presents peculiar problems in administration and programming. I would like to suggest that in a future issue of [the] magazine these problems be dealt with.

Just a word of appreciation to you and your fine staff for the continuing excellent job which you do on RECREATION.

BOB M. BOYD, *Recreation Director, South Main Baptist Church, Houston, Texas.*

The Coming Congress

Dear Sirs:

The announcement of the 40th annual National Recreation Congress listed before me in the March edition of RECREATION Magazine, presents to the writer one of the greatest recreational assemblages in our profession. This one convention each and every member of our field should mark as a must on his or her calendar.

The launching of Sputnik, and all the



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supporting services rendered both in the past and in the future to make the Space Age a reality, has exposed our profession and some of its fortunate members to some of the finest minds in the world today. This writer, after sixteen years in recreation, cannot express enough how greatly these men have contributed to our cause. . . . It has been my experience to present varied types of recreation literature to some of these men, including RECREATION Magazine, and they were wonderfully surprised, and, needless to say, very grateful, that our profession feels the need of entering the Space Age, [with] its trends, its facts, new ideas, and so on.

The privilege of hearing [some of these] distinguished scientists speak at the forthcoming Congress will be indeed educational and very helpful in . . . a better program for the future.

ROBERT (BOB) FOWLER, *Recreation Coordinator, Pacific Ocean Area APO 436, San Francisco, California.*

The June Cover

Dear Sirs:

The cover on the June issue of RECREATION Magazine is certainly a wonderful and colorful shot of a wholesome recreational activity, and it makes for a colorful and attractive cover. The RECREATION Magazine staff is doing a wonderful job in its service to the profession of recreation.

EDSEL B. MARTZ, *Supervisor, Community Centers & Playgrounds, Department of Recreation and Parks, Arlington County, Virginia.*

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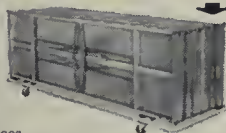
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for RECREATION LEADERS, TEACHERS, PARENTS

PLAY ACTIVITIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS (6 to 12)

By RICHARD KRAUS, Columbia University
250 pages, \$4.95

This up-to-date book is crammed with helpful suggestions for working with groups of children. There are clearly written directions for games, musical play and singing, folk and creative dancing, arts and crafts, dramatics. "Attractive . . . well organized . . . belongs in any recreation library."—RECREATION

YOUNG TEENS TALK IT OVER

By MARY BEERY
160 pages, \$2.75

Junior high students discuss home, family, friends, dates, parties in this unique book. An author well acquainted with their problems gives advice and comments; Charles Geer contributes gay line drawings.

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Things You Should Know . .

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▶ RECREATION WILL BE WELL represented at the second annual meeting of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee of the Council on Youth Fitness, to be held September 8 and 9, at Fort Ritchie, Maryland. Representatives from the NRA and ARS, as well as other recreation organizations will attend.

▶ THE EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS PASSED three pieces of major conservation legislation during its past session, which will have a definite impact on the preservation of America's scenic and natural resources. They are:

A bill establishing a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreation resources of public lands and other land and water areas of United States, and for other purposes.

The antibillboard bill, passed in amended form, which encourages the states to control the erection of billboards along at least two-thirds of the 41,000-mile federal interstate highway system.

The Engle Bill, designed to put an end to acquisition of large areas of the national domain by the armed forces without specific congressional approval. The new legislation requires such approval for any transaction involving more than five thousand acres.

▶ A GENERAL FIELD STAFF MEETING will take place here at the National Recreation Association headquarters, starting September 15 through the week preceding the Congress. The thirteen district representatives from the eight districts will attend.

▶ PART II OF THIS ISSUE of RECREATION is the third annual edition of *A Guide to Books on Recreation*. Over 800 selected titles from 128 publishers are listed in the *Guide*, including 230 new listings this year. All listed titles may be ordered through NRA's Recreation Book Center.

▶ ERRATA FROM THE JUNE ISSUE, in the article "Going Anywhere?" The correct address for routing information from Amoco Travel Service is 111 Eighth Avenue, New York 11, not Baltimore, as given. All other information

re Amoco from 555 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. The proper address for *Travel Games* is Spring Grove, Minnesota.

▶ NOTE TO WRITERS for RECREATION: Starting October 1 no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope. We're terribly sorry to have to do this, but increased postal rates have made it impossible to do otherwise.

▶ "THROUGH ITS FORESIGHT the [National Recreation] Association has guided American communities toward a solution of this continuing problem [growth of leisure time coupled with population growth] and has helped vast numbers of our citizens to achieve a new richness in living." The foregoing is a statement by P. C. Spencer, chairman of the board of the Sinclair Oil Corporation.

NRA also receives a special salute from Sinclair this month in *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Saturday Review*, *Natural History*, *National Geographic*, *Broadcasting*, and on the inside front cover of this issue of RECREATION. The salute is part of Sinclair's American Conservation Series, the commendable public service program, which, in the past, has paid tribute to other national service organizations. Like others in this distinguished series, the current ad gives a big boost to the cause of conservation and recreation.

The Ill and Handicapped

Recreation personnel working with the ill and handicapped will be interested in the following articles in this issue: "Can Recreation Have an Ulterior Motive?"; "Market News," with several items useful in large institutions; and "New Publications," with its review of Dr. William Menninger's book *How You Grow Up*; and, of course, "Hospital Capsules."

A first: Teachers College of Columbia University, in cooperation with NRA, is conducting a seminar in "Recreation for the Aged Ill and Handicapped," starting October 1. For further information about this write Mrs. Beatrice Hill, coordinator of the seminar here at National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, New York.

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Recreation Leaders: For complete information on America's oldest and most fascinating sport, visit Booth No. 63, or write to:

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Governor Meyner



Jay B. Nash



Dr. Leonard Mayo

The Congress Countdown

September 22 to 26

"Recreation strides from seaboard to seaboard. . . ."

WELCOME TO ATLANTIC CITY! Recreation covers the nation, in one giant stride, as it moves from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean this year! Advances in "know-how" in this field must be rapid, as recreation enters the space age and takes its own important place, in relation to science, the race for education, guided missiles, bombs, physical fitness, mental health, and the search for peace.

Meetings of the 40th National Recreation Congress will therefore be more challenging than ever; every delegate's thinking is needed. The order of the day will be to *speak up and say your piece* wherever it seems needed. This is not the time to hold back! Young people, new to the profession, *we mean you*, as well as the more experienced and the old-timers! Remember that you come to *give* as well as to *get*. . . .

A wide variety of subjects is included this year (see outline, page 238), most of them scheduled for an hour-and-a-half session. A brief presentation of the problem, or topic, will generally be followed by a longer-than-usual period for panel and floor discussion. Every opportunity will be given for participation by those who have an idea to offer . . . ideas are invaluable, and needed. Be brief and to-the-point.

The Congress will also feature an

Institute in Recreation Administration; its theme this year "Communications and Public Relations." Scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, September 23-24, it is limited to those making advance registration. Inquiries about this institute should be directed to W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

Master Sessions

Eleven important master sessions are scheduled for Tuesday morning and Thursday afternoon, with meeting time extended to two and a half hours in order to allow for more thorough development of the subject.

On Tuesday, special opportunity is provided those people who may wish to query some of our leading recreators. The session *You Question the Experts* is studded with top-flight leaders who have agreed to discuss informally with the audience many of the major problems now being faced by our profession.

Be sure to look for other activity and program sessions (see program outline on page 238). Exciting leadership and a demonstration have been lined up for the free diving and underwater swimming (skin and scuba diving, to you). Don't miss the teen-age sessions if you can help it. . . .

Look over the session on "Fitness";

and if you are interested in state-level developments, the "Pennsylvania Study" is a must. The master sessions on Thursday afternoon are all highly recommended, too. Recreation leaders, generally, can certainly benefit from the meeting on the planning of attractive and successful programs for girls and women.

Workshops

A workshop on *Planning and Producing Recreation Publications* will be led by specialists and is for everybody who has to put out a publication of any kind—periodically or on a one-time basis—bulletins or information sheets, fliers, program guides, annual reports, other public relations or promotion literature, and so on. Here is another chance to get down to basic questions and know-how with the experts. Check your program carefully.

Also on Tuesday, there will be an all-day workshop, *A Creative Approach to the Arts*, from 9 to 12:30 and from 2:15 to 5:45. This will include not only "live" demonstrations of leadership techniques by a team of experts, accustomed to working together, but participation on the part of delegates, so that each may "learn by doing." The workshop will cover creative music, movement, dramatics. Demonstration

groups will include small children, upper elementary school-age youngsters and teen-agers, as well as adults.

Another creative workshop, this time in crafts, is scheduled to follow, on Wednesday morning, from 9 to 12:30, and will include a number of demonstrations and exhibits as well as actual instruction.

General Sessions

These promise to be stimulating, with outstanding speakers and challenging, up-to-the-minute topics. In addition to New Jersey's Governor Robert B. Meyer and Jay B. Nash, prominent figure in the recreation field (see RECREATION, June 1953, page 198), there will be other exciting speakers, Dr. Leonard W. Mayo, executive director of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, former dean and vice-president of Western Reserve University, and a national figure in social welfare, on the challenging topic: *The Social Implications of Leisure in the Age of Science*; the other speaker will be announced.

Attend these meetings if you want to be "in the know," and give a good report at home.

The final general session, *The Road Ahead*, on Friday morning, will feature a symposium of high-powered people familiar to many of us: Mrs. Rollin Brown, ex-president of the National Parent-Teachers Association and board member of the National Recreation Association; Robert Crawford, recreation commissioner of Philadelphia; Dr. Harold Meyer, professor of recreation at the University of North Carolina, and George Hjelte, superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles. Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, will chair the meeting.

Social and "For Fun" Events

All work and no play makes for dull conventions. You can start out having fun by attending the Congress Get Acquainted Party at 10:00 P.M., Monday, following the evening general session. This party will be sponsored by the exhibitors, with Dick Krause of Columbia University in charge.

The two banquets scheduled are the American Recreation Society Banquet on Tuesday evening and the all-inclusive Congress Banquet and Dance on

Thursday evening. Square dancing follows the general session on Wednesday, with Richard Pasvolsky calling.

Wednesday afternoon will be held open for special meetings and to provide an opportunity to do Atlantic City and the neighboring area. The deep-sea fishing trip is scheduled for 2:00 P.M. Fish are not guaranteed, but you will see the Atlantic City sky line from the "front."

Also, those interested in tradition, history, and beautiful countryside will have the opportunity to see the lower New Jersey peninsula via Cape May. This history trip also leaves at 2:00 P. M., Wednesday, but by bus this time.

Wives are "special," of course; so very special events are planned for them. This year they will have the chance to put a finger in the pie themselves, or, in other words, do their own choosing. Their first get-together will be for a *kaffe klatsch* bright and early on Monday morning—9:30 to be exact—when plans for the entire week will be discussed. Local people will be present to suggest a number of interesting alternatives, so better not miss it, gals! *Wives'* headquarters, for the full time, will be the Sun Parlor on the mezzanine.

For those wishing to spend the weekend following the conference in New York City, special rates are available Friday and Saturday nights at the Hotel Commodore and special buses will take you from Atlantic City to the hotel. A tour of New York City recreation facilities will take place Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Those interested in county park systems can tour the outstanding Union County Park System in New Jersey on Friday afternoon and then proceed to New York City if they wish.

If you don't go to New York, a brief tour will be available to see the new recreation developments in Philadelphia. This tour leaves Atlantic City at 2:00 P.M. Friday and terminates at 6:00 P.M.

at the bus station in Philadelphia. You will be on your own after this, but easy transportation is available back to Atlantic City.

Your Congress

No matter what facet of recreation you represent, you will find it highlighted in one of the specific workshops or sessions at the Congress. If you are an administrator, there are at least twelve sessions dealing with your various problems, most particularly "Administrative Problems of Chief Executives." Board members will be interested in "Board Members Discuss Their Problems," as will be various types of supervisory personnel in "Problems of Supervisors." Among the many items to stimulate the volunteer will be the session on "Using Volunteers Successfully." Many special areas are covered, such as recreation in churches, correctional institutions, hospitals, industry.

This short run-down just gives you the chance to make up your own schedule ahead of time, so that you will have some idea of what you want before you actually set foot in Atlantic City.

Exhibits and Exhibitors

As you make out your Congress schedule, be sure to include plenty of time for visiting the exhibits which will be adding a gay and carnival atmosphere to the mezzanine. Some of your old friends among the exhibitors will be there to show you the new equipment added to their lines, and new ones will want to meet you and introduce you to their own unique wares. Time out to discuss new merchandise with trained representatives of the big companies and to make face-to-face contact with them is never wasted and is always productive of something interesting. Not only that, but these exhibitors are *fun!* Go to see them early.

(See Next Page)



Mrs. Brown



Dr. Meyer



George Hjelte



Bob Crawford

List of Congress Exhibitors and Booths

(As of August 1)

Booth Number	Exhibitor	Booth Number	Exhibitor	Booth Number	Exhibitor	Booth Number	Exhibitor
1.	Cleveland Crafts	27.	Pittaluga Playground Equipment	53.	Herbert Price—Cinesound	77.	Nat'l. Assn. for Retarded Children
2.	Earl H. Hurley Associates	28.	Playground Corporation of America	54.	Mexica Forge	78.	Champion Knitwear
3.	Reserved—Unassigned	29.	Game-Time	55.	Mexica Forge	79.	Happy Tow Corp.
4.	The FLXIBLE Co.	30.	Casam Industries, Inc.	56.	Mexica Forge	80.	The Seamless Rubber Co.
5.	Miracle Equipment	31.	J. B. Sebrell Corp.	57.	Mexica Forge	81.	Reserved—Unassigned
6.	Miracle Equipment	32.	The Coca-Cola Co.	58.	Mexica Forge	82.	State of California
7.	Miracle Equipment	33.	Rawlings Sporting Goods Co.	59.	Richard Smith Corp.	83.	Sica Manufacturing Co.
8.	Miracle Equipment	34.	Hillerich & Bradsby Co.	60.	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of N. Y.	84.	Sico Manufacturing Co.
9.	Miracle Equipment	35.	Peter Carver Associates	61.	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of N. Y.	85.	American Red Cross
10.	Miracle Equipment	36.	Peter Carver Associates	62.	Masan Candies, Inc.	86.	Jilyn Products
11.	American Shuffleboard Co.	37.	Peter Carver Associates	63.	National Rifle Assn. of America	87.	Reserved—Unassigned
12.	Reserved—Unassigned	38.	Play Sculptures, Inc.	64.	American Jr. Bowling Congress	88.	American Art Clay
13.	Parker Brothers	39.	Donald F. Duncan, Inc.	65.	Austin Fence	89.	Table Soccer, Ltd.
14.	Fihe Enterprises	40.	The Seven-Up Co.	66.	World Wide Games	90.	Packer Apparatus
15.	Fihe Enterprises	41.	The Seven-Up Co.	67.	Arts & Crafts Distributors	91.	Public Recreation Ass'n of N. J.
16.	Magnus Craft Materials	42.	Nissen Trampoline Co.	68.	Spec. Services Div.—Dept. of Army	92.	State of N. J. Bur. of Parks & Recreation
17.	Tigrett Industries	43.	The Handcrafters	69.	Harlan Handicraft Co.	93.	Educational & State Exhibits
18.	Valley Sales Co.	44.	J. E. Burke Co.	70.	Peripale Products, Inc.	94.	American Handicrafts
19.	Valley Sales Co.	45.	Films, Inc.	71.	Kalah Game Co.	95.	Tandy Leather
20.	Jayfra Athletic Supply Co.	46.	Porter Athletic Equipment Co.	72.	Reserved—Unassigned	96.	Educational & State Exhibits
21.	American Playground Device	47.	U. S. Rubber Reclaiming	73.	Plume Trading & Sales Co., Inc.	97.	Educational & State Exhibits
22.	American Playground Device	48.	United World Films	74.	National Park & Recreation Supply Co.	98.	Educational & State Exhibits
23.	American Playground Device	49.	Sun Aired Bag Company, Inc.	75.	National Park & Recreation Supply Co.	99.	Educational & State Exhibits
24.	Program Aids Company, Inc.	50.	Daisy Rifle Co.	76.	Chicago Roller Skate Co.	100.	Educational & State Exhibits
25.	Program Aids Company, Inc.	51.	Reserved—Unassigned			101.	Dudley Sports Co.
26.	Reserved—Unassigned	52.	Reserved—Unassigned				

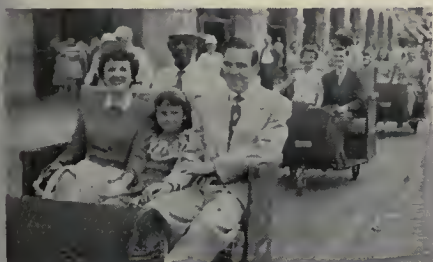
Congress Program Digest

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
9:00	9:00 to 5:45	9:00	9:00 to 12:30	9:00 to 12:30
ARS Section Business Meeting	Institute in Rec. Administration Workshop: Creative Approach to the Arts	Institute in Rec. Administration (cont'd)	Admin. Problems of Chief Executives Problems of Supervisors Using TV to Tell Your Story Trends in County Recreation Departments Swimming Pool Design Ethnic Factors in Nursing Home Rec. Industrial Recreation	Using Special Events to Tell Your Story What Makes Good Playgrounds Community Self-Studies Rec. Problems Needing Research Hospital film showing Community Organizations Meeting Rural Needs Planning Facilities for School-Community Use
10:00	9:00 to 12:30	9:00 to 12:30	11:00 to 12:30	11:00 to 12:30
Grand Opening of Exhibits	Workshop: Maintenance of Park and Rec. Areas	Problems of Small Rec. Dept's Land Resources of the Future Workshop: Creative Crafts Playground Equipment Rec. Needs of Military Families Demonstration: Working with the Mentally Retarded Research in Recreation: Techniques Delinquency—Community Tensions—and Recreation Social Changes and the Rural Family Program Planning for Senior Citizens	Advisory Committees—Trends & Successes Extending the Teen-Age Program Artificial Ice Rinks PR in Armed Forces Recreation Program Resources for III & Handicapped Future of State Rec. Resources	General Session: Symposium —"The Road Ahead"
11:00	10:00 to 12:15	11:00 to 12:30	2:15 to 4:30	AFTERNOON
General Session: "New Frontiers of Recreation"	You Question the Experts "The Pennsylvania Study" Youth Fitness—Community Challenge Citizenship in Military Through Recreation Recreation—A Therapeutic Tool	Professional Registration in 1958 Development & Admin. of Marinas Rec. Curricula Preparing for Job Realities? Observing & Reporting Patient Behavior Using Volunteers Successfully Planning Shelter & Club-Type Bldg's Cooperation of Schools and Rec. Dept's Evaluating Rec. Programs	Board Members Discuss Their Problems Parks & Rec. in Metropolitan Regions Concepts of Recreation Management Rec. Programs for Girls & Women Community Planning for the Handicapped Recruitment of Rec. Personnel	Tour of Phila. Rec. Facilities Tour of Union County (N.J.) Rec. Facilities
2:15	2:15	2:00 to 6:00 p.m.	4:30 to 5:30	10:00 to 1:00
Church Recreation—to 5:45 Joint Meeting of NRA National Advisory Committees Rec. in Correctional Institutions Leadership in Armed Forces Rec. Rec.—Preventive Medicine Training Playground Leaders	Film Showing Swap Shop on Program Ideas Be Practical About Insurance Clinic—Free Diving (scuba) Operation of Public Golf Courses Report on Recreation Research Objectives of Armed Forces Recreation Study of Recreation in Hospitals Workshop for Editors of Publications—to 5:45 Clinic: Park & Rec. Facility Planning—to 5:45	Tour of Fort Dix Deep-sea fishing trip Tour of Cape May	Rec. Curricula Preparing for Job Realities? Observing & Reporting Patient Behavior Using Volunteers Successfully Planning Shelter & Club-Type Bldg's Cooperation of Schools and Rec. Dept's Evaluating Rec. Programs	Tour of N. Y. C. Rec. Facilities
4:15	4:15			
ARS Annual Business Meeting Creative Rec. for Teen-Agers Programs for Day Camps Special Days for Playgrounds	Demonstration of Free Diving International Recreation Staff Training and Professional Development Community Chorus and Orchestras Trends in Camps & Camping Leadership for III & Handicapped		Film Showing 7:30 Congress Banquet and Dance	
8:30 General Session 10:00 Get Acquainted Party	7:30 ARS Banquet	8:30 General Session: Basis for Normality 10:00 Square Dancing		

THERE ARE certain things that visitors always see or do in Atlantic City. First of all, it is well to remember that this is a leisurely place, so, although your week will be a busy one, try to leave time to dawdle and explore.

Plan to enjoy the salty sunshine whenever and wherever possible. For this purpose there is, of course, the Boardwalk, its wide promenade following the flat, eight-mile beach as it curves along the coast line. Here you will find all sorts of people enjoying their roller chairs in a gay parade. This is the best way to see the sights, for the Boardwalk is long—albeit fascinating, with its intriguing shops on one side and the majestic sweep of the Atlantic Ocean on the other—and it can be tiring. We hope, too, that you will bring your walking shoes, for some of it must be seen on foot. This way you can wander around—investigate an intriguing doorway, listen to the barkers selling their wares, or just sit on a bench—watching the crowd go by as you chew on your salt-water taffy.

You can also get your sun on the sun deck of one of the many hotels, or on a golf course, or in the water. For those really hardy souls who seldom tire, early morning offers the opportunity to hicycle along the promenade, permissible until nine A.M. Horses are available from local stables for a canter on the beach. Swimming can be enjoyed in one of the many indoor pools—the Hotel Ambassador has one—but outdoor swimming in September, though it depends largely on the weather, can be the very best of the year, according to the natives. You can walk right onto the beach from the hotels.



Here is the happy way to cover Atlantic City's famed Boardwalk!

Typical Activities

Atlantic City is an exciting saltwater fishing center, and fishing is one of its big attractions. The final fishing con-



From porgies to marlin—fishing is a big attraction.

Where to Go, What to See ... in Atlantic City ...

For further details, check at Congress Information and Message Center, Hotel Ambassador.

test of the season, the Surf Fishing Tournament, takes place September 19 and 21, and can be caught by any delegate who comes to Atlantic City for the weekend preceding the Congress. Check on this at the Hotel Ambassador as soon as, or before, you arrive, or at the Atlantic City Tuna Club, the largest sport-fishing organization in America. The latter can be reached by mail if addressed simply Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Charter boats are available for "outside" fishing. Seasoned skippers will take you out where the tuna, marlin, blues, bonita, albacore, and dolphins abound (September is good for tuna, bluefish, and game fish), or into the bays and nearer shore for weakfish, kingies, bass, croakers, porgies, flounder, and other varieties found in local waters.

An eighteen-hole tournament golf course, 6,825 yards, par seventy-two, is available at the Atlantic City Country Club at Northfield, (five miles from At-

lantic City out Route 40), which is extending guest privileges to Congress delegates. This is reached by bus or car. Take the bus at Virginia Avenue and the Boardwalk, or check at Congress Information for alternate routes.

Sightseeing by boat can be arranged for at Starn's Inlet Pier, at the inlet end of the Atlantic Avenue bus line and the Boardwalk. You can also rent boats with outboard motors there.

Excellent restaurants cater to a wide variety of tastes, and there is dancing nightly, except Mondays, in the Fjord Room, among others, at the Hotel Dennis, Michigan Avenue and the Boardwalk—about twelve blocks from the Hotel Ambassador—and also in the Submarine Room at the Traymore, still farther down the Boardwalk, at Illinois Avenue. Pacific Avenue, behind the Ambassador and parallel to the Boardwalk, affords jitney service.

A map of the Boardwalk and its points of interest will be in all Congress programs.—Ed.

How Long Is Your Reach?

Elvira Delany

HOW FAR does your recreation program reach? Does it merely offer the usual activities for the "nice" youngster who shows up at your center or facility, behaves himself and "fits in"? Does it make any attempt to embrace the coterie hanging out at the local tavern-poolroom, the corner gang at the drug or candy store? What have you got for the "shook-up" youngster (and his "beat" older brother) restlessly prowling through your youth center looking for something that isn't there and stirring up a "rumble" because he cannot find he-knows-not-what? Your program is fine for Sunday School Pete. What about "Diddley Bop" Buck?

In 1957 some dozen large American cities were employing "reaching-out techniques" as a major factor in over twenty-five delinquency control programs. The "street-club" or "corner-group" worker has been approaching these "unreachables" where they hang out — the bowling alleys, jukebox joints, docks, behind the warehouse, down in the basement or up on the roof, the "social club" in a vacant store. The worker uses various approaches to effect his acceptance by the group. Whatever the approach, he needs all the forces and facilities of the community behind him and all the help recreation authorities can give.

In order to help the street-club worker help his gang, recreation programs themselves may have to be "shook up." However, recreation directors may discover they are really receiving more help than they give. According to the New York City Youth Board report, *Reaching the Unreached*, "There are many groups of youngsters who come to the centers looking for something to do. Very often, it's trouble. Many of them don't know what they want and they don't find it unless the group worker ferrets out their needs and does something about them. . . . There is always the aggressive gang that runs devastatingly through the building making life miserable for everybody. . . . Many youngsters come not for the usual program, but really in search for friendship. They don't know how to get started with other kids. The group worker becomes their friend and moves them closer to others and to the activities they really want."

All of the community's battery of social services, including recreation, should be trained on the problem of juvenile delinquency. It is evident that this is a matter for interdependent, interagency cooperation and development. The recreation director must let the various social agencies know he is ready and willing to do what he can, that he will, if

MRS. DELANY is a free-lance researcher and writer on special assignments for *RECREATION Magazine*.

How to approach the youngster whose idea of recreation is looking for and finding trouble

possible, depart from the conventional program and accept suggestions for activities to reach the "unreachables."

Generally, the group worker uses some variation on the approach outlined in the New York City Youth Board report: "Making contact with gangs can be accomplished by 'hanging around' . . . candy stores, street corners, or pool rooms . . . the boys thought the workers were 'cops,' FB agents, dope peddlers, or social reformers. Actually the workers made greater movement in terms of gaining acceptance through concrete actions rather than through any verbal statements. Most often these took the form of helping boys get jobs, coaching teams, passing around cigarettes, paying for pool, visiting boys in jail, and accompanying them to court."

Maybe the first "social" the street-gang worker might help the gang put on would be a "coming-out party" for Mike, fresh out of reform school, but later on the worker might enable "the gangs to organize social clubs, athletic teams, dances and other activities." The New York City Youth Board reports that through this approach "inter-gang conflict has been prevented or mediated, democratic procedures in leadership have been adopted and gangs have begun to engage in such constructive activities as athletics parties, discussions and trips; and through them to learn new skills and broaden their interests. So far the new project has not been successful in changing the . . . attitudes towards family, church, police, school, and work."

Actually the street-gang-worker (sometimes called the area-worker or detached-worker) method is not a recent development. It began in the middle twenties, mainly through the efforts of a group of Chicago social workers. It was further developed in Chicago in the thirties and by the Los Angeles Youth Project in the forties. The upsurge of delinquency after World War II focused attention on this method, particularly in New York City where the welfare council set up the Central Harlem Street Clubs Project, the first of a series of such projects now taken over by the New York Youth Board program. Boston recently completed a three-year drive against juvenile gang activity with a special youth program set up by United Community Services. A report on the Boston program will be available in 1959. In San Diego, California, the social welfare department has embarked on a city-wide delinquency project that includes group guidance with street gangs. ■

[Please send your successful experiences in "reaching the unreachables" to *RECREATION* magazine. In sharing them with other leaders you will be helping all young people. Your ideas are needed.—Ed.]

A Trouble-Shooting Service

to clear the decks for recreation . . .

Kenneth Beers

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WE ALL KNOW the tragedy of wasted or thwarted leadership. We know that many park supervisors and custodians and many recreation leaders and supervisors spend too much time and energy in disciplining. Many times program is interrupted—or can't even be conducted—because of the unsocial conduct of American youth. And then there are the matters of vandalism, destruction and abuse of property, and general disregard for rights of others, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a Referral Guidance Program was set up to attempt to correct or remedy such situations; to give moral support and actual help to leaders; to save and conserve leadership time; to ensure that good programs be maintained; to conserve property; and, most important and fundamental of all, to bring the problems of individuals and gangs or groups into focus for the benefit and welfare of the offenders themselves.

There is a planned sequence of activity, but actual procedures vary—several steps may unfold simultaneously. First, we clear with such agencies as the district police, YAB, Children's Court Probation Department, School Welfare, and so on. Information obtained may indicate need for further clearance but at this point there are three steps: analysis of the problem, a tentative plan, and then action.

- Is it a personality conflict between director or patron?
- Is it an individual case? More involved? Is a group involved?
- Is staff working together?
- Are police or other agencies on it?
- Is a family conference indicated?
- Has the supervisor heard about it?

MR. BEERS is supervisor of recreation in the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education of the Milwaukee public schools.

- Can the case be handled or adjusted simply?
- What agencies are working on case?
- What immediate action is necessary?

We combine case-work techniques and group-work and informal recreation methods in attempting to resolve cases. The objective of the RGP is, and must be, an attempt to adjust cases so the offenders fit into program and to see that it will not be disrupted.

In addition to a supervisor, we have two playground counselors working during the summer. It is important to remember that the basic problem of discipline and control of the program is in the hands of the playground staff.

Our function is not social welfare, nor is it law enforcement; other agencies are set up to give service in those respects. The job of a recreation department is *recreation*, to provide good opportunities for many people of all ages. The service of the RGP is to help bring a problem into focus so that we, the parents, and all agencies on the case, and those that should be on the case, will tend to have the same perspective.

One of the steps in treatment of severe cases is suspension. A letter giving the facts and asking for coopera-

tion is sent to the police. A squad officer calls at the home and gives the information—reads the letter to the parents and cautions the person. The offender is not allowed in the vicinity of the playground. This has brought very satisfying results, especially since the action tends to jell the problem so that all agencies concerned know better how they might function in the case. It is interesting to note that we had only seven expulsions during last summer.

This program, I believe, has significance for all of us working in recreation. Some of the values are:

- Play leaders need support from central administration. They need to know whether police, the courts, and the department are in back of them.
- Play leaders need more in-service education, pointed toward proper approach to problems and methods of handling.
- Play leaders need to know that they, their personality and their methods, may tend to precipitate and magnify problems.
- All people and all agencies want to cooperate, generally. If they appear aloof it is because of heavy loads and misunderstandings.
- All agencies, including our own, must spell their functions to others and to themselves. Frequently our workers do not know our limitations.
- Most people—especially aggressive playground kids—need a kind of guidance and direction at certain points which we as professionals should be able and ready to provide. ■

No Single Answer

• In the area of cures and solutions for the reduction of delinquency . . . the battle . . . must be fought on many fronts. Among these are improved housing, better understanding on the part of parents of how to bring up their children, case work with problem parents, better schools with higher paid and better qualified teachers, more [church] influence . . . in the area of ethics and morality, *adequate leisure-time services with properly trained leaders*, expanded and improved correctional facilities . . . —Howard G. Gibbs and Alex A. Maleski in *Design for Juvenile Decency (Boys'*

Clubs of America).
• Recreation, I believe, is a positive force in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. I do not believe that it is the panacea for juvenile crime and delinquency. However, it definitely prevents and lessens youth delinquency because of its services, facilities, opportunities, and leadership. . . . I think of recreation as a means of life enrichment . . . for good citizenship, good sportsmanship, teaching skills, and good recreation habits and for bringing out the leadership qualities in boys and girls.—ESTHYR FITZGERALD, *recreation director, Utica, New York.*

Is this a possible answer to the dangerous activities of the too enthusiastically space-minded boy rocketeers who have been causing police great concern? What is your experience?

Rocket Clubs . . . Menace or Safety Necessity?

Monte Weed

"Rocket lands in yard. Police warn youngsters." This and similar news items have been appearing with alarming regularity in newspapers throughout the nation. A widely circulated newspaper recently started a feature story with these words, "Millions face a new and growing menace — rockets. The peril comes not from any enemy but from bright, scientific-minded youngsters on whom the nation's safety may depend in the years ahead."

The odds are that youngsters have already fired some form of homemade rocket in your community. If they haven't yet, they will shortly! It is doubtful that, in the limited history of organized recreation, a technological development has had such an impact on the imagination or has offered the potential dangers that amateur rocketry is currently exerting. It is because of this potential, or more exactly, very real danger, both to the boy and to his community, that organized recreation should provide the sorely needed safety direction and adult guidance.

The necessity for such guidance has been recently highlighted by the one person who has probably collected more data than any other individual, in this new, and for the most part, uncharted field, Captain Bertrand R. Brinley of the First United States Army Information Section.* (He will be one of the speakers at the 40th National Recreation Congress.)

Captain Brinley read, with growing alarm, of accidents resulting from unsupervised amateur rocketry efforts and appealed through the public press for all amateur rocketeers to get in touch with his office. The response and the resultant follow-up revealed:

- Approximately seventy per cent of the replies were from teen-agers under fifteen.
- The breakdown is about even between those who realize they are experimenting with something dangerous and those who do not.
- Virtually no one is concerned about where his rocket might land when it comes down.
- Very few groups have received any type of sponsorship or adult supervision.

As a result, Captain Brinley has issued a strong two-point warning to young rocketeers: Abandon all experimentation with propellant substances until the advice and guidance of a competent and experienced adult over twenty-five years of age are available; get permission from local authorities.

Considerably before his warning, in March, 1958, the

* The Information Section publishes an extremely valuable booklet, "Rocket Safety Tips for Teen-Age Rocketeers," available free from them at First United States Army, Governors Island, New York.

Fair Lawn, New Jersey, Recreation Department had recognized the need for local direction of this new youth interest but was delayed by not being able to find the "right" leadership. This was discovered in John Gutman, a local science teacher.

Immediately, Mr. Gutman and I began to learn what an organizer of such a program must face: since the field is so new, no one is sure whether rockets are pyrotechnics, explosives, or what, and consequently *all* related legal requirements must be met. In New Jersey, this meant the following legal steps, which may vary from state to state:

1. Approval of local council to handle and fire experimental rockets.
2. Transportation authorization from local fire chief and police chief to obtain pyrotechnic materials, if not obtained by direct local purchase.
3. State permit for club supervisor to use explosives when the present state explosives law is revised. At the present time, the Bureau of Engineering and Safety of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry has informed us that, "This department has established an Explosives Safety Advisory Committee with wide representation. The function of this committee is to make a complete revision of the existing Explosives Law. The draft will allow for rocket experimentation under the supervision of interested adults who have themselves received some training in the safe preparation and use of rocket propellants."

It also seemed necessary to include the specific activities under the municipal liability insurance coverage, which was obtained when safety provisions of club organization were made known. The Fair Lawn Club has been organized according to the following pattern:

- Open to students ninth through twelfth grades.
- Scientifically trained paid club advisor plus two qualified adult volunteer assistants.
- Club membership limited to twenty-eight, divided into four research and development groups of seven with an older boy as group leader.
- Signed parent permission releases from all members.
- Cooperation and supervision of local police chief and fire chief.
- Signed membership cards with pledge that: member will abide by all rules of club; any rocket will be approved by advisor and inspection committee; firing will be done only under club adult supervision.

MR. WEED is superintendent of recreation, Fair Lawn, New Jersey. He is also a former teacher, coach, Boy Scout executive, and youth center director.

- Municipal council approval based on assurance of extensive educational training period before any handling of models is permitted to other than adult club advisors.

The most encouraging factor to a person attempting to counteract the dangers of amateur rocketry through organization and provision of adult supervision is in the wealth of assistance offered by military, scientific, and industrial organizations.

Encouraging and valuable technical help has been given by the military; including both the army and the navy. Particularly noteworthy has been the cooperation of Colonel Henry Brewster of Picatinny Arsenal in Dover, New Jersey, who has assigned highly trained personnel to visit the local club, including Richard Mallet, an industrial engineer-amateur astronomer, Theodore Advocat, a pyrotechnics engineer, who helped develop a visual tracking device for the American Explorer satellite, and fuels expert Louis Jablansky.

The rocket industry, through Raymond Young, president, and F. R. Mayer, public relations supervisor, of Reaction Motors in Denville, New Jersey, has lent invaluable safety assistance.

Direct practical experience in amateur rocketry has been gained by coordinated efforts with the Keyport, New Jersey, High School Applied Science and Rocket Club, under supervisor-science teacher George Burt. The Fair Lawn Club has tested one of the earliest models of the first safe commercial model rocket, the Rock-A-Chute, distributed by Model Missiles Incorporated.** The Rock-A-Chute, an inexpensive scale model of the Aerobee-Hi rocket that can be fired from almost any site and returned by parachute, has been tested at the White Sands Proving Ground and pronounced safe; so safe in fact that they have received government approval for shipment by regular mail, in standard shipping containers. Orville Carlisle, developer of this model rocket, has formed a Model Missile Association dedicated to the promotion of safe model rocketry.

Another important, anticipated development is the proposed army program outlined by Captain Brinley. Indications have been that such a program will include instruction films, industrial plant visits, lectures and demonstrations, discussion seminars, and, possibly, model rocket contests. Captain Brinley hopes that such a program "will serve to encourage youngsters to come out of the basement with their projects and join an organized and supervised group."

An organized amateur rocket group must ultimately face the problem, which in highly urban areas can be the most difficult to solve, of finding an adequate site for firing. The Fair Lawn Club, through local police chief Lou Risacher, has secured permission for use of an out-of-town firing site large enough to be over a mile from the nearest building or road in one direction and over ten miles in all other directions. Here again the answer to what constitutes a safe firing range depends on many factors, including rocket size.

As a member of the New York City Board of Education has pointed out, "High-school science teachers are unable to answer most of the questions posed by serious-minded



Fair Lawn club members watch a demonstration at the launching area with teacher John Gutman (back to camera).

rocket students." This should be deterrent enough to teen-aged rocketeers who think they know all the answers. But, if not, the following quote from the Institute of Makers of Explosives should. "In the U. S. there are less than one hundred people fully qualified to answer. . . ."

While no person presumes to know all the answers, many of them have been covered below in the condensed but highly valuable list of safety rules, as drafted by Lt. Col. Charles Parkin of Fort Belvoir, Virginia:

1. Look up the rules, regulations, and laws of your community; become familiar with them, and obey them.
2. If possible, join a rocket or science club.
3. Always work under adult supervision; and *never* work alone.
4. Never handle components or fuels unless you know ignition or flash temperatures of these compounds, both separately and combined.
5. Do not fuel your rocket with explosives, blasting caps, or black powder.
6. Do not use compounds in fuels that are sensitive to heat, shock, or friction, such as potassium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, compounds of the picrate, fulminate, and iodate families.
7. Do not use matches or time fuses to set off rockets; use only electricity.
8. Remember: two ounces of fuel are eight times as strong as one ounce; for comparison purposes the strength of the fuel increases as the cube of the weight.
9. Secure adequate firing ranges.
10. Observe all legal restrictions and, again, work only under responsible, trained adult guidance.
11. Don't fire any rocket except in adequate open areas under physical conditions proven safe.

One of the biggest remaining open questions seems to be, "How far can a group safely go in the development of original fuels?" ■

** 1159 California Street, Denver, Colorado.



Off to a scramble. These youngsters terrified neighborhood.



Rough-and-tumble customers compete in motorcycle race.

The 'Cycle Set' Revs U

A recreation center illustrates its extended reach . . .

THE TEEN-AGE motorcycle set, in Hollywood, Florida, has been scrambling to cotillion class. Black leather jackets and motorcycle boots gave way to white dinner jackets and black ties when members of the Gold Coast Motorcycle Club strutted at their first annual ball July 9. They did it up royally, down to white gloves, waltzes, and receiving lines. Cyclists thronged the Thursday night cotillion classes at the teen center, taught by Eileen Wall of the recreation department. Manners as well as dance steps got a thorough going over.

The "how not to be a slob" course, so named by its rough-and-tumble participants met with enthusiastic response from the thirty-five Gold Coasters and the eighteen members of their girls' auxiliary. The boys found dancing tougher exercise than scrambling but they took it in stride.

Reprinted, with permission, from the Miami Herald, May 29, 1958.

"Takes guts to dance," remarked one sideliners at the first Thursday class. Five minutes later he staunchly stumbled through a mixer. "Say, these polishing classes are all right," exclaimed another.

The Gold Coasters haven't traded in their cycles on patent leather dancing pumps. Far from it, the club, an affiliate of the American Motorcycle Association, still sponsors Sunday afternoon "scrambles," and sends contenders to motorcycle road races and scrambles throughout the state. The cotillion classes are one more step in their effort to round out club members and make them acceptable community citizens.

"We're not lunatics on wheels out to kill ourselves and everyone else," says auxiliary secretary June Warren, "and we're going to prove it."

The club has come a long way since its founding last year. It was formed as an antidote to the "Screwballs," an outlaw motorcycle squad, since disbanded, who rumbled and racketed through

Hollywood's streets. "A bunch of idiots can spoil it for everyone else that rides," says Gold Coaster Leo Sorel. "Lots of screwballs are now club members," says Gold Coast founding father Bud Treaster. "All they needed was a chance at authorized racing and some decent recognition."

The path to public approval has been rougher than many a road race. "We kicked out twenty-six guys in a two-month stretch," says nineteen-year-old Joe Treaster. "We want members who'll work for the good of the club. . . ."

In April, Gold Coasters turned out en masse for a Red Cross first-aid course. They've made it a policy to lend a hand to motorists in trouble.

As for the ball, it took a little selling. Miss Phyllis Dewey, of the recreation department, and Treaster talked it up among the members. But after the first class, the race was on. "We'll be regular Marge and Gower Champions by the time we're through," says Joe. "We're even getting a kick out of it." ■



et for the big night is really hard going.

or a Ball

Kathy Rowan

These are not children of wealthy families who affect black leather jackets, motorcycle boots, and Elvis haircuts to make an impression; they are the real thing. Last year these same boys and girls were the terror of the neighborhood. Many of them have been in and out of juvenile court regularly. These same youngsters held a formal cotillion on July 9 in Hollywood, Florida.

This dance was the culmination of their determined efforts in past months to become useful and acceptable members of the community. They need as much instruction in manners as in dance steps. The Hollywood Recreation Department, the teen director, Miss Phyllis Dewey, and the Cycle Club's Bud Treaster, organized the entire endeavor and provided the teen center. Miss Eileen Wall volunteered to teach the classes and has done a wonderful job.—Pat Heneghan, *Recreation Superintendent, Hollywood, Florida.*



"May I have the pleasure?" This, too, is part of rehearsal for the cotillion and their determination to be accepted members of the community.



heavy for the ball. The metamorphosis is complete! Who would have guessed leather jackets and eyele boots masked attractive youngsters?

Code for Chaperones



For parties such as this one at a junior high school in Long Beach, California, chaperones must understand their roles.

Vera Mitchell

THERE IS AN EVER-PRESENT, fast-growing need for youth and adults to work together in a genuinely cooperative manner to ensure the success of youth activities, whether it be on a city youth council, a teen-age council, a recreation council, or for a school dance or private party. One of the most essential and yet sensitive areas of cooperation involves the adult relationships with junior and senior high school youths in planning and chaperoning parties and dances. We are concerned with this topic, here, particularly as related to those held in schools and various youth recreation centers. The special problems of such large-scale affairs require special methods, although some of the techniques* will be recognized as universally suitable.

Chaperone Chairman

Every party for young people has an adult party chairman, of course. To supplement her responsibilities and services, there should also be a chaperone chairman, who should be familiar with the following rules and procedures.

1. Visit the party site prior to the party, to become acquainted with the physical layout of the building and learn of any special regulations.

2. Plan an orientation meeting with the chaperones before the night of the party to discuss chaperoning in general and to distribute a list of written instructions applying to your specific party. This should include (a) conduct rules for the teen-agers (the chaperones should also follow these rules), (b) the chaperones' assigned positions, and any additional building regulations.

A helpful way to prepare chaperones for situations that might arise at the party is to have some of the parents assume the role of chaperone and other teen-agers at this orientation meeting. Then act out situations such as that of teen-agers' trying to leave the party early, gate-crashers' trying to get in, and so on.

3. Specify that only those attending the orientation meeting will be permitted to chaperone the party.

4. If varying ethnic groups are included, this should be reflected in the choice of chaperones.

5. Discuss with the party committee the possible need for additional help. An experienced recreation director may be needed, and under some circumstances, it may be a good idea to obtain the services of an auxiliary policeman. In any event, the committee should check to find out if there is a local ordinance requiring the police department to be informed of the date, time, and place of the party.

6. Familiarize yourself and your chaperones with any local teen-age discipline problems that might occur at a party, and their cause. It is possible to avoid an unpleasant incident if we are familiar with and watch for warning signs and do something preventive about it.

7. Ask the chaperones to arrive at the party early, for last minute instructions. If they, as well as the recreation leaders, police (if used), and youth leaders clearly understand the operation and what part they are expected to play, the event will run more smoothly.

8. Make certain that the chaperones are easily identified. Name tags should include the word "chaperone," as well as the chaperone's name.

9. Use one of the chaperone stations as an information center and place to receive and deliver messages.

10. Make yourself readily accessible to your chaperones so you can answer their questions and they can receive help with problems they cannot handle alone. Two ways of doing this are by circulating throughout the entire evening and by assigning two chaperones to each post so that you will not need to circulate but can remain at a central information station. Thus, one chaperone can come to you for help without leaving her post uncovered.

11. Plan a rotating system for the evening, which will give each chaperone a turn at the more pleasant locations.

12. Make certain that recreation directors are used in a leadership capacity, not as chaperones.

13. Have husbands and wives chaperone at the same

* For complete bulletin, *Adult-Youth Relationships in Planning and Chaperoning Teen-Age Dances*, from which this article is condensed, write Recreation Commission, City Hall Annex, 1835 Allston Way, Berkeley, California. \$.10.

MISS MITCHELL is teen-age coordinator for the Recreation Commission in Berkeley, California.



*Adult-teen cooperation
is a sensitive but very
necessary relationship . . .*

party whenever possible. This imparts a team feeling.

14. Assign two men to one post if you have enough chaperones. Inexperienced male chaperones seem more at ease this way.

15. Have the entrance covered, by men, if possible, to avoid party crashing.

16. See that the restrooms are supervised and checked periodically because drinking may occur there.

17. Make certain that a chaperone is stationed at the top or bottom of stairs to avoid "running" accidents.

18. Have, whenever possible, a chaperone or director, prepared with ideas to revive the party if it is falling on its face and you are asked to help pep it up. These must be teen-age approved "pepper-uppers," of course.

19. Check with the party chairman before the party to see that a car, first-aid supplies, and a telephone are readily available for emergency use.

20. Have on hand a few pins, a needle and thread, bobby pins, and such, for use in minor crises.

21. Have the area outside of the building checked from time to time. This should be well lighted.

22. Plan with the party committee to see that the party attendants have means of going home, if that is your responsibility.

23. Stand at the exit, with the party chairman, as the young people leave. Most boys' and girls' training includes thanking host or hostess for the evening's entertainment.

24. Meet with the party committee when they get together, to evaluate the party. Remember that the next party will be a better one because of your recorded comments, both positive and negative.

For Chaperones

These can be called hosts and hostesses, if you prefer. As a party chaperone, you should:

1. Let the chaperone chairman know in advance if a change in your plans will prevent your attending the party.

2. Smile first, and you will probably receive a smile in return.

3. Make certain that you have a specific duty to perform

and that you understand your evening's responsibility.

4. Take your station, no matter how boring it may seem, and stay there until relieved by another chaperone. If the party is going well there may be little to do, but if you leave your post uncovered this may be just the time an incident will occur.

5. Put yourself in the role of a friendly volunteer helper.

6. Refrain from discussing with each other or with the young people the participants' appearance or conduct.

7. Enjoy chaperone visiting, but not at the expense of covering your post properly.

8. Refrain from drinking before chaperoning a teen-age party.

9. Dress appropriately, making certain not to overdress. Let this be your child's show, not yours.

10. Know that it may be acutely embarrassing to your teen-agers if you try to be "one of the gang" or act anything but what they consider your age.

11. Remember that the teen-ager you know as an individual may not appear to be the same teen-ager in a situation with his own age group.

12. Know and follow through on the rules about letting young guests leave the party early.

13. Appear calm. Remember that youth delights in shocking those who seem to shock easily.

14. Let the teen-age dance committee take care of as many of the party problems as possible. This will not be too difficult for them if rules about smoking, drinking, rowdiness, smooching in dark corners, cursing, suggestive dancing, and so on have been decided upon in advance of the party, by the youth-adult party committee, and are understood by the party-goers.

15. Take care of each situation as it arises. If you don't feel experienced enough to handle an incident, don't hesitate to get help from the chaperone chairman, party chairman, a policeman, or a committee set up for the specific purpose of coping with problems.

16. Have the positive attitude that you are there to help the teen-agers have a successful party—not to prevent expected trouble.

17. Remember how important your tone of voice can be when you are confronted with an incident. Be objective, direct, and understanding. A humorous approach is sometimes fruitful and may put the offender at ease. In any case he should understand that you are only an interested parent who wants to help!

18. Try to avoid scenes, no matter how serious an offense may be. In a positive, pleasant manner try to remove the offender to a place where he may be dealt with privately.

19. Understand that younger teen-agers attending a dance sometimes prefer talking and watching until they gain confidence. After this, they will take the next step and participate in the dancing.

20. *Most important of all*, consider it a privilege to see young people in action and to know what is going on in this area of your teen-ager's life. Some adults never have the fun of attending a well-run, happy party. (Cont. next page)

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Cont. from previous page

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The interest of many teen-age boys shifts from sports to mechanics and their desire to explore the latter field results in a new and stimulating program activity.

When teen-agers drop out of our programs, whose fault is it, theirs or ours? Perhaps one reason is that we do not offer them sufficient opportunity to work with their hands and with their hearts. These programs show the degree of interest and work they will give when they accept a challenge that interests them. Mr. Herdic reports another special activity, a radio club, has been going successfully for six months. In it, the boys collect old radios, strip them for parts, and then learn to build their own from scratch. Perhaps the key lies in these three programs—special interest groups, limited in size, but unlimited in personal challenge.—Ed.

Take My Hand

THE PROBLEM of teen-agers and their willingness to be helpful to the community has been a topic of discussion many times.

Here in Manchester, a high-school student volunteer group spends two hours each week helping handicapped children to swim. This outstanding group of teen-agers has formed a swimming instructors club, calling itself Instructors of Handicapped, working directly with the recreation department. Each Saturday afternoon throughout the winter months, for four years, these boys and girls have volunteered their time to work with less fortunate children. There is a lot more to this program, too, than just giving their time, as each handicapped child must be handled a different

MR. HERDIC is superintendent of recreation in Manchester.

*During this era when the papers
it is refreshing to see
in Manchester, Connecticut*

Two Good

way. There are many problems to cope with, such as fear of the water, strange surroundings, and the fact that no parents are permitted in the pool during the swimming period. Therefore, these young instructors must gain the confidence of the child before he can begin to accomplish anything in the water.

After the instructor gains the child's confidence, which may take a week or two, depending on the individual, he takes him into the water. He then works with this child for the entire swim period, lasting approximately forty-five minutes.

The progress of each child is recorded at the end of the month, and a report made to the superintendent of recreation and to the child's parents. An example of the progress being made with these children by the teen-agers is the blind boy who, at the beginning of this program two years ago could not swim a stroke. Today, he not only swims, using the various strokes, but has mastered the art of jumping from the low board. (See photograph on opposite page.)

In other cases the progress of the child has been a lot slower; for instance, a little girl who had polio has only got to ducking her head. This in itself is progress, however, because, when she came into the pool last November she was extremely shy and chary of even entering the water. Overcoming these fears and getting her into the water was a great accomplishment and a credit to her teen-age instructor.

If individual accomplishment seems slow to an instructor a discussion is held at a club meeting. Suggestions are then made by other instructors. At least some progress has been made with every child. The child's desire to return proves that, to him, swimming is not only a sport to be enjoyed, but is leading him toward a goal. This goal, if reached

re full of juvenile crime,
 the great success of these activities
 —population 40,000.



In "Take My Hand" program, young instructors volunteer time to help handicapped children learn how to swim. Above, a blind boy masters the feat of diving.

Teen Activities

James F. Herdic

d, would establish the handicapped child on a more equal footing with the normal child in the water. The happy faces of these less fortunate children during this swimming period are a great credit to the high school boys and girls who volunteer their precious Saturday afternoons.

This group of teen-agers is guided by Alice Madden of the recreation staff, the only salaried person connected with this program. Her duties are to assign the children to an instructor, guide the instructors in their work, and follow through on all reports to the superintendent of recreation.

The club is limited to seventeen members in high school, and anyone wishing to become a member must apply directly to the members of the club for admittance. The qualifications, which have been established for membership by the boys and girls themselves, are as follows. The applicant must be a junior or senior in high school; hold a Red Cross Certificate, know how to teach swimming, have good character, leadership ability, and genuine interest in helping the handicapped.

Boys' Mechanics Club

This club is for boys sixteen through nineteen. The initial spark for it grew out of a meeting with a group of boys no longer frequenting the recreation centers in town. It seemed their interest had shifted from sports to automobiles. It was decided to try to promote some activity along these lines that would capture their interest.

A prominent and civic-minded automobile dealer was approached about the possibility of using his garage as a place where the boys could work on their cars. He suggested the boys come into the garage once a week to work on their cars and offered to donate an old used car for those who did not have one. The next step secured the services of one

of his mechanics to instruct the boys and supervise the activity. The chief mechanic stated that he was extremely interested and would be available one night a week.

He suggested instruction on the various automobile parts before we let the boys work on their own cars and make a lot of mistakes. The recreation department then started the club, which had to be limited to twenty-five boys because of lack of space and tools. It wasn't very long before the quota was filled.

The instructor met with the boys, along with the program director from the recreation department, who did all the organization work for this activity, and explained just how the club was to operate and what was expected of them when they brought their cars to the garage. Following the organizational meeting, the instructor covered many subjects, using movies and a mechanic's handbook for illustrations. The following parts of the car were covered: fuel, brakes, cooling and electrical system, front end, engine.

Following instruction in these subjects, which lasted four weeks, the boys were told to bring their cars into the garage on the following Wednesday evening between 7:00 and 9:00. The group has been meeting every week since February 1957 with the exception of the summer months—with surprising results. The boys have been using the tools, belonging to the garage and the mechanic himself, and have not lost or damaged any.

The recreation department staff feels that this is extremely worth while, as the club reaches a group of boys with a specialized interest, who would not be reached by any other recreation activities.

Local Community Developments

Exciting action is result of growing community awareness of recreation needs.

COMMUNITY AFTER COMMUNITY across our land reports exciting recreation developments growing out of a community awareness of local recreation needs and citizen cooperation to meet them. All of these cannot be reported individually, for there are too many and, anyway, one of the thrilling things about them is that they are no longer unique but rather the order of the day. However, we will try to tell the story of some of the more ingenious or interesting, such as the following, from time to time.

Transformation of "Sumps"

In one of the most unique parks and recreation projects in the country, the city of El Segundo, California, has been busily transforming unsightly flood-control sumps into useful, landscaped playground areas.

Called "Parkettes," the first of these play areas has been completed recently. Instead of an eyesore, the neighborhood now has a playground facility and extended backyard area, of which all residents can well be proud. Actually

in areas immediately adjacent. After further study the city decided to attempt to beautify and utilize these dormant and unsightly areas. Now, although the primary purpose of these areas is still flood control, the projects have been made of dual value to the community during the remaining 335 days.

Surprisingly, the additional cost of converting a sump to a "Parkette" is approximately \$2,000. This figure includes all materials for sprinkling system, landscaping, and playground apparatus. The recreation and park department furnished the labor.

In addition to "Sycamore Parkette," already completed, the city is now in the process of converting three other flood-control projects into Parkettes.

El Segundo City Council voiced the opinion that this was a unique multi-use of emergency facilities. "I believe this may attract national attention," stated Mayor Kenneth R. Benfield, "and I expect other municipalities with dormant areas as these, may follow El Segundo's lead in converting



Unsightly flood-control "sumps" are transformed into playground areas in El Segundo, California. These drainage pits are rectangular basins up to twelve feet in depth.

this facility combines a landscaped activity center with the usefulness of an emergency storm basin.

El Segundo is a hilly town without adequate storm drain facilities. In order to retard flooding of developed sections, several sumps have been installed in key low areas. These vary in size from one-third acre to one acre. The sumps are rectangular basins up to twelve feet in depth. In each case, percolating wells have been drilled to facilitate drainage. All areas are fenced as a safeguard against accidental drownings.

About a year ago, city officials decided that they created quite a community eyesore. Property values were affected

unsightly sumps into areas of usefulness and beauty."—KEITH E. KELLY, *Director, Recreation and Parks Department, El Segundo.*

Recreation "Rolls"

In 1955, a handful of citizens from Antelope Valley, located eighty-four miles north of Los Angeles, banded together for the purpose of organizing a survey and appraisal committee to determine the recreation needs of the people in the valley and at the same time to appraise the existing program. With the cooperation of specialists from the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation and

he California State Recreation Commission, groundwork was laid for the currently existing mobile recreation unit in Antelope Valley.

Community groups from the school districts located in the valley were asked to send representatives from their organizations to work with the Citizens Recreation Survey and Appraisal Committee of Northern Los Angeles County.

One of the most significant results of the survey was the discovery of the need for recreation in the rural areas located as far as twenty-eight miles east, southwest and southeast from Lancaster. Because of financial and personnel limitations, four trailer courts located seven miles from Lancaster, the communities of Juniper Hills and Acton, located, respectively, twenty-six miles southeast and southwest from Lancaster, were chosen for this unique plan of bringing supervised recreation by means of a mobile recreation unit.

This offer of county monies to provide opportunities for recreation activities using private facilities is wholly without precedent. The matter was referred to county counsel. He ruled that the department could use private facilities provided:

1. Written permission be obtained from owner.
 2. Program and area were open to to all in the community.
- Meetings were held with the trailer court owners and the women's clubs in Juniper Hills and Acton, whose facilities were the only ones available in the community.

The planned program offered to these groups prompted an exceedingly enthusiastic response. Immediately, permission for the county to use the facilities was granted.

A survey of children in the trailer courts was made and showed an average of sixty-eight children from preschool to teen age who eagerly seized this opportunity for recreation activities. In Acton the survey showed 102 children

and in Juniper Hills forty-seven children who would benefit by this program.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved this unprecedented policy and instructed Norman S. Johnson, director of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, to initiate this program beginning in July, 1957.

At once the wheels began to turn; specialists within the department framework met as a unit to plan the all-round recreation program. The transportation division made available a station wagon that would be manned by specialists. The mobile unit carried recreation supplies, such as bats, balls, craft kits, and table games. In addition, the recreation leaders were able to utilize such recreation facilities as might be available in the location visited. Some of the trailer courts have recreation buildings and swimming pools.

The program offered such activities as table games, games of low organization, dancing, dramatics, handcrafts, and group games. In each area of operation the mothers organized themselves into volunteer leaders, assisting with the program. Committees were chosen to assume the responsibility for providing refreshments for the children.

In each instance the trailer court owners and community leaders expressed a desire to cooperate in every way possible, including plans for the construction of additional facilities in order to enhance and enlarge the recreation program.

From the interest of a small group of civic-minded people, and with the cooperation of county government and private enterprise, this vitally needed program has mushroomed into a successful reality that will provide carry-over value for the participants into later life.—MARVIN BASS, *Division Recreation Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles County.*

From Pets to Petting

Two projects initiated and carried through by teen-agers prove that youngsters can shoulder responsibility and render valuable community service. In Massapequa, New York, seventeen teen-agers maintain an "animal patrol," caring for stray dogs, abandoned cats, injured wildfowl, and other fauna. In Rye, New York, a committee of forty-six teen-agers have worked out a code to guide the social activities in several schools.

The Nassau County Animal Patrol was started five years ago by sixteen-year-old Paul Garrett, after he had seen a boy shooting birds with an air rifle "and decided to do something about it." Patrol members are schooled in

state conservation laws and the state penal code and work closely with a local veterinary and the local conservation department agent.

Emergency calls for treed or injured animals are made in four automobiles operated by those holding junior licenses. In addition, the mobile patrol consists of three boats in nearby waters. Members pay fifty cents a month dues for animal food, stamps, stationery, telephone calls, and other expenses. The patrol also publishes a monthly news bulletin. An emergency room for animals is maintained in the Garrett basement.

In Rye, the teen-agers, after weeks of discussion, worked out their own

social code to eliminate confusion engendered by the widely varied standards imposed by parents. One of the most urgent problems covered by the code is that of "open house" parties. The youngsters felt that parties open to all comers get out of hand and therefore "crashers should be politely but firmly ousted." Concerning hours the code advocates that evening social activities for seventh-graders end at ten o'clock; for eighth-graders, at ten-thirty; for high school freshmen, eleven; for sophomores, midnight; and juniors, twelve-thirty.

The code* has been accepted by the parents' groups at the schools and will be printed in the Rye High School student handbook this fall.

*See a "Code for Chaperones," p. 246; "How Long Is Your Reach?" p. 240, this issue.

National Recreation Trends

Charles E. Reed

THE PROPORTIONS and complexity of our national recreation and leisure-time movement demand more and better teamwork at the front line. Some relatively new, noteworthy patterns of such cooperative endeavor are evident in the recreation developments and trends during 1957. If one needs any reminder that our national problem of recreation and leisure today is one of expanding and complex proportions, just glance at the list of innumerable organizations—public and private, professional and nonprofessional, local, state, and national—acutely concerned with this over-all problem. As a bit of additional evidence, 2,580 cities, towns, townships and counties, and districts were registered with the National Recreation Association for field service at the close of last year. During 1957, 103 new local public recreation departments were reported, and in fifty-nine of these a full-time, year-round superintendent was employed for the first time. Ninety-four of the 103 communities have new boards and commissions to administer parks and recreation. In the remaining nine, the administering authority is the city manager, in five instances, the local school body in the other four.

Localities in thirty-nine different states report forty-one types of new recreation and park facilities constructed or acquired during the past year. We know this is only a portion of the total of acquisitions nationally. Leading the list are new playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, recreation buildings, and field and shelter houses, with a noticeable expansion of facilities in the extrarurban and fringe areas. These are making definite forward strides through annexation of neighborhoods and communities, acquisition of new sites for schools, and the establishment of new city, township, and district recreation and park jurisdictions. Expan-

sion of local recreation budgets continues the trend of the past six years. There were few local losses in 1957.

Such expansion of new facilities in recent years brought country-wide increases in program volume again in 1957. In general, its quality improved over previous years, yet a few states did not make top showing. Another evidence of recreation's expansion is the fact that, during 1957, NRA District fieldworkers consulted with fifty-five colleges and universities concerned with the recruiting, training, and placement of professional recreation leaders.

Let us look briefly at the work of the eight National Recreation Association District Advisory Committees. These committees are appointed to advise the district representatives in determining the recreation needs in each district and how the Association's resources can best be utilized to help these people. In 1957, these committees had the most active year since their organization. Altogether they discussed seventeen different kinds of projects and problems. These eight committees represent another valuable type of cooperative planning and action. I shall mention what is being done, at this time, by only one committee; namely, the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration. Its function is to study current problems of concern to recreation and park administrators and to make results of the study available to leaders of the national movement. The sixty-three members of the committee and other administrators have been active in contributing information on different subjects through subcommittees. Some of this information has appeared in RECREATION Magazine but it is all available and is being utilized by the Association in answering inquiries concerning such problems.

Currently, the committee is at work on five important problems, each in the hands of a subcommittee. One of these has to do with liability faced by recreation and park departments. The sub-

committee, chaired by Don Dyer, superintendent of recreation and adult education in Milwaukee, which studied this problem, has submitted its report, entitled "Liability in Public Recreation and Accident Insurance."

A second subcommittee is at work on the problem "School-City Cooperation in the Planning of Recreation Areas and Facilities." Jay M. Ver Lee, superintendent of recreation in Oakland, California, is subcommittee chairman. Another subcommittee is studying "Cost of Maintaining Recreation and Park Areas and Facilities," under the chairmanship of Lorne Rickert, superintendent of recreation, Wicomico County, Maryland. Still another subcommittee is gathering information on "Attendance Taking on Larger Recreation Areas, Other Than Playgrounds," under the chairmanship of George T. Cron, superintendent of recreation, Union County Park Commission, New Jersey. The most recently appointed subcommittee is starting work on the problem of "Encroachments on Public Recreation and Park Areas," with Dor Sinn, superintendent of recreation in Flint, Michigan, as chairman.

These questions have been suggested largely by recreation and park administrators. Some of them have come from the discussions of the recreation executives in their special session at the Recreation Congress each year. As you know, there is a National Advisory Council composed of the chairman of each of the eight District Advisory Committees, the president of each state recreation society or association, and the chairman of each National Advisory Committee.

The National Recreation Association is giving increasing time and thought through its field and headquarter workers, to all of these efforts on the local, state, and national levels because the Association feels it is important to do so, and because the big task we face cannot be accomplished without close cooperation and team effort. ■

MR. REED is director of the National Recreation Association Field Service.

Research Reviews and Abstracts

George D. Butler

Use of Financial Aid

Because proposals have been made from time to time for subsidizing local recreation services with state, school, or other local funds, Warren R. Tappin, Jr.'s doctoral study at the University of Washington, *A Study of an Experiment in the Use of School Subsidies to Promote Community Recreation Programs in the State of Washington*, is worth reading. It appraises sixty-six community recreation programs utilizing financial aid granted to local school districts in Washington state. Major findings are:

Administrative authority. The local school district assumed leadership in community recreation programs throughout the state-aid years. However, with the discontinuance of state aid in 1950, it greatly reduced its administrative responsibilities and no other local agency took over the leadership.

Financial basis. The grants-in-aid program succeeded in convincing communities to spend more to support their programs. This process carried over into the post state-aid era of the first-class districts. Second- and third-class districts, on the other hand, spent in 1953 only slightly more than one-fourth the amount spent in 1950.

Leadership personnel. Leadership standards were lowered during the state-aid period; in the first-class districts they were higher than those in the second- and third-class districts in 1946 and 1950. Despite the drastic cut in leadership personnel in second- and third-class districts, they possessed higher qualifications in 1953 than did the first-class district.

Facilities used. All but the federal agencies provided more facilities in 1950 than in 1946, but in 1953 all but the county agencies provided fewer than in 1950.

Program services. The scope of activities was broadened in all districts during state-aid years. In 1953, however, more than four of every five communities in the second- and third-class districts either had no program or confined them to one or two activities. Only one first-class district dropped its program.

Program participation. Although an increase in attendance of over 300,000 was registered between 1946 and 1950, the teen-age group and the girls seem to have been neglected in all district programs. In 1953 the first-class districts were attracting more people and a wider age spread, while the others confined their services mainly to nine- and ten-year-old boys.

Golden Age Interests Survey

A Golden Age club survey made among four hundred members by the Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education in 1956 revealed some interesting facts.

Of the four hundred, seventy-four were men and 326

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women; eighty-seven reported having no free time and only sixty said all their time was "free." Eighty are still gainfully employed, and one woman who did not begin working until she was seventy is still employed at eighty-seven. Their work includes baking, wigmaking, shoemaking, metal buffing, sorting, hospital dietetics, and many other occupations. A surprising number of them are now doing work bearing no relationship to the type of job held before.

The survey concluded that today's senior citizens are not content to retire and remain idle; every opportunity should be given them for interesting and worthwhile pursuits.

Interests of Teen-Agers

In connection with a survey of park and recreation facilities for Torrance, California, Louis J. Kroeger & Associ-

ates conducted an inquiry as to the interests of high school students. The purpose of the inquiry was to secure information as to the interests of teen-age groups with special reference to indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. Twelve types of facilities were included on the ballot form.

FACILITY	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
	13-19	13-19	
Swimming, Indoors	282	197	479
Drop-In Centers	185	175	360
Tennis	138	178	316
Swimming, Outdoors	144	119	263
Open Park Area	118	114	232
Golf Course	114	83	197
Basketball	129	37	166
Little Theater	61	81	142
Volley Ball	57	64	121
Hard Ball Diamond	99	9	108
Pitch and Putt	82	25	107
Softball Diamond	53	54	107

Write Ins

Drag Strip	36	10	46
Ice Skating	7	19	26
Riding Stables	6	16	22
Pool Tables	20		20
Football	14		16
Boxing	11		11
Rifle Range	9		9
Bowling		8	8
Miniature Golf		8	9
Teen-Age Canteen		6	6
Dancing		5	5

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P E R S O N N E L

1958 Recreation Graduates Increase

W. C. Sutherland

The completed 1958 student and curriculum inventory indicates the downward trend has at least stopped and perhaps reversed in recruiting of recreation students. The study was sponsored by the National Recreation Association's Undergraduate and Graduate Education Committees, chaired by Drs. Harlan Metcalf and John Hutchinson respectively. In addition to the committee members we are indebted to James Orles, a graduate student working on his master's degree under the supervision of Dr. Hutchinson at Columbia University. Mr. Orles did the tables, making it possible to give you this advance summary. We hope the committees bring out a detailed report.

Sixty-one colleges and universities answered the questionnaire. The 683 recreation graduates reported this year represent an increase of 277 candidates over 1957. The total current recreation enrollment is reported at 2,298. Recreation space is going to waste, however, since the schools indicate that they

could train 3,678 students, capacity could be increased to 5,700 by adding a few more faculty members. This is about 3,400 more than are now enrolled. With some reasonable increase in both faculty and facilities, capacity could be expanded to about 7,000 according to recent reports.

The study also revealed what appears to be a considerable increase in correspondence and extension courses.

The total of recreation students enter-

ing the profession last year was somewhat better than first predicted. The largest number of graduates, 235, entered community recreation positions last year. The next largest group, sixty-nine, went into hospital and institution work, and another seventy-one joined the staffs of voluntary youth-serving organizations. Of those not taking professional recreation positions, seventy-five went into military service and fifty remained for graduate work.

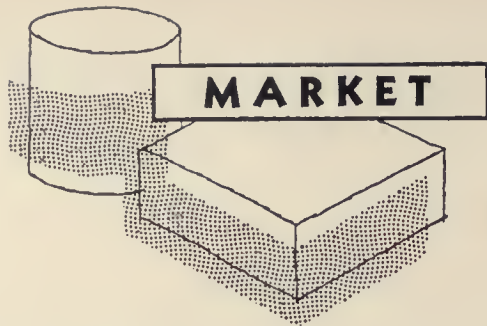
COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REPORTING AND DEGREES GRANTED IN 1951, 1956, 1957 AND 1958

DISTRICT	Number of Schools Reporting				Number of Degrees Granted			
	1951	1956	1957	1958	1951	1956	1957	1958
New England	4	3	2	4	27	49	21	81
Middle Atlantic	9	6	4	7	173	78	26	121
Southern	10	9	8	12	100	86	70	104
Great Lakes	11	9	7	14	251	182	167	211
Midwest	4	0	1	3	26	0	1	8
Southwest	2	1	1	2	16	3	4	3
Pacific Southwest	10	4	9	13	65	17	92	125
Pacific Northwest	3	4	3	6	34	29	25	30
TOTAL	53	36	35	61	692	444	406	683

MR. SUTHERLAND is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.

NUMBER OF DEGREES AWARDED IN 1958

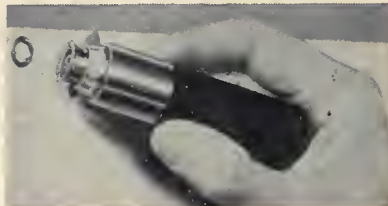
DISTRICT	Number of Schools Reporting	Bachelor			Master			Director			Doctor			TOTAL		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Both
New England	4	44	14	58	16	6	22	1	—	1	—	—	—	61	20	81
Middle Atlantic	7	29	13	42	43	25	68	1	1	2	5	4	9	78	43	121
Southern	12	51	30	81	16	7	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	37	104
Great Lakes	14	62	69	131	54	12	66	5	3	8	3	3	6	124	87	211
Midwest	3	3	—	3	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
Southwest	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Pacific Southwest	13	58	44	102	14	6	20	—	—	—	2	1	3	74	51	125
Pacific Northwest	6	13	15	28	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	30
TOTAL	61	262	186	448	147	59	206	7	4	11	10	8	18	426	257	683



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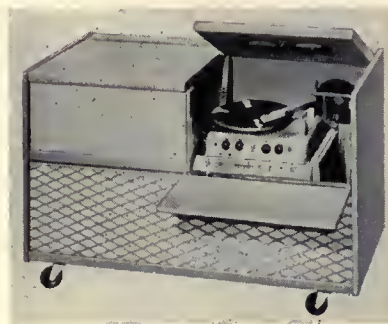
Jean Wachtel



- Tack-N-Taker, a multipurpose device that automatically places tacks and, when desired, removes them for future use, can be used for fixing papers, notices, posters, to bulletin

boards, as well as for other purposes. The three-pronged tacks, stored in a magazine set in the handle, easily penetrate wood, cork, fiberboard, and linoleum and have little tendency to fray or tear the paper they are holding. The four-inch tubular instrument weighs four ounces and is an inch in diameter. For details write ColorFIX Import Company, 1409 Willow Street, Minneapolis 3, Minnesota.

- TwinWeld Cold Solder is a new type of plastic adhesive with tremendous gripping power. When the solder is spread between two surfaces, a plastic reaction, caused by heat, occurs, altering its make-up, and links the facing surfaces into a permanent bond, which is hard, durable, and has a steel-like surface. It can be sanded, painted, and finished like steel, and is easy to cut, handle, and shape. TwinWeld can be used between such dissimilar surfaces as: wood and metal, metal and glass, and also adheres firmly to cement without keying. It remains workable for several hours, has a long pot life, and can be cured under a heat lamp in about five minutes. For details, write Schramm Fiberglass Products, 3010 West Montrose Avenue, Chicago 10.



- The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has introduced the single-unit, movable Audio Console, designed to serve as a public address system, record player, audio-visual aid, and listening center, ideal for use in large areas. The console contains a Califone transcription player; twin, eight-inch extended range concert speakers; a hand microphone; tape recorder storage; a 16-33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -, 45-, and 78-rpm speed selector and twin head sets, all housed in 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 29" by 22" mobile cabinet. Write the company's School Equipment Division, 623 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5.

tion player; twin, eight-inch extended range concert speakers; a hand microphone; tape recorder storage; a 16-33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -, 45-, and 78-rpm speed selector and twin head sets, all housed in 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 29" by 22" mobile cabinet. Write the company's School Equipment Division, 623 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5.

- Crouse-Hinds is manufacturing a new, low-cost addition to their MUA Floodlight series, the Model III, utilizing the Alzak and porcelain reflectors used on the other MUA models. Combined with its two bracket arms and three bases, the Model III provides seven different mountings,

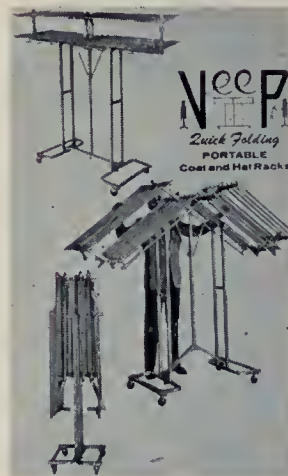
which can be made on pipe or on horizontal or vertical surfaces. It is available in open or closed types, and several variations suitable to the range of light desired. For complete information, write the Crouse-Hinds Company, Syracuse 1, New York.



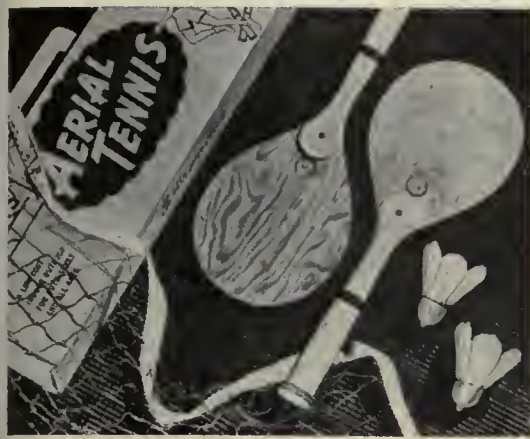
- Florline Roll-On paints bright, nonblurring, even lines on grass, at walking speed, with liquid paint. This same machine, with no adjustment except a change of paint, makes lines on hard surfaces, including outdoor game courts, parking and safety lines on lots, streets, and around buildings twenty times faster than hand marking. Paint can be applied whether grass is wet or dry and during windy weather when powder cannot be used. Florline Roll-On uses a long-pile roller fed through multiple brass valves with flow controlled by operator pressure on a trigger handle. It operates on gravity feed, requiring no motor or compressor.

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	Page
American Playground Device Company	234, 260
Califone Corporation	234
Castello Fencing	232
Champion Recreation Equipment, Inc.	233
Charles A. Bennett Company	255
Chicago Roller Skate Company	Back Cover
Cinesound Company	248
Exposition Press	259
Handweaver & Craftsman	263
Hillerich & Bradsby Company	249
Home Crafts Company	256
Hoppy Taw Corporation	263
House of Ceramics	248
H & R Manufacturing Company	248
Jamison Playground Equipment	259
James Spencer & Company	248
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	248
J. E. Burke Company	255
Kalah Game Company	230
MacGregor Company	263
Mason Candies, Inc.	231
McGraw-Hill	233
Monroe Company	233
National Rifle Association	235
National Studios	234
Newcomb Audio Products Company	262
Nissen Trampoline Company	230
Parks & Recreation	263
Peter Carver Associates	256
Play Sculptures Inc.	231
RCA Educational Services	225
Sells Aerial Tennis Company	259
Sinclair Oil Corporation	Inside Front Cover
Superior Industries Corporation	259
T. F. Twardzik & Company	260
U. S. Army Special Services	261
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Company	233
Valley Sales Company	262
Vogel-Peterson Company	262
Voit Rubber Company	Inside Back Cover
W. D. Griffin Company	234
Wise Engineering Company	232

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✦ Congress sessions on the ill and handicapped start with "Recreation—A Positive Force in Preventive Medicine"; and continue with the following program: "How to Use Recreation Activities as a Therapeutic Tool"; "A Report on the Study of Recreation in Hospitals," a study being conducted by the National Recreation Association; "New Concepts in Recruitment and Education of Personnel Working with the Ill and Handicapped"; "Demonstrations of Recreation Techniques for the Mentally Retarded"; "Techniques of Observation and Reporting on Patient Behavior"; "Developing Programs Around Life Patterns and Social Customs of Patients in Institutions for the Aged." Following this will be an interesting demonstration of community resources available nationally for recreation in hospitals and related institutions. The closing session will be of tremendous importance to all of us: "Cooperative Planning for the Handicapped—Joint Responsibility of the Community and the Institution."

✦ I think you will be interested to know that we have two projects—one in New York City, the other in Hartford, Connecticut—going full speed right now, promoting recreation in nursing homes, of which there are 25,000 in the United States; less than a handful provide any type of organized recreation activity for their patients. It is quite unbelievable but these patients are awakened at seven-thirty in the morning, left in bed or put in a chair next to the bed, just to sit, staring at the wall, from morning till evening with absolutely nothing to do. Nursing homes have had little indoctrination or education concerning the very positive value of recreation and, as a group, they fear the cost of recreation would be too high for them. The NRA hopes to disprove this idea. We are demonstrating that one worker can be jointly employed by three homes,

each using him on a part-time basis. The balance of the program can be supplemented by volunteer help, trained by any professional recreation association in the community. Expensive equipment, such as movie projectors, can be rotated, and basic games and arts and crafts material are expendable and inexpensive.

The two pilot projects, conducted by the NRA, both in New York and Hartford, are proving their feasibility, and have evoked tremendous community interest. If you know of any nursing homes in your area, please inform them of this plan and ask them to write us for further details, if interested.

✦ *The National Study of Recreation in Hospitals* will be ready for distribution October first. Included are a study of all hospitals in the United States having organized recreation programs and a study of the two thousand people carrying them out.

✦ Are you approaching hospitals and nursing homes in your area not having organized recreation, and trying to promote it? Are you going to the local high schools and colleges to inform students about our field, recreation for the ill and handicapped? Recruits are desperately needed!

✦ Two new publications that will be of interest to you: *Social Class and Mental Illness*, by A. B. Hollingshead, Ph.D. and F. C. Redlich, M. D., demonstrates the effect of a patient's social class on the treatment he receives in the hospital; *Recreation for the Mentally Ill*, edited by B. E. Phillips, Ph.D., is the first comprehensive report on the various aspects of recreation practice in psychiatry.

MRS. HILL is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

Magazine Articles

- ADULT LEADERSHIP, May 1958**
 Old Age, *Marcus Tullius Cicero and Cyril O. Houle.*
- THE AMERICAN CITY, July 1958**
 Greensboro's Park Acquisition Fund, *Oka T. Hester*
 Aluminum Swimming Pool, *Howard Kahoe.*
- SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES, June 1958**
 Jewelry Fits the Teens, *Frances Pickens.*
- COMMUNITY COURIER, May-June 1958**
 Who's Responsible for Leadership in Sports? *Eric Runacres.*
- JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION, May-June 1958**
 The Physically Handicapped—Our Problem, Too, *Claude J. Ruggian.*
 A Stunt Play Program for Children, *Charles Nagel.*
- SENIOR LEAGUE, July-August 1958**
 Make-Believe Magic in Youngstown, *Gloria D. Jones.*
 Music and Marionettes—A Mirthful Merger.
- PARENTS', June 1958**
 Wood Smoke and Tent Pegs, *Harriet D. Pennington.*
 _____, July 1958
- OUR KIDS JUST PLAY, Jean R. Komniko.**
 Some Are Fast, Some Are Slow at Growing, *Dorothy V. Whipple, M.D. and Margnret A. Gillmor.*
- PARK MAINTENANCE, June 1958**
 Ways and Means Are Available to Stop or Prevent Vandalism.
 English Park Magazine Offers New Approaches to Park, Recreation Work.
 _____, July 1958
- VANDAL-PROOF SHELTER at Passaic, New Jersey.**
- PARKS AND RECREATION, June 1958**
 Recreation Graduates Need Good Background in Park Management—They Go Together, *E. A. Scholer.*
- RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED, July 1958**
 Recreation in the Indiana Mental Health Program, *Martin W. Meyer, Ed.D.*
- RECREATION MANAGEMENT, June 1958**
 The Recreation Director.
 Eastman Kodak Youth Softball Program Serves as National Model for A.S.A.
 Erwin Mills' Community-Oriented Recreation Program, *Hubert Henderson.*
- SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, June 16, 1958**
 Leadership Tip from the U.S. Past.
 _____, June 30, 1958
- THE EVERYWHERE MARSHAL, Paul Mandel.**
 Resurrection in Red Flannel, *Walter Bingham.*
 _____, July 21, 1958.
- Putting a Big Bang in the Game (Canasta), Charles Goren.**
 _____, August 4, 1958.
- THE GREAT HULA-HOOLA.**
- SWIMMING POOL, July 1958**
 NSPI's Recommended Standards for Residential Swimming Pools.
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SALARIES AND RELATED PERSONNEL PRACTICES IN VOLUNTARY SOCIAL AND HEALTH AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY. Community Council of Greater New York, 44 E. 23rd St., New York 10. Pp. 34. Paper \$1.00.

SERVICES FOR THE AGING, Irving L. Webber Editor. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. Pp. 159. Paper \$2.50.

SKETCHING IS FUN WITH PENCIL AND PEN. Alois Fabry. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 94. \$2.95.

SNAKE THAT WENT TO SCHOOL, THE, Lillian Moore. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 114. \$2.00.

SO—YOU'RE GOING TO RAISE FUNDS, David M. Church. National Publicity Council for Health & Welfare Services, 257 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 56. Paper \$1.25.

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TEACHING AND LEARNING. Ethical Culture Schools, 33 Central Park W., New York 23. Pp. 40. \$3.50.

TEAM SPORTS FOR GIRLS. Ann Paterson. Editor. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 396. \$5.00.

TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS—1947-1957. State of California Recreation Commission, 722 Capitol Ave., Sacramento 14. Pp. 140. (Limited copies available on request).

TENT CAMPER'S GUIDE (To New England and New York State Camping Areas), Don Parry. Outdoor Publishers, P. O. Box 55, Rocky Hill, Conn. Pp. 60. Paper \$1.00.

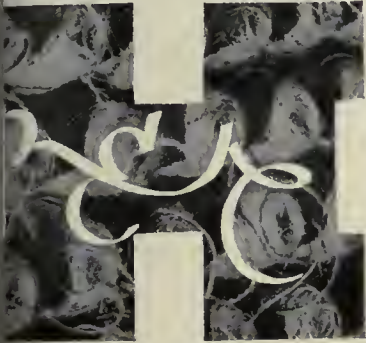
THERAPEUTIC GROUP WORK WITH CHILDREN, Gisela Konopka. University of Minnesota Press, 2037 University Ave., S.E., Minneapolis 14. Pp. 134. \$2.50.

THROW A KISS, HARRY, Mary Chalmers. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 32. \$1.25.

TIME FOR MUSIC—A GUIDE FOR PARENTS. Beatrice Landeck. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. \$2.50.

TIMING YOUR GOLF SWING, Robert Winthrop Adams. Citadel Press, 222 4th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 62. \$3.95.

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NEW



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

NEW BOOKS FOR THE CAMPER

On Your Own in the Wilderness, Townsend Whelen and Bradford Angier. Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 324. \$5.00.

The publisher calls this a "guide to peace and utter freedom." The authors give essential information about outfits, equipment, travel in the wilderness, pitching camp, and all essential campcraft — even cooking — along with some philosophy of the out-of-doors. Their style conveys the lure of the wilderness trail.

Nature Is Your Guide,* Harold Gatty. E. P. Dutton and Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York City 16. Pp. 287. \$4.95.

The fascinating art of pathfinding o'er land or sea is told in nontechnical language, so that the veriest beginner can learn something. It is a fascinating story, with history woven in. Valuable clues as to one's whereabouts can be picked up, for instance, from birds, sand driven by the wind, trees and other plants, reflections in the sky, the stars, and many other natural signposts. Outdoor groups and recreation and camp leaders should have this on their reference shelves.

The New Way of the Wilderness,* Calvin Rutstrum. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City 11. Pp. 276. \$4.50.

Another publication, this time written by the owner of a wilderness outfitting company on the Canadian border, is designed to enable anyone to prepare for a successful wilderness journey without confusion. Up-to-date equipment and methods are featured. Pack horse trips are covered, as are canoe travel and procedure, "go-light-auto-camping," and winter travel by dog team. Illustrations are helpful.

America's National Parks, Nelson Beecher Keyes. Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 260. \$7.50.

* Available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

This is a picture book of the spectacular scenery in our national parks and should be in the kit of anyone planning a vacation trip. Thirty-three full-color photographs are interspersed with 494 black-and-whites, each with a caption. Text is at a minimum and deals with important features of various sections of the country, accessibility and accommodations.

Camping and Outdoor Cooking

Rae Oetting and Mabel Otis Robinson. T. S. Denison and Co., 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 259. \$4.95.

This is a practical guide to all sorts of good things to eat—those that can be cooked over a campfire or packed in a picnic basket—and is an attractive book as well. Photographs of campsites, fires, and camp food stir the appetite, and humorous drawings add color and fun. The chapter on "Foil Cooking" introduces some ingenious ideas for simple ways of preparing a delicious meal. Roasts, biscuits, and other equally ambitious dishes are now within the reach of the inexperienced outdoor cook, and their preparation is as easy as falling off a log. Suggestions for a "survival kit" are also included.

Among other subjects covered are: dehydrated foods, cooking of wild game, shellfish, sauces, with a section "for dippers and dunkers," barbecuing, picnics. In this day of the outdoor barbecue pit, garden grill and so on, this would make an ideal gift for your weekend host or hostess.

How You Grow Up

William C. Menninger, M.D. Sterling Publishing Co., 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 187. \$2.95.

This is written to the boy or girl approaching adolescence, by some of the outstanding psychologists and physicians in the country and gives the answers to many of the problems of growing up. The child's feelings, appearance, physical development, getting along with parents, life with brothers, sisters, and friends are treated in a readable and enjoyable way. Amusing drawings point up the heart of each

problem, in further clarification of a very clear text. An excellent book for parents to give to their youngsters when the latter reach the proper age.

Standards and Guides for the

Detention of Children and Youth

National Probation and Parole Association. 1790 Broadway, New York City 19. Pp. 142. \$2.00.

This long-awaited book is based on a twelve years' intensive study of detention, and preparatory drafts have been submitted to the NPPA's Advisory Committee and many other eminently qualified persons for comment, criticism, and approval. The section on activities programs; living, school, and activity areas; and outdoor play areas will be of specific interest to our readers. The entire book, however, has been much needed, and fills a big gap in this crucial area in the correctional field. It is a big step forward.

Ceramic Decoration

Lois Culver Long. American Art Clay Co., Indianapolis 24, Indiana. Pp. 59. \$1.00. Paper.

Ceramic Decoration is a book of considerable beauty. It is devoted solely to the countless materials and methods available for decorating objects made of clay. Ceramic works of designers, craftsmen, and student potters have been skillfully assembled to illustrate this subject. A subtle use of varied colors on the pages highlights the objects and the print.

Each section is well organized and includes a definition of terms, general information, and a technique involving the use of such decorative materials as slips and engobes, liquid underglazes, underglaze crayons, self-glazing engobes, glazes and overglazes. Other subjects covered include mosaics and glass colors, the clay itself, common firing defects and remedies, how to measure kiln temperature, a glossary, a bibliography, product listings, and an index. Space has been well utilized so that a lot of information is included.

The American Art Clay Company, a manufacturer of ceramic equipment and supplies, has sponsored this highly commendable contribution to the ceramics field. The author is a well-trained artist and craftsman and an instructor for the company. Clay workers and the buyers of clays and decorative materials will find this book of inestimable help. Buy it without delay.—*Shirley Silbert, member of the Arts and Crafts Committee of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities.*



BRIGHT SPOT

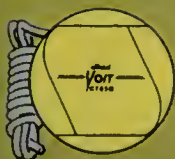
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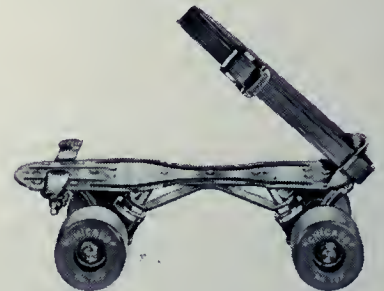
Roller skating is more fun than a barrel of monkeys, and it entertains and exercises more people in less space than any other sport.

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Recreation



Things You Should Know . . .

▶ A TWO-YEAR STUDY of our state park systems has been announced by National Park Service director Conrad L. Wirth. Freeman Tilden, author of widely read books about the National Park System, has been retained for this purpose and will report his findings in book form.

▶ LETTERS-TO-THE-EDITOR. If readers of RECREATION enjoy this section in the magazine, it is suggested they contribute to it. Take a look at the following pages in this issue. Any comments, opinion, or rebuttal? If so, other readers would like to hear about it. If you don't like this section, *we* would like to hear about it.

▶ AN EXCELLENT PROMOTION PIECE for community recreation within the state has resulted from a project taken on by the Indiana Advisory Committee on Recreation. Prepared by Garrett G. Eppley, chairman of the Department of Recreation, School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at Indiana University, and F. L. McReynolds, associate in rural youth work and recreation of the Agricultural Extension Service at Purdue and committee president, the booklet is lively and shows careful planning for a successful selling job. It is available, on a nonprofit basis, to residents of other states at forty cents a copy. For further details, write Mr. McReynolds at Purdue University Agricultural Extension Service, Lafayette, Indiana.

▶ A STATEMENT ON YOUTH FITNESS as a community responsibility has been prepared by a subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities and published by the National Recreation Association. Copies have been sent to affiliate members of the Association, in addition to which a limited number are available, free upon request. Write for it on your official letterhead. This is a good companion piece to *Guidelines for Physical Evaluation for Youth Fitness*, the pamphlet released by the President's Council on Youth Fitness last spring. Inquiries regarding the latter

should be directed to the council at Washington 25, D. C.

▶ OPEN FOR THE FOLIAGE SEASON. Twenty-one state parks in New Hampshire have been held open after the general Labor Day closing date, so residents and tourists may enjoy the colorful fall foliage.

▶ TWO MILLION ANGELS in disguise will go into action October 31 for the "Trick or Treat for UNICEF." Goblins and witches will chant this refrain to householders from Alaska to Florida. It means they are asking for nickels and dimes for milk and medicine for needy children of other lands. As in other years, many recreation departments will take part in this worthy program. Write the U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York, for further information or order a planning kit with material for twenty-five youngsters (\$1.00).



▶ DON'T FORGET NATIONAL CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK, November 2 to 8, 1958! This fortieth annual celebration will be the occasion for book fairs, displays, dramatization of favorite stories, book quizzes, story hours, and all kinds of special occasions, highlighting the wonderful discoveries children make when they "Explore with Books." This observance is "right up our alley," in the recreation field, because not only is reading recreation, but so many enjoyable recreation activities come from books. Write immediately to the Children's Book Council, 50 West 53rd Street, New York 19, for a list of program aids, if you have not already done so. In the meantime, get your crafts groups busy on some posters of your own, planned around the above theme. Let's do all we can to stimulate children's interest in the wonderland of books!

▶ HAVE YOU SEEN the new Bantam paperback, a second edition of *A Wonderful World for Children* by Peter Caradoczo? Look it up at your nearest news-

stand. It is filled with activity ideas for boys and girls.

Meetings

- Annual conference of AIPE. This year's meeting of the American Institute of Park Executives will be held at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 12 to 16.

- Annual meeting of National Conference on State Parks is scheduled for Blackwater Falls State Park, Davis West Virginia, October 6 to 9.

- State Convention of Wisconsin Recreation Association will be held November 5 to 7, in Milwaukee.

▶ RECREATION MAGAZINE BINDERS with 1959 stamping are now available.

▶ PLEASE SEND IN MATERIAL—articles, pictures, short items, "how-to's"—for a "Travel Is Recreation" emphasis in a spring issue of RECREATION, possibly May or June. Trips, camping, hiking, canoeing, touring, other types of vacationing all come under this heading. See our June, 1958 issue.

Training

- Helen M. Dauncey, NRA social recreation training specialist, will be on special assignment in Alaska, October 6-23. She will be working at several air force military installations during the two-week period.

- Anne Livingston, NRA social recreation training specialist, will conduct a recreation workshop in Dayton, Ohio, October 6-9, under the auspices of the Department of Public Welfare, Division of Parks and Recreation. John J. Mahan, supervisor of arts and crafts for the Dayton department, will conduct an arts and crafts training course, in Dayton, during the preceding week, September 29 to October 3.

▶ DANCES FOR YOUR United Nations Day celebration. Please note the excellent collection of folk-dance records prepared by our old friends, the Hermans, and put out by RCA (see page 225 in the September issue of RECREATION). If you order or write for more information, be sure to mention the magazine.

We believe the following articles in this issue of RECREATION Magazine will be of special interest to those working with the ill and handicapped: "Is Recreation for Everyone?"; "Joint Use of Recreation Facilities"; *Reporter's Notebook*, containing "Versatile Community Center" and "The Film Scene"; "What Do You Know About Modern Dance?"; "Summer's Castoffs"; "Recreation Activities From Other Lands"; *Market News*, with the item on a genealogy kit; *Letters to the Editor*; and, of course, *Hospital Capsules*.

Recreation*



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERCAST

Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON

Business Manager, RALPH C. MORRIS

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER

Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

Needed —

Space on Earth (Editorial) *Conrad L. Wirth* 268

Creative Leisure (Editorial) *Vireher B. Floyd* 269

A Miracle in El Paso *William M. Hay* 272

Is Recreation for Everyone? *June Braaten* 274

Recreation Activities From Other Lands 278

ADMINISTRATION

Joint Use of Administration Facilities *Edwin S. Howell* 286

Criteria for State Parks 288

Notes for the Administrator 290

PROGRAM

Community Halloween at Low Cost 270

Summer's Castoffs *Bettye Breeser* 277

What Do You Know About Modern Dance?
. *Aileene Lockhart* 279

Public Relations and Halloween *Virginia Musselman* 285

REGULAR FEATURES

Things You Should Know 266

Letters 271

Reporter's Notehook 282

Market News *Jean Wachtel* 291

Hospital Capsules *Beatrice H. Hill* 292

Index of Advertisers 293

Classified Advertising 293

Magazine Articles 294

Books and Pamphlets 294

New Publications 295

Vol. LI. Price 50 Cents No. 8

On the Cover

Even scarecrows dance, and pumpkins glow, on Halloween's eve—magic night of witches, goblins, thrills and chills! Photo from A. Devaney, New York.

Next Month

Stories about teen-age programs and a senior citizen activity-center deal with two groups of serious concern to the recreation leader. "The Administration of Maintenance," and "Importance of Good Planning" will have special appeal for executives. Hobbies and the making of Christmas decorations are both covered. The report and pictures of the 10th National Recreation Congress in Atlantic City will appear in the December issue. November will also carry "Explorers of the Air," story of a good model plane program, and "Tell Your Story with Pictures," an excellent article on photojournalism—how to take good pictures for publication. "Independent Basketball" offers an example for other communities to use in setting up a successful, adult basketball league.

Photo Credits

Page 269, Dennis Clintborne, Detroit, Michigan, 1957 National High School Photographic Awards winner; 275, Alex Gray, Toronto, Canada; 279 and 281, Keith County Studio, Nebraska; 282, Vanguard, Hollywood, California; 288, State Park Commission of Louisiana, New Orleans.

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Space Representatives: Mark Minahan, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois; Seymour A. Robbins & Associates, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.

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Space on Earth

Conrad L. Wirth

ON THE FRONT PAGES of our newspapers we read about trips to the moon and beyond into the ever-expanding universe. Inside we see articles about the need of space for new highways and airports, frequently with recommendations that park lands be used for this purpose, and every day there are advertisements concerning new suburban developments, shopping centers, and housing.

While reaching into outer space we cannot afford to overlook the problems of space for a good life on earth. Every eleven seconds there is an additional person in the United States—327 an hour, almost three million a year—and most of them will be concentrated in vast urban areas. Space must be provided so they can get out-of-doors, in contact with nature, for physical exercise, relaxation, and inspiration, and for relief from electronic contrivances. Metropolitan regions should be planned to provide livable communities with broad bands of green established for recreation, agriculture, and preservation of natural features.

All political units in metropolitan regions will need to pool their resources to guide land use and development and to acquire lands and waters for public recreation purposes. One means of accomplishing this is through the establishment of a metropolitan authority, such as the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, which was created in 1939 to provide parks, connecting drives, and limited access highways for

the use of the people in the five counties surrounding Detroit.

The urgency of establishing open spaces in metropolitan regions cannot be overemphasized. At the same time we must not overlook the ever-increasing demand for new and expanded facilities, such as: golf courses, play fields, swimming pools and beaches; picnic and camp grounds, trails for hiking, bicycling and horseback riding; marinas, fishing areas, and plenty of wild lands. Facilities that are adequate today will be inadequate ten years from now.

The Space Age, with its revolutionary concepts of time and distance, will have far-reaching effects on recreation outside of metropolitan regions.

Better access facilities and new demands for natural resources are bringing new impacts on our remaining wild lands. Space in which to fish and hunt and to camp and hike is becoming critical. If future generations are to be able to have some of the enjoyment and inspiration we can still find in our parks and forests, along our streams and in other recreation areas, we must make plans now and follow them up with the necessary action.

We need an inventory and evaluation of the nation's outdoor recreation resources. We should determine the present and future needs for all types of outdoor recreation areas, and should formulate a nationwide plan and program for the acquisition, preservation, and use of recreation areas and facilities at all levels of government.

The plan and program must include natural areas of scenic, scientific, wild and wilderness interest, and historic sites, structures and memorials, as well as adequate places for all the other kinds of wholesome outdoor fun. #

MR. WIRTH is director of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Reprinted, with permission, from *Park Maintenance*, March, 1958.



Creative Leisure

Vircher B. Floyd

*recreation executive
interprets the challenge
of automation*

A FEW YEARS AGO there was a great deal of talk about a shorter work day and even a shorter workweek and year. Those concerned—largely labor leaders and industrialists—were demonstrating for the first time, an awareness of the effects of mass production and specialization on society. More recently, the matter of automation has received the same verbal attention. What will man do now with machines taking over so many of his tasks? Again, what will he do with his spare time?

Now that a voice-operated typewriter, which types directly from dictation, is a reality, now that electronic computers can be equipped with devices that process experimental data directly, without its having to be coded by humans, and other automatic highly technical machines, previously only dreamed of, are really here—one hears not a word on the subject. Such silence could by no means indicate that we need no longer consider the question of a shorter work day and how to cope with it.

Today, social workers and those concerned with recreation and education ought to join forces with the industrialists and labor leaders and retool their thinking. Where will the breadwinner spend his (or her) spare time? Will our nation become a sedentary one, passively occupying television stools for hours on end?

What effects will more “free time” have on the family, the classroom, the community? Will man seek to broaden

his horizons by attending afternoon and evening classes? Will man become increasingly involved in the government of his union, community, state, or nation? He may become an active member of his church or school board; or he may have more time and money to travel. What would such changes bring to local government, the school, the highways, and airways? Maybe men will share more of the “domestic tasks.”

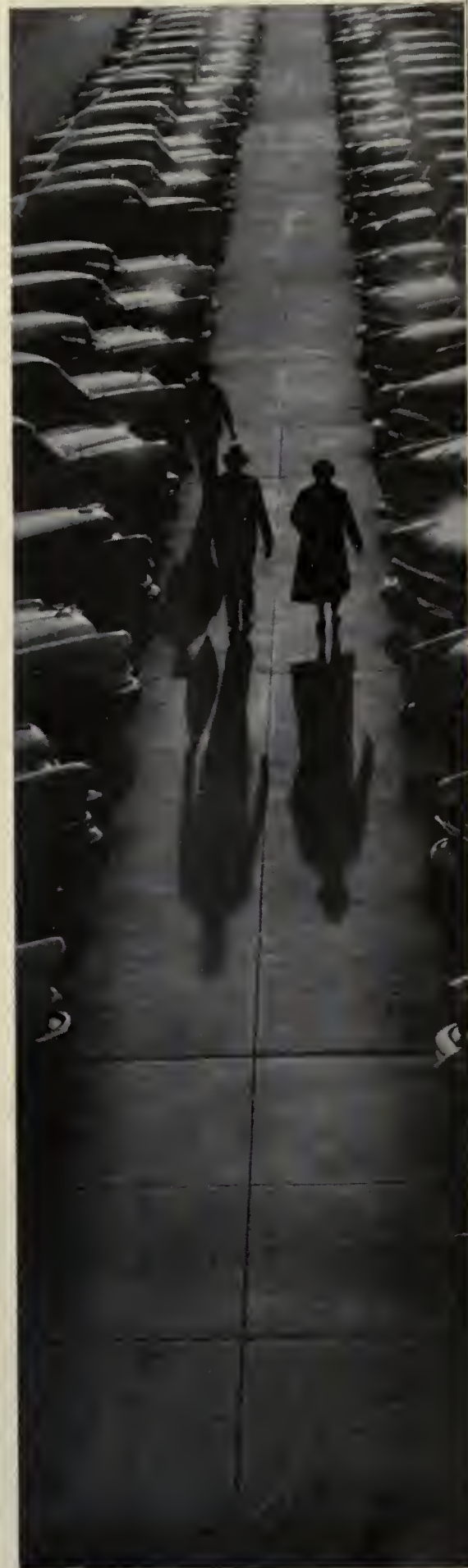
The effect of these changes will be interpreted and focused by those who plan now. Who will it be . . . the school, church, industry, agencies working in the social-recreation fields, private or governmental?

What have you, the recreation worker, the social worker, to offer a person who has been steadily and progressively deprived of any touch with a completed task, deprived of the creative experiences man craves? What can you give of real recreative social value; how can you involve him in situations which are attractive, challenging, and will minister to his unmet needs?

Educator, what have you to offer to the steelmill worker or sandhog? He doesn't want to study; he doesn't need a degree. Maybe, just the same, he may be interested in contributing to society. He may have a latent interest in art or music, be it rock 'n' roll or Chopin.

These questions, though not refined, point to a real problem. We must see our responsibility and commit ourselves to doing something about it *now*. #

VIRCHER B. FLOYD is executive director of the Sewickley Community Center, Sewickley, Pennsylvania.



Community Halloween



at Low Cost

HALLOWEEN night mischief—taken for granted and endured, with gritted teeth, in most communities—has met its match in Iowa City, Iowa—a town of 25,000 just west of the Mississippi. The panacea is an annual Halloween night parade, costume party, and dance all rolled into one—and all *at a cost of less than \$100.*

Last year, more than a thousand children from kindergarten through senior high school attended this party. The elementary school age children gathered on a main thoroughfare at 6:15 P.M. Halloween night, dressed in costumes, all competing for one of the sixty prizes to be awarded.

A city fire engine and a Moose drum-and-bugle corps headed the parade to the front of a local theater where, at about 7 P.M., they were treated to refreshments and a program of cartoons and short movie subjects. At 8:30 P.M., escorted by their parents, this group of youngsters went home.

What is more they *stayed* home. Each grade-school boy and girl who attends signs and turns in a numbered pledge card stating that he or she will not willfully damage or destroy any property during the Halloween season. The children are told that thirty minutes after they leave the theater, twenty-five cards will be chosen from a box. If the lucky youngster is home when the sponsors call, he wins a prize.

Junior and senior high-school students, meanwhile, are not neglected. They are invited—with or without dates—to separate dances where refreshments are served and music is provided by small orchestras.

The all-in-one party works wonders in Iowa City; but it takes weeks of planning.

Important Steps

1. Meet with representatives from each sponsoring group at least six weeks before Halloween. Decide what kind of party you want. The evening can include games or contests of skill, held in a school gymnasium, in a community center, or facilities can be rented. The route of march for the parade must be mapped out and approved by police—if you want to stage a parade.

2. Plan your method of invitation. Iowa City's pledge card is an excellent way to reach the younger students and does three jobs at once. It serves as an invitation and admission card, is used for the drawing later in the evening, and pledges the children to good conduct during Halloween. High-school students can be reached with local newspaper publicity, posters in the school halls, and notices to home-room teachers.

3. Get in touch with your local merchants. You need prizes for the drawing and candy giveaways. Many of your own associates can help in this manner, and the chamber of commerce will no doubt apply its persuasive talents in your behalf. Refreshments can include lollipops, candy bars, or jelly apples.

4. Print your costume award certificates. Choose the judges—school or civic leaders, perhaps. Set up a system of judging. Make plans to set up a reviewing stand.

5. If you plan to show a movie or a series of short subjects, rent appropriate ones from a commercial distributor. If you prefer live entertainment—Iowa City once had a circus theme complete with jugglers, clowns, and tumblers—get in touch with an entertainment agency.

6. Buy noisemakers. The cost is low

and they are well worth the money. They can be distributed just before the start of the parade.

7. Engage a band or two, depending on your plans. The musicians' union of the AFL often has a good-will fund available and may provide you with a band at no cost. Otherwise, you may be able to engage the volunteer services of a pick-up band.

8. Talk up the party. Keep in touch with the parents and get them on your side. Most will want to help when they realize what your purpose is.

9. Put the youngsters in the right spirit. Work out arrangements so that school children can paint Halloween witches and goblins on downtown store windows during the day. You might want to award a prize for the best grade-school drawing of a Halloween subject.

10. Plan a meeting of your committee immediately after the party. Evaluate and criticize your work while everything remains fresh in your minds. You will come up with suggestions for a better party next year. Countless details will require your attention. Be sure to include every minutia you can collectively offer. Succeeding committees will bless you for saving them unnecessary wear and tear.

If you have further questions, a note to Robert Lec, Iowa City's superintendent of recreation, will bring a quick reply. He has coordinated parties there since 1951.

The cost of the party in any community, divided among the sponsoring organizations, should be almost negligible and certainly justified.—HOWARD M. GREENWALD, *editor, employee publications, Ford Motor Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.*



Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

For the Handicapped

Dear Sirs:

Do you [or your readers] have available any program and activity ideas for people who are seriously handicapped physically? My staff and I . . . are on the search for new and different ideas. We would, indeed, appreciate any assistance. . . . I have been checking the available literature but find most of it deals with theory. Perhaps you can direct me to *activity* literature that is available for the seriously handicapped.

I have been reading your "Hospital Capsules" and find it most interesting and inspiring. We find that the RECREATION Magazine has provided us with program material for our staff meetings.

CLARA S. SIMON, *Recreation Director, Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Ga.*

More on Senior Citizens

Dear Sirs:

May I extend a word of heartiest appreciation for the admirable way in which you have featured Senior Citizens Month in RECREATION for May. You have made a fine contribution to the cause, and we hope you will continue each May the fine work you have begun.

JOY ELMER MORGAN, *President, Senior Citizens of America, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.*

Salute from the Army

Dear Sirs:

I am shortly terminating my very interesting tour of duty as the Chief, Special Services Division, TAGO. Since I took on the job four years ago, I have met and been associated with many wonderful people in the various fields of the Army Special Services program. If the program has made progress, and I think it has, this has been due in

part to the interest, cooperation, and support of you and the fine and loyal members of your staff. For your contributions, I am grateful, and I wish to express to you a sincere and heartfelt "thank you" — and the plea that you continue with my successor, Colonel Herbert L. Nelson.

I am assuming new duties at the U.S. Army Engineer Center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. While I am severing my direct connection with Special Services, I assure you that I will never cease to be deeply interested in the welfare and morale of the U. S. soldier. In that, I know you share my views.

L. W. JACKSON, *Colonel, AGC, Chief, Special Services Division, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.*

Goals

Dear Sirs:

Perhaps this thought is worth publishing in RECREATION Magazine.

A Belief

Every man should have a place of solitude away from the ever-flickering lights of cars and streets, where only he and his beliefs mingle among the natural things. Here each day a short time should be devoted to reanalyzing his goals, their real values, and the means which are incorporated to attain the goals.

He should daily reanalyze himself in an effort to determine his weakness and his strength. He should devote a few moments thinking of what he did during the day that was helpful and good and what he did that was harmful or lax. He should be honest with himself in his analysis and respond to his findings so that the next analysis will reveal progress.

Lack of effort is disgraceful but it is safer than misdirected energy.

CLAYNE JENSEN, *Director of Recreation, Utah State University, Logan.*

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Remember Children's Book Week, November 2 to 8

A Miracle in El Paso

William M. Hay

*No special formula
for ragged, screaming children . . .*

MIRACLES DO happen, even today. They are happening right now in our very midst—yes, in recreation—but they are not happening by chance or accident, or by a sudden stroke of Providence. This miracle, quite to the contrary, has grown from patience and perseverance, work and love, and by divine guidance, too. Starting Our Lady's Youth Center in El Paso, Texas, in November of 1953 was not accomplished by the usual simple rules of finding a suitable location with adequate building; setting up budget; installing necessary equipment, and hiring a staff of qualified directors; now you are in business. It was different, because all neighborhoods, like all people, are different. Each calls for some special, carefully drawn, and more carefully applied prescription. There is no special formula to serve as a simple solution to all ailments.

Father Harold J. Rahm, SJ, has certain regular assignments that would overburden the average layman. When, in mid-1952, he suddenly found himself located in a section of South El Paso, Texas, inhabited by the very poor, he found himself immediately submerged in extracurricular activities. Had he and his wonderful helpers realized what they would go through in providing recreation for this very poor slum area, they might have faltered at the very beginning. However, this is a miracle and miracles in the making do not falter.

How do we get to know a neighborhood, the people, their problems, their needs, their longings? Father Rahm spent months until he came to know these people of Latin-American descent. He learned to understand their dire poverty, their limitations, their small hopes; but, most of all, he learned to love them—without love there could be nothing.

He walked the streets and alleys, teeming with ragged, haggard, screaming children and scrawny stray animals—streets redolent of litter and waste of all sorts! Telling about his tours he said, "People appeared and disappeared through gaping holes in fences, through wet wash hung in patios and on stairway landings. Women chattered in Spanish and yelled at the children while performing household tasks without benefit of gas, hot water, or even running water."

Bicycle exploration revealed additional factors; the

language barrier; the realization that there are class distinctions even in slums. Roughly grouped, there were four classes of families:

At the top, there are those with a reasonably sober father who has a regular paying job. Some of these enjoy a car and TV set and have adequate food and clothing.

Next comes the family with good moral and social standards, handicapped by financial limitations.

Third is the large group of women and children deserted by the titular head of the family, for whom the mother's best efforts are inadequate to provide decent living conditions.

Last is the too large group of individuals with no resemblance to a family unit; no acknowledged father of the children who roam the streets, give trouble at school, form gangs, and fight the battle of survival. It is largely this group who come to Our Lady's Youth Center—some of the toughest incorrigibles in town.

"We started with baseball in the backyard of Sacred Heart Church," says Father Rahm, "This attracted so many youngsters from their games of 'stick ball' in the streets that we began to look for larger quarters. A ramshackle old building, unused for twenty years, was our prize discovery. All windows were gone; there was no heat, light, or water. All in all, it was a sorry spectacle; but it was large and centrally located.

"With the consent of the owners and help of one volunteer assistant and some of the neighborhood kids, we waded in. Generous friends of all faiths and civic interest provided materials and skilled labor. The building, after recon-ditioning, was painted. The yard was graded, paved, and provided with some equipment."

Father Rahm, with captivating enthusiasm, says further, "Our program follows no pattern. It has evolved naturally to meet the needs, grown gradually through these four and a half years as funds, personnel, and equipment would permit. No beanstalk this, for our Jack, but an edifice with a firm foundation.

"Much equipment and some personnel have been furnished by the city recreation department. Superintendent of recreation Robert Shipp has been a great help. The staff, paid and volunteer, now numbers twenty-five, the latest member a social service director, and will undoubtedly increase.

MR. HAY represents the NRA in its Southern District.



They came from filth and poverty, and needed love . . .

"The building provides table games, TV room, jukebox, library, art room, sewing and cooking facilities, three club rooms, photography and showrooms, besides auditorium, gymnasium, and office."

The program is not limited to the center. Leaders go out into various sections of the neighborhood, for it is quite large—actually several neighborhoods in one—to provide activities even in homes, where large enough.

The use of teen-age volunteers, constituting the bulk of the staff, is one of the excellent aspects of this program. Some volunteers put in long hours as leaders; others help plan their own teen-age programs. Many were originally problem children before they secured positive direction.

Approximately a thousand teen-agers and youngsters engage in the seven-day-a-week activities at the center and elsewhere. There are clubs for all ages and interests. Boy Scout troops that have won trophies; homemaking and sewing classes; art and photography; dancing classes and weekly dances with an orchestra; classes in boxing, wrestling, weight lifting and judo; fencing; English lessons; and indoor games.

There are weekly movies and classes in social doctrines. The center sponsors two weekly TV programs, and opens a radio station daily with a three-minute devotional. It publishes a weekly newspaper. Three orchestras originate at the center, one of which now plays professional engagements.

The building early threatened to burst at the seams, and the city council agreed to roping off the adjacent street from 7:00 to 10:00 P.M. There the children, with adult supervision, play hopscotch and foursquare, jump rope, play

softhall, touch football, and box, and have lots of fun.

"New emergencies kept cropping up," Father Rahm continues. "As operational expenses grew, so did the . . . charity of individuals and organizations. The Spanish-speaking council of the Knights of Columbus has not only given us use of the building rent-free but paid the insurance and utilities. My speaking fees and personal services, of course, go into the center. Now part of our operational expenses are included in the United Fund in this, its first year, in El Paso. Contributions hereafter will go toward purchase of the building.

"Our Lady's Youth Center is here to stay and to serve. Over and above the pressure of administrative duties, the daily harassment of details, we strive to keep uppermost the concern for people. People are our business, particularly the youth, the adults of tomorrow.

"We try always to pour out love to fill the empty, bewildered hearts of the neglected, the rejected boy and girl. True, this love must at times be implemented with a big stick. We must keep everything under lock and key, and be ever alert for gang warfare. But our city police officials note a decline in delinquency in the slums of South El Paso. Our Lady's Youth Center is not fancy, but, rather, functional. We are proud of it. We are grateful for the divine guidance which we have enjoyed."

Is this a typical neighborhood? Well, hardly. Is there such a thing? Neighborhoods are all different; call for careful analysis. Is this a typical program? Perhaps; at least, in the sense that all good programs are adapted to serve the people of the neighborhood in which they live.

Does this sound like a church or a religious program? Well, hardly. This program is possible only through the cooperative effort of many people—volunteers who plan and play there, civic clubs who give materials and money, United Fund, city recreation department, police department, and many, many others. Without these combined interests and help, but especially without the hard work and determination of Father Rahm and his staff, this miracle would not have happened. With the same ingredients, it can happen anywhere. It must happen, again and again.

The greatest need today is to turn more realistically to neighborhood programs. Any individual, organization, or city can learn a helpful and meaningful approach to this vital problem by a close look into the story behind Our Lady's Youth Center—the miracle in El Paso. #

We adults may think of chess as a game for intellectuals, college professors, and atomic scientists, but actually children love the game and learn the moves quickly. Any child of seven or older can learn the basic rules from the instructions included with a box of chessmen. Any ordinary checker board may be used.

What fun to plot the king's capture, charge ahead with the knight, or catch the stately queen off guard with a crafty bishop! Chess has all the excitement of cowboys and Indians, with much less wear and tear on mother on rainy days.

So don't underestimate your child's ability. The next time he wonders "what to do next" try chess.—NANCY TALBERT, *California Parent-Teacher*, January 1958.



Young children at camp for retarded children. In Canada, recreation helps this neglected group to find its place in the sun.

Is Recreation for Everyone?

RECREATION is for everyone." This slogan has probably been used, at one time or another, by all who work in the recreation field. We like to feel that none is left out in this land of equal opportunity. Could there be any possibility, then, that there is a group in any of our communities having little or no recreation services? There is, fellow recreation workers, a whole segment of our society—the mentally handicapped. Ah! but we can dismiss quickly the idea of planning recreation programs for them; we think we have neither the knowledge nor the ability to work in this specialized field. Anyway, we assure ourselves that this group is much too small to worry about.

When the Ontario [Canada] Association for Retarded

MRS. BRAATEN is executive secretary of the Ontario Recreation Association, Committee on Recreation for the Retarded.

Does your community program really help all groups?

children approached the Ontario Recreation Association for assistance about three years ago, the challenging request was accepted with a feeling of trepidation and uncertainty.

A special committee, Recreation for the Retarded, was formed, and a chairman appointed with power to add members. Great care was taken in their selection, because this was to be a province-wide committee. One member, in addition to the chairman, had been on the Ontario Recreation Association board of directors for some time and was familiar with that association's policies. There were also representatives from a public recreation agency, from private recreation agencies, such as YWCA, YMCA, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and so on; and from the provincial recreation department in the government. It was felt, as well, that it was important to have a member who was closely associated with retarded children, to act in an advisory capacity. Therefore, the executive director of the local association for retarded children became a member; and later the new executive director of the Provincial Association for Retarded Children joined the group.

The committee set out to find some of the answers to the many questions recreation people would ask. Who are the mentally handicapped? What size of group might we expect? Are we capable of planning and carrying out programs for them in our community? If so, how do we go about it?

The first step, for those of us who did not know too much about mental retardation, was to study the problem and educate ourselves generally. We found that mental retardation has nothing to do with mental illness, as some of us had thought. It is, instead, an incomplete development of the mental capacities, and is characterized by slowness in mental and neurological growth. About three per cent of our population is thus tragically afflicted. This group might be divided into three sections: those who are mildly retarded and usually found in auxiliary or opportunity classes in regular schools, called the educable group; second, the in-between, or trainable group, whose IQ's are below fifty; and last the group composed of those who are completely dependent.

Until about twelve years ago the trainable mentally retarded were hidden away in back rooms. Parents were ashamed of having a mentally subnormal child. The story of the present association's development from a mere handful of parents' banding together is dramatic. Now governments are giving grants to the special schools connected with these associations. In these, retarded children are amazing everyone with what they can accomplish with training. We realize, now, that these children have the same needs

as all of us—for love, security, discipline, the need to succeed. They, too, love to play!

At the same time, information* was collected about all the existing recreation programs. Much of value¹ was supplied to us by the PARC Recreation Committee chairman. A Recreation Activities and Facilities Survey was undertaken; questionnaires² were sent to all schools for retarded children in Ontario, to many across Canada, and to several places in the United States, where there are recreation programs. We were pleased to learn about quite a number of successful programs, but were disappointed that only a very few had detailed reports.

It was decided that, in order to obtain answers to the questions of recreation people, the best thing to do was to initiate some pilot projects. So it was, that early in 1956 a Community Committee was set up to carry through the first project, "Swimming." A great deal of planning went into this, from inviting the personnel of the planning committee to arranging the facilities, and planning the program itself.³ Then one day in early spring the program began. A bus financed by Civitan Clubs of Toronto (service clubs) brought about fifty severely retarded children, twelve to eighteen years old, from the Metropolitan Toronto Association for Retarded Children School to the Dufferin School Swimming Pool. Pool time was donated by the Toronto

the boys in their locker room; six clubs took turns with this duty. The children were divided into three classes. One class was in the water while the other two classes got ready or watched.

At first there was individual instruction. Naturally, there was some fear; a few of the children were reluctant to enter the water at first, but not many weekly sessions passed before they were all happily adjusted to the water and making progress—mostly slow progress, to be sure, but still progress. The instructors were patient and understanding, using demonstration more than explanation. They entered the water with the children and assisted them in a more physical way than is necessary with normal children. The delight and enjoyment, so apparent on the faces of the boys and girls, told of their joy, even though expressing it was often difficult for them. When they went home, they, too, now could talk about a club to which they belonged, just like the other kids. In Ontario, today, there is the Crest Club, which sports a Red Cross crest especially designed for handicapped children participating in the Red Cross swim programs.

Detailed records were kept so that a complete report could be made.³ A special progress chart was ticked off at each lesson by each child's instructor. After each period, these were turned over to a group of women from the women's



Do the handicapped benefit from your program? In Toronto, fifty retarded children receive swimming lessons.

Board of Education. Some of the teachers accompanied the boys and girls. At the pool, there were the supervisor, who was chairman of Water Safety Service, Toronto Branch Canadian Red Cross Society, and about a dozen Red Cross instructors. The teachers who came with the children assisted the girls in the locker room, and four men from the Civitan Clubs took time off from work to come and assist

auxiliary of the Toronto Association, who volunteered their time each week to take charge of the reports.

It was discovered that the children's progress was beyond our wildest dreams. Much extra planning was necessary, but it was found that the actual classes and program were not too difficult to handle. Discipline was no problem. Now, swimming is a regular part of the school program. Many of the children have progressed to small classes with two instructors, and are swimming in deep water, diving from

* See references at end of this article.

the board, and are still making good swimming progress.

The sports editor of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* became interested and has been soliciting donations for a school pool. The objective of two hundred thousand dollars has almost been reached. Other swim programs are starting in other places in Ontario, using the pilot project's written report as a guide.

The recreation department in Oshawa, Ontario, took the leadership role in forming a community committee to plan and carry out another pilot project, a summer playground. During the summer of 1956 about twenty children took advantage of this. They came to the playground three days a week, in taxis financed by community welfare funds, and participated in a program very similar to that of a regular playground. But here there were not the frustrations of trying to keep up with normal children. They needed more rest, and games and crafts were specially adapted. More playground leaders were used than is usual for that number of children. A report was written⁴ so that others might try this venture.

It became evident to the ORA committee that it would be helpful for people working in the recreation programs to have additional knowledge about mental retardation, so in June 1956 a one-day course for leaders in recreation programs for the severely mentally handicapped⁵ was introduced. A longer course would have been desirable, but this was a start. It included informative films on mental retardation, from Canada and the United States, a talk about the association in Ontario, and a panel discussion.

A former physical education graduate taught another recreation skill—that of square dancing—to a group of young severely retarded adults. She kept both written and films records⁶ over a year's period. She began with clapping and stomping to music, progressing to basic skills of simple dance steps, arm movements to simple little dances, the Virginia Reel, and, finally, a simple square dance. The group enjoyed every minute of its dance lessons. Now, at their parties they can do what, perhaps before, they had only watched others doing.

The ORA committee also invited leaders in the Girl Guide and Boy Scout movement in Toronto to a meeting and asked them if they would carry on their program at the Metropolitan Toronto Association for Retarded Children. They were most happy to cooperate, and both programs have been conducted weekly during noon hour since then. The children love coming to school in their uniforms, just like their young neighbors. The program is especially adapted to their capabilities; they are participating and learning to be good citizens.

The ORA Committee has come to many conclusions from the results of these pilot projects, and has proven that recreation people can most certainly handle programs for seriously retarded children. They found, however, that it is very desirable to have someone who is working with these children on the committee in an advisory capacity. A great deal of planning is essential, as are extra safety precautions. A higher ratio of leaders to children is necessary. The most highly trained people, in whatever area of recreation

is being planned, should be the objective. Volunteer help is useful in many ways for such things as extra supervision, keeping records, and raising funds. Service clubs are pleased to help in this way. A more detailed account of some general principles is found in *Report #1 of the Ontario Recreation Association Committee*.⁷

Over a year ago, the Ontario Association for Retarded Children formed its own recreation committee. Close liaison is maintained between the two, with the chairman of each sitting on the other's committee.

Last summer the OARC conducted its first pilot project—a residence camp for seriously retarded children.⁸ The chairman of the ORA committee assisted with planning and acted as program director. One hundred children from eight to eighteen years of age attended for a three-week period—first a boys' camp, then a girls' camp. The program was similar to any good camp program; the ratio of counselor to camper was one to three. Funds from the Lodge of the Loyal Order of the Moose helped finance it.

Games included simple tumbling and exercises. Patient counselors helped the children learn to manipulate muscles, which often did not coordinate too well. Very gradually, they learned game skills that had been broken down into very simple tasks and to master simple exercises after repeating them over and over. They love repetition, for it gives them a sense of security. Tenseness began to disappear. Crafts included the making of articles that the children could take home, such as kites, and costumes for the boys' Indian Powwow or the girls' gypsy carnival. In dramatics groups the children practiced skits for special events. Speech improved and confidence was gained in performing for their camper friends.

Swimming, of course, was a highlight. Counselors took one camper at a time into the pool. Progress was amazing. Information from the pilot project in swimming was used. Nature hikes, using butterfly nets made in crafts, a story hour, a boat ride, or an overnight camp trip were some of the other small group activities. The evening campfire was fitting climax to the day's activities. Happy campers loved to sing, to hear and to tell stories around a blazing fire. It was usually a tired but inspired group of counselors who led their charges off to an early bed time, only to gather later to talk about their thrilling and never-to-be-forgotten experiences. Truly, these children were learning how to live by living and playing together. Perhaps we were discovering the *full* meaning of recreation—for *all* children. Perhaps we are just now beginning to find a way to help these children develop far more than was believed possible; a fair sized group, in *your* community, awaits your interest and help. Perhaps we will really have discovered the full meaning of recreation for all. #

All the numbered references above are listed on page 287. These publications, as well as the 1956, '57, and '58 annual reports of the Ontario Recreation Association—the latter \$.25 each—may be obtained from Mrs. June Braaten, executive secretary, Ontario Recreation Association, 48 Deepwaad Crescent, Dan Mills, Ontario, Canada.—Ed.

Summer's

Suggestions for autumn nature crafts

WHEN AUTUMN'S silvery haze lingers briefly over the countryside and the world is splattered wildly with vivid colors it's time to catch the lovely cast-offs of retiring summer to use for nature crafts.* The milkweed is now widespread and its ripe brown seeds are cascading on silken parachutes. Burrs and many catch-ons hitch a ride on your clothing, and field and woodland provide a vast supply of material for the craftsman.

Juice painting is rewarding, since nature's paint box is well stocked with colors in the fall. Using a toothed paper or rough drawing cardboard one can create lovely — and, at times, unexpected — colors from "things agrow" by rubbing briskly a flower head, a dry stem or still moist leaf. A color chart or legend is made simply by having a worksheet at hand while you are collecting possible materials. In noting the colors obtained from the findings it is surprising to discover that reds do not always produce red, purple blooms may produce orange or brown, and even greens are not always green. The colors from grass blades may be darker or lighter than stem colors or crushed leaves, and many yellow flowers produce greens. The rotting centers of stumps offer brownish red; lichen, as found in the woods, a deep brown; and moss tufts, an interesting green or brown, depending upon the species and type. Ripe berries usually retain a true color; these and any milky latex are ideal substances to "glitter" with their natural sparkle. Mica sand or crushed mica add sparkle to campfire or forest pictures.

A bottle of liquid starch, some paper plates or saucers, a few cotton-tipped swabs, and a bottle of red shoe polish may be used to elaborate juice painting. Using a tablespoon of starch in each saucer as a base, the crushed leaves,



From the woods comes a pixie wonderland. A ten-cent elf adds interest to odd branches, acorns, bark, grasses.

grasses, dusty particles of wood, moss tufts, crushed blooms or earth can be stirred into a thick, more easily spread "paint." The addition of shoe polish highlights sunset skies or vivid blooms, difficult to extract from nature findings unless red berries are available. Charcoal from the campfire can be used for deep shadows or outline work.

Milkweed pods, by their very shape, suggest bodies of birds, animals, or fish. By adding sticks, grasses, or pods it is simple to come up with novel make-intos. Gilded or painted red, these pods can be mounted on a dry twig, as petals, with florist's putty, to produce a novel holiday flower. Centers are of small pine cones, which also serve as "buds."

Fall leaf pictures are not new, for our great-grandmothers gathered these vivid gems to liven their parlors during the long winter. When using the leaves before they are crisp, press them for a day or two, and then glue them on heavy cardboard to produce outdoor scenes. A line, slightly lower than center, is used as the horizon with mountains added in the background. Colored leaves are used as is, or shaped to resemble distant trees, and the foreground of a lake or stream can be made with blue paper, with reflected trees fringing this area. Mounted under glass or plastic,

MRS. BREESER is a member of the Pennsylvania section of the American Camping Association and has had many years' camping experience, including several years as director.

Castoffs

Bettye Breeser

these pictures retain their colors for a surprisingly long time. Paraffin-dipped autumn leaves also retain their colors a long while and are fine for winter bouquets with dried grasses and pods. Holiday wreaths have extra appeal when sparked with the addition of autumn's fire.

Velvety rosettes of mullein have a delicate look when dried, as they lose their rich green and take on a softer coloration. Permitting them to dry for a few weeks makes it possible to stitch them to a black velvet base to frame for a winter picture. The addition of a few pods, nuts, and dried grasses gives a three-dimensional effect. The dull side of heavy aluminum foil, placed over the vein side of fully grown leaves, can be rubbed with the finger tips to produce detailed prints. Since poster paint on the foil will give a rather hit-and-miss effect it gives just enough tint to make the print interesting and unusual. The foil leaf is mounted on heavy cardboard.

Horse corn, the traditional "ammunition" of Halloween, abundant in most places, is ideal for fall crafts. Simple arrangements of these kernels on heavy cardboard produce a frame for a favorite poem about the season. Centered with a tiny acorn or hemlock, corn-kernel flowers carry the true colors of autumn since each little nubbin is tipped with red, purple, brown, or orange. There's no end to corn craft, since the hard bead-like gems can be soaked and strung for jewelry, mounted on earring or pin backs, used for table decorations, or a harvest door arrangement.

As in every nature craft, wildflower conservation must be observed. Rare and uncommon flowers must not be picked lest their precious seeds be lost to the woodland. Disturbing ferns, vines, and plants for winter gardens is not recommended. The very common, or weed kind, live well in terrariums. #

See also Mrs. Breeser's article, "Nature Crafts," RECREATION, March 1957.

Recreation Activities from Other Lands

Use these ideas in your
United Nations Day observance—
October 24—or United Nations
Week, October 19 to 26.

—from Indonesia

Whenever there is an important celebration, especially in Java, there is sure to be a "Wayang Kulit" or shadow play. A dalang (puppeteer) operates sometimes as many as one hundred puppets. The play starts soon after sundown and continues on well past midnight. The themes of the plays are religious, stories and characters are traditional. See sketches on this page for simplified versions of *Barong*, the monster who symbolizes Good and protects mankind from Rangda, the lady personifying Evil.* The puppeteer holds the puppet and moves the arms all with one hand. He has no stage but sits cross-legged on the ground holding the puppets be-

* There are books in your library giving outlines for these stories, or you can make up your own plays.



—from the Philippines

From the time they are very young, Philippine boys learn to handle boats. One type is a *vinta*. It has outriggers to keep it from tipping over; the sail is brightly colored, sometimes many-colored, and the boys steer it with paddles. To make a toy *vinta*:

1. Trace and transfer pattern to a folded paper, putting the bottom on the fold. Cut out. Crayon tan to waterproof it. Paste or tape the ends (XX) together.
2. Push two pipe cleaners through the holes.



hind a thin curtain. He imitates all voices, too. A light hangs above his head, between him and the puppets, casting their shadows on the curtain. Behind him sits a *gamelan* orchestra (gongs of all sizes and drums). All men sit behind the orchestra and all women and children sit on the other side of the curtain seeing only shadows.

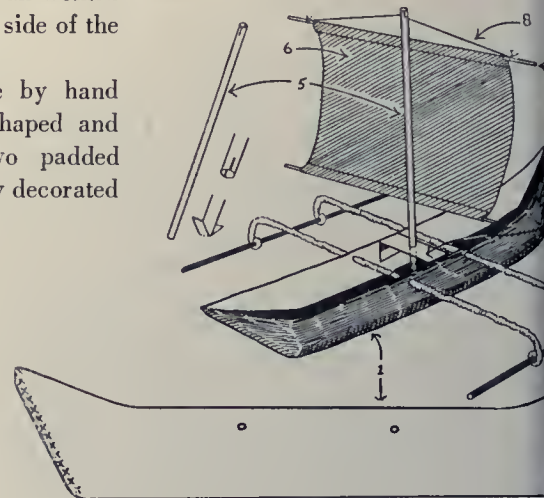
These puppets are made by hand from dried buffalo hide, shaped and then flattened between two padded boards. They are beautifully decorated and fitted to horn handles.

3. Bend and twist the ends around two straws.
4. Cut a strip of cardboard 2 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Cut a hole in the center and bend the ends.
5. Put a soda straw through the hole, after slitting one end for the sail thread. Slit, bend, and paste the other end in the bottom of the boat. Paste the cardboard in place.

- TO MAKE WAYANG PUPPETS
You'll need:
- 2 sheets Bristol board
 - 1 spool bead wire
 - 2 19-inch flat sticks
 - 4 19-inch lengths coat-hanger wire or other rigid wire
 - Variety of poster paints

Enlarge the figures to nineteen inches, the authentic size. Trace pieces heavy board, like Bristol board, a cut carefully. Punch holes with an i pick where indicated. Attach piece with bead wire. Using one length wire, spiral one end, string through a spiral the other end as tightly as possible. Decorate with patterns shown in batik, using brilliant yellows, reds, blues.

Tape a light stick onto back for strength. Use rigid wire (coat-hanger wire) or thin dowel sticks as guides. Pierce holes in each hand a loop wire through. Arms must be able to move in complete circle in front of puppet. For movement: when a puppet speaks one arm is extended toward audience and the other rests at side.—*Reprinted, with permission, from 1958 Neighbor, published by the U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations New York.*



6. Cut a square sail from thin paper. Paint or crayon a bright color.
7. Fold and paste the top and bottom of the sail over two thin sticks or straws.
8. Tie a thread to the ends of the mast sticks. Hang sail through the slit in straw mast.—*Reprinted, with permission, from Fun Around the World Frances W. Keene, published by Seashore Press, Pelham, New York.*

What Do You Know



About Modern Dance?

Ways of introducing others to adventure in movement.

MODERN DANCE is a creative art form, one of the basic experiences in it, a challenging and satisfying experience by which personal growth may be developed, appreciation enlarged, and personalities expanded. For these reasons, dance is growing in its appeal and included in the educational experience of more and more boys and girls. The number of instructors able to guide students competently is far less than the demand. . . . But perhaps many more instructors could develop into good beginning dance leaders if the initial fear of starting could be overcome. An elementary knowledge and understanding of the musical, spatial, and compositional aspects of movement can be learned. A real enjoyment in and an awareness of the body in action can be developed. The mutual sharing of this development with students can be a fascinating and gratifying adventure.

No art can be explained in chronological sequence or by the application of any number of artistic principles. It cannot be explained logically like the solution of a problem in geometry. Even if the obvious difficulty of writing movement themes down so that they might be intelligible could be overcome, they would be criticized for doing so; in the hands of a literal and unimaginative teacher this material would be re-

duced to mechanical routine and gymnastic exercise. The process of composing a dance of artistic merit can never be accomplished by the addition of this and that element. While a consideration of individual principles may not total a good piece of composition, nevertheless an understanding and working knowledge of such principles are necessary to obtain a unified whole. There are means by which development and communication may be furthered.

Adventures in Movement

A consideration of the body as an instrument of expression is valuable. Students have a right to experience the enjoyment rhythmic activity brings. They should be given the opportunity to develop as much efficiency in movement as possible. The development of the kinesthetic perception of line, movement, rhythm, and grouping quickens one's appreciation of all the arts. The relationships of dance to other arts and all arts to each other are many and intimate. To find this out for oneself is stimulating.

Dance is a space-time art; these aspects do not exist in isolation but a separate study of the rhythmical and spatial phases of movement should be rewarding.

Building and Teaching Lessons

The degree to which students grow depends not only on their inherent abilities and interests but also on the kind of guidance and stimulation they receive. If desirable outcomes are to be

achieved in modern dance, the problems experienced must be those that will arouse student interests and extend capacities, that will develop understandings of artistic values and widen sensitivities. It is obvious that there is no formula applicable to achieve these ends. One may sketch broad lines of suggestions but specific procedures must grow out of particular needs and interests.

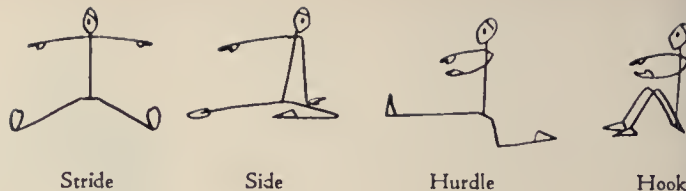
Suggestions

The dance teacher should:

- Set an atmosphere arousing interest and receptiveness to rhythmical activities. Self-assurance and enjoyment are quickly communicable and a class soon detects insincerity.
- Always emphasize the spirit of a problem or technique as well as the mere technical skill involved.
- Be prepared to give suggestions and hints for developing movement themes, and be able to criticize constructively and impartially.
- Include a variety of activities in beginning lessons, progressing from the simple to the more difficult, and consciously building into something more complex. The lesson should not be composed of a monotonous series of unrelated gymnastic exercises set to music. Techniques should be taught and developed as adventures in movement.
- Make it sound easy enough and sufficiently enjoyable that all know they can perform satisfactorily. At the end of each lesson students should feel a sense of satisfaction and achievement. ➤

reprinted, with permission, from *Modern Dance. Building and Teaching Lessons* (Second Edition), published by G. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

SOME STARTING POSITIONS FOR DANCE WARM-UPS



- Encourage spontaneity, freedom, and variety of movement.
- Emphasize doing simple things well.
- Encourage originality from the beginning. Students should not be forced into "creating" until they have developed sufficient interest and technique.
- Plan lessons carefully so that they include warm-up techniques. Follow these with more vigorous activities. End the period with something challenging.
- Start beginners with something familiar and quick as simple skips, walks, and runs. It is important that precision of movement and good body mechanics be emphasized at all times.
- Select activities that are within the range of capability. As in all teaching, make a gradual transition from the familiar to the new.
- Allow beginning classes to work in groups of about five to eight students. In such groups individuals are not forced to produce things prematurely.
- Develop an atmosphere in which it becomes understood that the contributions of each member in a group are important. Group participation implies the exploration of an idea by all.
- Plan to vary the approach in presenting techniques, movement, and compositional problems.
- Combine, alternate, and contrast vigorous with less demanding activities.
- Try not to teach too much too fast.
- Emphasize learning and exploring rather than acquisition of specific dances.
- Make discussion and evaluation essential parts of the learning process.
- If the class is composed of both boys and girls (and it should be), it is important to create an atmosphere and a content that is a challenge to the boys as well as to the girls.

Some specific suggestions for dance for boys are:

- Compare dance with sports—the need for control, form and skill,

strength, powerful clear movement in both. The choice of material and the instructor's approach can do much to arouse and maintain interest.

- Eliminate the idea that dance is effeminate. If the students can see a dance group including men who are virile and well skilled, or if the class is taught even occasionally by a man, or is observed by such a man with sufficient frequency to indicate his interest and approval, or if the class can include a member of the school's football or track team, these experiences largely will overcome the idea that all dance is "sissy."

- Avoid activities that make the boys feel self-conscious. At the beginning utilize material requiring skill and agility and large, unhampered movements, material involving a great deal of activity and an objective approach, and a variety of activities, especially those demanding straight lines and strong qualities.

- Plan a careful transitional period, between movement thought of as skill and movement utilized as a means of communication. Embarrassment ensues if boys are required to "compose" prematurely; on the other hand, creative group activity with an emphasis on experimentation and freedom is appealing. In developing movement ideas, be sure and include themes to arouse a boy's interest and challenge his physical abilities.

- Display pictures on the bulletin board of strong leaps and manly movements.

- Emphasize sincerity and idea rather than technical perfection or too much "art" talk.

Modern Dance Warm-Ups

Technique refers to method of execution and fluency in the handling of materials. It is necessary to develop knowledge and skill in the use of an art

medium, in the case of dance—movement—but technique alone produces nothing more than virtuosity. During the warm-up period, the dancer should accomplish more than mere physiological preparation for activity. He can develop more than sheer skill in using his body. Acquiring technique can also stimulate originality. Some dance sensibility can be achieved by thoughtfully and creatively exploring, experimenting, and developing movement possibilities.

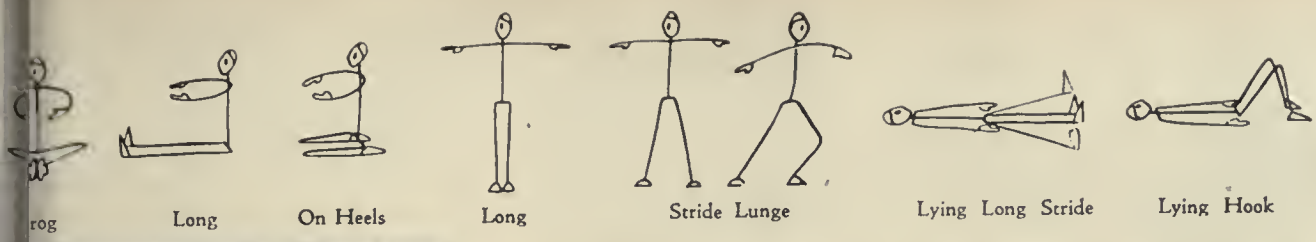
The objectives are:

- To stimulate the body physiologically so that it will be prepared for more strenuous and demanding activity.
- To develop a well-disciplined and well-controlled body.
- To develop increased flexibility, strength, balance, and coordination.
- To emphasize specifically good body control and body mechanics.
- To develop a movement vocabulary.

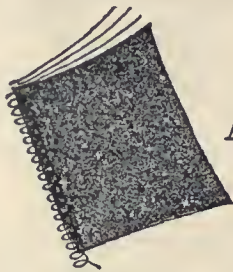
Suggested Warm-Up Technique*

From a strong tall position, arms extended overhead, swing downward to deep knee-bend; then straighten the knees as the continuation of the arm swing extends the arms downward, forward, and upward as the knees again bend and the whole body extends to the original position. The whole movement should be continuous and swinging (a two-beat swing). A three-beat swing may be made by adding a swing of the arms downward and backward. A four-beat swing might consist of the two-beat swing to each side, making a figure eight. A five-beat swing could consist of the three-beat swing plus the swing to each side, making a figure eight. A bit of experimentation will result in other interesting beat swings. (See photographs on facing page.)

* There is space here for only one example of these techniques. See Miss Lockhart's book for many others.



Warm-up technique suggested as an example on page 280. Start with known techniques and then progress to original combinations of movements.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Happy Birthday!

The United Nations will be thirteen years old on October 24. The United States Committee for the UN has suggested an appropriate way to celebrate—by having a 'Round-the-World Dinner—either as an organization project or as a family affair. Children will learn about other countries by making the table decorations, collecting the flags of the various countries, as well as headdresses and costumes. Adults will get a literal taste of something new as they prepare foods from new recipes, utilizing exotic ingredients and different manners of preparation. During the meal itself, the purpose of the United Nations could be explained.

Let us know what interesting affair *you* have provided for UN Day.

People in the News

New Board Member. We are happy to announce the election of Grant Titsworth as the new chairman of the board of the National Recreation Association, succeeding Francis W. H. Adams. Mr. Titsworth has served on the board for a number of years. Other officers elected are Miss Susan Lee of New York City, first vice-president; Mrs. William L. Van Alen, Edgemont, Pennsylvania, second vice-president; Howard H. Callaway, Hamilton, Georgia, third vice-president; and Adrian M. Massie, New York, treasurer. Joseph Prendergast was re-elected executive director.

Appointment. George D. Butler, National Recreation Association assistant executive director and director of research, has been made chairman of the Leonia (N. J.) Recreation Commission. Author of many books, issued under the Association's aegis, he is also present chairman of a number of important committees. He has directed many

studies and surveys of areas and facilities, both nationwide and at the local level. Mr. Butler is a modest soul, but a little digging revealed a Phi Beta Kappa key and the French Croix de Guerre in his past—the latter awarded when he served as an ambulance driver during the first World War.

New Department—New Chairman. Georgia's newly created state recreation commission has named Max Lockwood, superintendent of recreation in Statesboro, as its first chairman.

California to Singapore. Sterling S. Winans, first state director of recreation in California, has resigned to serve as recreation advisor to the chief minister of the government of Singapore, at the invitation of the Asia Foundation. Robert Blum, foundation president, states that the Singapore government, with the help of Mr. Winans, expects to develop community recreation facilities, coordinate voluntary groups, and establish a training program for future recreation leaders.

Program Workshops for Army. A series of program workshops for U. S. Army service club recreation directors, in France and Western Germany, were conducted during August and September by Dr. Edith Ball and Margaret

Mulac, both outstanding recreation leaders. (For review of Miss Mulac's new book, see page 295.)

Speech. Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, will be guest speaker October 7 at the Seventeenth Short Course on Roadside Development, co-sponsored by Ohio State University's department of landscape architecture and the Ohio Department of Highways. His subject will be "The Highway in a Program for Recreation in America."

Retirement in Dearborn. After almost twenty-eight years of service, Henry D. Schubert retired on May 1 as superintendent of recreation in Dearborn, Michigan, where his name had become synonymous with recreation. What was a one-man operation in 1930 has become a staff of eight executives and supervisors, three clerks, and the play leaders, augmented by hundreds more in the summer months. He plans to stay in Dearborn, "near my children [5] and grandchildren [12]."

New Facilities

Unusual Beachfront. Development of the Santa Monica, California, Beach Parks is going along at a good clip—one phase is now finished and the second begun, according to Welton Becket & Associates, Los Angeles, architects and engineers for the project. One of the striking features of all these beach parks is the thin-shelled concrete vaulting covering the main building areas (see photograph). The buildings themselves are of concrete block, while the grounds are surfaced in grass, asphalt, cement, and sand. Landscaping is by Jack Evans and Associates, structural engineering by Richard R. Bradshaw of Los Angeles.



Alleys to Playgrounds. New neighborhood playgrounds are being created in Detroit by closing backyard alleys previously used only for collection of refuse, which is shifted to the streets as soon as alleys are closed.*

According to the International City Managers' Association, as reported by the *Public Administration Bulletin*, a play area can be formed when all property owners in the block so petition the city plan commission. Even without unanimous consent, an alley can be closed by court order if two-thirds of the property owners agree.

Two New Centers. Two beautiful, newly constructed recreation centers were dedicated by the Montgomery, Alabama, Parks and Recreation Commission, in May. They are the Carver and Bellingrath Recreation Center, planned for the city by the Charles M. Graves Organization, park and recreation engineers.

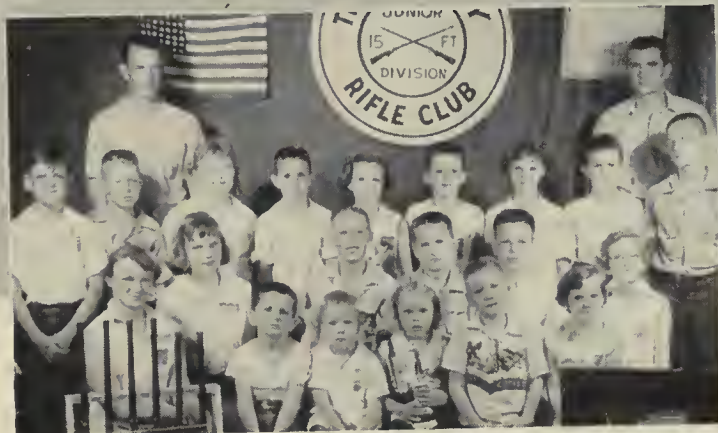
Versatile Community Center

Under the blue skies and hot noon-day sun of June 25, Mayor Wagner of New York City, broke ground for what is believed to be the first community center located on hospital grounds—the Mosholu-Montefiore Community Center, in the Bronx. He was enthusiastically assisted in the dirt-shoveling department by Laura Lee Sporn, a three-year-old who had undergone open-heart surgery at Montefiore Hospital. It is the first of twelve such centers to be erected by the Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York. The land was donated by the hospital. The Mayor described the center as "unique," and also "an example of city-wide planning which I hope other great voluntary agencies will emulate."

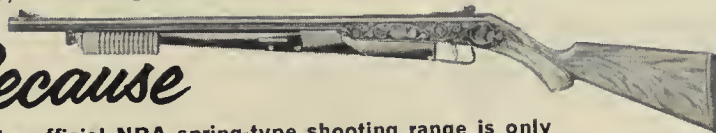
The center will serve—regardless of race, color, or creed—an estimated thirty-five hundred Mosholu area residents, selected groups of patients designated by Montefiore Hospital authorities, and the hospital's sixteen hundred employees and staff members. The center will offer professionally supervised recreation and education services to all age groups and the physically handicapped. It will also explore means of

* For other backyard and alley projects see RECREATION, January 1950, p. 478 (Peoria) and May 1950, p. 91 (Chicago).

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integrating the activities of a specialized social group-work agency and a large general hospital, in order to aid designated groups of hospital patients.

The Film Scene

There are so many new films out, useful to the professional recreationist, that it's difficult to choose. However, here are some gleanings.

Reach for Tomorrow, narrated by Henry Fonda, is the dramatic record of the experiences of five crippled people—three children, two adults—on the long road to rehabilitation and what it involves. Running time: 26:35; available for \$3.50 plus postage, free to TV stations wishing to use the film as a public affairs feature. Write The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12.

Profiles of Elementary Physical Education, an interesting new issue of Coronet Films, is based on the physical education program of the Cleveland city schools, and created by the Division of Elementary Physical Education of the Cleveland Board of Education. Mainly a methods film, it demonstrates successful teaching methods and stresses the importance of the physical fitness which can only begin in those early, important, formative years. The three-reel, 16mm sound motion picture may be bought from Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, for \$165 in black-and-white and \$300 in color.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, one of the National Recreation Association's oldest board members, in point of service—she was elected June 5, 1912—died on May 25 of this year. Her years were filled with a long and fruitful battle to better civic conditions in Jacksonville, Florida, and educate the city to the need and value of public recreation. When she was elected to the NRA Board in 1912, Jacksonville had exactly *one* playground, and it was a hard fight to keep that one going.

Mrs. Cummer, in her will, established the De Ette Holden Cummer Museum Foundation, to be devoted exclusively to educational and cultural purposes for the people of Jacksonville.



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Public Relations and Halloween

A service for parents . . .

Virginia Musselman

LAST YEAR the National Recreation Association Program Department received a letter from a superintendent of recreation asking for some safety rules for Halloween. He planned to print any suggestions and distribute them widely through the schools, the Y, NTA, and various youth-serving agencies. This was such a fine example of good public relations that we decided we ought to share it with you in RECREATION, so that other departments could follow this example. A few, such as Burbank, California,* have. This is a specific service to *parents*—one so simple that any recreation department can do it, and that will also enlist family cooperation.

Think up ways to get these Halloween suggestions into every home. Perhaps they can be distributed through the schools, or the local radio and television station, and by the local newspaper. Start soon.**

We urge that departments or agencies go over the following ideas carefully, and add any others that might be suggested by local conditions or problems. If mimeographed, be sure the stencil is clean-cut and includes a little sketch or two, such as the above, to make it look attractive. If printed, give it an interesting layout. In either case, add a final paragraph, such as: "These suggestions are sent to you as a public service by your recreation department. For information about Halloween programs *under leadership call*—."

Your Child on Halloween

WILL HE COME HOME SAFE?

PLEASE DO

- Have a home party if possible.

* The sketch above comes from Burbank.

** It's not too late to order *Planning for Halloween—Large and Small Groups and Community-Wide Celebrations* (P208). National Recreation Association, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11. \$65.

- Keep porch lights on.
- Wrap goodies (sandwich bags).
- Accompany children, especially the younger ones.
- Try to keep "Trick or Treat" between six and eight P.M.
- Emphasize safety—running across streets and driveways, or down alleys and across lots can be dangerous.
- Show this to a neighbor.

PLEASE DO NOT

- Invite youngsters inside your home for treats.
- Give money (unless for UNICEF's "Trick or Treat").
- Leave breakable objects or obstacles on lawns, porches, or steps.

BEFORE YOUR CHILD LEAVES

Check His Costume

- Is it so long it will trip him?
- Will it get caught on bushes, hedges, or fences?
- Is it light in color so he can be seen at night? Be sure he wears either a white cap, scarf, gloves, or white shoes.

Check His Mask

- Make-up is much safer than any kind of mask. Use cold cream first—and again in removing the make-up.
- Is his skin sensitive? He may be allergic to rubber and get a skin infection from a rubber mask.
- Is the mask flameproof?
- Does it have any whiskers or other shaggy trimming that might catch fire?
- Can he see perfectly? Make sure the nose and mouth of the mask are open and are large enough.
- Can the mask come off easily? Is there any danger of its getting out of place and blinding or suffocating him?

Check His Shoes

- He'll run, so be sure he won't trip or fall in heavy boots; on girls, watch the high heels.

Check His Extras

MISS MUSSELMAN is director of the NRA Program Department.

- If he carries a lantern of any kind, make sure it's lighted by a flashlight. Do not allow him to use *candles* or *torches*. A flashlight will be safer on dark streets, yards, steps, and porches.
- Do not let him carry a knife, sword, or other sharp instrument, even a make-believe one. He may fall on it or accidentally hurt some one else.

Remind Him of His Manners

- If he gets a "treat," he should say "thank you."
- He takes only his share; and he shares with others.
- He doesn't gobble down all sorts of sweets—only to have an upset stomach.
- He wipes his feet if he's invited inside—and he doesn't touch things.
- He asks politely and doesn't yell.

Some Safe Conduct Rules

- He comes back home by a specific time.
- He does nothing that will injure or hurt anyone. Soaping car windows destroys visibility. Upsetting a trash can may result in someone's falling over it.
- Halloween is for fun and frolic, not violence and vandalism. He should leave all personal property alone.

Know His Plans

- Where is he going? How long will he be there? How will he get home? Can you reach him if necessary?
- Will he be under supervision and leadership?
- Will he be with others of his own age, youngsters you know?
- If he goes to a party, are the decorations all flameproof? (This means cornstalks and autumn leaves, too!)
- Is the program suitable for his age? (Very young children should not go through torture chambers, halls of horror, and the like.)
- Has the place of the party, particularly any darkened room of the chamber-of-horrors variety, been checked thoroughly for safety?

AFTER HE COMES HOME

- Remove his make-up with cold cream.
- Encourage him to unwind by telling you about his adventures.
- Give him a glass of hot milk or cocoa to help him relax.
- Pop him into a warm tub before he goes to bed and leave a dim light on in his room if he shows any signs of having been frightened. #

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Joint Use of Recreation Facilities

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By Cities, Counties,
and Schools

Edwin S. Howell

HOW CAN CITIES, whose tax rates constitute, on the average, twenty-five per cent of the total city, county, and district tax rate in the city, do anything about providing a well-balanced, economical, and efficient program of community services? One answer lies in promoting intergovernmental relations and cooperative agreements. Joint use of recreation facilities affords a fine

MR. HOWELL is city manager of Richmond, California.

example of the unlimited opportunities in intergovernmental relations. The joint or multiple use of recreation facilities means utilization of public facilities for community recreation when these facilities are not required for their primary purposes.

Many California communities are already actively developing successful joint-use programs in community facilities, such as the joint use of civic center buildings to house the activities of local governmental agencies, of public works equipment, and so on. Opportunities for these are unlimited. This is particularly so because recreation is one of the few activities divided among federal, state, and local governments. Within the local government, recreation is again divided among cities, counties, school districts, as well as regional, recreation, community, park, and other special purpose districts. No matter which governmental unit may have built a particular recreation facility, the citizens have still paid for it and it is important that optimum use be made of the facility.

The full enjoyment of recreation facilities by community residents, whether they live within our city or on its periphery, is a necessary prerequisite to a sound and healthy community. Recreation provides desirable moral, social, and cultural advantages that help shape the youth of our community into the leaders of tomorrow.

Local government should do everything within its power to facilitate and promote joint action on all levels and to encourage cooperation by public and voluntary agencies.

It is the policy in California to encourage local jurisdictions in the cooperative use of their recreation facilities, as evinced by permissive state legislation; such as, the provision that cities, by agreement, may jointly exercise with other public agencies, any power common to the contracting parties, or the code enabling cities, counties, and school districts to cooperate in carrying on recreation services. Each may enter into written agreements and may jointly establish systems of recreation, and the building and grounds of each and every public school are a civic center where groups of citizens may

meet for informal recreation activities. Other codes permit the lease or use of armories for any lawful purpose, district agricultural associations to lease or let its real property for public park recreation, or playground purposes, the board of supervisors of any county owning fairgrounds facilities to lease or grant use of these facilities, and so on.

Many of us can point to examples of joint-use recreation programs underway in our cities. However, none here would admit that his city, county or school district has reached the limit of possibilities existing in this phase of intergovernmental cooperation.

In the city of Richmond, for instance, the plunge, art center, library, municipal auditorium, and school building are all used by other government units as well as by local private agencies. Organized swimming classes, for both high school and junior college, are held in the plunge during nonschedule hours; recreation festivals and school graduations and teacher orientation programs are scheduled in the municipal auditorium; and last year the governor's Virginia Town Hall Meeting of Youth was held in the school auditorium. Church facilities, a private agency youth center, and a local industry private recreation facility are made available for scheduled use by the community.

In addition, and in cooperation with the schools, the city has undertaken a joint program of integrated development of city park and school playground facilities. The planning commission's general plan has recommended that each neighborhood have an integrated school-park-playground, and has established a ratio as a guide, devoting a fourth of the site to the school building and its setting, half of the site to playground, and one-quarter to passive park space. Ideally, this would be a twelve-acre site. Another benefit to be derived from this integrated site development would be the gain of a large single area devoted to public use. Almost invariably this results in a more effective break in the monotony of the pattern of our residential blocks, and the neighborhood's appearance is improved because of the larger site.

In Richmond, there are portions of

our separate elementary school districts within the corporate limits. When the city attempted to move toward the joint usage goal, we found that some of these districts were impoverished and dependent on state aid for their operations. In some districts, located on the outskirts of the city, raw land was quite readily available, while in another district, operating in the older portion of the city, additional land could be obtained only by razing existing dwellings. Each district presented entirely different problems, and in the impoverished districts, these were complicated by the addition of the state's legal requirements. Recently, however, one impoverished district, after weighing the costs of severance damages for an elementary site, persuaded the state to permit the district to purchase a twenty-eight-acre site in order to obtain and reserve some very desirable wooded park land adjacent to the school, despite the fact that the city was unable to commit itself to the purchase of the park area or to reimbursements of the school district.

In the older and more built-up portion of the city, Richmond has acquired, designed and put into effect its first fully integrated school-park-playground. This is on a very small site which, except for a small existing city-owned playground, had to be cleared of private dwellings. An official agree-

ment between the city and the school district providing for cooperation in the design and approval of the final plan by the school district, the city planning department, and the superintendent of parks has been made. In this case, provisions are included for development, maintenance, supervision, and use.

The benefits of a satisfactorily negotiated joint-use program are great. However, in these negotiations, there are certain obstacles that must be overcome, anyone of which could block an agreement. Details such as the financing of the facilities limiting the joint use so that it does not interfere with the primary purpose of the facility, the assignment of responsibility and assumption of financial burden for the maintenance, supervision, and liability—these and other details common to a particular area may delay or make impossible a satisfactory agreement. Though these details are important, perhaps the greatest single obstacle that must be overcome is local attitude. In some areas, there is still the feeling on the part of recreation specialists that recreation facilities provided by the schools are for a specific use and should not be thought of in terms of use by the whole community. In some areas, the attitude also persists that school administration must be separated from local government, and this attitude,

needless to say, usually stands in the way of agreement. However, in recent years, these attitudes have been largely dissipated. The many local joint agreements are testimony to this, as are the policy statements of the State of California as expressed through its recreation commission.

As you may realize, joint use is an easy and attractive thing to talk about but difficult to achieve. There is usually a mountain of local prejudice, perhaps, unwillingness to study and appreciate the other's problems, responsibilities, and policies. All this must be overcome if a solution is to be devised.

There are still many unresolved problems—and potentialities—inherent in a joint-use program. For instance, one facet to be considered is the city-county-school joint use or acquisition of fringe area facilities surrounding the city—facilities that would be prohibitively expensive if acquired after the area was fully developed and then annexed.

The exact agreement reached for cooperatively developing and using our facilities will in all likelihood not be suited for duplication in establishing joint-use facilities in other school districts. Each school jurisdiction and each site will probably present its own set of conditions to satisfy. The important thing is that the problems involved in this sort of joint usage can be solved. It can be done and it is worth doing. #

(Cont. from page 276)

References

¹ A bibliography is included at the end of Report #1: "General Principles That Have Been Found Useful in Planning Recreation Programmes for the Severely Handicapped." \$.50.

² Report #3: "A Survey of Recreation Activities and Facilities (1956)." \$.50.

³ Report #4: "A Pilot Study on Swimming for the Severely Mentally Retarded"—a detailed report about committee organization, planning the project, the actual program, and results of the research records. \$1.00. There is also a visual aid to the report, a 10-minute black and white, 16mm film with tape recording. Available for return postage.

⁴ Report #5: "A Pilot Project on a Playground for Severely Mentally Retarded Children," conducted by Community Incorporated, Oshawa, Ontario. \$.50.

⁵ Report #2: "A One-Day Course for Leaders in Recreation Programmes for the Severely Mentally Handicapped." \$.50.

⁶ Report #6: "An Interim Report on a Pilot Study on the Structure Purpose, and Plan of Work for Recreation Committees for the Retarded."

⁷ Report #1: Introduction to the Series. \$.50.

⁸ Information about Camp Belwood may be had by writing the Ontario Association for Retarded Children, Suite 1501, 55 York Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Into the Sunlight, 16mm, 14-minute, color film, with commentary and music, has been professionally produced about this camp. It may be purchased for \$100.00 (cleared for Canada—U.S.A. on television). In Canada it may be borrowed from OARC.

Forty years ago, Dr. John H. Finley, late NRA Board Member and one-time editor-in-chief of *The New York Times*, had this to say about leisure.

"When it is reflected that the labor week is for millions forty-five or forty-eight hours or fifty or even sixty hours out of the total of 168 hours from which to spin health, pleasure, money, content, respect and the evolution of an immortal soul, and when it is further realized that vocational efficiency and vocational care and machine lightening of labor are likely not only to extend the hours of leisure but also to leave the race with a greater freedom of body to enjoy leisure, the practical importance of conserving to the highest voluntary uses of humanity these hours saved from compulsory labor must be apparent.

"And it will be a far more difficult task of civilization to teach men to use leisure rightly than to instruct them how to labor efficiently."



Bogue Falaya Wayside Park in Louisiana tempts wayfarers with a swimmin' hole, thus has both scenic and recreation values to offer the tourist and local folks.

Criteria for State Parks

A look at requirements for state park sites.

In New York

In New York State the program for each of the ten park regions has been based primarily upon recreation needs and scenic attractions. An even geographical distribution of parks every fifty miles, or parks for every county, is held to be manifestly impossible on any reasonable theory of scenic and recreation standards, "because it is fundamentally unscientific, and because it would be unnecessary and prohibitively expensive." According to its state policy: *

"A park site should possess both recreational and scenic value. In some instances exceptional scenic values may be sufficient to overcome the lack of recreational possibilities, and, in other cases, unusual recreational possibilities may make up for a lack of scenic values.

"By exceptional scenic value is meant rare natural scenery, which is unlikely to be preserved for enjoyment by the public of this and future generations if the property remains in private hands, and which is sufficiently distinctive to attract and interest people from distant parts of the state as well as local people.

"By unusual recreational value is meant features such as topography, trees, vegetation, streams, lakes or ocean shore offering recreational possibilities which would attract and interest people of a wide surrounding area and would not be available to the public if the property remained in private hands.

"The state parks should be sufficient in number and size to meet the prospective needs of the people of each region over and above facilities which are or should be provided by local city, county, town, and village parks, and without requiring a state park budget which is unreasonable or excessive in the light of other financial demands."

The following principles have been formulated by the Division of Parks and the State Council of Parks:

Minimum Area. Except in extraordinary cases the site should include not less than four hundred acres of land well adapted to park use and development. Existing parks of smaller area should be extended to at least this minimum acreage.

* *Principles Governing the Establishment, Extension and Development of the Park and Parkway System of New York State, 1956.*

Group of Smaller Units. In certain special cases, a group of smaller units may be desirable when the several sites are close enough together for central management and it is not practical to acquire the land between units.

Nearness to Cities and Large Villages. The site generally should be beyond the limits of cities or large villages. A state park should be out in the country, attractive to tourists and to the people of the state in general, or should serve a great metropolitan area.

The Large Park Compared to Smaller Parks. It is better to concentrate on one large fine park than to scatter efforts over a number of smaller parks.

Requirements for New Parks to be Increasingly Strict. The establishment of new parks must not be carried to an extent that will interfere with the proper development of existing parks. For this reason the requirements for new park sites must become increasingly strict. A state park should be developed in a dignified and substantial manner and park funds should not be scattered over so many sites as to result in partial or improper development. Construction should be with durable materials and should be as nearly fool-proof as possible.

Historic and Scientific Features. The value of a state park site is enhanced if it contains historical and scientific features that are interesting and educational, but such factors are incidental and not controlling, like scenic and recreation requirements.

No new sites, primarily historical and scientific, should be acquired as a part of the state park system. They belong in the educational system.

Types of Land to be Taken. In general, the policy is not to take unattractive, open farm lands for park purposes, but to utilize property that cannot be economically farmed. However, this should not be so construed as to prevent the taking of necessary open land and to provide and protect entrances, parking areas, recreation fields, and other facilities as adjuncts to the main park area. A site possessing a fair percentage of wooded areas or with a stream, lake, ocean front, or other water attraction is very desirable.

Cost of Land. The cost of land should be reasonable, con-

idering values in the section of the state in which the park site is located. Other things being equal, a site involving a small number of present owners is to be preferred. No property should be accepted as a gift unless it meets all the requirements herein set forth for establishing new parks and involves no commitments, privileges, or conditions not in the long run to the advantage of the people of the state.

Cost of Development. The difficulty and cost of essential future development, especially such features as access, water supply, sanitation, and grading for necessary use areas, is as important a factor in site selection as the visual assets of the land.

Zoning. The area within five hundred feet of a park should be zoned by proper local authorities against commercial and industrial uses so as to encourage a high-class residential development.

Subdivision Planning. Marginal roads should be required by local planning authorities in connection with their approval of plans for subdivisions abutting upon a park.

In California

In 1956 the California State Park Commission likewise adopted the following criteria: **

“A state park: an area of outstanding natural, historical, or outdoor recreational interest, of such state-wide significance that its acquisition, protection, development, and operation for public use with state funds is justified.

“Areas selected to become state parks should involve one or more of these features:

- Natural scenery of unusual beauty; or outstanding examples of forests or other vegetative growth, wildlife, or geological formations.
- Historic sites or buildings that represent important phases of the history of the state.
- Outstanding qualities that make the area of value to the people of the state for outdoor recreation.

“Criteria for relative evaluation of proposed new areas, and additions to existing areas:

- Qualities of the lands involved.
- Urgency, because of imminent destruction or rising values.
- Public need for expansion of lands and facilities.
- Geographical location, in the interest of a well-balanced system.
- Proportion of each type (i.e. scenic, historical, or recreational) in the state park system as a whole.”

Specific procedures for acquiring state parks are likewise set forth as the five-year master plan. Steps include a close review and preparation of master acquisition plans prepared for final approval by the state park commission and the department of finance for each project, each plan to point out the lands desired, the acreage or front-feet, or both, and an estimate of cost. Each project is considered upon its own merits in relation to the criteria listed above. For each project approved master plans will be followed.

**California State Park System Five Year Master Plan—July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1961.

When appropriations are made, authority to proceed with each project will be granted to the state park commission and department of finance, and appraisals will be made by impartial experts. Around these appraisals, negotiations for land purchases will be undertaken through authority provided the state park commission by the Public Resources Code. Once a project is favorably negotiated, escrow will be established in accordance with the requirements of the state department of finance. Upon satisfactory conclusion of acquisition, it is then submitted to the development section, which in cooperation with the district superintendent concerned, prepares the master plan for development.

At its meeting on October 19, 1956, the commission unanimously adopted the resolution reaffirming the basis on which areas should be included in the state park system. These criteria involved the following principles:

Areas in the state park system should be of state-wide and not local significance. They should possess outstanding qualities of landscape or features of special significance that make their preservation and public recreation use a matter of state-wide concern. They should be unified and complete areas with logical boundaries.

State parks are primarily natural areas. Developments are for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural attractiveness and should be of the simpler sorts in a natural environment (i.e. camping, picnicking, sight-seeing, nature study, hiking, riding, boating, swimming, fishing, and so on, involving no major modification of their lands, forests, and waters, and without extensive introduction of artificial features such as athletic fields, playgrounds, golf courses, and other forms of recreation developments that are primarily for local benefit.

Funds for the state park system are not intended to be used as a subsidy to local recreation developments. Important as these are, they have traditionally been considered as the responsibility of local communities, and are not a part of or related to the state park system, which supplements on a state-wide basis the local recreation provisions.

The state park areas should be equitably distributed so as to assure proper balance in their use by the citizens of all parts of the state, but not necessarily located in specific communities on the basis of population or area. The state-wide value of the present state park system is shown by the fact that a majority of the visitors to many remote parks come from the populous centers of the state. One of the primary purposes of the state parks is to afford city dwellers the benefits of life in the open country; therefore, county lines cannot be taken as the basis of distribution of parks, but rather the determining factor should be the availability of the types of lands that can most satisfactorily afford the sorts of outdoor recreation characteristic of state parks.

In determining the value to the different parts of the state of areas proposed for state park purposes, not only should reasonable accessibility to the entire population be taken into account, but also the relative cost to the state in terms of the types of recreation characteristic of state parks. #

NOTES *for the* *Administrator*

Park and Recreation Properties

Participants in the Southeastern Parks and Recreation Planning, Maintenance and Operation Workshop held in Raleigh, North Carolina, in March, 1958, adopted a number of resolutions relating to park and recreation problems. One of them dealt with encroachments and reads as follows:

WHEREAS the clamor for land available to the location of existing population has become an urgent problem of service rendering agencies which require sizeable tracts of land, and

WHEREAS existing recreation and park lands, particularly in the Southeast, are inadequate to serve the needs of our present population, and

WHEREAS our rapidly increasing population and rapid consumption of land to meet the needs of housing, business and industrial land use make the need for parks, open spaces and recreation areas extremely acute, and

WHEREAS competition for land brings increasing pressure to divert existing park and recreation lands to other uses, NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Parks and Recreation Planning, Maintenance and Operation Workshop, meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina, March 5-7, 1958, strongly recommends:

That in city, regional and state land-use planning equal emphasis be placed on the acquisition of land for parks and recreation areas as on the acquisition of land for other public services so that adequate provision will be made in all land-use planning to meet the public need for parks and recreation areas, and

Further, that all proposals to divert park and recreation lands to other uses be impartially analyzed and studied to determine whether or not such proposals are in fact in the long-range public interest, and that diversion of park and recreation lands to other uses be permitted *only* if such diversion is found to be essential in the long-range public interest, and *only* if land so diverted to other uses is replaced by land of such quality and so located as to serve the population deprived of park and recreation services by diversion of park and recreation land to other uses.

The resolution was directed to the American Municipal Association and the International City Managers Association. Another resolution authorized the conduct of a seven-state study of vandalism, including the extent to which it exists, the facilities and/or equipment subject to vandalism, practices effective in reducing vandalism, and an overall analysis of the problem.

* * * *

Multnomah County, Oregon, developers are required to pay \$37.50 for each lot that is platted or to give the equivalent in land.

* * * *

According to *Public Management*, the village of Fridley, Minnesota, has adopted a platting ordinance for the con-

trol of land subdivisions within the village. One provision is that 5 per cent of the area is to be dedicated for public use. If more than 5 per cent of the land is planned for public use, the excess will be reserved for two years in the event that the village or other public body wishes to purchase this land. If the subdivider allows less than 5 per cent of the gross area for public use, he must pay the difference between the 5 per cent and the area allowed into the park fund. This ordinance also provides a penalty of \$100 for the sale or negotiation of sale of each lot before the plat is approved.

* * * *

John B. Funk, director of public works for Baltimore County, Maryland, has reported that he is in favor of county expenditures of \$250,000 annually for acquisition of sites for recreation development. Mr. Funk is urging the planning commission to spur acquisition of extensive greenways along stream beds. Although the existing master plan for state parks and forests is currently undergoing revision, Mr. Funk urges that the county take the initiative in providing additional parks in Baltimore County rather than leaving it to the city of Baltimore and the state.

Property Tax Levies

A committee of the Citizens League of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, Minnesota, after several years' work on the preparation of proposals to the Minneapolis Charter Commission, has recommended that the park board, as well as the school and library boards, be retained with authority to set their own property tax levies within charter or statutory limits. This recommendation reflects credit upon the park board because so many similar studies result in the recommendation that the board be abolished and a department be created under an administrator.—*National Municipal Review*, March, 1958.

Buying vs Building

At this year's Great Lakes Park Training Institute held in Pokagon State Park, Indiana, a workshop section considered the question of buying vs building such facilities as bleachers, benches, and picnic tables. A number of specific comments were made with reference to individual facility types, but four general conclusions growing out of the workshop follow:

- It is undesirable for small maintenance crews to perform both maintenance and major construction tasks.
- It is recommended that small communities should not build. It is desirable to study the problem of building thoroughly, then consider all costs and conditions before undertaking the project of building; however, off-season labor conditions may be the deciding factor in determining whether to buy or build.
- Care must be taken in comparing building and buying costs. Usually there are many hidden costs overlooked in building.
- In some cases, taking on construction tasks may justify the purchase of badly needed equipment which otherwise could not be obtained. This permits full use of this equipment on future maintenance tasks.

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

For the past two years, you have been reading in this column about the national study, *Recreation in Hospitals*, currently being conducted by the National Recreation Association. This will be available soon. It includes a great deal of interesting material and reveals many previously unknown facts; such as the following.

Did you know that, out of the sixty-eight hundred hospitals in the United States, two thousand have organized recreation programs (these represent approximately 75 per cent of the hospital beds in the country); the average salary for recreation supervisors on the hospital level is approximately \$4600; 83 per cent of the personnel conducting recreation programs in hospitals are not members of any professional organization; drama is the least used activity in the hospital; outdoor areas are used for recreation in 75 per cent of the hospitals having recreation programs? These and many other startling facts are available for the first time in this new publication. Reserve your copy now. Publication date and price to be announced shortly.

Other Materials

The proceedings of our mid-winter institute concerning *Recreation for the Homebound Ill and Handicapped* are for sale at \$1.25 a copy.

Hospitals: The journal of the American Hospital Association is probably available in your hospital's professional library. Here are a few articles of particular interest to recreation personnel: 1) Volume 31, Number 24, 12/16/57, page 34, "Sidney's Hospital Game." 2) Volume 32, Number 3, 2/1/58, page 41, "A Bill of Rights for Volunteers!" (3) Volume 32, Number 4, 2/6/58, Page 42, "Having Fun is Good

Medicine." (4) Volume 32, Number 7, 4/1/58, Page 35, "Should I Bring Johnny His Truck?"

✦ We have available, upon request, a bibliography of articles that have appeared in RECREATION Magazine on "Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped in the Hospital, for the Homebound, and in the Community." This bibliography lists articles on these and related subjects appearing in the magazine from January 1950 to September 1958.

✦ Among new books added to the NRA Recreation Book Center, and available at NRA membership discounts, are: *Introduction to Psychiatric Occupational Therapy*, Faid S. Fidler and Jan W. Fidler, Jr.; *Remotivating the Mental Patient*, Otto Von Mering and Stanley H. King; *Give and Take in Hospitals*, Temple Burling, Edith Lentz and Robert Wildon; *Training of the Lower Extremity Amputee*, Donald Kerr and Signe Brunnstrom; and *Hospital and Bedside Games*, Neva Boyd. In addition, the Book Center stocks approximately fifty publications chosen especially for recreation personnel working with the ill and handicapped. A complete listing is available upon request.

A New Idea

✦ Here's a new idea to combat the lack of trained personnel in the state hospitals. Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, in cooperation with the YM and YWHA is offering a workshop, *Dance in a Psychiatric Setting*. The theory of creative dance technique, for the institutionalized mentally ill, will be taught each Tuesday, starting October 14th, at the YM and YWHA, and patients at Brooklyn State will participate in laboratory sessions held at the hospital. Elizabeth Rosen, Ed.D., author of *Dance in Psychotherapy*, will teach the workshop.*

*See RECREATION, June 1957, page 225.

MRS. HILL is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

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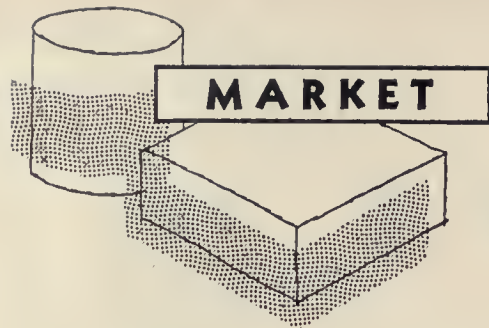
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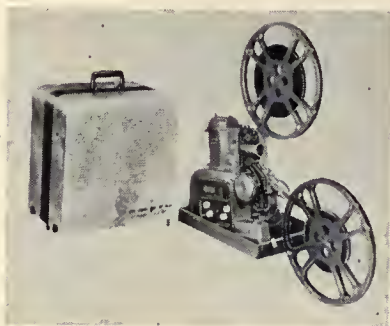


NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write direct to the manufacturer. Please mention that you saw it in RECREATION.

Jean Wacht

- The Merry Flyer, a combination merry-go-round and see-saw accommodating anywhere from one to four children, is completely child propelled—no motor is involved. Except for its four seats made of heavy marine plywood covered with tempered Masonite and waterproof varnish, Merry Flyer is of all-steel construction and this part can either be zinc coated or painted with enamel. Corners and edges are rounded for safety. Its parts are permanently lubricated; it is easily installed in an area of twelve square feet; and the manufacturer guarantees against breakage for twelve months. Write L. Pittaluga Playground Equipment, North Hills Avenue and Woodland Road, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.



- The Ampro line of 16mm sound film projectors includes one of special interest to institutional audio-visual users—recreation centers, hospitals, nursing homes, and so on—the Super Stylist 10. This particular machine is engineered to utilize maximum sound energy, needed for groups

of varying size, contains a 10-watt amplifier and a 10-inch Alnico 5 permanent magnet speaker mounted in a lift-off case cover. Compact, portable, and lightweight, this projector is specifically geared to institutional demands. For further information write Graflex, Inc., Rochester, New York.

- Genealogy is a hobby particularly suitable for the aged, ill, and handicapped—in and out of hospitals—since it requires no tremendous expenditure of either energy or money, and is very satisfying, into the bargain. The Everton Publishers, who publish genealogy supplies, publications, and aids, have sent a circular describing their genealogy kit to hospital recreation therapists all over the country, and also the services and aid they are prepared to give in setting up such a program. They not only sell all the necessary materials, but also have on file the names of thousands of genealogists, living near hospitals, who would probably be more than willing to act as volunteer advisors in getting such a project started. The genealogical kit contains various necessary supplies and literature. Details may be had from the publisher at 526 North Main Street, Logan, Utah.

- A heavy-duty first-aid kit, containing unit-wrapped contents indexed for immediate identification and use, should be extremely valuable to recreation centers, swimming pools, gymnasiums, parks, and other places where first aid might be necessary. Each kit has a facsimile index on the

inside of the case lid, showing the exact location of each item and concise instructions for its use, and each unit boldly labeled. The kits are sturdily made of 20-gau-



steel and lids are hinged along the entire length of one side and fitted with a rubber gasket to keep out dust and dampness. They may be used either as a permanent wall installation or a portable unit, as each comes equipped with a carrying handle. For complete information write for Bulletin 305, General Scientific Equipment Company, 7516 Limekiln Pike, Philadelphia 50.

- Alsynite Steplap translucent panels, made of Fiberglax and plastic provide light without glare. The panels are available in a wide variety of colors for making awnings, canopies, partitions, and so on, which would give them many recreation applications. Write Alsynite Company of America, 4654 De Soto Street, San Diego, 9, California.

- Huntington Laboratories has produced a new product every recreation center or facility of any kind should find extremely useful—the Odor-Bar Blockette, for use in urinals. It kills odors by destroying the odor-producing bacteria. When moisture hits the blockette, an antibacterial chemical vapor is released, immediately neutralizing and destroying the odor at its source. Tests have shown as much as a 94.4% reduction in urine bacteria after contact with the blockette. For further information, write Huntington Laboratories Inc., Huntington, Indiana.



- Among the many fine products made by the Masonite Corporation is their extremely versatile Peg-Board panel. Youngsters in recreation centers, for example, might make designs as this little girl is doing, by winding black and white elastic cords around golf tees stuck into the panel. Along with many others, the String Picture Make is an experimental toy, designed by Victor D'Amico, education director of New York City's Museum of Modern Art, to stimulate children's interest in design. For details about the many uses of Peg-Board, write Masonite Corporation, 600 Progress Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	Page
All Metal Table Tennis Company	Inside Back Cover
American Library Color Slide Company	271
American Playground Device	Inside Front Cover
Broadman Press	Inside Back Cover
Califone Corporation	293
Castello Fencing Equipment	283
Champion Recreation Equipment, Incorporated	284
Cleveland Crafts Company	291
Daisy Manufacturing Company	283
Exposition Press	293
Hillerich & Bradsby	265
Home Crafts Company	Inside Front Cover
Hoop Scoot	284
House of Ceramics	294
James Spencer & Company	284
Jamison Playground Equipment	293
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	294
Lou-Pel Manufacturer	284
The MacGregor Company	Inside Back Cover
Monroe Company	284
Newcomb Audio Products Company	284
Porter Sargent	Inside Front Cover
Raven Industries	Inside Back Cover
T. F. Twardzik & Company	284
U. S. Government	Back Cover
U. S. Naval Institute	Inside Front Cover
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Company, Incorporated	294
Vogel-Peterson	291
Voit	294

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Magazine Articles

- NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, *January-March 1958.*
Mission 66 in the Headlines, *Conrad L. Wirth.*
Ski Touring in California, *Mary Curry Tre-sidder.*
- RECREATION MANAGEMENT, *September 1958.*
Solve the Retirement Problem
Let's Talk Travel
- RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED, *April 1958.*
Recreation Programs for the Blind and Partially Sighted Individual, *Marion Wurster.*
- Recreation for the Institutionalized Mentally Retarded, *William T. Lawler.*
- SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *September 1958.*
Monster Roundup Out West
- SWIMMING POOL AGE, *August 1958.*
NSPI's Recommended Standards for Public and Semipublic Pools.

Books & Pamphlets Received

- STATISTICS ON OUTDOOR RECREATION, *Marion Clawson.* Resources for the Future, 1145 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 166. Paper, \$2.00.
- SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENT COSTS: WHO PAYS FOR WHAT, compiled by *Anna Sternheimer.* State Planning Commission, C-1 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. Pp. 99. Mimeographed, \$1.00.
- SUCCESS AT SWIMMING, *Jose M. Juba, Editor.* Sportshef, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 123. \$3.25.
- SUGGESTED READING FOR THE FAMILY. *Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3.* Pp. 13. Free.
- SURF FISHING (Second Edition), *Vlad Evan-off.* Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 120. \$2.95.
- SWIM BETTER, *Pat Besford.* Sportshef, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 104. \$3.25.
- SWIMMING INSTRUCTION (New Revised Edition). *Sportshef, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33.* Pp. 143. \$2.75.
- TEACHING PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (Second Edition), *Maryhelen Vannier and Mildred Foster.* W. B. Saunders Company, Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 368. \$4.75.
- TOYS—THE TOOLS OF CHILDREN, *June Frantzen.* Nat'l Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3. Pp. 16. Paper, \$1.00.
- TRAILERS: HOW TO BUILD TRAILERS, *John Gartner.* Pp. 159. Paper, \$3.00. HOW TO BUILD TRAILERS, *Robert H. Nulsen.* Pp. 86. Paper, \$1.98. MOBILE HOME MANUAL, Pp. 197. Paper, \$1.98. Trail-R-Club of America, Box 1378, Beverly Hills, Calif.
- TRAVEL AND VACATION FUN, *Annie Blaine Hart Publishing, 74 5th Ave., New York 11.* Pp. 128. Paper, \$1.00.
- TREASURY OF CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, *A Zelda Wyatt Schulke.* Hearthside Press.

118 E. 28th St., New York 16. Pp. 128. \$3.95.

REASURY OF CHRISTMAS PLAYS, A, Sylvia E. Kamerman, Editor. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 509. \$5.00.

REASURY OF FRIENDSHIP, A, Ralph L. Woods, Editor, David McKay, 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 496. \$6.95.

TRENDS IN GERONTOLOGY (Second Edition), Nathan W. Shock. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. Pp. 214. \$4.50.

7TH GIANT CROSSWORD PUZZLE BOOK, The, Arthur M. Lounsbury, Editor. Crown Publishers, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Unpagged. \$1.75.

ICTORS REVISED INSTRUCTION BOOK (for 16mm 65-series sound projectors). Highland-Bass, 50 Broad St., New York 4. Pp. 20. Free.

OLLEYBALL: Official Rules and Reference Guide, 1958. U. S. Volleyball Association, P. O. Box 109, Berne, Ind. Pp. 192. Paper \$0.75.

WAGES AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST. Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 62. \$5.0.

HAT P.T.A. MEMBERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, Vera J. Dickhoff. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush St., Chicago 11. Pp. 96. \$5.0.

HAT SHOULD U. S. DO IN A CHANGING WORLD? Foreign Policy Association, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 98. \$35.

HAT TO DO IN WESTCHESTER (19th Annual Edition). Maybury W. Fleming, P. O. Box 821, White Plains, N. Y. Pp. 92. \$5.0.

HERE WILL 20 MILLION PLAY IN 1968? Sterling S. Winans. California State Recreation Commission, 722 Capitol Ave., Sacramento 14. Pp. 19 (Mimeographed). Free.

WONDER BOOK OF FINGER PLAYS AND ACTION RHYMES, THE. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Unpagged. \$25.

WONDER OF WATER, THE. Soil Conservation Society, 838 5th Ave., Des Moines 14, Iowa. Pp. 15. \$2.0.

ORLD-WIDE SUMMER PLACEMENT DIRECTORY. Advancement and Placement Institute, Box 99, Greenpoint Station, Brooklyn 22. Pp. 26. Paper \$2.00.

MCA WATER SAFETY AND LIFESAVING, Harold T. Friermood, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 48. \$5.0.

OGA FOR PERFECT HEALTH, Alain. Associated Booksellers, 2106 Post Road, Westport, Connecticut. Pp. 155. \$2.75.

OUNG TEENS TALK IT OVER, Mary Beery. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 160. \$2.75.

OUR CHILD'S EMOTIONAL HEALTH, Anna W. M. Wolf. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$25.

OUR COMMUNITY AND MENTAL HEALTH, Elizabeth M. Dach. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$25.

OUR COMMUNITY CAN PROFIT FROM THE TOURIST BUSINESS. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 25. \$15.

OUR FAMILY'S HEALTH, Stella B. Applebaum. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$25.



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

The five books reviewed here represent five types of special interests that might be formed into clubs in the recreation program, and which would add color and new life to routine activities. From them it might be possible to interest some of the hard-to-reach boys and girls, men and women, or to offer stimulation to the nonathletic groups.

Radio Plays from Shakespeare,* adapted by Lewy Olfson. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts. Pp. 193. \$3.75.

This is a good book to interest a group in the true feeling of Shakespeare without the usual staging difficulties. The five most popular tragedies included in this book have been shortened, but the meaning and the famous lives are all here, plus production suggestions. Whether used as mock-radio productions, or as part of a radio workshop, they offer a real challenge.

How to Stencil and Decorate Furniture and Tinware,* Nancy Richardson. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York City 10. Pp. 186. \$6.00.

A beautiful book about a type of painting and stenciling that could be of great interest to men's or women's craft groups. With the increased interest in home decorating, the decorating of both old and new objects in the Early American manner offers a stimulating hobby.

Practical Guide to Model Railroading,* edited by Linn H. Westcott and Richard H. Wagner. Kalmbach Publishing Company, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin. Pp. 60. \$2.00.

This booklet consists of thirteen chapters, each written by a well-known model railroader. Is there any boy or man in the world who isn't fascinated by model trains? Here's all the information — from getting started, choosing scale and gauge, to instructions for building scenic terrain. Why not buy some railroad caps and get that club started?

How to Be a Wizard in Magic, Robert

* Available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York City 11.

Harbin. Charles T. Branford Company, 69 Union Street, Newton Centre 59, Massachusetts. Pp. 175. \$3.50.

Here is a really fascinating book on magic. The author (you've seen him on television) makes his illustrations seem so easy and yet so puzzling that any group of boys or men would find it a wonderful club activity.

Modern Card Tricks, Harry Blackstone. Garden City Books, Garden City, New York. Pp. 164. \$2.50.

A new, revised edition of the famous book by the famous magician. Tricks are limited to cards and do not cover the same hobby area as the book above.

FOR FAMILY FUN

Family Fun and Activities, Margaret E. Mulac. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York City 16. Pp. 268. \$3.95.

Giant Book of Family Fun and Games, The,* Jack Tedford. Franklin Watts, 699 Madison Avenue, New York City 21. Pp. 560. \$6.00.

Fun with the Family, Harry D. Edgren and E. H. Regnier. Stipes Publishing, 10-12 Chester Street, Champaign, Illinois. Pp. 86. \$2.00.

It is interesting and heartening to see a trend toward a re-emphasis on home as the center of the family's play life. Here are three new books, each good in its own way.

Of the three, Miss Mulac's is by far the most penetrating and well-rounded. It does far more than suggest activities, important as they may be. How to *play* together, how to *work* together, *learn* and *share* together are the main themes. Chores as well as parties, gardening, sharing conversation, learning skills together, are all here, with a running commentary that would make any parent the richer for having read this book. It is, in fact, an excellent book to give to any family as a gift.

Mr. Tedford's book is a large compilation of a wide range of activities, from games through riddles, tricks, crafts, crosswords, fortune telling, brain-teasers, and the like. It is really a sort of encyclopedia of material, all of which would be just as useful to a recreation leader as it would to a pa-

rent. Incidentally, it contains a number of quizzes of various types. The book contains no philosophy, evaluation, or discussion of home play. It is what its title suggests — a source book of activities.

The third title is a slim paperbound volume, much of it not particularly new to recreation leaders, but undoubtedly new to many parents. Its brevity, simplicity, and price should make it attractive to inexperienced adults. It is shallow compared to Miss Mulac's book, and limited in comparison to Mr. Tedford's, but for a let's-get-started booklet it is adequate.

Recreation Places*

Wayne R. Williams. Reinhold Publishing Company, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 302. \$18.00.

Recreation Places contains the contributions of several authorities and is a distinct addition to recreation literature. Perhaps its most distinguishing feature is its collection of striking illustrations of modern recreation areas, structures, and facilities. The pictures and captions interpret methods of planning recreation places and present examples of effectively designed and constructed buildings and equipment. Its five hundred illustrations, in fact, justify the title of the oversized book more fully than does some of the text.

The diversity of auspices under which recreation places are provided is described at length, also the place of these agencies in the total recreation picture. The recreation professional is challenged to meet the growing needs of the community for recreation by serving in a guidance role, prompting the training and use of volunteers, helping in the coordination of agency programs, and in planning for the fullest possible use of all recreation resources. The history of recreation from preclassical times is traced in great detail; familiar types of recreation are discussed from a fresh point of view; and the needs of different age groups are reviewed in the light of present-day conditions. The section dealing with sports fields and lighting, containing diagrams of courts and fields, should prove especially useful.

Two of the book's shortcomings are the inclusion of material with little apparent relationship to its title, and the slight emphasis given topics one would expect to find presented in such a volume. For example, the chapter "Places Where Recreation Occurs" contains several pages relating to labor unions, business, and industry, but less than a page to city, county, or state recreation

areas. The section dealing with national recreation scarcely mentions federal properties; and in fact, the design and development of public recreation places receives comparatively little consideration. Likewise, the section dealing with the needs of various age groups contains little application of these needs in terms of places.

The comprehensive bibliography is disappointing, for it is only remotely related to recreation places. In it appear such titles as *The Detective Novel*, *The Psychology of Socialism*, and *Our Prejudice Against English Game Preserves*, but no listing of *Planning Facilities for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, *A Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California*, pertinent publications of the National Recreation Association, and so on. The book, fortunately, has a comprehensive index.

Some of the author's statements and those of the other contributors are sure to be challenged by thoughtful readers. Strikingly divergent concepts of recreation are presented in the essays defining it. In spite of its shortcomings, however, the book presents a fresh approach to many aspects of recreation and it is an exceptionally handsome volume.—George D. Butler, *NRA Research Department*.

The Stormy Decade: Adolescence

George J. Mohr, M.D. and Marian A. Despres, Ph.D. Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 272. \$3.95.

Published for parents and leaders of young people, this book interprets the adolescent and the problems of his transition into an adult, in relation to his family setting, his community, and his society. Dr. Mohr, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, and Dr. Despres, psychologist and teacher, are well equipped to deal with their subject, and they have written, in lay terms and with the help of case histories, for the adult seeking to understand and aid the teen-ager during the crucial years. They treat briefly the biological foundation of personality before birth, infancy, and early childhood and then go on to adolescence. Preteen and teen development are covered—health, sex, emotional disturbances, intellectual, creative, and social interests. Juvenile delinquency is not overlooked, and an excellent reference list at the back of the book is included.

Fun Plans for Church Recreation*

Agnes Durant Pylant. Broadman Press, Nashville, Tennessee. Pp. 125. \$2.50.

Some of the material in this book is excellent, but not all. Mrs. Pylant, in

the last chapter, says of church activities: ". . . they must always be above reproach according to the highest Christian standards and in agreement with the beliefs of the church sponsoring them. Any game, song, stunt, or story that borders on the vulgar, dirty, or profane has no place in the fun program of your church." Added to this should be any material that owes its so-called humor or success to rural dialect, physical infirmities, matrimonial problems, or that which casts aspersions or makes fun of cultural activities, even in joke. It is much easier to ridicule than to understand; and the leader who takes this easy way will never develop an extended, rich program.

All this is to protest the selection of material in several chapters of this publication. There is nothing really *wrong* with the skits and stunts, except that many are stale, and none represent a true picture of well-planned dramatic material. Under analysis, they are not even funny. What is funny about a bunch of young campers nearly knocking down an old lady? Or a boy and girl feeling disgust at the sight of a wart or hunchback? Or a husband and wife quarreling?

This sort of thing was considered hilarious among simple, naïve rural groups fifty years ago. Surely the standards of culture and humor have risen. Today, church members in rural areas are not isolated. Television, radio, cars, concerts, plays, the best in art, entertainment, and sports are near enough to see and hear, whether in person or via the air waves.

Little Nell, Dangerous Dan, and other mock melodrama characters are all right in a program or party planned around a showboat or Gay Nineties theme, but *please*, not in the average church party or social. Except for this, other material in the book is very good. The sections on action songs; musical, rhythm, and indoor games; races and relays are well chosen.

Mrs. Pylant is a fine leader, deeply devoted to church work. I'm sure she selected material that she has used wisely or seen used wisely; but in general, other material might better uphold standards of good taste. If the leader accepts second-rate skits because they produce belly laughs, it does not necessarily follow that the program is successful.

The church has a wonderful opportunity to provide the best in leisure-time activities. In olden times the church was the repository and preserver of its people's culture; the arts all had their roots in its rich history. Should the modern church be satisfied with less?—Virginia Musselman, *NRA Program Service*.

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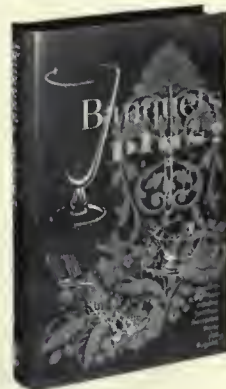
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Erratum —

▶ *You and Your Car*, a pamphlet listed as free, in this section in June, sells for fifteen cents for single copies. Quantity rates available from Interindustry Highway Safety Committee, Inc., 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

▶ CONGRESS AUTHORIZED ALMOST A BILLION DOLLARS for education on August 23, when it gave final approval to The National Defense Education Act of 1958. It includes, among other things, funds for student loans, beginning at \$47,500,000 the first year, rising to \$90,000,000 during the fourth. The U. S. Commissioner of Education will administer the loans directly to institutions, which in turn, will lend to individual students. The loans will cost 3 per cent annually and may be awarded at \$1,000 per year with a maximum of \$5,000. It also includes fellowships for students in new or expanded graduate programs approved by the U. S. Commissioner of Education. During the first year \$4,800,000 has been authorized for 1,000 fellowships of \$2,000 (more with dependents) per year, with a maximum of three years of eligibility for each fellow. The authorization gradually rises to \$22,500,000 during the fourth year of the program.

The October *NEA Journal* has complete information on this new legislation, including details of NEA's part in effecting its passage.

▶ TREASURES OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY can now be enjoyed without visiting Washington. The gallery has prepared a fifty-minute program of magnificent color slides and explanatory narrative entitled "American Painting." This may be borrowed without charge. Write to the Education Department, National Gallery of Art, Washington 25, D. C.

Things You Should Know . .

Harvest Hymn

*Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems or gold;
Once more with harvest song and shout
Is Nature's bloodless triumph told.*

*Oh, favors every year made new!
Oh, gifts with rain and sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due,
The fullness shames our discontent.*
* * * *

*And let these altars, wreathed with
flowers
And piled with fruits awake again
Thanksgivings for the golden hours,
The early and the latter rain!*

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

▶ AN EXCITING AND HEARTENING RETURN of the recent questionnaire sent recreation executives by RECREATION Magazine is now being tabulated, with very interesting results. Out of a mailing of 1400, 650 have come back, to date. Those familiar with surveys and studies can appreciate what an unusually high percentage this is. Our sincere thanks to our friends in the recreation profession! Now you can start watching the pages of future issues for a story giving the portrait of that important executive—Mr. Recreation.

▶ A NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE made its debut in September. *The Fund Raiser* has been planned to cover the national fund-raising market and will carry "know-how" articles on running fund-raising events. It will be published quarterly by the Jennings Murphy Publishing Company and is being circulated to more than 100,000 churches, schools, clubs, and other non-profit volunteer organizations. For a free sample copy, write on your official stationery to the magazine at 6507 Third Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan.

▶ THE BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, to be held in Tokyo, Japan, November 30 to December 6, is being attended by a few hundred U. S. social workers. A representative of the recreation field will be Georgene E. Bowen of Philadelphia, who has pioneered in the organization

of leisure-time programs for older people, and is the author of *Summer Is Ageless*, recently published by NRA.

The U. S. Committee of ICSW will have reporters covering principal meetings. For further information write the committee, c/o National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

▶ 1960 HAS JUST BEEN PROCLAIMED Visit the United States of America Year by President Eisenhower. In a special proclamation he says, in part: "I request the appropriate officials of the federal government and of the several states, territories, possessions, and municipalities of the United States to cooperate in the preparation for, and observance of, that year. I also urge business, labor, agricultural, educational, and civic groups, as well as the people of the United States generally, to observe [this] with exhibits, ceremonies, and other appropriate activities."

▶ A WRITING CONTEST FOR TEEN-AGERS in the United States and Canada, sponsored by the Sheaffer Pen Company for the fifth consecutive year, is being conducted by Scholastic Magazines. Prizes, totaling \$3,300 in cash, plus Sheaffer fountain pens, are awarded for best entries in short story, short-short story, poetry, informal essay, formal essay, articles and drama categories for both senior and junior high school students. More information available from Scholastic Magazines, 33 West 42nd Street, New York 36.

▶ "ALL TOO OFTEN we act as though reading were something very important for children to learn, for use in school or in homework, but having no bearing on good constructive everyday living at home, work or play."—ROMA GANS, *Reading Is Fun*, Columbia University Press.

Don't forget National Children's Book Week, November 2 to 3. Help children get a good start.

▶ *Planning a Successful Christmas Party* is the title of a free pamphlet on large-scale yuletide parties for children, put out by Organization Services, Inc.,

Ill and Handicapped

Recreation personnel working with the ill and handicapped will be interested in the following departments and articles in this issue: "Letters to the Editor"; "Tell Your Story with Pictures"; "Little House—Big Dividend"; "Adaptable Program Ideas"; "Market News"; "Editorially Speaking"; "Hospital Capsules"; "Your Holiday List"; "New Publications"; and "Angel Music for Christmas."

Recreation*



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
Business Manager, RALPH C. MORRIS

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

VOL. LI. Price 50 Cents No. 9

On the Cover

"RAH!" This vibrant young cheer leader typifies the thrill of the football season and the crisp exhilaration of Fall weather. Photo by Major Marion B. Bowers of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is a Marine Corps entry, won honorable mention in the Third Interservice Photography Contest, 1951.

Next Month

Do you know how to make an old-time Kissing Ball for Christmas or various kinds of Christmas angels for your decorations? How would you construct the figures if you decided to build a life-size crèche for your community square or park? You will find Christmas suggestions mixed in with other good articles on such subjects as how to build and keep up an outdoor skating area, how to plan and conduct a bang-up program for "young married's," a new Twelfth Night program. Notable, too, will be our usual December stories and pictures of the National Recreation Congress, as well as RECREATION's annual index.

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CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

Hosteling—Recreation for Our Age (Editorial) Henry W. Trimble, Jr.	300
Do Teen Centers Answer Teen Problems?.....	304
In Defense of the Young.....	Rosa Vermonte 307
Little House—Big Dividend	308
Tell Your Story with Pictures	314
National Recreation Month—How to Use It.....	317

ADMINISTRATION

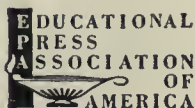
The Administration of Maintenance.....	Charles E. Doell 323
The Importance of Good Planning.....	George D. Butler 325
Research Reviews and Abstracts.....	George D. Butler 326

PROGRAM

Angel Music for Christmas	312
Explorers of the Air	George Seedhouse 318
Adaptable Program Ideas	
Versatile Equipment	Elliott Cohen 320
The Underestimated Hobby	Dick Stracke 321
Independent Basketball.....	Charles G. Stone 322

REGULAR FEATURES

Things You Should Know	298
Letters	301
Editorially Speaking	Dorothy Donaldson 303
A Reporter's Notebook	310
Market News	Jean Wachtel 328
Index of Advertisers	329
Classified Advertising	329
Hospital Capsules	Beatrice H. Hill 330
Magazine Articles	331
Books and Pamphlets Received	331
New Publications	332



The articles herein printed are the expressions of the writers and not a statement of policy of the National Recreation Association.



Here, the author and Mrs. Trimble appear as typical youth hostellers. Actually, Mr. Trimble is AYH national president.

Hosteling— Recreation for Our Age

Henry W. Trimble, Jr.

SPUTNIKS, atom smashers, heavy industry, more specialization, more speed, more commercialization, and less time spent getting to know and understand the ways of other peoples—this is the “shape of things” to come we and our children face. This is the formidable outlook confronting us in the United States and the peoples of many lands. Something more must be done to bring about a better balance between the continuing high development of technical progress and our slow social progress in teaching people how to get along.

As those of us working in recreation know, wise use of leisure time can do a great deal to help satisfy both our social and educational needs. For the last five years I have been serving on the board

MR. TRIMBLE is corporate secretary of the International Business Machines Corporation and national president of the American Youth Hostels.

of directors of the American Youth Hostels. I have found in the program called “hosteling” a wonderful type of recreation for our age.

Hosteling is a world-wide movement based on outdoor living and travel. Its aim is to help young people see the world at low cost via the self-service “do-it-yourself” method. One of the aims of the Youth Hostel Associations in thirty-three countries is helping young people understand each other; because of this lack we adults are constantly in all kinds of dilemmas. It is definitely our responsibility to see that following generations shall be given every opportunity to establish such understanding.

The reason our social progress is so much slower than our technical progress is simply that much less time is spent studying and working to improve social interaction than in developing mechanical processes. It is our responsibility to see that young folks of many lands have more time to play together and learn together. The more varied the races and cultures involved in our recreation programs, the better will be the future total understanding.

The youth hostel program provides tremendous opportunities for recreation, educational travel, and numerous activities featuring life in the outdoors. These include cycling, hiking, canoeing, skiing, and horseback riding.

At the present time, throughout the world, there are 3,200 youth hostels, with 185,000 beds. A total of 13,366,000 overnights are registered by 1,300,000 youth hostel members; of this number, Americans register about 110,000, at home and abroad. This is not our fair proportion in relation to our population, and the AYH is working to remedy the situation. Between 1953-1957, AYH membership has increased at an average yearly rate of 7.2 per cent. In 1958, membership increased 20 per cent. Likewise, there is a 15 per cent increase in the number of Americans participating in the AYH national sponsored trips program.

This past summer I had the privilege of traveling in Europe and attending the International Youth Hostel Federation meeting at Diest, Belgium. Thirty-two countries were represented: Morocco,

Tunisia, India, Japan, the Congo, in addition to European and American countries. There was also a gigantic youth hostel rally attended by fourteen hundred hostel members from all over the world. The spirit of friendship and comradeship shown by these young people exemplifies the feeling that should exist in our business and social lives.

While abroad, I visited six countries and everywhere I saw youths hiking and cycling along the roadways and byways. What a contrast to our own country! It is a pity that our young people do not have the same opportunities; we have really shortchanged them by our failure to furnish leadership to train them for more hiking and cycling trips, by failing to provide more bike paths along our roadways so that cycling can be enjoyed in safety. We do not use the hiking trails in our county, state, and national parks nearly as much as we should.

American youth also lacks important training in how to get along with people of foreign lands; few can converse in a second language. They miss many health benefits because of the example we adults set by riding in automobiles everywhere we go—even around the corner to the grocery. Somehow this trend must be reversed by parents, teachers, recreation and youth leaders; we must try to teach more of our young how to travel on their own, to new areas at home and abroad so they can meet new people. A good part of this journeying should be afoot, on bikes, on skis, and in canoes. This does not mean we give up cars. Let us use them to take our youth out of the cities into the hinterland where, for health's sake, and the betterment of the world in general, their feet can be placed on the ground more often and their high tempo of living slowed.

Hosteling does this. Hostel travel is simple and unaffected. You are accepted in a youth hostel for *what* you are and not *who* you are. The combination of activities in the great outdoors, and the exploration of new areas, which is hosteling, is a most satisfying blend of recreation and education. Hosteling is recreation for our age. #

• AYH will celebrate its 25th anniversary year in 1959.—Ed.

Letters

Likes September Editorial

Dear Sirs:

Harold Williams' bold editorial in the September issue contains some rather serious indictments of our professional behavior. And maybe he is a lot more right than you and I would like to believe. I don't know Mr. Williams but offhand I assume he is outside the profession looking in. And maybe this is good, because it seems to me most of the more profound, meaty stuff I have had occasion to read this past year has been written by "outsiders." Perhaps this implies we ought to develop the habit of getting outside our tight little circle and looking in. I have a hunch we might find more. For instance, we haven't agreed upon a realistic definition of recreation. Too many of us can't tell why we are in business without resorting to the platitudes. We still rely on too many conceptual patterns outmoded and ethereal in nature. Wouldn't it be a heck of a note if we have only a vocation, and not a true profession!

But I liked it. Please, we need more of this. Stimulating. Thought provoking. Irritating.

HAROLD G. MYRON, *Director of Recreation, 10 Pitkin Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan.*

Group Action in California

Dear Sirs:

Who? Ten members of our Recreation and Park Commission.

What? Subscribed to RECREATION.

When? August '58 through July '59.

Where? Through the Director of Recreation.

Why? To follow the motto "Action"—"Always Consume the Information Offered by the National Recreation Association."

Also, the following have enrolled in the group course, "Municipal Recreation Administration," available through the International City Managers' Association. They are: Lee Solomon, commission chairman; Rod Neilson, vice-chairman; Ann Carlson, secretary; Ella Alexander, Ed Coury, Glenn Donovan, Stanley Kojac, and Louis Steffens, members; Joe Leach, assistant city manager; and Don Watkins, recreation supervisor.

In addition, the city council voted to build a new recreation center at Dominguez Park; estimated cost, \$175,000. The commission also voted to send the director of recreation to the National Recreation Congress and to at-



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Write for Bulletin CK-515

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tend the Third Annual Institute in Rec-
reation Administration.

FRED TWEEDY, *Director of Recrea-
tion, 129 South Catalina Avenue,
Redondo Beach, California.*

Evening Recreation Activities

Dear Sirs:

In reply to recent questions regard-
ing the effects of evening recreation
classes in relation to *welfare* and *grades*
of school children, I am happy to give
you my personal opinion as formed
over the past fifteen years of closely
related fields of youth work. I have
worked in the teaching, coaching, camp-
ing, and recreation fields and as a
YMCA secretary.

I assume that it goes without saying
that any activity to be of value should
be wisely chosen, properly supervised,
and well instructed. If conducted on
such high standards and in relation to
the carry-over value intended, the skills
learned should be of great value both
as a child and as an adult and should
add greatly to the knowledge and the
happiness throughout a lifetime.

As to the more specific question:
Do evening recreation activities cause
poorer grades in those children taking
part in such activities? May I again
answer this question by stating that
having been a schoolteacher and pres-
ently a school board member it has
been my observation that the student
who keeps constructively occupied in
well-supervised activities, whether they
be in school, home, or community, is
usually the boy or girl that stands at
the head of his class.

It is my own belief that we, as lead-
ers of our communities, should do
everything in our power to see that
every citizen in our community, both
young and old, has a better chance to
broaden his education and enrich his
life, and this very definitely includes
the constructive use of leisure time.

CLARENCE B. SHELNUTT, *President,
New Hampshire Recreation Soci-
ety, Tilton-Northfield, N. H.*

Happy Reader

Dear Sir:

Oh, it is just wonderful! And I do
mean "The Cycle Set Revs Up for a
Ball" (September). You just have no
idea what excitement the article has
created. It will be a part of Mr. Hén-
eghan's (recreation superintendent)
speech at a Chamber of Commerce
breakfast. . . .

There are just not adjectives enough
to tell you how much we all appreciate
your interest and encouragement.

PHYLLIS DEWEY, *Assistant Recrea-
tion Director, Hollywood, Florida.*

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write for bulletin no. 13 . . .

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Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

Help Wanted

The importance of volunteers to service-organization work is currently emphasized by a drive in New York City for 10,000 more, although today's roster of this anonymous corps totals 50,000 throughout the city. So urgent is the need, that nine major service organizations have banded together for the first time to work jointly toward the enlistment of additional volunteer help. In fact, the *New York Post*, of September 21, devoted one whole page to this.

"No pay, but rich rewards," is the slogan adopted by the newspaper. It goes on to say, "The volunteers usually want to give more than they get. Often they discover that they get more than they give." As many of us have learned, however, these rewards travel a two-way street. The intelligent use of the right volunteers for the right jobs helps the service agency extend its reach and increase its services. Each volunteer has his own unique contribution to make; we in the agency employing him must find ways of freeing him to make it.

The participation of lay citizens in community affairs is important and desirable, and here is an opportunity to pull them into our programs on an individual and informal basis. As superintendents and directors of recreation, we should be conscious of the need for education of staff members as well as of citizens concerning the function of volunteers in our programs—for, without careful interpretation, unfortunate misunderstandings too often arise.

It is important to point out that volunteers supplement and strengthen professional staff, but are not to be used to "replace" it. Techniques of successful cooperation between the two groups should be worked out with care, and the relation of each to the over-all objectives of the program made clear to all. Building up a mutual appreciation and confidence can double a year's accom-

plishments and add valuable rapport.

The mature professional worker genuinely appreciates the sincere helper, but the volunteer must also be ready and able to accept responsibility, so that he can be depended upon, rain or shine, to carry on in his appointed role. The *Post* lists, among other requirements for the successful volunteer: *self-discipline*. "The discipline to serve reliably, dependably, willingly, for either four hours a week or forty." Such service, when properly valued, goes a long way toward affording great satisfaction to the person giving it.

The director of the Community Council of Greater New York states, "Everyone who helps somehow adds a new dimension to life. To assist people in a friendly understanding way is to do a great service—and the rewarding personal experience is simply enormous. People like to feel needed."

W-hoop La!!

The hula hoop which rolled in and took over last summer and fall has not only brought fun to swaying millions of kiddies, but woe to many of their elders who try to do likewise. The secret is that young bones are soft and pliable; adult bones are not. But, in the face of this strange craze and too easy appearing exercise, adults are apt to forget this truth and, as a result, become casualties.

Recently, Frederick Othman, columnist for the *New York World Telegram and Sun*, went to an eminent Washington, D. C. osteopath for a crick in his back. He writes, "He looked at me accusingly and said 'Hula hoops.' This I bitterly denied . . . He said that all day long hula-hoop victims creep, crawl, and limp to his atelier . . . for relief from their suffering.

"Grown men and women, he said,

*A new children's reference work, edited by Herbert S. Zim, Spencer Press, Chicago. Distributed by Sears, Roebuck and Company.

should know better than to tangle with the hula hoop. They're twirling the hoops with their hips and coming down with popping vertebrae, slipping sacroiliacs, and fibrosing muscle fibers."

Let's leave this activity to the children. This flash best-seller in the toy business, a plastic hoop usually about three feet in diameter, was patterned in Australia, so we are told. It has blazed its way across America and Canada and, if we are to believe reports, is now proceeding relentlessly toward England, the Continent, and Japan. New variations are already being introduced here.

Do Children Read Outside School?

Attention is again called to children's reading by the widespread observance of National Children's Book Week each November. This year it is being celebrated across the country November 2—8. Of interest in line with this is a recent nationwide check of women's page editors, on the reading habits and attitudes of children, conducted by the editors of *Our Wonderful World*.* These editors were chosen as being perhaps in closer touch with the problems and interests of their readers than most. Asked, "Do children do sufficient outside reading?" some ninety-five per cent of the editors answered, "no." In answer to the question: "Does the proper kind of outside reading help a child prepare for his future?" they were even more emphatic with ninety-eight per cent voting, "yes." In answer to the question: "Does the proper type of outside reading help a child in school work?" again ninety-eight per cent voted, "yes."

This survey underscores a recent study by the American Library Association which focused attention on the need for better school libraries. There are "over 6,000,000 children in the United States for whom no book stock at all is reported," ALA stated.

Television was mentioned by some of the editors as partly responsible for lack of reading; one editor said, "TV takes too much time, leaves children without reading habits."

"What children need today is an insatiable curiosity . . ." Surely the latter can be stimulated—through recreation?

Let us help our children to be young for yet a little while . . . then to realize their dreams. (Photo by Wes Tafi, 15, won 1956 High School Photographic award.)

DO TEEN CENTERS ANSWER TEEN PROBLEMS?



TEEN CENTERS are not new, but periodically it is well to re-emphasize the importance of complete community understanding and backing, and the use of professionally trained and understanding adult leadership for such a center. The teen-ager of today is perhaps growing up a little too fast. As Boonton Herndon pointed out in an article in *This Week*,¹ "In many American cities today, eleven-year-old girls wouldn't dream of going to school without lipstick. And in some communities—perhaps yours—boys and girls begin going steady in the seventh grade. In others thirteen-year-old girls go out alone on dates with boys in cars. . . . Somewhere in this process, normal growing up and normal education are being lost in the shuffle." In other words, the teen-agers' social time schedule has so accelerated that there is no time for childhood fun. And, too, they often end up married too early—and unhappily.

In some communities, the young people themselves are adopting codes of conduct to remedy this,² while in others both public and private recreation agencies or groups of alarmed parents plan special programs and activities for them. In fact, there is an attempt in many places to effect a "slow-down" of too sophisticated activities, in an attempt to keep the children young a little longer.

An interesting question for recreation leaders, parents, and others, therefore, is what part can or do teen centers

play in this picture? There are hundreds across the country, and certainly they expose young people to a wide variety of wholesome activities and constructive projects. The following typify a few of these.

Stevens Point, Wisconsin

A year-round center was successfully established in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, in 1955, after the failure of a "Playdium" in a church basement and the closing of the "Sugar Bowl," a hangout near the public high school, because of lack of funds and adequate adult supervision.

A very active Stevens Point Youth Council was behind the vigorous campaign, which received fullest city cooperation. The city recreation department gained the use of an old, recently vacated armory, and the Mayor's Citizens' Committee on Youth stepped in to help develop it.

The youth council took part in all phases of the operation—fund raising, setting up rules to govern the center, distribution of questionnaires for information on the type of programs desired, cleaning and painting, selling of membership cards to high-school students.

Other important steps:

1. The city council approved the recommendation of the Mayor's Citizens' Committee and the recreation council.

2. A campaign was launched to obtain five thousand dollars for building repair. This amount was raised within two weeks through public subscription—a grand response.

¹ "Don't Let Them Grow Up Too Fast!" January 26, 1958.
² See "Teen-Agers Adopt Conduct Guide," RECREATION, May 1958, p. 170, and "Code for Chaperones," September 1958, p. 246.

In many communities across the land, thriving teen centers provide wholesome, supervised activities . . .



Youthful activities intrigue this age group as much as evening gowns and driving to dances. These young shutterbugs are active members of camera club in Long Beach, California.



Puppet making and puppet plays are one of the many interests offered. Above, teen-agers in San Diego, California, show how really absorbing this type of activity can become.

3. A youth governing board was established, composed of one representative from each class of the three high schools and two adult advisors.

The center opened with a Christmas dance on December 21, 1955, with a group of over one thousand high-school youngsters attending. Now, after two years' operation, attendance is greater than ever. Facilities and cash donations continue to come in, and public acceptance is at an all-time high. Operating funds are now included in the recreation department budget. Building maintenance and supervision are the two main expenses.

The youth council included the following statement in the recreation department's 1956 annual report:

During the past two years the members have had two goals in mind; to provide interesting and wholesome activities for the young people of our city, and to assist in worthy community projects. We have —

1. Been ranked, by *Parents' Magazine*, as one of the top ten youth groups in the country, receiving a one-hundred-dollar award, for helping promote youth activities.
2. Helped provide regular entertainment at the recreation center, on Wednesdays.
3. Held a carnival and dance to raise money for television set and antenna, netting eighty dollars.
4. Held a penny drive for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Thanksgiving Eve, and raised six hundred and fifty dollars in four hours.
5. Achieved a current membership of approximately seven hundred and fifty boys and girls—good manpower.

* * * *

Among items that *should not be overlooked* if a teen-age center is to be successful are: the assistance of the youth of the community in its establishment and government, so they will feel it is theirs, will work for its continued operation, and will become a part of the program; and paid adult supervision. Its cost may be high, but its benefits are higher.—CURTIS L. TAYLOR, *Recreation Director, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.*

Evansville, Indiana

The old C. & E. I. railroad station in Evansville, Indiana, would never know itself in its new guise, which has evolved during the last ten years. After World War II and USO tenancy, the teen-agers found a new home there. Now, as the Evansville Community Center, it serves the entire city of approximately 150,000 people. It is not a neighborhood center concerned solely with the underprivileged, but serves all financial levels. Volunteer help is given on Wednesday and Friday nights, when you can barely make your way through the crowd.

The center is very large, with high ceilings and marble columns. Its three floors have plenty of rooms for both adult and teen-age meetings and classes.

Approximately fifty clubs in the center, with girls' clubs predominating, put on dances, swim parties, banquets, and fund-raising campaigns through shared planning. The fund-raising function performed by these is an important asset to the city. Recently, twenty girls' clubs campaigned

on busy main streets, collecting funds for muscular dystrophy.

Another teen-age service is that of "adopting" orphans, for whom they buy birthday and Christmas gifts, and whom, at certain times, they entertain with special trips. Food baskets for the needy are gathered at the annual Thanksgiving Eve party, where guests contribute canned goods in order to attend. Every Christmas the members of the community center go on their annual caroling expedition to various hospitals, old folks' homes, and similar places; and the student advisory council sponsors a Christmas tree sale.

The clubs do many things to raise money for activities, too. For example, subdeh groups have had car washes to finance state park trips, paper sales to pay for trips and projects. Proceeds from last year's paper sale were used to cut the bill for new chandeliers.

To become a member a high school student must submit written permission to the director and then buy an annual membership card, for a dollar. This can be renewed if the owner has not graduated from high school. Installment paying is used by many.

The center also offers a recreation scholarship worth two thousand dollars, awarded to a high-school graduate with a high scholastic average and a strong interest in recreation. This student must major in recreation in college and spend two summers working at the center.—KRISS JOHNSON, *Evansville, Indiana*.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Teen Town is a youth organization in the recreation center at Lincoln Park, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Its activities are planned, governed, and financed by community young people. "Teen Town," organized in 1949, is held regularly on Friday nights and on Tuesday nights in summer. It is staffed by a woman director and three program specialists; it does not have any supervisory volunteer leadership.

Their special events have included: the annual picnic; party for the graduating seniors; after junior and senior prom party; jitter bug contest; Western dress dance; Christmas party; Easter egg hunt; elaborate dinner party for the officers of Teen Town; party for the basketball and football players; Halloween party; celebration of Teen Town's anniversary. Average attendance at each is two hundred and fifty.

Every four years Teen Town awards one of its members in good standing a four-year college scholarship based on need, scholastic ability, and good citizenship. Once a year, five former Teen Town members attending college are sent boxes of canned food. In addition, the organization gives one-tenth of its earnings to a local church for a period of six months. After this period of time another local church is selected. It also sponsors three teen-age clubs, thus giving young people an opportunity to be grouped according to high-school classification, to learn parliamentary procedure, conduct meetings properly, to invite guests and have parties they could not otherwise have because of their economic position.

How Teen Town's money is spent—Initially, the organiza-

tion's membership fee was fifty cents a month for each member, but necessary supervision was inadequate so the plan had to be abandoned. Today, each member, except officers, pays twenty-five cents. The money is used to support the recreation program, and has purchased new records, new furniture, new public-address system, a new air-conditioning unit, and kitchen equipment, to date. It also provides for all the extra activities, including the scholarship. Teen Town may rent its music for a nominal fee to other groups. There are other income sources—selling gum, soft drinks, old newspapers and magazines, and the use of the check-room.

The most important Teen Town aims are educating the youth and community about recreation and the use of the parks, stimulating provision of the recreation center facilities, and education as to how to use the centers, teaching boys and girls to plan, conduct meetings properly, manage organization finances successfully, and to get along with others while doing all this.—ROBERT FAIRCHILD, *Director of Teen Town, Inc.*

Pleasantville, New York

Teen-agers in Pleasantville, New York have been busily promoting their own stock issue to get their own center under way this fall. Except for two brief unsuccessful programs several years ago, the community's teen-agers have had no gathering place of their own. As a result, the village plaza became the headquarters for a noisy group while others loitered on street corners. After a flurry of bad-boy pranks and some real delinquency cases were reported locally, the teen-agers had no difficulty in selling their yellow certificates at a dollar a piece. The youngsters estimated they needed a total of \$2,500. The village board has offered them the top floor of the Village Office Building for a teen center.

At the beginning, the teen center will be open Friday evenings for junior-high students and Saturday evening for high-school boys and girls. The new center will have a student board of directors and a paid adult director. An adult board will also work with the teen-agers.

Ridgefield, Connecticut

Thirty-five members of the Ridgefield, Connecticut, Teen-Age Canteen helped celebrate the town's two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary this summer by cleaning up the beer cans that have littered Fairfield County roadsides. The youngsters toured the main highways and back roads in pick-up trucks loaned for the occasion by merchants and parents. The trucks carried placards proclaiming, "Ridgefield Teen-Age Canteen Beer Can Brigade."

The canteen was started four years ago and occupies quarters in the Ridgefield Community Center.³ After various acts of vandalism had occurred at the canteen this summer, the teen-age governing board adopted a new policy including fines for swearing, expelling permanently anyone arriving with liquor on his breath, and asking members wearing improper attire to leave for the night. #

³ See "An Old House Comes to Life," RECREATION, November 1955, p. 410.

*Especially designed for senior citizens,
this activity center
fulfills the desire to belong, to be useful.*

LITTLE HOUSE— BIG DIVIDEND

rector meets with both the council and the general business meeting and serves as a liaison between the center and the board of directors of the Peninsula Volunteers. General over-all policy is determined by the Little House board of the Peninsula Volunteers.

The advisory board, composed of prominent educators, businessmen, doctors, lawyers, and psychiatrists, meets quarterly with the Peninsula Volunteers board and the director. Additional meetings are called when need arises. Stanford University has cooperated with the group since Little House was established. The Peninsula Volunteers held a workshop on aging, in conjunction with the university in 1951, and a survey on educational needs of the older person was made through the university department of education.

The center is open six nights and seven days each week. The personnel consists of a director, an assistant director, and a secretary; thirty-one teachers help with the program, most of them on a volunteer basis.

The weekly afternoon program at Little House is varied and stimulating: ballet, readings, book and play reviews, movies, lectures, travel talks, concerts, and current events forums are featured. Outside guests or talented Little House members present the programs. There are field trips to places of interest, also three five-day excursions to national parks, picnics to which other senior centers are asked as guests. Discussion groups and current event series have been instrumental in developing group leadership. These are lunches, dinners, card parties, monthly birthday parties,

special seasonal parties, and get-acquainted suppers for new members.

Members' handcrafts are sold at a bazaar three times yearly. The art, craft and hobby show is an eagerly awaited annual event. Bake sales, luncheons, and special dinners are held as money-raising projects.

Little House members make many valuable contributions to the community. Among these are:

Veterans Administration Hospital: Assisting with crafts, sewing and knitting, volunteers for library and statistical work, entertaining patients at Little House programs.

Children's Health Council: Equipment for handicapped children, and standing tables for polio patients.

Children's Home Society: Layettes, knitted articles.

Hillcrest Juvenile Home: Sewing entertainment.

San Mateo County Public Health Clinic: Exhibits of crafts, volunteers to encourage patients toward outside interests.

Stanford Speech and Hearing Clinic: Scrapbooks, duplicate cards, sewing, doll dresses, making equipment and furniture, and specially designed tables and small lettered blocks.

American Red Cross: Various volunteer services.

United Crusade: Solicitation, clerical work.

American Women's Voluntary Service: Toys for retarded children.

San Mateo County Adoption Center: Layettes, repairing furniture.

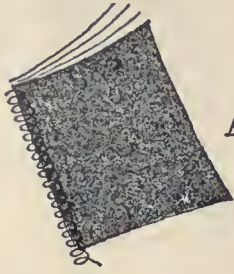
Other activities include being "substitute" grandparents for emotionally disturbed children; setting up Santa

Claus Land in Menlo Park and playing the role of Santa Claus during the Christmas shopping season; collecting and sorting clothes for flood relief victims in the area; and participation in other community activities such as a float in Fourth of July parade, a booth at San Mateo County Fair and Fiesta, Palo Alto Community Fair, Menlo Park Plaza Days, and so on.

Classes

Classes are offered in: woodworking, in the completely equipped shop where articles are made for the center, for community agencies and for the individual; furniture making and refinishing; drama; lamp-shade making; corsage making—a monthly project is making corsages for members celebrating birthdays; bazaar crafts; dress-making; costume making; leathercraft—instruction in all types of leather work; knitting and sewing; and also weaving and rug making.

Other classes include painting—both watercolor and oils; conversational Spanish, French and German; lapidary—members cut and polish stones as well as make jewelry; party favors; millinery; ceramics—making green ware, glazing and painting pottery and porcelain; flower arrangement; choral singing; bazaar sewing; metalcraft and enameling; bird lore; horticulture; gardening—a lath house and cutting garden, plus garden talks; gift wrapping; candlemaking; charm course—make-up hints, fashions and hair styles; food and nutrition; home economics; checkers, chess, bridge and canasta; square and folk dancing. #



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Injury Ruling Reversed

The highest court of New York State has now ruled on a home owner's liability to a child invited to play on his property. The case in point concerns a boy injured tripping over a doorstep near a garage while playing basketball in his friend's backyard. The original verdict, awarded against the home owner by the trial court and affirmed by the Appellate Division, was carried to the Court of Appeals, where it was reversed.

Judge Burke, writing for the court, restated the ruling that a child, like any other social guest, "must take the premises as he finds them and is entitled to no greater protection than the members of the family." The injured boy had previously played on this improvised basketball court, without mishap, despite the protruding doorstep, which was in plain view.

He further stated: "Liability does not arise unless the condition which caused the injury is 'pregnant with the greatest danger to life and limb, or is a deceptive trap to the unwary, as perilous as an explosive bomb, highly inflammable material, a spring gun or kindred devices.'" *Court of Appeals, not yet reported.*

Notes From All Over

Citation. The Charles E. Goodwin Community Center, Claremont, New Hampshire, has been awarded the annual Community Service Citation, given by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The award was presented to Anthony Zotto, director of the center, and reads in part: "As evidence of sincere appreciation of its outstanding community service support and achievements."

Election. Charles J. Reitz has been elected the new chairman of the Arizona

State Parks Board. When the Arizona State Legislature created the State Parks Board in March, 1957, one of the provisos of the act was that one of the appointive members should be professionally engaged in general recreation work. Governor Ernest McFarland selected Mr. Reitz on this basis. An active associate member of the NRA, he is the current superintendent of the recreation and park department in Yuma, Arizona.

Grants for Youth Work. The first two recipients of the Columbus [Indiana] Foundation for Youth education and training council scholarships, for students planning to enter the field of youth work, are attending Indiana University to major in recreation. The winners, Carlin Lucas and Norma Small, were awarded seven hundred and three hundred dollars respectively. Both of them have been very active in

youth work and both were also in the top third of their high school graduating class.

The grant was established to encourage interest in full-time youth work among students of ability. The awards are renewable during all four undergraduate years, provided the students maintain a record keeping them in the top third of their class.

Thirty Years of Service. The St. Francis Hotel, in San Francisco, was the scene October 20, of a large luncheon honoring Raymond Kimbell, general manager of the recreation and park department, and James Lang, superintendent of recreation for the city and county of San Francisco, on the occasion of their completion of a long and dedicated service to the city and the department.

Unique Freedom of Design

The feature presentation in the July edition of *Progressive Architecture* was completely devoted to "Buildings for Recreation." Types included were buildings for municipal, federal, private, fraternal, military, and educational needs, of such *variousness* as a bathhouse to an officers' club and from a sports stadium to a community music hall. The nature of recreation and its needs leads to the fortunate architectural circumstance that, according to the magazine, "design of buildings for recreation is



Above are the striking bathing and picnicking facilities at Nags Head, North Carolina. The most dramatic design element is the use of cantilevered fins allowing wind passage but preventing sun passage. Structure was designed for the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreation Area by the National Park Service Division of Design and Construction.



Above right is the patio, with pool and fountain, bordering cocktail lounge of the new officers' club at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington, D.C. Architect: Charles M. Goodman Associates; interiors, Knoll Planning Unit. Knoll Associates furniture is visible through the windows giving off patio of ultramodern facility. Note light directed on patio.

The new major league (above left) stadium in Bloomington, Minn., is another fine example of "unfettered" design. Exterior walls of the stadium—eventually to seat 68,000 spectators—are of glazed bricks in panels of brown, turquoise, red, orange, yellow, and blue. Seats are enameled in blocks of blue, blue-green, and green. Designed by Thorshov & Cerny.

relatively unfettered by traditional considerations." In other words, the architect is presented with the chance to use his imagination and technological knowledge to the utmost, to produce a beautiful and unusual building. See accompanying photographs as they appeared in July *Progressive Architecture*.

Useful Materials

The Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Department of Parks and Recreation has prepared and distributed to its 258 employees two booklets discussing better methods of dealing with their public. They are entitled: *May I Help You, Sir?* and *It Pays to Sell Service*.

The first points up the value of courtesy, particularly as it relates to recreation personnel, who are, after all, as is emphasized by these booklets, *public* employees. The public therefore has a right to expect service plus courtesy from the city employees who are paid with its tax dollars. The remainder deals with various courteous ways to handle different situations as they arise. The second is on the need for and advantages of good public relations on the part of any agency, and how to achieve them. More information about either of these booklets may be obtained by writing Temple R. Jarrell, director of parks and recreation, Fort Lauderdale.

ARS Elections

The American Recreation Society elected new officers recently. They are: Charles B. Cranford, deputy commis-

sioner of recreation, Philadelphia, president; Jesse A. Reynolds, department of recreation and parks, Richmond, Virginia, president-elect; Oka T. Hester, director of parks and recreation department, Greensboro, North Carolina, first vice-president; William Frederickson, Jr., superintendent of recreation, Los Angeles department of recreation and parks, second vice-president; Dr. Edith Ball, recreation curriculum advisor, New York University, secretary; Stewart G. Case, extension recreationist, Colorado State University, treasurer.

In Memoriam

- With the death of Myra Townsend Edgerton, on September fifth of this year, the National Recreation Association lost an old and loyal friend. She liked to recall the day in 1906 when someone asked her for a dollar for the newly organized Playground Association of America; she was in sympathy with its objectives; and she had a dollar. She thus became one of the first contributors to what has become the NRA.

Miss Edgerton's ties with the Association went far beyond the membership she kept up throughout her life. She and the late Howard Braucher, president of NRA, first met as undergraduates at Cornell. Years later the Braucher family and many members of the NRA staff were frequent visitors at

Sabine Farm, the tree-shaded old house in Bethpage, Long Island, where she lived during much of her thirty-seven-year career as a history teacher at Jamaica High School.

Here, at this same farm, she raised pedigreed airedales; kept up a voluminous correspondence; cultivated her garden; sewed for a variety of organizations; pursued her genealogical research; read in the many fields that interested her; and — probably her favorite recreation — entertained her ever-widening circle of friends.

She had an unflagging interest in young people — her own nieces and nephews among them — and guided many of them in their choice of careers, some right onto the NRA staff. She would be happy to know that her contribution to the recreation movement will be maintained in the Myra Townsend Edgerton Memorial Fund, established by her family and friends. This fund will become a part of the endowment fund of the National Recreation Association — indeed a fitting memorial to one of our most loyal supporters.

- A. Thornton Bishop, president of the Bergen County [New Jersey] Park Commission, executive editor of publications for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, author and art teacher, died on October 2, at the age of sixty-one.

Mr. Bishop had been a member of the park commission since 1946 and president since 1950. Previously he had been director of the Teaneck [New Jersey] Planning Board and a member of the Teaneck Township Council. He taught painting and published a number of books, including *Renaissance Architecture* and *Composition and Rendering*.

- Captain William Bowie, who probably did as much for recreation in Canada as anyone else, in the course of two generations, died recently at the age of sixty-nine, ending thirty-three years service with the Parks and Playground Association. He had been one of Montreal's prime crusaders for better public health through recreation. Captain Bowie used to come to National Recreation Congresses year after year, long before Canada had a recreation organization of any kind. #

Angel Music for Christmas



*Angels we have heard on high,
Sweetly singing o'er the plains;
And the mountains in reply
Echoing their joyous strains.—*

From the ancient Latin hymn, GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO.

Arms. Pad a 13-inch length of No. 15 wire with tissue to a thickness of 1/2-inch. Cover padding by winding arm with a 1/2-inch wide strip of peach crepe paper, cut across the fold (Fig. E). Fasten arms to body 1 1/2 inches below head with spool wire. Pad body with tissue to give desired shape (Fig. F). Wind padded section with strip of peach crepe paper to give a smooth surface.

Features. Paint face with water colors and rouge cheeks.

Hair. Cut two 1/2-inch wide strips of yellow crepe paper across grain. Twist each to form a cord. Paste strands over hairline (Fig. G). Braid two double strips of twist and a strand of gold ribbon to form a coronet. Paste coronet braid around hairline.

Robe. Sixteen-inch circle of white crepe paper, spangled with gold stars. Cut to center as shown (Fig. H). Fasten around waist and paste seam up back. Stretch white crepe paper over upper section of doll for blouse. *Sleeves.* Four inches wide, five inches long. Cut from white crepe paper and shape as in Fig. J. Border sleeves with gold stars and paste in place on doll. *Outer Robe.* Cut from clear cellophane as in Fig. K. Reinforce at points indicated on diagram with Scotch tape. Slip over head and fasten at waist with girdle, made by braiding white and gold ribbon together.

Halo. Bend No. 9 wire to form a 2 1/2-inch hoop. Wind with gold ribbon. Stick gold stars around edge.

Wings. Cut from white mat stock and pin in place.

Violin. Cut two from gold mat stock. Draw lines, indicated in Fig. L on top, cut out with a knitting needle. String with *uncovered* wire. Scotch tape the two cut-outs together with a 1/2-inch wide strip of gold mat stock between.

Place the golden violin under your angel's chin and in her left hand. Place bow of stiff wire, in right.

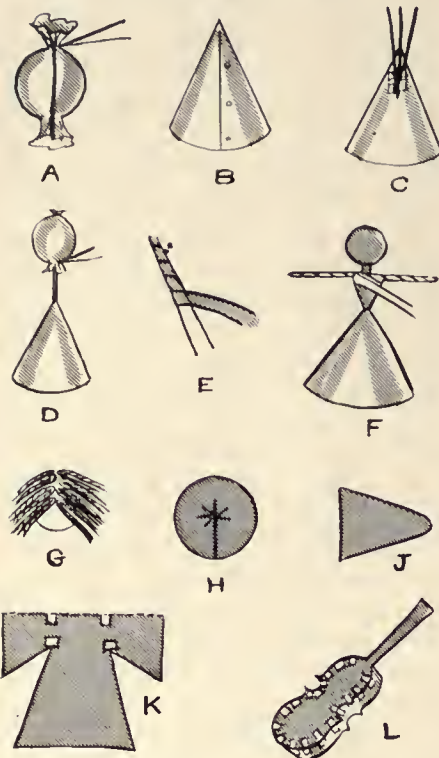
and a variety of materials can be used to construct them.

For the table, however, clothe them in white, and design them with Christmas music in mind. Sprinkle a heavenly blue table cover¹ with a pathway of silver stars. (Use white tapers, white candle holders, and silver ribbon to emphasize celestial background.) In this case your angel, or angels, should be white-robed, with golden halo.

Instructions. You will need white, peach, and yellow crepe paper; No. 15 wire; No. 9 and spool wire; tissue; cellophane; gold and white mat stock; Scotch tape; No. 2 gold stars; 1/2-inch white and 1/2-inch gold ribbon; four No. 00 paper fasteners; paste; water colors; rouge.

Head. Crush tissue to form a ball 3 by 2 1/2 inches. Cut a strip of crepe paper 5 inches wide across the fold. Stretch strip twice around tissue ball, cut off surplus and paste seam (Fig. A). Tie ball at top with spool wire and paste surplus crepe paper down to head. Leave bottom end free to attach to body.

Body. Cut a half circle, 7 1/2 inches in radius, from white mat stock. Roll to make a cone 5 3/4 inches at the base. Fasten seam with paper fasteners (Fig. B). Cut three 5-inch lengths of No. 15 wire. Scotch tape them to cone with 3 1/2 inches extending beyond point (Fig. C). Force wires into head for 1 inch and tie head in place under chin with spool wire (Fig. D).



EVERYTHING about Christmas should be exactly right—the food delicious, the tree radiant, the house sparkling clean and fragrant with greens, and the table a reflection of good taste.

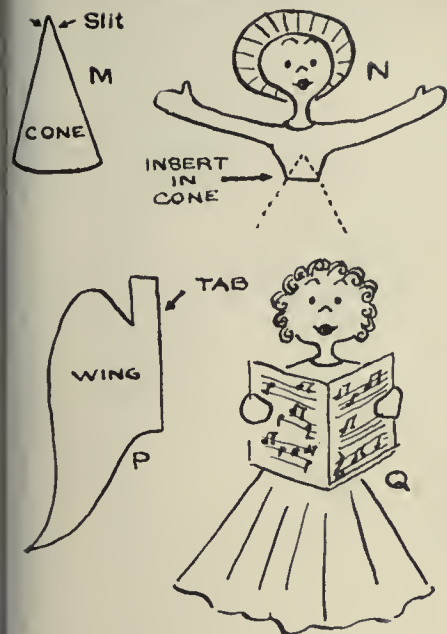
Christmas is made up of so many good things—music, laughter, generosity, gaiety, beauty, good-will-toward-men—that go into making the holidays merry ones. Not the least of these are the decorations. Below is a charming project to add Christmas color to your home or center.

Enter the Angels

Angels belong everywhere at Christmas time. Scatter them throughout the house, group them on your mantle-piece or under the tree, hang them on the tree. They are quite simple to make,

¹ From *Here's an Idea*, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts.

Paper Cups



Another, simpler way to make angels, singing this time, is to use inverted cone-shaped cups, such as are found at a soda fountain, as a base for the full skirt. Cut out head, arms, and shoulders of heavy white paper, all in one piece, and paint (as in the sketch). Cut each hair strip and curl over the edge of a dull knife or scissors blade. Make a half-inch slit in the tip of the cone and insert the top of the angel in this. Cover the cone with a pleated or gathered strip of foil, crepe, or tissue paper, and tie or paste in place. For the music, cut an oblong piece of paper, fold through the center, and draw musical staves and notes. Paste one of the angel's hands to each side of the music book to hold in place. Wings of stiff white paper, gold or silver foil can be pasted to the back of the angel.

Eggheads²

Angels with eggshell heads are good fun, too. Make a small pinhole at each end of the egg with a pin and empty egg. Do this by holding over a bowl and blowing hard. The large end of the egg will be the top.

Insert a piece of small copper wire about 3½ inches long through the hole in the bottom of the eggshell and up through the hole in the top so it extends above the top about ¾ inch. Bend this

end of the wire down against the shell and fasten it with a small piece of Scotch tape. At the bottom put a drop of glue around the hole where it touches the wire.

R, S, T, and U show how to make the angel's dress and arms of white paper, and wings of silver paper. Make her a colored kerchief.

Glue the pieces together, then paint the eye, nose, and mouth with water colors or tempera. Glue on hair of brown or yellow yarn. Attach the head to the dress by inserting the wire of the head into the hole in the top of the dress. Fasten the wire to the inside of the front of the dress with Scotch tape.

Bring the arms forward. Put glue on the inside of the hands; then put a small 2-inch birthday candle (or sheet music) between the hands and glue in place.

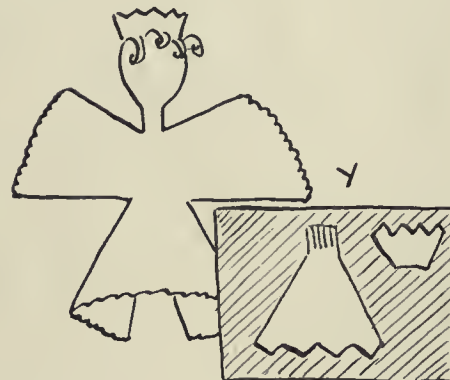


Books to Help with Christmas

Ideas for Christmas, (from *Today's Woman*), Arco Publishing Company, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. \$2.00.

Ideas for Christmas, \$2.00; *Decorating for Joyful Occasions*, by Marjorie W. Young, \$1.50; *How to Make Paper Flowers and Party Decorations*, by Natalie Morgan, \$2.98; *Make Your Own Merry Christmas*, by Anne Wertsner, \$2.50; *Creating with Paper*, by Pauline Johnson, \$6.00; *Book of Arts and Crafts* (straw angel as made in Sweden), by Marguerite Ickis and Reba Selden Fish, \$5.00; *Papier-Mache*, by Lillian Johnson, \$3.95.

Foil Pie Plates³



On a foil pie plate, mark off six sections as in Figure X. (The height of angel will be approximately equal to the diameter of the pie plate, so choose whatever size you wish.)

Cut along all lines with scissors. Cut out the two small V-shaped sections at the top. Then draw in the head on middle part, and cut out. Semicircle at the bottom forms the skirt, the two other parts make the wings.

Bend lower section backward to form skirt. Make slits in top of head, curl forward for hair. Cut apron and crown from colored foil; curl top of apron forming a ruffle. Paste crown to head.

Glue apron on skirt; paste colored sequins onto head for facial features. For variety, curl a small piece of metal pan cleanser or yarn for hair; cut apron from a paper doily or from colored lace ribbon. Make the cap of paper lace if you prefer.

³From *Better Homes & Gardens 1956 Christmas Ideas*. Copyright 1956, Meredith Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

²From *Holiday Craft and Fun*, by Joseph Leeming, J. B. Lippincott. \$2.85.



Nothing can surpass violent action for sheer power of attraction. Here, photographer knew how to use high-speed equipment.



The recreation story includes interesting and arresting seasonal activities. This photograph presents the drama of outdoor fun in winter and the beauty in the silent whiteness of heavy snow. We must always think in terms of general appeal.



This natural shot of a thirsty little boy illustrates the right moment to snap a human-interest scene. One of the necessary skills of the successful photojournalist is catching life unaware. Another important aspect is obvious: choice of subject.



Symbolism is an important quality for editorial purposes. This young man gazing into the distance represents hopes of youth.

TELL YOUR STORY WITH PICTURES

by the Editors of *Look*

How to select, direct and plan photographs that have editorial impact. What applies to school pictures applies as well to recreation photographs.

MANY LABELS have been attached to our time, but it can accurately be called the visual era—of motion pictures, television, and photojournalism. Most people are influenced daily by the visual image in what they think, say, and do. Gardner Cowles, editor of *Look* Magazine, said in an address* before the National Press Photographers Association:

"In America, we are already living in a picture world. The people who are growing up have been brought up in a very different visual world from that of their parents. They have been exposed in school to new visual teaching techniques; they have seen movies introduce the three-dimensional illusion and the giant movie screen; and the picture magazines and television have conditioned them to expect a visual treatment of almost any subject."

All too often, however, photographs prepared for public-relations distribution sadly lack sharp editorial impact.

* Washington, D. C., March 28, 1957.

Many of the "stock shots" submitted to newspapers and magazines end up in editors' wastebaskets. In short, the practice of photo reportage on the local or low-budget level has not kept pace with . . . photographic technology.

With this in mind, let us consider the photographic coverage of the school [and recreation] scene, where the delicate climate of public opinion has so much to do with the success or failure of the community educational system.

According to Mr. Cowles: "Good pictures don't just happen. The good photographer knows, from all he has read, all he has seen, all the techniques he has mastered, to sense the exact moment to take the picture. He can sense the historic, meaningful situation, and he is always prepared for it. He has to be well read; he has to understand human nature; he has to be able to cope with unexpected situations;

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and to use his own best judgment as to what sequence of shots is newsworthy, original, or photogenic. He has to be selective, and yet not miss anything big."

What Makes Good Pictures?

Any creative work that vividly communicates human emotion is dependent on a number of small things which happily combine to produce certain qualities. This is true of a dramatic work, a short story, a painting. It is also certainly true of a storytelling photograph, which will make the reader stop, look—and then look again.

We require that the camera be selective. It must catch a fleeting facial expression that provides a rare insight into the complex human personality. It must stop the drama of human activities at the instant of highest emotion, convey in one scene an attitude expressive of a whole people or way of life.

The School Scene

First of all, who is best equipped to work this camera magic? You probably can't count on the staff photographer of the local paper, for his time must generally be limited to the biggest events of the school year. But regular photo coverage can be assigned to a student or staff member who has a continuing, direct, personal interest in school affairs. Few high schools [and recreation centers] are without a camera class or club. . . . Typical school subjects can be illustrated forcefully with photographs. While mathematics involves much abstract thinking, we shouldn't, for instance, overlook the human side of arithmetic.

On these pages, for example, is a photograph of a small boy having a drink of water from an al fresco fountain. It is obvious that the picture was not prearranged in studio-photograph style. Children do not react well to posing. They are splendid photo subjects when caught unaware.

Action and Reaction

The camera is an all-seeing eye that, depending on our wishes, will record a definitive, detailed view or focus on the simplest theme. This brings us to the all-important factor of selection, a key to making successful storytelling photographs.

Opportunities for human interest photographs arise when someone reacts—whether it is an athlete to a challenge or the youngster to his need for water.

Help with the Budget

Opponents of an increased budget must be properly exposed to the full facts if they are to be convinced that more money is warranted rather than extravagant. This information is usually published in the local newspaper, or perhaps in a specially prepared brochure or folder. The verbal accounting is often a tiresome tale of woe readers will glance at hastily. However, striking photographs, combined with the printed word, create a special quality or

The photographs on these pages, which so aptly illustrate our story, are 1958 winners in the Eastman Kodak National High School Photographic Awards contest. (See Photo Credits, page 299.)

illusion of direct, personal experience. . . .

The School Building: After Hours

After the day's final bell has rung and the last student hurries out of school, the building takes on a whole new set of purposes. . . . Here, again, is a possible subject for a picture story or group of pictures that would be welcomed by a newspaper's feature editor [as would be a typical day in a recreation center]. A roundup of this night life during a typical week might include: dancing lessons, proms, Scout gatherings, Red Cross activities, community plays, adult education, banquets, and so on. An awareness of the many activities that take place will help impress the public with the value received from adequate plant facilities.

People doing things out-of-doors are always a valuable source for active and lively pictures. School children participate in community improvement in endless, novel ways. The alert photographer can easily cover campaigns for such causes as getting out the vote, better traffic safety, fire control, improved recreational facilities, or library fund-raising; and many other such projects. . . .

[Teen-center or golden-age service projects, for instance. See pages 304 and 308.]

Cropping a Photograph

The original negatives of most photographs contain extraneous matter which can be eliminated in order to increase impact. Cropping can effect many improvements. Cutting the foreground area from beneath standing figures will tend to bring them closer to the viewer; conversely leaving great areas of foreground beneath figures can give the illusion of more distance or greater height. Often the action may involve just a few persons, with other figures in the composition irrelevant to the main idea.

Portraits of people should have slightly more background area allowed on the side toward which the subject is facing. Crowd scenes can gain the illusion of extending ad infinitum if the rear edge of the crowd doesn't show.

Captions and Copy

Captions under photographs have a vital function. A caption must be brief, clear, and to the point. We expect the reader to scan the picture and caption almost simultaneously. Use active words and avoid stating the obvious rather add a bit of information that is not immediately explained by the picture alone. . . . Do not trust in the reader's ability to draw his own conclusion: rarely can a photograph communicate completely without a caption. #

Have you ordered your copy of the Congress Proceedings yet (\$3.50)?

Right: A fine example of publicizing a city-wide observance is this sign before the Texas State Capitol. On left, R. H. Van Arsdale, NRA district representative, with B. Sheffield, Austin recreation director.

NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH —

How to Use It



Did you have a city-wide committee for National Recreation Month last June? If you did, you reaped better than average benefits from your observance. That's what reports from all over the country indicate.

IF YOU DIDN'T have a city-wide committee this year, don't despair. Start planning now for next June.

Memphis, Tennessee, with a pilot committee of representative citizens, under the chairmanship of Frank Ahlren, editor of the *Commercial Appeal*, stressed that the leisure-time movement is a program of and for the entire public. Business and industry, as well as service organizations and private recreation groups, were drawn into the month-long series of events. All contributed and all gained.

Planning Ahead

Other communities that experimented with such committees also had gratifying results. Combined with that of Memphis, their experience shows that you should —

1. Gain the support of your board and a few other key citizens for the idea of a city-wide observance in June.

2. Call together representatives (lay and professional) of religious, civic, service, health, youth, business, and other groups. A board member from your agency or department should present the idea to them and suggest activities — joint and separate. For example, Monroeville, Pennsylvania, used the month as the occasion for a recruiting drive by all agencies seeking more volunteer workers. The National Recreation Month kit, supplied to all NRA affiliated groups (and to others on request) will give many suggestions and will be ready by March, 1959.

3. If you have not already agreed informally on a chairman (as was done in Memphis) the group might nominate a leading citizen and send a delegation to request his acceptance.

The group might also set up two sub-committees — to plan special program events, and to work out a plan of promotion and publicity. Ask the community's churches and synagogues to set aside the first Saturday or Sunday in June as Recreation Sunday or Sabbath, to inform their congregations of recreation available to the community. The four special weeks of Recreation Month

provide the framework for your planning. They are designed to help you show the full scope of recreation.

5. Be sure to make the month the occasion for honoring citizens who have aided the development of all recreation — or special aspects of recreation — in your community. If your agency is an affiliate of the National Recreation Association, it will have an opportunity to make nominations for NRA certificates of appreciation for outstanding service to recreation.

6. Keep the purpose of National Recreation Month clear—to help more people realize the value of recreation and discover the recreation groups, activities, and facilities available to them.

President Eisenhower, in his message to the 40th National Recreation Congress, said, "The healthy use of leisure time becomes increasingly important to our living in this demanding age. . . ."

The wise use of leisure may literally be the key to our survival. National Recreation Month, with its street banners, governors' proclamations, special events, and joint planning, is one of the tools we use to help us bring truly creative recreation to all the people. #



Father and son participate in the same class, examine a problem together. Many fathers missed modeling in their youth.



Aiming for championship in the 10th Annual National Plane Show, youngster enters four planes, one in each division.

George Seedhouse

The young Wilbur and Orville Wrights of Cleveland, Ohio, take plane building seriously.

EXPLORERS of the AIR

PIONEER AIRMAN Wilbur Wright would be proud of a certain recreation program in the Cleveland junior high school bearing his name. Youngsters, twelve to fifteen, are enjoying some of the same sort of excitement in conquering the air that Wilbur and Orville experienced in 1903, on Kill Devil Hill at Kitty Hawk. Along with their fathers, they're learning to build model airplanes that fly! In the school auditorium, before the very eyes of the Wright brothers whose portraits adorn the walls, they're making test glides and progressing to their first powered flights.

This is one of the most successful programs in our city-wide community center program. Fathers tell us that some of the most delightful hours of their lives are those spent with their sons, puzzling over the construction of a miniature flying machine. It started in 1953, the fiftieth anniversary year of the Wright brothers' first powered flight. Charles Tracy, aviation editor of *The Cleveland Press*, suggested we help celebrate this air-age milestone by conducting model plane-making classes in some of our community centers, scattered around the city in some thirty junior and senior high school buildings, where other recreation activities are also conducted.

Discussing the plane program with Tracy, who had been trying for years to organize plane-building classes on a regular basis, I explained that the big problem was obtain-

ing experienced instructors. Though often started, they usually expired soon for lack of leadership.

"Why don't you instruct a class yourself?" I asked him. "Assign me Wilbur Wright Junior High, and I couldn't refuse," he answered.

Today he is in his fifth year as a model airplane instructor at Wilbur Wright and has missed only one or two classes. They start in mid-October, continue through April, are held every Wednesday from 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.—the only time that could be found for them. Because of the after-dark hours, fathers must accompany the boys. This turned out to be one of the nicest features of the program, in that it brought the fathers and sons together.

Among fathers attending this year are several aeronautical scientists from the local National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, who spend their working hours developing new rocket fuels, making planes safer and faster. They're catching up on the modeling phase of aviation—having missed it when they were youngsters.

Tracy's classes are informal. He enforces one rule: everybody must make some kind of plane. What kind isn't too important, except that plastic types aren't allowed in the classroom.

Several big air meets, held annually in Cleveland, provide targets for action. These are the Great Lakes Indoor Air Meet in the public auditorium in January and the National Model Plane Show in Higbee Auditorium in mid-

MR. SEEDHOUSE is chief of community centers and playgrounds for the Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.



One of the weekly classes listens to instructor Ed Przybys. Boys can make model they like best, but make one they must.



"Flying Circus" winners try out a glider and a stick model. Tracy thinks competition lends added spirit, fun, and purpose.

March. Class members are taught to make planes to compete in these events. Tracy firmly believes that competition adds spirit, fun, and purpose to this activity. "One of the great attributes of plane making is the keen interest modelers have for helping a fellow flier get better results from his craft. They're eager to share what they've learned. Competition gives them a reason to learn more, share more, help each other more," he says.

A thirteen-year-old who has never built a flying model in his life can master enough indoor-model featherweight aerodynamics by January to make a plane that will stay up two minutes. Another young craftsman who in January never heard of a British World War I SE-5 biplane will have one completed, all details included, by March, and be able to give you a fairly accurate account of combat flying in 1918. He'll show you a copy of the first plane that flew the Atlantic and tell you that Lindbergh sat in a wicker seat just like the one in the cabin of his copy, and that its Wright Whirlwind engine turned exactly 1850 rpms.

Tracy's modelers are a step beyond mere boys building planes. They're boys getting an education and enjoying a fascinating hobby all at the same time. He strives for an extra by-product—to teach the builders something of the exciting air history of the last fifty years, lightly brushed over in their formal education. The classes are conducted on a sort of "clinical" basis. Boys can make the kind of planes they like best, to capitalize on their natural interest; but they're coached to stick within the limits of their abilities. Tracy knows the pitfalls of too complex projects.

Class interest is sparked by well-chosen samples brought in by Tracy and his prize student, his twelve-year-old son, Dan. When the group sees indoor models float through the school auditorium, there's great enthusiasm to copy them. About half of each class period is spent in the mechanical drafting room, working on models pinned to old drawing

boards. This is an ideal place to work. The other half of the period is used for test flying, learning the rudiments of aerodynamic balance and adjustments, in the auditorium.

Since Tracy's success, two similar classes have been started in the south and east sections of town. Both are taught by fathers who have spent twenty-five years with model planes as a hobby.

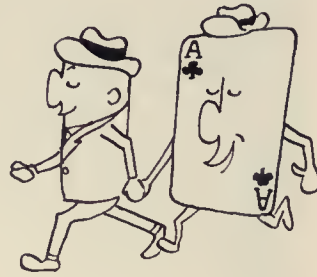
Tracy's work with models goes back to his own teen-age days in a small town, where he was the only model airplane builder. He organized a club and taught his friends. He was hired by a Toledo newspaper right out of high school to write about plane-building as a hobby. Then he learned to fly and wrote a series about it. Somewhere along the way he also became a professional newspaper man.

He hit the peak of his own modeling career in 1937, by winning the sixth and last open place on the American Wakefield team, a six-man flying unit competing with similar teams from other nations, for the British Lord Wakefield Cup. Rubber-powered duration models were flown outdoors. This, considered the ultimate of such competitions, is still being held.

When World War II broke out he joined the air force as a cadet, was commissioned a pilot, and became a flying instructor. After the war he remained in the Air National Guard, and the Korean War put him back on active duty for two years, until he resigned to continue his work at *The Press*. He has been aviation editor for fifteen years. His eleven-year military service included three thousand pilot hours.

Part of Tracy's job is writing a model aviation column every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. This column is part of the bond tying Cleveland's great program of air meets together and is probably responsible for Cleveland's being home to more skillful model plane builders than any other city in the world. #

Adaptable Program Ideas



Versatile Equipment

Can you name a piece of recreation equipment that: Can be used just about anywhere? Can be used just about anytime, for any length of time, without boring the participants? Requires no storage space? Costs less than a dollar? Can be used individually? Can be used by couples? Can be used by groups of from three to ten people—providing for a considerable amount of interaction? Can be used by children and adults together or separately? Can be used regardless of age, education, social status, physical capacity, or emotional and intellectual level? And when it can no longer be used for its original purpose, can serve other purposes?

This equipment sounds like the answer to the recreation leader's prayer! Do you know what it is yet? Well, maybe you can guess if you also know that:

- Benjamin Franklin manufactured it, and used it as insulation in electrical equipment he built in 1731.
- Portions of it were used as admission to classes at the University of Pennsylvania in 1765.
- A portion of it is known as the "Curse of Scotland," because the English Duke of Cumberland inscribed execution orders for the Scottish troops upon it.
- During the "War Between the States" it was wrapped in wire and fired by Union troops into the heart of Richmond, as an improvised bomb.
- Portions of it were used as identification papers for workmen demolishing the Bastille during the French Revolution.
- In Canada, it was used as currency in lieu of money in the seventeenth century.

* * * *

If you still haven't guessed, here are a few more clues: In Germany, it is composed of thirty-two pieces; in Italy it is composed of seventy-eight pieces; in Spain the components number forty; in France, England, and the United States the components number fifty-two, sometimes forty-eight; in Western Europe and the United States it is divided into four sections; in the Orient it divides into three and five sections, depending on where it is used; in Italy, thirty-eight of the seventy-eight pieces in the item have stylized portraits on them; in France only twelve have portraits.

* * * *

Yes, the item we've been talking about is a deck of playing cards! This is perhaps one of the most versatile pieces of recreation equipment available. Let's use it! You will find that it can be many things to the recreation program.

History. There is a wealth of material concerning the history of playing cards, which can be used as themes for parties, material for quiz programs and group discussions; facts for newspaper stories and articles, motivation for art and craft projects, and many other ingenious purposes. We have given you only a few of the historical facts. Looking up still others can be an activity in itself.

There are many *free* publications available on the history of cards, from the Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York. The public library is also a good source.

Tricks. These are useful as ice breakers and as a standard program activity, and can also be the answer to a party dying on its feet. Some card tricks require a bit of dexterity, many do not. The Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers offers these *free* publications on card tricks: *It's All in the Cards* and *Take a Card*.

Party Activities. The National Recreation Association Program Department suggests the following additional uses for playing cards:

- Old cards can be cut up and given out as people enter a party. Matching pieces will thus help guests find partners or form into groups.
- Contests can be run at a party to see who can build the highest structure balancing the cards on one another.
- For an elimination dance, by calling cards individual drop out. For a multiplication dance—call a "pinochle"—and the girl with the queen of diamonds and the boy with the jack of spades dance; a pair of eights pulls two more couples on the floor, and only people with deuces can cut in—because deuces are wild.
- Fortune telling is lots of fun. You'll find traditional directions in *Foster's Complete Hoyle*.

Values for Children. Playing cards can be used with children. In addition to the fun of playing, they receive practice in recognizing numbers; arithmetic, in keeping score and the interpersonal values of playing a table game. There are many special children's card games on the market today, from a game called *Authors to Make a Sentence*. The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati 12, Ohio, has a twenty-five cent booklet called *50 Card Games for Children*. In an organized recreation program we often hear of bridge classes and tournaments, and perhaps card *asta*, too. There are hundreds of additional games, rarely used, that will provide hours of enjoyment for many.

Card games seem to fall into two classifications: game

at have similar plays and vary only slightly are grouped a family. Bridge is in the whist family. There are also these families: pinochle, all fours, bezique, rummy, euchre, hearts, poker, and so on. The other classification is that of "national games." Some games that have stayed the same through the years and have not given rise to new variations are: cribbage in England, skat in Germany, cassino in America, and others.

Other helpful publications, available free from the American Playing Card Manufacturers are: *How to Run a Pinochle Tournament*, *How to Run a Canasta Tournament*, *How to Play Calypso*, *How to Play Kaluki*, *How to Play Italian Card Games*, *How to Play Tarok* (Central Euro-

pean). Available at twenty-five cents each from the United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati 12, Ohio, are: *150 Ways to Play Solitaire* and *Fun with Games of Rummy*. Available free from the National Recreation Association are: *Rules for a Cribbage League* and *Football with Playing Cards*.

Available from the National Recreation Association Book Center are: *Contract Bridge Complete*, (\$4.50) and *Contract Bridge for Beginners* (\$1.00), both by Charles H. Goren; *Foster's Complete Hoyle*, R. F. Foster (\$3.95); *Scarne On Cards*, John Scarne (\$4.95); and *First Book of Bridge*, Alfred Sheinwold (\$1.00).—ELLIOTT COHEN, *NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped*.



The Underestimated Hobby

With the increasing popularity of genealogy as a hobby, recreation directors in adult areas would do well to investigate possibilities of "ancestor chasing" in their programs. Unfairly dismissed as a pastime of millionaires and eccentrics for many years, family ferreting has now reached widespread and respected participation. Evidence of its growth is supported by the thousands who subscribe to some forty newsletters, magazines, and newspapers devoted entirely to genealogy, and by the fifty genealogical and historical societies organized for promotion of this activity. The National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D. C. receives some twelve hundred letters of inquiry monthly. The New York Public Library copes with some twenty-three thousand readers a year on the subject. More than two hundred and fifty persons daily visit the library of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Salt Lake City.

Why is interest in genealogy growing? Possibly because it is exciting, educational, and inexpensive. In most recreation programs, expense is a prime factor. Genealogy is a hobby that can be geared to the participant's economic status. Its biggest expense is postage and writing paper, since a major part of research is accomplished by mail, the remainder by digging in libraries and courthouses. Getting

started is often the most difficult obstacle but a "how" book, costing seventy-five cents, gives step-by-step directions. *

How can this hobby fit into recreation programs? *In the Community Center.* The community recreation center is a natural for a genealogy hobby club. Amateur and professional genealogists can be found in even the smallest of communities to lead these groups. Forums and speakers on various research problems and findings add interest to the sessions of instruction.

For the Aged. Here is a hobby in which the oldsters can really be interested. Often these people have little to cling to but the past, and by channeling this interest into organized research, the feeling of "doing something important" can be accomplished. Talking about the "old days" is always a popular pastime, and here's a chance to put this natural interest to constructive use. Research by mail may recover lost and distant relatives and renew the past in glowing color.

In the Hospital. Patients who get started on this in the hospital have a hobby with terrific carry-over value. This is especially true of some long-term patients, who, when guided by an interested professional or amateur, can continue this research after discharge.

Many have already found this for themselves. I, myself, have received numerous letters from persons who, though confined to their homes, have found a fascinating way to meet new friends all over the world by mail.

There are numerous other areas in which genealogy could fit. For the most part, any person already established in genealogy, whether professional or amateur, can be counted on to assist in starting a hobby, or a group program, or both.

In this day of emphasis on family recreation, what could be better than a hobby that pulls all the "kinsfolk" together, at least on paper? There are numerous family organizations in existence today as the result of one person's interest in family history.—DICK STRACKE, *recreation leader at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Kansas City, and member of the National and Kansas City Genealogical Societies.*

* *The Genealogical Helper*, Everton Publishers, Logan, Utah.

PROGRAM



INDEPENDENT BASKETBALL

A different community plan, for wider participation.

Charles G. Stone

BASKETBALL has been the winter king and, until recently, also one of the sore spots of the Williston, North Dakota, recreation program. The independent basketball league, for all men of seventeen years and older, was steadily losing participants, and finally board and staff members decided to make a detailed study of its past records and interview as many former participants as possible.

Records disclosed that in four out of the league's first five years, two teams dominated play, and in one other year three teams had been fighting for top spot. Four of the remaining five teams, in the first two years, were amazingly close in ability. The last-place team lost every game played for two years, and dropped out during the third season.

Rivalry between the two top teams became so tremendous that the recreation department could not get officials to call the games. Referees did not want any part of the Williston City League. Several were threatened with bodily injury, and the language and actions of the participants were not things to be proud of. Sponsors of these two teams were spending as much as \$600 a season just for uniforms.

In the fifth year of operation only four teams remained. Needless to say, they were the top four teams of the preceding year. All of the players who had played on the four bottom clubs had had enough.

A league meeting was called to discuss this problem. Several reasons for lack of interest were advanced, among them the fact that: (1) the local high

school team was amassing an amazing winning record, and lack of fan support for the city league made men lose interest; (2) Williston youngsters with athletic prowess were going to college and new blood was not forthcoming; (3) ice hockey, a new activity started by the council, was interesting those who normally would be playing basketball.

Feeling that the league should not be operated for spectators, or for the sole benefit of the athletically perfect, the recreation department abandoned the first and the second arguments. Scant attention was paid the third because hockey was new to Williston, so where were our mediocre basketball players? Most of the players who had dropped out of the league gave the same reasons: that it wasn't any fun being beaten twice a week when you knew you didn't have a chance and that the game should be played for fun, not for honors or trophies.

The recreation department called a meeting of all basketball enthusiasts in the fall of 1953, and proposed a draft plan for city league basketball. Everybody who wanted to play would have his name placed on a blackboard, and each manager would draft his players from these names until they were all used up. Managers would draw straws to see what positions they were to fill from the drafting. We suggested a mandatory rule that every player chosen had to see action in at least two quarters of every game.

The plan met with immediate vociferous disapproval from the members of the three top teams. They were asked to try it for one season, however, at the end of which a vote would be taken to decide whether to continue the setup or not. Instead of agreeing, they walked

out, to form teams to participate in state-wide league.

Another meeting was held, in early November of that year, to draft players. At the time we had only thirty-five men signed up, none from the top three teams of the previous year.

Four managers were picked, and drafting of players proceeded, each team winding up with eight or more players. In the first month of the season, with four games a week, they were never more than three points difference in any game. It wasn't the best basketball, but the main thing was that the players were getting to play and enjoying it. A vote of participating players taken at the end of the season, was thirty-two to three in favor of continuing. When this was announced, approximately forty players who had refused to play because of the draft, protested because they weren't allowed to vote. They were told they had to participate before receiving voting privileges.

In the 1954 season, enough players registered for six teams, including some of the holdouts from the year before. All teams again drafted their players.

Though there was still some complaining in 1955-56, most of the boys voted for this system again, and we have had more than sixty and eighty players, respectively, with more joining throughout each season since then.

So in favor of the draft are they now, that the man who led the original revolt and walkout is the man who now explains to a new member of the community, "This system makes by far the most exciting league, and, after all, our recreation program is operated for the many not just the few. We feel that this way we get all the men who want to play." #

MR. STONE, a former director of recreation in Williston, is now director of recreation, Bristol, New Hampshire.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MAINTENANCE

Charles E. Doell

Ways of facilitating management . . .

MAINTENANCE has only to do with maintaining facilities, strictly speaking. However, we often break down park-recreation service into two parts; one part is usually promotion of organized recreation; and what is left is included in the term "maintenance." If this is the case, maintenance has everything to do with facilities—including their planning, construction, and keeping them in working order.

For the purpose of this administration, it is necessary to assemble landscape and building architects, engineers, craftsmen, foremen, laborers, carpenters, painters, electricians, cement finishers, steelworkers, plumbers, horticulturists, gardeners, agronomists, entomologists, mechanics, accountants, clerical workers, experts on administration and publicity, and, quite frequently, police.

Equipment required includes the various kinds of equipment usually found in offices, including typewriters and business machines of various kinds; passenger automobiles, trucks, gasoline-operated equipment, such as shovels, bulldozers, trenchers, as well as fairly large sized earth-moving equipment; snowplows and snow sweepers, street sweepers, lawn mowers, debris loaders; and many varieties of other equipment too numerous to mention.

Management Operation

To facilitate the management of this army of personnel and mass of equipment, divisions are organized, of which there may be samples: planning division, engineering and construction, maintenance, horticulture (sometimes combined into one division); police, legal, administration and personnel, which usually includes accounting procedures and office organization, as well as public relations and general personnel management. The heads of these seven or eight divisions constitute the administrator's staff, which acts as a committee in formulating administrative policies, as well as coordinating the various divisions.

For maximum operating efficiency, this whole array of people and machines organized into the several divisions must act in unison. This means, theoretically, that the lowest man on the payroll ladder must know what the top administrator is trying to do, and the top administrator must

know the capabilities and provide clear instructions to the lowest man. It also means that those in each division must know the general objectives of those in other divisions, the relationship between the divisions, and how their work is correlated to make a sensible whole. All this requires almost constant communication back and forth between divisions, as well as communications from top to bottom. Keep that word, "communication," in mind. It is all important in efficient operation and the one management element most difficult of accomplishment.

Communication

A number of devices have been used to promote communication. Periodic staff meetings provide one means at the top level; printing and distributing a house organ is another. In-service training programs are also used to good advantage: in addition, there must be opportunity for division heads to transmit messages orally to their next-in-command, and so on down the line. In order that this line of communication be a two-way affair provision is frequently made for workers to make suggestions to their superiors for improving service. This is done either by a suggestion box or through incentive devices of one sort or another.

All communication efforts are for carrying out policies determined at the administrative level. This feature of administration is frequently neglected, in that policies are not clearly set forth, either written or otherwise. It is essential, and should be axiomatic, that organizational policies must be crystallized and clearly expressed and that everyone in the organization know not only the objective of the whole department but his own small part in carrying it out.

Personnel Machinery

Personnel management—especially how personnel may be used to its best advantage as well as some of its limitations—is important. In most parts of our country, and certainly in the northern half, the working force of even tax-supported agencies is organized into trade unions. While these unions may not have bargaining power in the sense that such bargaining leads to a formalized contract, they do, for all practical purposes, negotiate on working conditions and pay scales. The latter are usually established after comparison with pay scales and fringe benefits paid by private employers. Improvement in pay and fringe bene-

DOELL is superintendent of parks in Minneapolis.

fits is justified almost solely by increased productivity per worker. This may be the result of improved personal efficiency, as well as the use of more efficient machinery. These improvements are usually the result of combined efforts of management and labor, and hence careful cooperation between the two is needed. This should be true of public service, too. To warrant the wages and other benefits of private industry, public service should improve its productivity per individual.

Much has been said recently concerning the desire of organized labor to have a guaranteed annual wage. Such an objective is partially, if not wholly, possible in the maintenance of parks and recreation, as demonstrated both in Milwaukee and Minneapolis. In these cases, maintenance employees are assured a full year's work. Their total annual wage is divided into an equal number of payroll periods so paychecks are uniform throughout the year, but the number of hours worked *varies* with the demand for that service in different seasons of the year. In Minneapolis, during the winter months, there is full-time employment, if not an excess of full-time employment, during the skating season. There is very little work between February 15 and April 10, and so on. There is no overtime pay. This system is very satisfactory to the working force, as well as to management.

Coordination of Services

Having assembled an organization and other means for accomplishing a mission, the next problem to be faced is servicing recreation—for which the rest was set up. It is the task of organized recreation program personnel to establish that program, whereupon maintenance personnel provides the means and maintains facilities. The service actually rendered to the public consists of a combination of parks and recreation, each department indistinguishable from the other to the average citizen. The citizen expects an integrated service will be available to him.

In more specific terms, careful coordination in the planning, construction, and maintenance of facilities is paramount. In the planning stage, key recreation personnel should confer with personnel of the planning unit in order that each may know all the problems incident to the laying out, design, and appearance of facilities, for carrying on the work and services recreation people will provide. This means that the point of view of the play leaders in the field, as well as of their executives should be included in such conferences. A committee representing the general public should also have an opportunity to express the point of view of those who are to receive these services. Planning is an all-inclusive process, which should embrace all agencies.

Timing

One of the important considerations in construction is scheduling. Construction ought to be so arranged that it interferes as little as possible with the actual conduct of recreation activities and the various seasonal sports. This, again, requires joint planning during construction.

The most needed area of closest and most continuous coordination between maintenance and recreation forces is the day-to-day use of the facilities provided. Ballfields should be available and at their best for important games scheduled by recreation people. Cleaning the spray and wading pools should be timed carefully so the general public is inconvenienced as little as possible in their use of them. Seasonal preparation of the various facilities equally important; in fact, frequent communication should be established between the two departments all during the year so that the whole operates as one service.

Method

Through in-service training programs and numerous other ways, the recreationist's point of view must be transmitted to the maintenance people so that the many detailed instructions, which would be otherwise necessary, may be eliminated and the work carried on automatically. It is equally important that the recreationist understand the problems of the maintenance people so that the program can be altered to fit the exigencies of a given situation. The most intimate kind of coordination must exist between the two agencies.

One of the great penalties of a lack of coordination between the recreation and maintenance divisions or departments is that of misunderstanding, thus presenting a disunified service to the public—a serious matter indeed. This affects the morale of the separate departments, which, in turn, affects the service rendered, and creates an unfavorable public opinion, something to be avoided at all costs.

Public Relations

Since, in today's complicated society, so many interests prevent people from knowing much about any one activity, sensible public-relations programs are essential in park and recreation work. This service is more one of interpretation than of actual promotion. There is need of promotion of active recreation, to be sure, but what we are talking about now is one in which citizens are informed of available services and how they may take advantage of the recreational opportunities within cities. Here again, there must necessarily be great coordination either between two separate organizations or within one agency, or where one public relations office carries on the work of both.

* * * *

The desirability of having park and recreation service as one agency of the municipal government should be apparent. Some of the coordination, for instance, suggests that *one* administrative agency would facilitate some aspects of communication. It does not eliminate conferences between functional groups, of course, but it helps establish a direction in which total park and recreation activities can move with the least effort. Furthermore, separating the park from the recreation function is not a natural or automatic line of separation, for there will always remain some recreation on the park side of the line and some park on the recreation side. An arbitrary assignment of functions is inevitable. #

ing to a nationwide survey conducted by American Forest Products Industries of Washington, D. C.

There are nearly 43,000,000 acres, or 92.4 per cent of the total area covered, open to hunters in season and a still greater acreage is open to fishing. Sixty-five companies have gone so far as to establish public parks and an equal number of companies are planning to do so. Seven companies employ professional recreation planners; thirty-one employ game-management specialists to work with hunters and fishermen to improve the game-fish supply. In a single year—1956—companies included in the survey estimated that 1,533,795 persons used their lands for recreation, including hunting and fishing.

Common recreation facilities provided at many company parks include picnic tables and benches, fishing, firewood, swimming, toilets, garbage pits, overnight camping, boating, parking areas, boat ramps, and running water. Permits are required for major activities by many companies.

Employee Recreation

Recreation Management magazine, a new publication of the National Industrial Recreation Association, has conducted a spot check of 240 NIRA member companies to determine their top indoor and outdoor facilities. The following tabulation indicates what facilities have been found workable and what are most popular in employee programs.

INDOOR		OUTDOOR	
Meeting Room	131	Ball Diamonds	108
Recreation Room	80	Horseshoe Pits	90
Auditorium	60	Picnic Area	69
Card Room	58	Playfield	56
Recreation Building	51	Trap & Skeet	37
Library	45	Tennis Courts	35
Billiard Tables	31	Rifle Range	35
Gymnasium	29	Swimming Pool	19
Bowling Alleys	25	Golf Course	18
Crafts Room	19	Camp	14
		Bait Casting Pool	12
		Archery Range	12

Appraisals of Land Values

In a memorandum, entitled "Full Development of Public Resources," issued by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, June 16, 1958, reference made to the present estimated market value of federal parks and forests. The public domain realty controlled by the U. S. Forest Service was appraised at its estimated market value in June 30, 1957 to be more than \$6,500,000,000. The value of certain improvements made on the public domain was reflected in part in these land and timber values, but no allowance was made for public values of important uses, such as water production. Similarly the Department of the Interior estimated that, June 30, 1957, the value of funds reserved or withdrawn from the public domain and under the administrative control of the National Park Service totaled \$641,741,000,000. This estimated value was based on real estate rather than on recreation or other values and does not give proper weight to the scenic and recreation sites of the national parks and monuments. #

R. BUTLER is director of the National Recreation Association Research Department.

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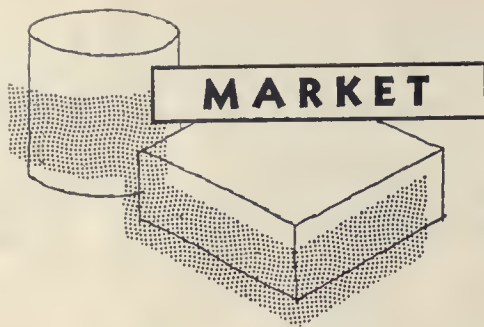
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NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please mention that you saw it in RECREATION.

Jean Wachte



- World Wide Games makes a handsome version of Skittles, which I saw at the 40th National Recreation Congress in Atlantic City. This game originated in China and was taken back to England, by sailors and missionaries, where it was given its present name. This intriguing large table game is ideal for both adults and youngsters, fascinated by the spinning top that knocks down pins for various scores as it skitters through the box. Skittles is 18" wide by 40" long by 4½" high; the sides and fittings are of black walnut; the pins and tops are hard maple; and the bottom is hardwood plywood, usually gum or birch. For further information write Warren O. Bailey, World Wide Games, Radnor Road, Delaware, Ohio.

• The Stran-Steel Corporation offers a brochure describing one of their recent developments that would be of particular interest to recreation executives responsible for new buildings. The product: the first pre-engineered steel buildings in color, using a new vinyl-aluminum protective coating, which comes in blue, green, bronze, rose, gray, and white, as well as the standard metal finish. This two-layer coating is not a paint and is applied to the galvanized steel panels at the factory, which are designed for quick erection. The test samples are said to have withstood rigorous continuous exposure tests, with no deterioration in the finish, no loss of adhesion, nor corrosion of the base metal. The new coatings are also said to be resistant to blistering, peeling, and cracking, thus providing your building with a longer service life at lower cost. A handy color guide, contained in the brochure, enables you to visualize the design possibilities and color combinations inherent in this product. Write to Stran-Steel Corporation, Detroit 29, Michigan, for your free copy.

• Unauthorized use of electrical equipment is always a recreation supervisory problem. To guard against the potential hazards and breakage implicit in such use, the Yale Lock-It Plug has been devised, containing a retractable, key-operated nylon safety bar, which, when in a locked, projecting position, prevents the entrance of the plug into an electrical outlet. When the key is turned, the safety bar is retracted and the plug, bearing



the Underwriter's label, can then be inserted into an outlet. This device would have wide application wherever power tools, soldering irons, electrical laboratory equipment, projectors, PA systems, and so on are used. Write Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, 11 South Broadway, White Plains, New York.

• The Clarke wet-dry vacuum cleaner is one of seven models in a completely new line featuring many innovations in vacuum cleaner design. It is designed for "picking up dirt, dust and liquids of all kinds, and cleans everything from floor to ceiling, even furnace boilers," according to the company. It is intended primarily for maintenance of large buildings. This machine was the only commercial industrial type of vacuum cleaner selected for exhibition in the U.S. Pavilion at the Brussels World Fair. For complete information, write the Clarke Sander Machine Company, Muskegon, Michigan.



• The Von Duprin Division of Vonnegut Hardware Company has introduced a new line of surface-applied fire panic exit devices, to be used on the doors of all kinds of institutions — hospitals, schools, recreation centers, churches, and so on—made of stainless steel, the first such device of this metal. The product is the result of several years' development, arising from the requests of many architects for strength, beauty, and ease of maintenance. The complete device for a single door weighs about twelve pounds. For complete information, write the company in Indianapolis, Indiana.

• A new automatic fire detection and alarm system provides protection under a number of adverse conditions, in large public buildings. Manufactured by the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company, this system shifts automatically to a standby battery power supply in case of main power failure and will function if the wiring circuit has been grounded, or if both wires connecting fire detectors with central alarm station have been broken. The central control panel contains numbered indicating lights showing the location of a fire and a number of thermostat-size fire detectors. An alarm is sounded when there is an abnormally rapid temperature increase or whenever temperature exceeds a specific level. Also provided are a fire warning device and at least one manual fire alarm station. Honeywell sales engineers will supervise installation, with one year's free service. Details on the system, approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, may be had by writing Minneapolis-Honeywell, Commercial Division, 2753 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	Page
Metal Tennis Table Company	297
American Playground Device Company	302
Millman Publishing Company	331
Stello Fencing Equipment	301
Champion Playground Equipment	297
Chicago Roller Skates	Back Cover
City of Los Angeles	331
Composition Press	331
Gymnastic Supply Company	329
Handweaver & Craftsman	Inside Back Cover
Home Crafts Company	Inside Back Cover
Hop Scoot	329
James & R. Manufacturing Company	331
James Spencer & Company	329
Johnson Playground Equipment	329
Kygro Athletic Supply Company	331
Ku-Pel Manufacturer	297
MacGregor Company	327
Monroe Company	329
National Tuberculosis Association	297
New York University—School of Education	Inside Back Cover
Nissen Trampoline Company	301
Ortence-Hall, Incorporated	297
Program Aids Company	329
Recreation Industries	Inside Back Cover
Superior Industries Corporation	327
F. Twardzik & Company	297
S. Rubber Reclaiming Company	302
Stegel-Peterson Company	302
Stello	301

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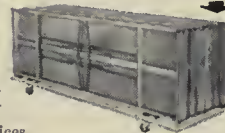
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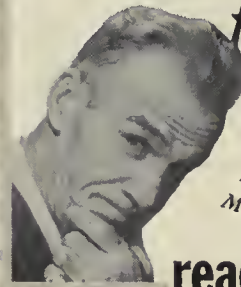


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Note to writers for Recreation: From this point on no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

We have asked the chairmen of the sessions on recreation for the ill and handicapped at the 40th National Recreation Congress, in Atlantic City, September 22-26, to give us a "capsule" report of each; some of these follow.

Recreation—A Positive Force in Preventive Medicine. *Chairman:* Carol Lucas, Ed.D., *Recreation Consultant, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Inc., New York City.*

Alexander Reid Martin, M.D., speaker at this session, declared that modern technocratic man cannot avail himself of the blessings of leisure. With more leisure time available, there is a growing incapacity to enjoy it and use it creatively. Dr. Martin took the word "riper" and dissected it as follows: R stands for religion, I for industry, P for psychiatry, E for education, and R for recreation. Each word was discussed in detail, thus making his presentation novel and refreshing.

Report on the NRA Study of Recreation in Hospitals. *Chairman:* Elliott Cohen, *Research Specialist, National Recreation Association.*

Dr. John E. Silson, director of the study of recreation in hospitals, Pleasantville, New York, and biostatistical consultant to the NRA, discussed the statistical findings; and Dr. Warren Johnson of the American Psychiatric Association suggested that the study laid the long-needed foundation for further development of suggested standards for hospital recreation personnel. Martin Meyer, coordinator of activities therapy of the division of mental health in Indianapolis, stated that the study is a mirror into which each of us can look, to see ourselves as part of a new and exciting profession. We now have the basis for developing our profession in relation to others working with the ill and handicapped. In making the study, the National Recreation Association has performed a great service not only to hospital recreation, but to the entire recreation field.

Techniques of Observation and Reporting on Patients' Behavior. *Chairman:* Louis Linn, M.D., *Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.*

Following formal presentations by the panelists, there was a stimulating discussion based on questions from the floor. Problems of communication between different members of the modern

hospital treatment team were discussed and the importance of frequent staff meetings for the exchange of information was emphasized. Using the recreation worker to handle group and individual emotional emergencies on psychiatric, medical, and surgical wards was illustrated with case histories. The importance of the recreation worker's observations in the psychiatric evaluation and treatment of each case was also brought out.

New Concepts in Recruitment and Education of Personnel Working with the Ill and Handicapped. *Chairman:* C. C. Bream, Jr., *Chief, Recreation Division, Special Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.*

This was a very stimulating meeting. Following brief presentations by panel members, each was challenged from the floor on some point. These "challenges" were in themselves thought provoking and brought forth additional facets of the total problem. Of particular interest was whether there should be a generic core curriculum for all ancillary therapists in the hospital or a specific graduate sequence for each specialty.

Demonstration of Recreation Techniques for the Mentally Retarded. *Chairman:* Mrs. Henry W. Gould, *Chairman, Recreation Committee, National Association for Retarded Children.*

These workshops were divided into two parts: a swimming and a music demonstration. Demonstrations were put on by four retarded children from the swimming program conducted at the YWCA, Ridgewood, New Jersey. Richard Brown, director of water safety of the American Red Cross, said, "These children are human beings and can be taught to do things, if they are given a chance." In the second, David Ginglend, teacher and camp director, showed how seriously retarded children of all ages can learn to enjoy music. By acting out the actions suggested—use of rhythm, folk dances—these children demonstrated genuine appreciation and enjoyment, and results were most evident and amazing.

Community Resources Available Nationally and Locally for Recreation in Hospitals and Related Institutions. *Chairman:* Alice Burkhardt, *Recreation Leader, Bellevue Schools of Nursing, New York City.*

This was an exhibit consisting of twenty-five booths, all chosen because

they offered new, creative, unusual, and imaginative resources in programs for the ill and handicapped. Representatives of each display were on hand to exhibit, explain, and describe their material, which included gem polishing, jewelry making, unusual games and program ideas, music, photography, puppetry, home-to-school radio, star collecting, talking hooks, plus gadget-free films, and lists of available materials.

How to Use Recreation Activities as Therapeutic Tool. *Chairman:* Thomas H. Rickman, Jr., *Chief, Special Services, U. S. Public Health Hospital, Carville, Louisiana.*

In this enthusiastic meeting a new and definite trend in both thought and action was in evidence—the use of recreation activities as a therapeutic tool in patient treatment. It was evident that a closer alliance between the recreation worker and the medical and psychiatric profession is occurring throughout the country. The use of specific program activities was discussed.

Ethnic Factors in Planning Recreation Programs for Patients in Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged. *Chairman:* Elias S. Cohen, *Commissioner, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

While ethnic factors are often one of the determinants in planning recreation programs for patients in nursing homes and homes for the aged, it was agreed that emotional response, psychological make-up, and the interrelationships of staff and patients were underlying factors in program development. It was pointed out that we frequently fail to take the anthropologist's approach and learn as much as possible about the life patterns of the patient with whom we deal. An interesting formulation classified patients in nursing homes in four groups: watchers, participators, thinkers, and creators.

Cooperative Planning for the Handicapped—Joint Responsibility of the Community and the Institution. *Chairman:* Lucy F. Fairbank, *Assistant Institutional Therapy Consultant, Illinois Department of Public Welfare.*

It was agreed that the handicapped as citizens have a right to the service of community recreation programs and, if at all possible, the handicapped should be absorbed into regular leisure time programs. An important aspect of the job of those in recreation at hospitals and clinics is to educate communities to see their responsibilities. Often reluctance stems from feelings of inadequacy or fear on the part of the community recreation leaders. #

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CITY, *October 1958.*
 A One-Man Truck for Park Irrigation,
William Penn Mott.
 We Needed a Good Hill for Sledding,
George B. Caskey.
 AMERICAN SQUARES, *October 1958.*
 Let's Play Games.
 CHANGING TIMES, *August 1958.*
 Get Your Community to Grab That Vacant
 Land.
 HOSPITALS, *August 16, 1958.*
 Why Do Volunteers Volunteer? *Mark
 Berke.*
 JOURNAL OF HEALTH PHYSICAL EDUCATION
 AND RECREATION, *September 1958.*
 Physical Fitness in the Pentomic Age,
Simon A. McNeely.
 Tomorrow's Programs of Recreation and
 Outdoor Education, *Louis E. Means.*
 Health, Physical Education and Recreation
 Programs in the USSR, *Arthur A. Es-
 slinger.*
 JUNIOR LEAGUE, *September-October 1958.*
 Volunteer Horizons.
 PARK MAINTENANCE, *September 1958.*
 Hearst Castle Is Popular New Park Site
 in California.
 RECREATION MANAGEMENT, *October 1958.*
 Here's How Timken Holds a Sports Ban-
 quet.
 Basketball Takes on a New Look.
 THE ROTARIAN, *October 1958.*
 Re: Highly Organized Sports for Small
 Boys? . . . A Debate, *James Bradshaw
 and F. S. Mathewson.*
 SAFETY EDUCATION, *October 1958.*
 The Whole Town Gave a Halloween Party,
Mary Ellen Gothberg.
 It's More Than the Whoosh and the Bang,
Robert F. Gartner.
 Halloween Citizenship Lesson, *Dalibor
 Kralovec.*
 Poisonous Plants.
 TODAY'S HEALTH, *October 1958.*
 Authority—Kids Expect It From Parents,
Howard Whitman.
 WILDLIFE REVIEW, *August 1958.*
 Conservation—Only A Catchword? *Patrick
 W. Martin.*

AMERICAN FOLK TALES AND LEGENDS, Maria
 Leach. World Publishing Co., 2231 W.
 110th St., Cleveland 2. Pp. 319. \$4.95.
 ANGELS ON HORSEBACK AND ELSEWHERE (Car-
 toons), Thelwell. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th
 Ave., New York 10. Pp. 96. \$2.95.
 AQUATIC PROGRAM (1957 revision). Boy
 Scouts of America, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Pp. 70. Paper, \$1.75.
 ART ALWAYS CHANGES, Ray Bethers. Hastings
 House, 41 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 96.
 \$3.95.
 PICTORIAL MANUAL OF BOOKBINDING, Manly
 Banister. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New
 York 10. Pp. 40. \$3.75.
 PRACTICAL GUIDE TO MODEL RAILROADING,
 Linn H. Westcott and Richard H. Wagner,
 Editors. Kalmbach Publishing, 1027 N. 7th
 St., Milwaukee 3. Pp. 60. Paper, \$2.00.
 PREADOLESCENTS—WHAT MAKES THEM TICK?
 (Reprint), Fritz Redl. Child Study Ass'n,
 132 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 7. \$20.
 PRESERVATION OF YOUTH, THE, (Essays on
 Health), Moses Maimonides. Philosophi-
 cal Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16.
 Pp. 92. \$2.75.
 RECREATION AREAS (Second Edition), George
 Butler. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New
 York 10. Pp. 174. \$6.00.
 RECREATION FOR THE MENTALLY ILL, B. E.
 Phillips, Ph.D., Editor. AAHPER, 1201
 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 77.
 \$2.00.
 RIDE WITH THE SUN (Folk tales from coun-
 tries of the United Nations), Harold Cour-
 lander, Editor. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42d
 St., New York 36. Pp. 296. \$3.50.
 ROAD TOLL, THE, Travelers Insurance Com-
 panies, Hartford, Conn. Pp. 28. Free.
 ROCK CLIMBING, C. W. Dixon. Sportshef, 10
 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 48. Paper,
 \$7.75.
 SCHOOL PHOTOJOURNALISM—TELLING YOUR
 SCHOOL STORY WITH PICTURES. National
 School Public Relations Association, 1201
 16th St., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 72. \$2.00.
 SHADY GARDENS, Emily Seaber Parcher.
 Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp.
 282. \$4.75.
 SHARING IS FUN (Children's Projects), Helen
 Diehl Olds. Koinonia Foundation, Pikes-
 ville Box 5744, Baltimore 8. Pp. 40. \$1.00.
 SING IT AGAIN. Methodist Church. Box 871,
 Nashville, Tenn. Pp. 96. \$30.
 SIXTY DANCE DIAGRAMS, Joseph F. Wallo. As-
 sociated Booksellers, State St. & Maple
 Ave., Westport, Conn. Pp. 64. \$60.
 SOCIAL SECURITY FOR CANADA. The Canadian
 Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale Ave., Ot-
 tawa 3, Ont., Can. Pp. 20. \$25.
 SOCIAL WORKERS IN SOCIAL WELFARE (Spe-
 cial issue of *Canadian Welfare*), Canadian
 Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa
 3, Ont., Can. Pp. 60. \$40.
 SPORT INJURIES, Donald F. Featherstone.
 Williams & Wilkins, Mt. Royal and Guil-
 ford Ave., Baltimore 2. Pp. 195. \$7.50.
 SPORTS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN. American
 Recreation Society, 1129 Vermont Ave.
 N.W., Washington 5. Pp. 8. \$15.
 STANDARDS AND GUIDES FOR THE DETENTION
 OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH. National Probation
 and Parole Association, 1790 Broad-
 way, New York 19. Pp. 142. Paper, \$2.00.
 STANDARDS IN SPORTS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN,
 AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washing-
 ton 6. Pp. 66. Paper, \$7.50.



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Books & Pamphlets Received

ACTIVE GAMES AND CONTESTS (Second Edi-
 tion), Richard J. Donnelly, William G.
 Helms, and Elmer D. Mitchell, Editors.
 Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10.
 Pp. 672. \$6.50.
 ADOLESCENT VIEWS HIMSELF, THE, Ruth
 Strang. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New
 York 36. Pp. 581. \$7.95.
 ADOLESCENT YEARS (Reprint), John J. Brooks
 and Leo A. Spiegel. Child Study Associa-
 tion, 132 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 19.
 \$30.

NEW



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Creative Planning of Parks and Play Areas for

Learning, Living, and Leisure

School Planning Laboratory, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, California. Pp. 68. \$2.50

This publication records the materials presented at an institute, the theme of which centered on cooperative planning and joint use of school and community park and recreation facilities. Creative aspects of joint planning and successful experience are described in this significant book. Recreation workers will be especially interested in these sections dealing with "Co-operative Planning for Creative Learning, Living, and Leisure" and the "Design for Learning, Living, and Leisure." In addition to samples of cooperative planning, the publication contains illustrated accounts of imaginative forms of playground equipment and practical considerations in the maintenance of recreation facilities.

The Folk Arts of Japan

Hugo Munsterberg. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 168. \$6.75.

"The skill to do more—with the will to refrain." This philosophy is aptly demonstrated in *The Folk Arts of Japan*. In many countries folk art has given way to mass production. Vestiges of folk art in the United States are still seen in Pennsylvania Dutch designs or American Indian blankets. Japan, with all of its industrial know-how, has not sunk to the artistic level of most of the Western world.

Four hundred years ago, with the inception of the "tea masters," Japanese folk art began to come into its own. Objects used in the tea ceremonies had to express *shibusu* (tastefulness) and, as Soetsu Yanagi of the Japan Folk Art Museum tells us in the preface, *shibusu* . . . "includes ideas of simplicity, quietude, propriety, spontaneity, and the like, and holds the beauty of nature and health in great regard."

As one holds the book in his hands, he begins to sense the meaning of *shibusu*. The binding is covered with a fabric that carries a traditional *kasuri*

design. The end papers are handmade *kozo* paper. The color plates appear to have texture. Of special interest to recreation personnel are the sections on toys, pottery, baskets, and related objects, painting and sculpture, and textiles. Hobby groups, especially, will be interested in the contemporary folk art movement in Japan.

Hugo Munsterberg is the son of the famous German Orientalist, Oskar Munsterberg and holds a Ph.D. in Oriental art from Harvard. These qualifications, plus a genuine interest and understanding, cause his enthusiasm for the subject to come alive in his writing.

The Folk Arts of Japan is yet another expression of the poetic soul of the Japanese, expressed perhaps, in this *Haiku* verse:

"For a lovely bowl

Let us arrange these flowers. . . .

Since there is no rice."

—Elliot M. Cohen, *NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped*.

Kinderspielplatze

Verlag Georg D. W. Callwey, Munchen 2-Finkenstrasse 2, Germany. 12.50 Deutsche mark.

Playground literature has been enriched by the publication of this profusely illustrated book dealing with the design and equipment of children's playgrounds. Edited by Gerda Gollwitzer, it contains articles dealing with the importance of playgrounds, the public playground in the city, and technical advice for playground builders. The first of these articles was written by Liselott Diem, well-known to recreation leaders in America.*

Major sections of the volume deal with public playgrounds, playgrounds in housing developments, water play areas, apparatus, and Indian playgrounds. Although most of the playgrounds pictured and described in detail are in German cities, the book contains examples from Holland, England, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden.

Unfortunately, the book is available only in the German edition, but so much of it is devoted to excellent illustrations, sketches and plans, the fea-

* See Mrs. Diem's article "Playgrounds for Creative Play," *RECREATION*, April 1957.

tures of which are clearly identified that the language barrier is of minor significance.—George Butler, *NRA Director of Research*.

Concepts and Methods of Social Work

Walter A. Friedlander, Henry Mass, Gisela Konopka, and Genevieve W. Carter. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 308. \$6.00.

This is the achievement of four well-known social workers. Each writes on a different subject, although the topics are related and intentionally integrated. Professor Friedlander, who doubtless is responsible for the book's organization—and a masterly job it is—has had the assistance of three capable, experienced writers, with the result that a basic work has been produced. The authors claim this is the first time the dynamics of *social casework*, *social group work*, *community welfare organization* have been brought into focus.

While each chapter includes significant material, the third chapter, "The Method of Social Group Work," is a important section, as revealed by its five subheads: "Goals and Purposes of Social Group Work," "Theory of the Social Group Work Method," "Principles of Social Group Work in Practice," "The Group Worker as Teacher and Supervisor," "Group Work as a Part of Social Work, and as a Part of Service to Humanity." **

The background of a social group worker is composed of various disciplines, derived from the study of sociology, physical and biological science and history. From such long, hard preparation evolves what is termed professional discipline. This discipline was an essential component of the group work of settlement houses, the YW's and YMCA's and the Jewish centers. One of the elements extremely difficult to handle was that of loneliness, formidable in either the youngster or the grown-up.

The fifth chapter, "Social Welfare Administration and Research," by Professor Friedlander, is an attempt to summarize what has been so graphically presented in the previous sections.

The book is complemented by a selected bibliography of distinction, in addition to an author index, and a subject index without which a worthwhile volume is irreparably harmed.—Carol Lucas, *Ed.D.*, *recreation consultant, Division on Aging, Federation of Protestant Agencies, New York City*.

** See "The Social Group Worker in Public Recreation," *RECREATION*, November, 1955; "The Relationship of Recreation, Physical Education and Group Work," January 1952; and "The Group Worker in the Recreation Center," March 1951.

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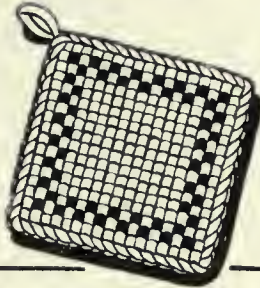
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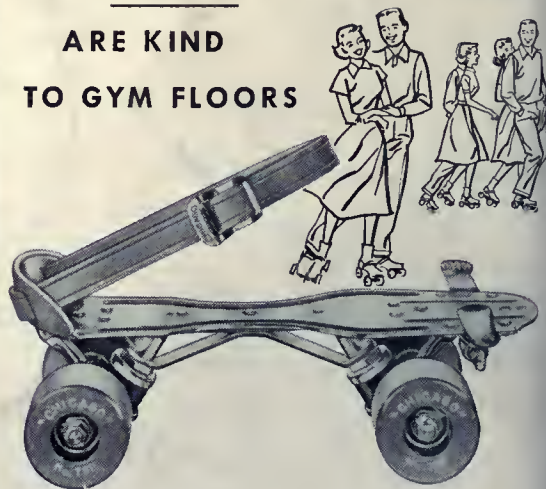
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Recreation



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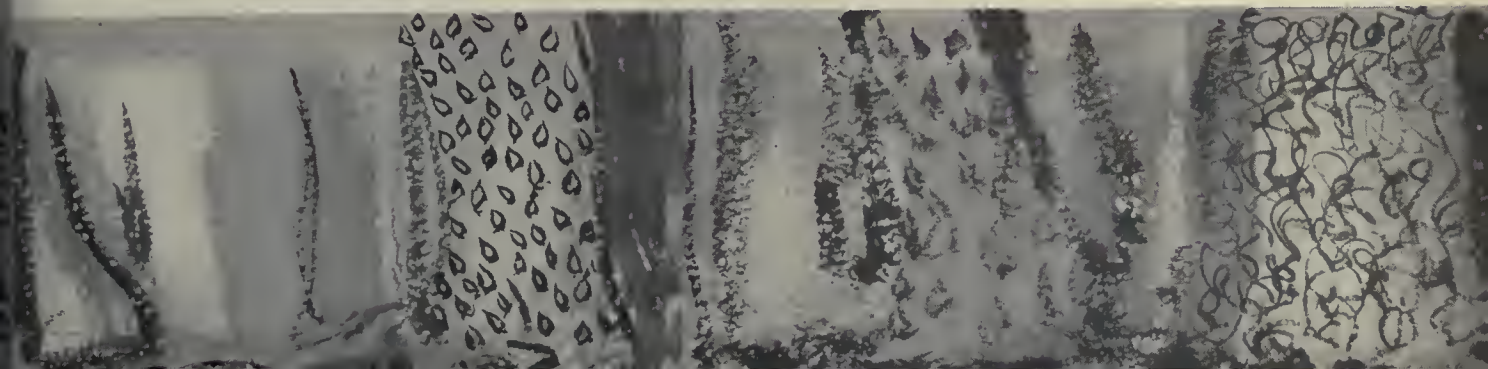


We three kings of Orient are;

Bearing gifts we traverse afar
Field and fountain,
Moor and mountain,
Following yonder star.

—John H. Hopkins, Jr., 1857

Warm season's greetings
from the National Recreation Association
and *Recreation*.



Recreation*



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

The United States at Play in a World at Work
 (Editorial) *August Heckseher* 340

Resumé of the 40th Recreation Congress 343

Dust Off Your Musical Instruments 348

Peace on Earth 349

Decorations with a Theme 350

Bowling According to Colors *Doris A. Meek* 351

The Congress Picture Album 356

ADMINISTRATION

New Stage-Music Shell *V. E. "Gene" Rotseh* 363

How to Keep 'Em Skating *Henry D. Field* 364

Notes for the Administrator 366

A Personnel Congress *W. C. Sutherland* 367

PROGRAM

Antifreeze For Your Winter Parties 342

Your Program for "Young Marrieds" . . *Gordon J. Guetzlaff* 354

"Twelfth Night" 358

Imagination Is the Beginning *Grace Stanistreet* 361

Revive the Old-Time Kissing Ball 362

Reading Aloud to Children 370

REGULAR FEATURES

Letters 336

Things You Should Know 338

A Reporter's Notebook 352

Market News *Jean Wachtel* 368

Index of Advertisers 369

Classified Advertising 369

Books and Pamphlets Received 371

Magazine Articles 370

New Publications 372

Index to Volume LI 375

Index of Advertisers and Exhibitors for 1958 379

Statement of Ownership Inside Back Cover

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On the Cover

SANTA VISITS RECREATION. Throughout these pages he wishes our readers, "A Very Merry Christmas," as he writes *finis* to a full and busy year. Artwork by RECREATION Magazine artist, Don Smith.

Next Month

"Ring out the old, ring in the new. . ." The first issue of 1959 will start the New Year with a look ahead and a prediction for "Recreation Ten Years in the Future," an article compiled by Bob Horney of the NRA and based on the statements of a group of national leaders in the recreation field. January chills, on the other hand, will be ignored by an article on outdoor winter sports, "If Winter Comes . . . Get Out and Enjoy It!" It would seem that cold-weather stay-at-homes are delicate relics of the past. The issue will also include more information on the care of ice rinks; and an article on "Paddle Tennis Played Right," which will carry the latest official rules in time for spring championship play, and instructions for veteran players or beginners. One more page of Congress photographs will promote further reminiscing about our excellent meeting last fall, and a spread of winning photographs from the excellent contest conducted by the New York City Park Department will show the sort of thing that can be an effective part of National Recreation Month in local communities.

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—The Editors.

Mentally Retarded Young Adults

Upon receiving an inquiry regarding program material suitable for mentally retarded young adults, the NRA Program Department contacted the recreation chairman of the National Association for Retarded Children, who has had extensive experience with programs for the teen-age mentally retarded. The following letter is excerpted from her reply.

In many parts of the country canteens for mentally retarded young adults are offering an opportunity for these young people to get together in mixed groups for sociability and recreation purposes. The program depends on what is available in the local area. For one thing, these young people are very fond of music and it would be hard for me to conceive of any program of this nature without a good phonograph or jukebox and records of some kind. If possible, I feel it is important to have an experienced, trained, professional person, who will understand these adults and remember that for a time there is much sheer joy just being able to be with others. It is my opinion that a number of things can be offered. Quiet games, such as checkers and so on, could be set up in one corner; other more active ones, such as Ping-pong, indoor horseshoes, and so forth, can be at their disposal. Other groups get real pleasure from dancing, even though it may not be the most polished ballroom dancing, or there can be simplified folk dances; improvised quiet games to help them get acquainted; and always food. If it is possible, arts and crafts in a form of ceramics and so on offer much satisfaction.

In our own local unit, we have had tremendous success this last year, but have found that the children were happier when we did not try to do too many things. We contemplate starting a club this next year with their having their own officers and eventually taking field trips. We feel that every other week

has been satisfactory, although we are now starting a second canteen in another area on alternate weeks so that if they wish, they can have canteen every week.

It is my feeling also that, while particular group may be older, the still are children at heart, so that the program for sixteen and over will no doubt be much the same for those twenty-six and over.

One word of caution, however; in some way, you should protect yourself so that if there are those who apply for admission who would be too disruptive you are not obligated to keep them in definitely. So much depends on the schooling and previous experience these retardates have had. So far, we in our local unit, have never had to reject any and we have over sixty, but all of them are taken in on a three-trial basis. As a rule, their behavior is excellent, and we have found in most instances that the trainable and educable mix very well.

MRS. HENRY W. GOULD, *Chairman of Recreation Committee, National Association for Retarded Children*
223 Woodside Avenue, Ridgewood
New Jersey.

• Interest in teen centers for the mentally retarded is just beginning to spring up.—Ed.

Teen-Age Aviation Club

Dear Sirs:

The Jeannette [Pennsylvania] Recreation Commission has started an aviation club for teen-agers. The program includes ground school, held every Thursday, which consists of navigation, meteorology, theory of flight, and other phases of flying. Actual flying is done on Saturday and Sunday.

We started the club for those teen-agers interested in flying who could not afford the cost. The teen-agers themselves will finance the club by having different money-raising projects. The club is in the process of buying its own

Things You Should Know . . .

▶ **THE THIRD NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN CHILD ART**, sponsored by *Arts and Activities* magazine, will be in May 1959, at the Galerie St. Etienne, New York City. The exhibit will be available on loan, after July 1, and can be obtained by writing to Traveling Exhibition Service, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. An exhibit of this kind should accomplish two things in any community—arouse interest in children's creative arts and crafts, and raise standards in performance and leadership. Why not ask about requirements for getting the exhibit shown in your community?

▶ **A GUIDE TO TECHNIQUES** for improving human relations, *Reaching Out in Recreation*, prepared by Jay B. Nash, Milo F. Christiansen and Dan W. Dodson, has just been published by the School of Education, New York University, and Division of Youth Services, The American Jewish Committee. Its editors are Milton A. Gabrielsen, professor of education, NYU, and Samuel S. Fishzohn, director of youth services, The American Jewish Committee. This short guidebook, retailing at sixty cents per copy, will be of value to recreation leaders needing help in this area of activity. You will find it a good companion piece to *You . . . and the Other One*, a guide for camp counselors, by Marie E. Gaudette, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., and to *Leader's Guide*, a manual on better understanding, by Ann G. Wolfe, published by The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, and available for twenty cents.

▶ **HELPS FOR NEW CONTEST.** Inquiries regarding the fourteenth Kodak High School Contest, sponsored by Eastman Kodak Company, are being answered these days by three pieces of literature for the young photographer. These provide all the basic information needed for entering the contest. Write Kodak High School Contest, 343 State Street, Rochester 4, New York.

▶ **A KIT OF ANTLITTER ACTIVITIES** has been developed by Keep America Beautiful, Inc., in cooperation with the Camp

Fire Girls, Inc., as a part of a two-and-a-half year conservation project. The kit was sent to 75,000 Camp Fire leaders in September.

▶ **THE PARK SEGREGATION BAN WAS UPHOLD**, according to *The New York Times* of October 21, when the Supreme Court reaffirmed in that month, its stand against racial discrimination in tax-supported facilities such as golf courses, parks, and playgrounds. The court rebuffed efforts of the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association to bar Negroes from the city park.

▶ **THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Mountain Folk Festival** will be held at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, April 16-19, 1959. This festival, affiliated with the Country Dance Society of America, is held to encourage the use and preservation of folk material: songs, games, dances, stories; and to unite, for the fun of noncompetitive recreation, groups throughout the Southern Highlands. For full information, write: Ethel Capps, Chairman, Box 287, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

▶ **DO YOU KNOW HOW** to make "suds snow"? A free, sixteen-page holiday pamphlet, *Soapsuds for Christmas*, has been published by the Cleanliness Bureau, Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc., 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, to help you with your Christmas decorating. Send them a postcard, and mention RECREATION.

▶ **Time Out for a Hobby** is a HIAA (Hobby Industry Association of America) 16mm sound-on-color film, planned to help develop more hobby-minded communities. For more information, write Modern Talking Pictures Services, 216 East Superior, Chicago, or 247 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

▶ **A NEW PLAY FOR TEEN-AGERS**, published by the National Association for Mental Health, *Which Way Out?* is an American Theatre Wing Community Play by Lee Filmore. It is announced as "more than just entertainment, be-

cause it deals with the effects of emotional disturbance upon a whole family. The play is exciting, easy to stage, lasts twenty-three minutes. For more information write NAMH at 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19.

▶ **NEW PAMPHLET**, released by the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, *The Psychiatrist's Interest in Leisure Time Activities*, concerns everyone in the recreation field. It discusses the use of psychiatric help in consultation, in-service education, board membership, community recreation departments at centers, and private agencies.

Sections on the use of leisure and dimensions of leisure-time activities are of particular interest. This thirty-eight page, forty-cent pamphlet is available through the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 1

▶ **AVAILABLE FREE:** a series of paintings by different artists, 14½" by 10" for framing, from Professional Services, Abbott Laboratories, Pacific Merchandise Mart, Room 1000, Chicago 5, Illinois. Write on department letterhead.

▶ **ARTICLES OF INTEREST** to recreation leaders appear in the current *What's New*, published by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois: "The Pressures of Leisure," by Russell Lynes, and "Success and Failure in Aging," based on a study by W. Pappas and R. Silver. Address above.

Ill and Handicapped

RECREATION leaders of the ill and handicapped will be especially interested in the following articles in this issue: "Antifreeze for Your Winter Parties"; "Old-Time Kissing Ball"; "Congress Picture Album"; "Resume of 40th Recreation Congress"; and the regular features: "New Publications," "Reporter's Notebook," "Things You Should Know," and "Letters."

▶ **OFFICERS ELECTED** at National Conference of State Parks, October 7 to 9, 1958 are: William W. Wells, president; Sidney Kennedy, vice-president; Earl P. Hansom, second vice-president; and C. A. Phelan, Jr., executive secretary.

The roll call of states revealed the land acquisition and development are moving forward. At least four states reported long-range plans completed or under way. The upsurge of park use continues with overcrowded family camping areas calling for expansion of these facilities.

▶ **A NEWLY FORMED, NONPROFIT** Duckpin Bowling Council, will be devoted to

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A GREATLY NEEDED PAMPHLET, *Developing Volunteers*, written by Edith Hall, Ph.D., associate professor, School of Education, New York University, has just been published by the National Recreation Association. This is available from the Association for \$2.00, with usual discount to members.

WANT A JOB? The NRA Recreation Personnel Service heard of so many new jobs at the Congress that you'd better send them your application right away. They are always pleased to help NRA members find just the right spot.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS are causing the NRA to revamp its mailing policy. Whenever we send material to you—whether it's RECREATION Magazine, a pamphlet, Membership Letter or what-have-you—and it is returned, we must pay double. It costs us six cents for every piece of returned mail. That six cents, multiplied by several hundred, amounts up to a rather disturbing amount. Therefore we regret we can no longer continue the policy of forwarding mail. Won't you give us thirty days' notice when you plan to move? That will give us lots of time to change your address plate! However, from this date on, when your mail is returned, we're sorry, but we'll have to take your name out of our files until you give us your new address.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY of the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights falls on December 10, 1958. Because of its deep interest in the declaration, the American Association for the United Nations is planning a national observance of this important event. The World Federation of United Nations Associations, of which AAUN is the United States member, has asked its member associations to make special efforts toward making this a significant occasion. We hope each national organization, in its own way, will have a vigorous program on or around Human Rights Day.

("Letters," continued from page 337.)

I believe it is basic to the implementation of his other two corollaries. I believe the reason that we, as recreators, do not "expose the public to our philosophies and purpose" and design our activities to promote realistic objectives is that we do not have a solid philosophy of recreation in the beginning.

RECREATION Magazine continues to be a most welcome shot in the arm to those of us in the field.

BOB M. BOYD, *Recreation-Leadership Consultant, Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 127 Ninth Avenue, North, Nashville 3, Tennessee.*

Appreciation from Sweden

Dear Sirs:

Please send me catalogue of your publications. About twenty years ago I got a lot of your books and have had a good help of them. I am now old and have finished my work as a principal at Frobelinslibulet Narrkoping (training college for nursery school and kindergarten teachers). I should have liked to have more time for playground work; now I hope to interest some young people. We have some good playgrounds in Sweden, but . . . we have no special training, only a lot of good people who try to do their best.

For some summers, I myself had a very nice playground for children. I am thankful for all the ideas I got from your paper and books. I think you should have liked my small playground with a very big sand box, water, playhouse, workbenches, books, chickens, rabbits, and two sheep.

Wishing you all good for future work and many thanks for all you have done to keep a high standard on the playgrounds.

ANNA HOLMBERG, *Fiskby, Sweden.*

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The author (left) chats with Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director.

THE UNITED STATES AT PLAY in a World at Work

August Heckscher

These provocative statements, from Mr. Heckscher's address at the 40th National Recreation Congress, sound the keynote of the situation facing American recreation leaders today.

RECREATION has taken a wholly new place in our lives. What used to be the fringe has become, in a real sense, the center. People are actually playing without any feeling of guilt . . . [However] in the title of my text, I am sure you will perceive some rather gloomy undertones. It embodies a dilemma, one that has troubled me as I have thought about our common concern. Assuming that recreation is good, the question is whether we can afford to indulge in it through so fateful an epoch.

When Adlai Stevenson returned recently from his tour of the Soviet, his first message to the American people implied a somber warning. "Men Working," he said, "is the symbol of the Soviet Union today. . . . The whole gigantic power apparatus is harnessed with ruthless, concentrated purpose on increased production, higher living standards, security and influence."

This is characteristic of the underdeveloped lands everywhere. . . . Populations, which for ages have slumbered in ease, are suddenly waking. . . . Thus, we have the image before us of a busy, bustling globe; and an America enchanted by the prospects of new-found, unheard of leisure. The tables are suddenly turned and the world seems to be upside down. For centuries the people

MR. HECKSCHER is director of The Twentieth Century Fund. His complete speech, from which the above is taken, appears in the Congress Proceedings.

of the East have lived like philosophers. Now they catch the shrewd Yankee note, while we find ourselves asking what there may be in the traditions of the so-called backward people which can help us spend our free time more wisely.

In this incongruity between our own leisure and other people's hard work lies one of the primary tensions of the world today and—conceivably—one of the greatest threats to our country's security.

Faced with this situation, what does one say? How do you answer someone who asks how you can seriously pre-occupy yourself with recreation when so many urgent tasks wait to be accomplished?

I think I would begin my own search for an answer by suggesting that *business* by itself is not necessarily an assurance of national strength. Production is not a guarantee of greatness. The real question is what purpose animates and guides one's activity; it is to what end one's productive resources are devoted. If we are to hold our own in the world, are we really condemned to turn out more and more consumer goods, often goods which we do not need—or only think we need? . . . I hardly think so. We can very well afford to go a little slow in some sectors of the economy. . . . Production does not necessarily make us strong, particularly if it means using up raw materials at a needless rate and creating

consumer goods that are obsolete before they are old.

To the apostles of toil and stress would say, therefore, that they should pause and wipe their brows. They should learn not to confuse mere material abundance with our nation's security and true welfare. . . . Let us keep our perspective; let us cultivate a sane capacity to distinguish between the things that are important to us, as individuals or as a nation, and those that are not. Then we shall be in a position, at least, to establish some sensible proportion between work and leisure—to defend our hours of recreation against being invaded and eaten into by useless toil.

And yet, we all know there are great tasks waiting to be done on this continent of ours. . . . I would not urge turning our backs upon the challenge of science and of space. If we can get along with a less rapid turnover in our automobiles and television sets, we cannot get along with fewer schools. There are larger sectors of the national life—roads, housing, museums, hospitals, the whole central portions of our decaying cities—where a vast expansion of activity is required if we are to live up to the promise of a great civilization. Much hard work is still required of us—on this continent and on this planet. And so I come to the second part of my argument.

Recreation and work are not in all

cases opposed to each other—indeed they are often inseparably linked, as opposite sides of the same coin.

In the present state of things we must be able to show that recreational activities make vital contributions to the common life; that recreation in work, and work in recreation, provides the condition of a country's true happiness, true creativeness, true productivity.

Is a man's work better because of the diversions he pursues in hours away from the job? Is his intelligence quicker, his morale higher, his skill more subtle? Does he, in this age of leisure, go about the day's work with a readier acceptance of all its ups and downs: with a capacity to deal imaginatively with what is unforeseen in its developments? In too many cases an affirmative reply would be misleading. . . . Yet it is not beyond reason to hope that a people which has learned the real uses of recreation will be fortified, rather than diminished, by leisure-time activities. The ideal of recreation is not only to make recreation more delightful but work more rewarding—in actual fact to make it more efficient.

Much of what we think of as recreation contributes directly or indirectly to the total output of a society. In great ages of the past the so-called leisure classes have nurtured those who wrote the books, conducted the voyages of discovery, ruled the land, produced the works of art, and pushed back the frontiers of darkness. In our own day each in his leisure time can be expected to make some contribution to the scheme of things. A hobby that teaches a skill, an outdoor pursuit that keeps alive some primitive capacity of understanding, an interest that leads the individual into paths of his own—they may well profit a nation and keep its soul—yes, and its body, too, alive. Let us not forget that Great Britain, in its hour of need, was saved at Dunkirk by the seafaring skills which an island population had preserved, largely through sailing and other sports. . . .

I have used the phrase "work in recreation, and recreation in work." In this merging of the two concepts we reach, it seems to me, the threshold of a genuinely new and creative period. Here is the opening of a way which, if

imaginatively pursued, can carry us indeed into the city where we would be. The work done in the midst of recreation already has been hinted at; let us not ignore the recreation that comes in the best and most fruitful of labor. We have all known men and women who found in their chosen tasks satisfactions such as the gayest and most proficient of idlers could not match. . . .

With the dominance of the machine the older joys of craftsmanship have been lost irretrievably, to be recovered only in hobbies and among a few artists and worldly philosophers. What our society is trying to do is to create different but equal pleasures through the environment and atmosphere that surround the job. The newer factory or office, surrounded by open spaces, is part of a wide effort to break down the sharp barrier which once divided recreation from work. . . .

The element of play, the sense of symbol and spectacle, is returning to the world of work; and these may yet transform it—or at least restore to it something of the gaiety we associate with preindustrial ages. The place of business is no longer an entirely private place. It is the rare and old-fashioned industrialist who sleeps in a palace and rules during the working hours over a slum. Today's manager wants his company to be known. He will build a skyscraper, the most poetic and romantic of all of man's structures; he will raise hammers and sound trumpets; he will even invite the public to come in and see how he and his associates are doing. . . . All this may have a goodly element of salesmanship. But at the heart of it there is a valid insight: the awareness that work in itself is colorful and exciting; that the labor of men and machines together has the stuff of infinite drama; and that the good workman, like every good actor on the world's stage, performs better before an audience.

Consider for a moment the shopping center. Do we not have here all the earmarks and appurtenances of an old-fashioned fair? The family car is left outside the gate. Inside shaded streets and terraces tempt the wayfarer; he rests beneath fountains and in the midst of sculpture, while hammers, flowers,

signs, music, and, above all, dazzling and seductively arranged merchandise delight the senses. . . . Thus work and pleasure merge under our gaze in a new form. It is in developments such as these, it is at those points where the spirit of the recreationist touches and illuminates the humdrum round of daily existence, that the new quality of American life manifests itself. And when we open our eyes to what is going on do we not discern the answer to the dilemma which I posed in my opening paragraphs? If the words of my title . . . suggest diverse interests, creative activities, the liveliness of spirits constantly questing for deeper joys, then our age of leisure can be a great age from every point of view. It can be great in cultural achievements, great in national leadership, great in the inner rewards which make of this earth a habitable and delightful place.

I ask myself, in conclusion, whether we are justified in being hopeful. I think we must all have moods and moments when the direction in which we are moving seems to be toward the mass society, lulled and corrupted by mass communications. Then recreation seems to be identified with quiz shows; leisure seems to be equated with nervous, agitated, and unprofitable efforts to conform. The automobile and TV have certainly not been used by our society to the best of inherent possibilities. Sports among us have too often neither given a chance for participation to the individual citizen nor given to the community a sense of genuine release and celebration. We are all painfully aware of how heedlessly our countryside has been devoured and the gifts of nature abused. Yet when all this has been said something else remains; the conviction that as a people we possess within ourselves the capacity to do better than we have done—

You, recreation leaders, justify that conviction; you are the keepers of that vision. In a very direct way you are serving the nation. You are providing one important answer to the great question of our time—how we can combine work and pleasure, how we can remain true to ourselves and yet not fall behind in the race to which, as Americans and lovers of freedom, we are committed. #

ANTIFREEZE

for Your Winter Parties



HERE are two new ideas to use or adapt for those festive cold weather parties. One requires a card or sheet of paper made up in advance, to be given to each person. The party planning committee can be responsible for preparing them, or, in case of a large party, stencils may be cut and the sheets mimeographed. In either case, they should be a surprise to the guests.

Note that they are not "kid stuff." They will work out well with teen-agers, adults, and older adults, and they will suggest many modifications or adaptations making them appropriate for any special group or occasion.

Pick a Card

This card trick is easily one of the most baffling to the victims. It does not require an accomplice, or a table, or any skill in legerdemain, but no one seeing it is ever able to discover how it's done. NRA training specialist, Helen Dauncey, learned it from a leader in an air force base and passed it along to us. It's too good to keep to ourselves, so we're passing it along.

The deck is "fixed" ahead of time but looks thoroughly shuffled. The same "fix" will work over and over again. Do try it! Follow these simple instructions:

To fix the deck: Separate into suits; put them into four piles, starting on the left, in the order of spades, hearts, clubs and diamonds. (Remember this order; it's important to the trick.) Each suit should have the ace on the bottom, then the two, three, four, and so on, leaving the king on the top of each pile.

Next, from the spade pile, put the ace, two, and three, in that order, on top of the king. Take the heart pile, and put the ace, two, three, four, five and six on top of the king. From the club pile, put the ace, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine on top of the king. From the diamond pile, put the ace, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, and queen on top of the king.

The card piles now look like this: ♠ 3, ♥ 6, ♣ 9, ♦ Q.

Now make up your deck by picking up a card from each pile, one at a time, from left to right. The deck is now ready for the trick.

The Trick: Fan the cards out face down in your hands, ask someone to draw a card, and you can tell him what it is. Put

the cards to the left of the one drawn on top of those in the right hand. Notice the bottom card of the deck, noting it quickly and unobtrusively as you close the deck. The card removed is guessed by adding three to this card, and naming the next suit, keeping the correct order of the suits in mind. For example, if the bottom card is the *four of spades*, the card taken out is the *seven of hearts*. If the bottom card is the jack of clubs, the card taken out will be the ace of diamonds. As the drawn card is replaced, put it on the top of the deck.

You can do this trick many times before the deck needs a new "fix." Try it. It's the neatest trick of the year! It's a good stunt for practically every occasion.

Round the Clock

This idea came from Stewart G. Case, and was distributed through *Recreation Tips* of Colorado A and M. The master of ceremonies, or recreation leader, starts the game off by calling a designated hour, such as "9 o'clock." The crowd then has *one minute* to find someone who fills the bill for the item required. Time is then called, and the program resumed. It is interrupted occasionally by calling other hours, until the clock has been filled out.

The MC may then ask other questions, such as "Who has the largest shoe?," "Who is the tallest," "Who has the reddest hair?" All these personal touches and "singling out" make for individual and group enjoyment



	First Name	Last Name
1:00 A stranger to you
2:00 Same color of hair as yours
3:00 Same color eyes as yours
4:00 Same size shoes as yours
5:00 Opposite sex (exchange names)
6:00 Same height
7:00 Born same month
8:00 Same number of brothers or sisters
9:00 Same color dress or tie
10:00 Same first initial as yours
11:00 Dislike same things
12:00 Same hobby



Southwest delegates find a corner for a quick conference. Left to right, Bob Shelton, Jr., parks and recreation director, Tyler, Texas; Gus Haycock, parks and recreation director, and Willie Mae Buesanyi, center director, Houston; Ralph Hileman, recreation and parks superintendent, Baton Rouge; Gernon Brown, executive director, New Orleans Recreation Department.

RESUMÉ OF THE 40th RECREATION CONGRESS

Highlights from the Atlantic City meeting September 22 to 26, 1958 . . .

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- The large attendance, approaching two thousand at last count, presenting an impressive aggregate of recreation leadership. . .
- The delegates from Malaya, Iran, Thailand, British West Africa, Canada, Hawaii, and Alaska. . .
- The benign weather, with warm sunny days, moonlit nights, swimming in the surf if you desired. Even native New Jerseyites were impressed. . .
- The band playing in the sun while waiting to hail Governor Meyner. . . The governor's stirring speech. . . The governor's beautiful lady. . .
- The stimulating half-day and day-long workshops and demonstrations, many offering do-it-yourself opportunities.
- Comments by people outside the recreation field, about what a "well-run convention" it was. . .
- The parade of colorful exhibits, which added a midway air with music and gaiety to the corridors leading to the principal meetings . . . and the friendly exhibitors, themselves. . .
- Thirsty delegates happily consuming large quantities of free soft drinks. . .
- The "get-acquainted" polka party given by these same exhibitors. . .
- Impromptu jam sessions going on at all hours at a musical instrument booth. . .
- The table games and tennis and baseball pitching machines arousing the competitive spirit in many a delegate.
- The awareness of the need for a more educational approach to recreation shown by many exhibitors. . .
- The color guard of Boy Scouts at the opening session. . .
- The hospital recreation exhibits on the third floor, on Wednesday, which illustrated the range of community resources available nationally or locally for the recreation worker in hospitals or related institutions. There were twenty-five separate displays, and guests stood around, fascinatedly watching demonstrations of gem polishing, photo tinting, talking books, marionette making, book-binding, unusual games, and so on. (Were you lucky enough to get that pair of tiny Japanese dolls from Northwest Orient Airlines?) . . .
- The number of people searching for new, professionally trained, or experienced people for their recreation staffs. The humming "Job Mart". . .
- Breakfast of the Attwell Committee and reading of *A Brief Biography of Ernest Ten Eyck Attwell*, tribute to "ET," written by John Faust, recently retired dean of NRA district representatives. Unhappily, Mr. Faust could not attend. . .
- The Texas delegation's fishing trip, which resulted in the catching of over three hundred fish. . .
- The swarming, buzzing parking lot transformed into a highly successful informal playground displaying modern and unique equipment. This was thrown open to local children, and they seemed to come from everywhere to enjoy

Twenty-six years of recreation progress in Oakland, California, were recalled when Jay Ver Lee (right), present superintendent of recreation, got together with three of his predecessors. Left, Robert W. Crawford, recreation commissioner, Philadelphia; next, Jay B. Nash, executive secretary, New York State Association for HPER; George E. Dickie, executive secretary, Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation, Washington, D. C.



it. They came by taxi, car, bus, and on foot; busloads were delivered from schools where classes were actually dismissed so students could take advantage of this. Grown-ups, too, were known to try the intriguing apparatus—usually under cover of darkness. . .

- The especially good and timely talks interpreting the role of recreation in the space age delivered at the general sessions. . .
- The excellent demonstration of scuba diving and proper use of diving equipment by the New Jersey State Police. . .
- Delegates keeping fit with early morning bicycle rides and walks on the Boardwalk. . .
- Having the ocean beneath your hotel window. . .
- Mr. Heckscher's provocative speech at the Congress banquet on Thursday night (for its text, see pages 340-341) . . .
- Announcement of the Congress on the *Dave Garroway Show*, coming over the mezzanine TV set in the early morning (at an impossible hour), with Virginia Musselman of the NRA Program Department explaining playgrounds to America at large. . .
- The very real success of the Congress as a valuable training session for recreation leadership at whatever level. . .

Meetings

Rousing speeches challenged this year's Congress delegates. Governor Meyner of New Jersey revealed a keen understanding of recreation's role in today's living, and put his finger on several of its problems. "Space will be a critical problem in the coming years," he said, as he urged that as many areas as possible be acquired before price of land becomes prohibitive. The situation is particularly pressing in the metropolitan areas "where by 1975 two-thirds of our total population will live. Parks and other urban recreation areas have been invaded by city dwellers to the saturation point and new places will have to be found."

"Out of the wisdom of the ages, we should be able to forge a philosophy that will guide and inspire us in the 'Recreation Age,'" he went on. "We will never be guided

or inspired by the idea of sheer idleness. We will always be more attracted by a concept which sees leisure as the opportunity for mental, physical, and spiritual self-improvement; for the time to read great books; for the time to pursue hobbies; for the time to study the stars in this 'Space Age'; for the time to learn new skills and new methods of doing old things; for a time to permit the body to develop and the spirit to expand. Out of such a philosophy, great dreams can get dreamed and great things get done by a happier people. That is my vision of the 'Recreation Age.' "

Leonard W. Mayo, executive director of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, in speaking on "The Dynamics and Philosophy of Recreation," quoted Henry Cabot's book, *What Men Live By*, and referred to love, work, play, and worship as the motivating forces in the life of man. "Every profession in our country has an obligation in these critical days to determine what it can develop that will add to the stature of all men and deepen our sense of values."

Mr. Mayo held that no other nation has to quite the same degree the American's regard for people and practical ways of helping them to help themselves. He pointed out that our objective as recreation leaders should be "the creation of a civilized human being; one who knows how to develop his powers and preserve them, one who can gain satisfactions from the exercise of his intellect as well as his muscles and whose disciplined mind is tempered by a compassion and a regard for his fellows and for all men."

Other speakers, some of whom are quoted further on, elaborated on the emphasis of today's recreation, the enrichment of our growing leisure hours, the critical need for more land and open spaces for recreation and relaxation in an age of serious pressures, the need for trained leaders to give recreation purpose and direction, physical and emotional fitness for a strong America, and meeting the challenges of the future. Among them, Dr. Jay B. Nash, executive director of the New York State Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, and highly

Impressive report on the NRA study of recreation in hospitals is given by John E. Silson, M.D., biostatistical consultant to the Association. Others at the speakers' table, left to right, Martin Meyer, Ed.D., Division of Mental Health, Indianapolis; Warren Johnson, M.D., American Psychiatric Association, Washington, D. C.; Elliott Cohen, NRA; and (far right) Alberi Meuli, Norman Beatty Memorial Hospital, Westville, Indiana.



respected "old pro" in the recreation field, emphasized recreation as a basis for normality. "Delinquents are characterized by lack of skill hobbies," he stated. "If constructive hobbies are not available, youth will seek others."

New Trends in Playground Equipment

Not only were new forms of playground equipment displayed in the parking lot across the street from the Hotel Ambassador, Congress headquarters, but their practical use and value to physical fitness were demonstrated by the youngsters who swarmed over them. Many of the older, traditional forms of equipment have also been adapted to present-day needs. Odd shapes and materials gave some a slightly Martian look. Gleaming aluminum sheets that turned out to be slides without stairs vied with turtles, trampolines, unique merry-go-round contraptions, jet planes, and, of all things, an old-fashioned stage coach, as well as miniature railroad cars. Even an old-time swing looked modern, when suspended from the mouth of a very tall giraffe.

Most of the really new equipment took into account childhood's needs and interests, not only its impelling urge for testing muscles, but its curiosity and need for learning things. The Atlantic City exhibits, indoors as well as out, enticed with gay colors, new textures, materials, and surfaces—concrete, Fiberglas, steel, plastics—all intriguing invitations to slide, ride, climb, jump, or "pretend."

Specific Suggestions

The discussion sessions, rife with specific suggestions and recommendations, were well attended.

On Encroachment. To save existing park and recreation lands across the country, remedies suggested were:

- A charter provision declaring land for park and recreation inviolate. An exception to this is the power of the state and federal government that can override a provision of this sort.
- Early consultation with highway planners and authori-

ties prior to establishment of final plans and specifications.

- Establishment and acceptance of long-range plans for park and recreation facilities.
- Keeping citizenry well informed of the importance of park and recreation facilities and urging them to speak up if encroachment threatens.
- Encouraging formation of citizens groups into a private park protective association.
- Informing citizens of their right to initiate a taxpayer's suit in court to prohibit encroachment on park and recreation land.

On acquisition of additional land for future needs, on the other hand, a lively discussion pointed out what recreation and park executives can do. The following action was urged:

- Establish a master plan, employing state, regional, or national planners, the NRA, and expert consultants.
- Consider making a regional plan for the hinterland beyond corporate limits.
- Consider the possibility of joining with the board of education for school recreation plans.
- Get the plan accepted by the planning and zoning authority.
- Set up legal machinery so all new subdivisions must be reviewed and approved by the recreation authority.
- Find "champions," cultivate them, and let them do the selling. Citizen interest is vital.
- Keep the dust off those plans, bare them to garden clubs, civic clubs, special interest groups. The thirty-first annual report of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission was cited as an excellent example. The fine editorial, in the July, 1958 *Parks and Recreation*, "Park \$ Are Cheaper Than House \$," was also cited as a helpful tool.

On recreation programs for women and girls, the session opened with a statement by Helen Dauncey, NRA Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary on Recreation for Women and Girls, that the demarcation line between boys' and girls' activities is no longer clear-cut. She offered the

following specific suggestions regarding program areas:

- Teaching skills, to increase participation in physical activities. Leaders say girls won't take part. The reason is that we have not set up good teaching situations. Start at the ages of six to twelve, and teach skills, not only in team but in individual and dual sports.

- Develop programs stressing personal development, social adequacy, and those activities that girls do because they are girls, like homemaking, and skills to help girls understand the role they will play as women.

- Stress service projects, particularly those encouraging development of leadership, such as working with special groups of small children.

On cooperation of schools and recreation departments the following ways of promoting athletics and community activities were suggested:

- Agreements setting up a committee composed of two or three members of each board.

- Agreements between the superintendents of schools and recreation to assure cooperation in the lower echelon of operation.

- Cooperation between principals and field supervisors, as each must recognize the other's position status.

- Some communities have written agreements in the matter of policies between boards; others, verbal agreements. In either case, these must meet with approval of both parties.

On creative programs for teen-agers, Grace Walker, NRA drama specialist, again referred to Cabot's *What Men Live By*, quoting the ingredients of the good life and Dr. Cahot's statement, "Leave out any one of these life experiences and we are not quite whole people." Miss Walker commented, "It would seem that recreation in its great reach toward the recreation of the human spirit must become aware of this fact and must, by that count, develop the program which will give play and interplay to these life forces."

Miss Walker went on: "How else does the teen-ager differ from the mature adult? One word will partly express this difference—*experience*. . . . Through experience the mature adult has developed certain powers to cushion his dissatisfactions and unachieved hopes. He has a philosophy, strength of character, faith—call it what you will—that the average teen-age youth has not lived long enough to possess. So this period is inclined to be more turbulent and haffling than either the young child's or adult's."

If we would serve our teen-age group with any adequacy we must:

- Take stock of our turbulent world, and help teen-agers understand it.

- Realize that often the teen-ager has failed to receive in earlier years help and training to prepare him for this period. Therefore, we often need to go back in time, being careful to use materials acceptable to his present development.

- Not forget that youth is a part of a person's development—with a special contribution of energy, vitality, enthusiasm, and imagination.

- Remember the process whereby human beings *learn* and *grow*.

On Youth Fitness. Immediate goals for action and long-

range plans for a community program of youth fitness might include:

- Obtaining local community action. It is the belief of parents, teachers, and all the members of the community that physical activity is a vital part of a person's life pattern.

- Health education, including nutrition, in addition to physical education and recreation, should be strongly emphasized, since health attitudes, health habits, and fundamental skills for physical activity are developed in the early years.

- A greater use of existing public and private facilities, and the provision of additional ones where necessary. Such facilities include schools, recreation centers, playgrounds, parks, swimming areas, and so on.

- Seek high-quality, trained leadership, with the active support of parents and the entire community.

- Increase the stature of physical education as an integral part of the school curriculum, with a constant effort to improve leadership, program, and facilities.

- Provide recreation programs for after school and the summer season with qualified, trained leadership. Secure and plan for adequate facilities, indoor and out. Encourage wider use of public schools as community centers.

- Achieve immediate or long-range goals by stimulating cooperation with all private and public agencies, so a pooling of special skills and knowledge will result from working together.

- Make the importance of spiritual values in the total development of youth a definite part of a complete program. As members of our society, youth must be inculcated with the high ideals on which our democracy rests.

The President's Council on Youth Fitness offers guides to any community, metropolitan or rural, but insists that the local community is the keystone in the fitness program. Then we can point with true pride to democracy in action.

Heard Here and There

"We are prone to become rather complacent—especially if we feel that we have a good recreation program, and we do have. It takes something like National Recreation Month to shake us out of our lethargy, and bring questions to mind: Do we really reach the number of children, teen-agers, and older citizens we should? Do we provide the facilities needed to do the job properly, and, if not, are we doing all we can and must to provide necessary facilities? Is our program what it should be to hold the interest and instruct the children of this 'Atomic Age'—the age of sputniks, guided missiles, and space projection, or are we inclined to just go along with the same old program as handed down from one generation to another?"—H. S. LEWIS, *General Superintendent, Memphis Park Commission, Memphis, Tennessee*.

"Accepting the fact that our workers have the essential training to understand their jobs, an agency must be ever alert to orient him to an understanding of the goals ahead. As a worker achieves his basic desire to grow professionally into a mature leader, it is our job to see to it there is always something he can 'grow up to.' With understand-

ing and growth on the job, plus faith in our profession and in the future of our great land, the motivation of our new workers becomes a symbol for us all.”—SARA M. McCAULEY, *Executive Director, Colony House, Brooklyn, New York.*

“During forty-six years in recreation and social work, we have always been curious as to *why*, among a group of people with identical education and experience backgrounds, some stand out as great leaders, others merely as great technicians. We have found that the distinction, the added spark that makes some great, others not, is capacity for love, for faith in, and selfless dedication to others, and—*good humor*. These certainly reach their peak in ‘ET.’”

—J. W. FAUST, *speaking of E. T. Attwell, at the Attwell Breakfast.*

Hold Your Hats!

Dr. Marion Clawson, main speaker in a session on resources for the future, predicted that by 2000 A.D. we may expect twice as many people in this country as we have now, twice as high per capita income, fifty per cent more travel per capita, and fifty per cent more real leisure. We may expect a corresponding increase in demand for outdoor recreation areas, in fact, *ten times* the present demand.

Potential demand for these areas by 2000 A.D., as compared to actual use in 1956, was predicted to be four times as great as at present for user-oriented areas, sixteen times as great for intermediate areas, forty times as great for resource-based areas (probably a fifty per cent increase).

The Road Ahead

Three nationally known recreation leaders addressed the closing session of the Congress on the challenging subject of “The Road Ahead”:

“The success of organized recreation depends more upon its leaders than on any other factor. Quality leaders, trained and experienced, form the very foundation of a program.

“The hope of the future lies in the ability of our profession to attract worthy boys and girls into its study. We must definitely establish opportunities along this line and let it be known that these opportunities exist and where.

“Our profession is up against high-powered competition in all the other fields of career life and we will of necessity have to do an exceptionally good job to provide leadership for the road ahead.

“The profession is awakening to this responsibility.”—HAROLD D. MEYER, *Chairman, Recreation Curriculum, University of North Carolina.*

“The relationships which lie ahead for organized recreation are apparent. There is no activity of the American people more diversified and whose relationships are more complex. Recreation policymakers in the years ahead will be vitally concerned with many related fields. They will not work in a cloistered center or a walled city. The whole universe will be their playground, the total culture will constitute their field, and all the people will be their constituency. Success in the administration of recreation in the years ahead will call for broad understanding of related fields of endeavor, skill in harmonizing conflicting



The military were everywhere in evidence. Colonel Barney Oldfield (left), Headquarters Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, and Colonel Ervan P. Kushner, 201st Field Press Censorship Detachment, Paterson, New Jersey.

interests, ability to give and take in negotiations and in the consummation of agreements, and ability to elicit cooperation from and with others. All of this may be summed up in the word ‘cooperation,’ if cooperation is understood to be a two-way street.”—GEORGE HJELTE, *General Manager, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles, California.*

“The challenge of adequately serving America’s leisure needs calls for not only the imagination and vision of every private and government agency but a strong conviction on the part of responsible citizens’ groups that this is one of our greatest social problems. The whole leisure-time program is so vital to the growth and welfare of our country that it is important to secure the maximum possible utilization of total community resources. It is highly desirable that a balanced and harmonious procedure be developed through which coordination of the agencies concerned will result in effective, efficient, and economical operation of all resources and, as a result, an enrichment of human values.”—ROBERT CRAWFORD, *Recreation Commissioner, Philadelphia.*

Awards

During Congress week, three of the nation’s leading recreation leaders received top honors of the American Recreation Society at its banquet. Chosen as “fellows” were Sterling S. Winans, Sacramento, California; Austin J. Welch, Silver Spring, Maryland; and Garrett S. Eppley, Bloomington, Indiana. Mr. Winans, former head of the California Recreation Commission, is now recreation consultant in Singapore. Mr. Welch, regional USO executive in Baltimore, pioneered recreation work in Kentucky. Dr. Eppley is chairman of Indiana University’s department of recreation. All have made outstanding contributions to the recreation profession. #



Some members drive as far as a hundred miles to take part in weekly rehearsals of the Aberdeen community orchestra.

How many citizens in your town, who were music students during their school days, have stored away their skills and talents?

Dust Off Your MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ONE NIGHT during the winter in Java, South Dakota, August Schlepp closed his drug store early and headed home for a hasty dinner. Though wind was sweeping snow across the prairie as he finished his meal, he climbed into his car, a black case in hand, and headed for Aberdeen. Ninety minutes and seventy-five miles later he pulled up in front of a building on the Northern State Teachers College campus and strode into it.

Why this dash across the plains? The long nighttime journey, braving the blizzard, suggests he was rushing a much-needed drug to a patient. Such was not the case. Schlepp's seventy-five-mile drive was to attend the weekly rehearsal of the Aberdeen Civic Symphony Orchestra. Inside his case were not drugs but a favorite fiddle he uses as first violinist in this orchestra of community neighbors.

Druggist Schlepp, like many others, ignores distance to take part in this

amateur music-making. From all over the northeast corner of South Dakota come other devoted amateurs who love to make music together. A high-school music teacher and a high-school student who plays the clarinet come from Conde, forty miles distant. Thomas McDermott, a merchant, makes a ninety-mile round trip to rehearsals and concerts, while another violinist, W. E. Schimke, drives as far as one hundred miles to get there.

The orchestra that lures these Dakotans such distances was born a little over three years ago. It came to life through the efforts of Dr. John W. Shepard, music faculty member at Northern State. "When I arrived here in the fall of 1954, I found five freshmen college students enrolled for credit in orchestra," says Dr. Shepard. "But I also soon discovered an untapped pool of talent in townspeople hungry for a chance to express themselves through music. And Monday Musicale,

the local federated music club, wanted to sponsor a community orchestra."

The newly arrived music teacher served as catalyst between college and community. He drew members from among music students and citizens of Aberdeen and other areas. Northern State donated some instruments and a rehearsal room. Two-hour sessions are held each week, with college students studying for credit, rehearsing an extra hour.

The ease of starting the Aberdeen Symphony and its success to date demonstrate that nearly every medium-sized community can have an orchestra. More than eleven hundred symphony orchestras composed of community neighbors have sprung up over the country. Many are based on the foundation of finding fun and family fellowship through music.

Such is the case with the Aberdeen Symphony, now directed by Daniel Chazenoff. Take the Merritt Johnson

family as an example. A teacher of piano and organ at the college, Johnson concentrates on the cello in the orchestra. His wife, Kathryn, plays the viola, and their daughter, Mitta, a high-school sophomore, is a first violinist. For Mitta Johnson and cellist Julie Shimmon, the symphony provides experience far more advanced than the high-school orchestra.

Participants maintain there are many personal rewards to be gained in the Aberdeen orchestra. That's why it attracts people from grade-school students to grandfathers. Many of the orchestral group feel they are furnishing the community with high-level entertainment in the concerts they present. Some point to the cultural aspects of presenting a great number of classical works. People whose vocations are other than music find release from tension and great enjoyment in "playing for fun." Those who wish to become proficient on a second instrument discover the opportunity to work on it in the orchestra.

A large slice of Aberdeen civic pride is vested in this musical organization. Residents prefer seeing musicians and friends perform in person at rehearsals or concerts rather than listening to music on the radio or recordings. These public performances also give orchestra members a goal to work for.

To encourage students of local music teachers, the orchestra sponsors competitions for soloists with the symphony. Many students have competed to date, with the result there is an increased interest in music throughout the area.

A side light of the orchestra's activity has been teaching younger members how a musical organization is set up and operated. The Aberdeen Symphony drew up a constitution and bylaws to insure perpetuation of the group, despite personnel changes.

Program planning is one of the biggest problems as Dr. Shepard discovered. The music must challenge the more experienced players without completely overwhelming the less experienced. He advises civic orchestras

to try to widen the experience of the players by using less familiar music rather than those numbers heard constantly. Keeping its public in mind, the orchestra must present music attractive to the audience, to assure a constantly growing attendance.

Severe winter storms do not cool the enthusiasm of the musicians, but make the crowds at concerts unpredictable. Soloists are used to stimulate popular interest. Many local piano teachers, vocalists, and violin soloists have appeared with the orchestra.

It has performed for the state meeting of the South Dakota Federation of Music Clubs. Each December, the string section accompanies the Collegiate Choir of 125 voices in a performance of Handel's *Messiah*, directed by Dr. John Berggren of the NSTC music faculty. Future concerts will feature winners of student contests.

Focusing attention on the musicians of tomorrow through the civic symphony orchestra will keep Aberdeen on the musical map for many years. #

Peace on Earth



The inspiring Nativity scene erected annually on the front portico of City Hall in Somerville, Massachusetts, is the result of cooperative effort on the part of the recreation commission and other municipal departments. The crèche, the idea of Charles C. Kelley, superintendent of recreation, has been a part of the local Christmas season for ten years.

In the fall of 1949, the mayor, at Mr. Kelley's request, obtained the aid of the public buildings commissioner and the commissioner of electric lines and lights to build the crèche and provide proper

lighting. The recreation commission completed the scene, modeling the interior after a design from a Christmas card. The ingenuity and imagination of arts and crafts supervisor Richard Foley transformed a mannequin, donated by a local department store, into a Madonna, with only the simple aid of paper, paste, and paint. A doll became the Christ Child; angels were modeled from papier-mâché. Canvas covering, contributed by another municipal department, served as a backdrop inside the crèche. Then, with great pride, the first publicly sponsored Nativity scene was completed and erected a week before Christmas and remained up until Epiphany. At intervals during the day and evening blended voices of community choral groups caroled.

Since its inception, there have been many changes. Another member of the commission staff, Josephine R. Fierro, is now responsible for the crèche whose original components have been replaced: the original mannequin has be-

come Joseph, and a new mannequin is now Mary. Another Christ Child was purchased last year from a Boston statuary firm, and lighting effects have been changed a number of times over the years. William J. Macdonald designed another crèche, which, although constructed by the buildings division, is recreation commission property. It is easily dismantled and may be stored in a limited space. The commission's maintenance staff erected the scene on the first day of the Christmas seminar—a training and work-project institute conducted annually by the commission.

The inspiration from such a Nativity scene cannot be described in words; rather, one must see the look in the eyes of a little child, the expression on the face of a weary mother as she returns from her Christmas shopping, or the faraway look in the eyes of an old man, as they lift their eyes from the crèche to the lighted, multicolored words shining above it: "Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will." #

DECORATIONS WITH A THEME



UNIQUE and interesting Christmas decorations in the central business district of Oakland, California, had an international theme last year, with business and merchants associations, stores, utilities, banks, office buildings, and restaurants combining ideas to bring to Oakland citizens decorations and interpretations of holiday customs in foreign lands. The cooperative holiday theme was planned by a citizens committee, of which park superintendent William Penn Mott, Jr. was chairman.

"This was an exciting, colorful, dramatic experience for holiday shoppers," says Mr. Mott, "and unique. . . . Ideas for bringing to life foreign customs had been gleaned from consulates, world trade centers and the International Institute of Alameda County, and merchandise imported for the Christmas season was featured in many of the stores."

For example, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company selected the Philippines as the country for its decorations, including costumes and a Nativity scene, contrasting them with typical American decorations. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company chose Switzerland. A store known for its "world of gifts" had a world-wide motif on the first floor and a single country featured in the Christmas trees and decorative effects on each of the upper floors. At another, shoppers saw Christmas trees trimmed to represent distant lands in keeping with the slogan, "All the World Says Christmas."

Other specially decorated windows included a Nativity setting and a Mexican-Spanish theme. One company put on an international program in an "international room" on one of the upper floors. J. C. Penney's thirty-six windows each displayed different countries, with Santa Claus holding packages symbolic of each. Flags of the foreign nations and dolls in costume appealed to the youngsters shopping with their parents.

Among other buildings in the town, banks, as well as building-and-loan companies, cooperated with decorated trees depicting Christmas around the world; flags of all nations and Christmas garlands and wreaths were used in others; poinsettias added color to many restaurants, which featured exotic dishes during the holidays; and Christmas

lighting effects appeared in the central business area at night.

Boxed cedar trees, with large red bows, decorated main streets, and tinsel and bells were strung from the overhead wires in the central area. One small traffic island proudly displayed a white Christmas tree with the latest in twinkling lights, enhanced by banked red poinsettias underneath.

The famed Jack London oak in the center of the plaza acted as the city Christmas tree and was decorated with red lights similar to those used in New York's Rockefeller Plaza. The Hassler Memorial fountain's colored lights and changing patterns served as a background, and an eight-foot mural wall on the San Pablo Avenue and 14th Street sides, depicting scenes from Christmas around the world, was enhanced by a large Madonna and two angels lighted by hidden spotlights. "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" in large cut-out letters was placed in front of them.

The Oakland Municipal Civil Service Chorus, under John M. Falls, gave concerts in the plaza in front of City Hall, for the pleasure of noontime shoppers, and Christmas carols of other nations were included in the daily programs during Christmas week, in addition to traditional music.

Oakland's active Christmas program includes one of the city's most important events—its annual Holiday Decorations Program, which was called "Green Boughs and Glitter" this year. These decorating sessions, sponsored by the park department and the garden clubs of the East Bay, in cooperation with the *Oakland Tribune*, take place around the first week in November and last four days. Open to the public without admission fees, they attract approximately fifty thousand people.

The sessions, broken up with organ recitals, start in the morning and run through until afternoon two of the days and run until nine at night the other two. They include instruction in gift wrapping, table and outdoor decorations, using your garden for Christmas, and many others.

The citizens committee is making plans to carry out a Christmas theme in the core area of Oakland in future years. This was the first year that a coordinated effort was attempted.—*Oakland Park Department, Oakland.*



Teaming up for bowling—according to new color classification

Doris A. Meek

BOWLING

According to Colors

JOE WENT bounding around the chairs in back of the bowling alley yelling, "What color are you? I need red. Who has red?" No, he wasn't hunting for an American Indian, but searching for a team member to complete his team roster.

The color classification system has been used, with considerable success, in grouping heterogeneous skill levels and permitting individual choice as to teammates at the same time. The system presupposes some tentative prior classification has been made either by the leader, advisor, or club manager. Bowling is used as an illustration, although this system is successful in other sports. The color card system operates as follows:

- Each bowler receives a card with his or her name, average, and a color on it on team organization day.
- These colors are set up by the club president and the advisor, in advance, on the basis of the range of averages of the bowling group.
- The range is divided into four approximately equal classes and each bowler is put into the respective grouping in which his average falls, with the highest at the top and the lowest at the bottom.
- On team organization day, each bowler is given his card, and he or she may join any team as long as each member has a different colored card. Since this is a coed group, there is at least one woman member per team.

It is important, as a club advisor, to encourage all interested bowlers to come out for preliminary practice so that you and the group leader can work together in setting limits for the various skill levels. In bowling, the establishment of an average works as an effective skill classifier. In basketball, archery, and so on, it would be necessary to develop other criteria, although simple skill tests or informal subjective ratings could be used.

In dividing the group, the number of colors to be used depends on the number desired on each team and the number out for the activity. This system is not necessary for a

small group, but when fifty-seven bowlers of varying degrees of skill are all trying to get on the same team, trouble results. At the same time, if the advisor or group leader makes up the teams in advance, the present friendships and boy-girl relationships are often unknown and therefore not taken into account.

On team organization day, it is imperative that all prospective participants be present. Out of sight is often out of mind, and the absent player is usually overlooked.

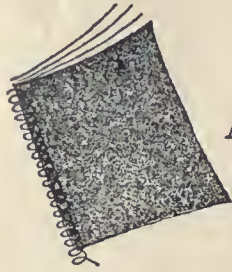
The advisor must set the stage, as it were, for the degree of permissiveness and frame of reference used in team selection. It is necessary that the quiet little ones, the more poorly skilled, the less physically attractive, the "leftovers" not all be dumped in one team. If they are holding that red color, they are the very ones needed to make the fourth in the group and should be sought after by the others. It is also necessary for the advisor to announce that each person must make an effort to find three other colors.

In order that all may have the opportunity to form teams at the same time, the color divisions are not given out ahead of time: On the signal, fourteen red, fourteen blue, fourteen yellow, fourteen green are all milling around trying to locate the other three with whom they wish to play. For a while, confusion seems to reign but soon groups of fours are formed.

The best way to reduce the formation of half of a team is to ask each group of four to sign up with the advisor. Upon signing in the team is recognized and assigned an alley.

The advantages of this classification system are in that it gives a variety of choices for team members. You are thus fairly certain of getting a friend on your team and also fairly certain of getting a stranger. It also minimizes clique formation and exclusion. The teams formed feel that this is what they really wanted, and not that this team was set up by the manager-advisor, who was biased in favor of some other group. At the same time, it equalizes varying levels of skill. It is found that the more highly skilled attempt to help the lesser skilled in order to bring the team along. The teams hold together longer because they are self-chosen and the resulting competition is *fun for all*. #

MISS MEEK is instructor of physical education and recreation, Oakland Junior College, Oakland, California.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Freeways Can Be Beautiful

Landscape architects took action at the recent convention of the California Council of Landscape Architects, urging that plans for California's new 12,500-mile freeway system preserve the natural beauty of the surrounding countryside for conservation and scenic reasons. They also resolved to support the new California Roadside Council "Beautiful Highways" program, which includes landscaping freeways, control of billboards on the new interstate highway system, and a state-wide antilitter campaign. Of course, control in the initial planning stages is the only way to effectuate these measures, and California is to be congratulated for these forward steps.

Good, Useful Films

Planning Recreation Facilities, a film shown at the Congress, and probably seen by many of you, discusses the major problems of efficient preplanning of area development, layout, construction of recreation facilities, for supervision by a minimum staff. Running time: sixteen minutes; color and sound, available for \$145 from Herbert Price, c/o Cinesound Company, 1037 N. La Brea Avenue, Hollywood 38, California.

"... In my opinion this film represents an excellent addition to the resource materials in the area of recreation. It will be invaluable, particularly for educational institutions and related organizations that are concerned with the concepts and principles behind sound planning of recreation areas..." The foregoing statement was made by Dr. Norman Miller of UCLA and president, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.

Filmstrips of the New York City Youth Board detail the agency's general

program and its work in the specific areas of group work and recreation, multiproblem families and antisocial teen-age groups. Two (out of a total, so far, of four) of particular recreation interest are *Reaching Teen-Age Gangs* and *Rx: Activity for Leisure Time*. The first relates the efforts of the Youth Board in attempting to redirect antisocial activities of teen-age gangs into socially acceptable behavior patterns. The other describes methods used by the board and other youth-serving organizations to reach "unreachables" (see RECREATION, September, 1958, page 240).

The four black-and-white filmstrips are available as a package, for \$10.00, or separately at \$3.50, except *Prescription for Leisure Time*, which is \$2.50, to community groups, volunteer agencies, and professional organizations. Write Department of Community Relations, New York City Youth Board, 79 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Training the Diving Judge is a much needed film, prepared by Philip Moriarity of Yale and Richard Steadman of Columbia, to help diving judges develop skills and sound judgment. It is also useful in interpreting points on which the divers can concentrate to improve ratings. This silent, 16mm, black-and-white film, 300 feet in length, is available for \$25 from Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Film Report

The Athletic Institute has, in my estimation, just produced its greatest film—one which will have an impact upon the whole recreation profession—*Careers in Recreation*.

This twenty-seven-minute, 16mm color/sound film should become the

property of every college, every recreation agency, and every state recreation society in the country. It should be shown at all PTA meetings and to the student body of every high school—coast to coast. It will be especially useful to teachers and vocational guidance counselors, and state and local career committees.

Done in a dramatic, on-the-spot documentary style, the film depicts today's tremendous need for recreation, and the rapidly increasing demand for trained recreators. After a visit to a university where you observe students currently enrolled in a typical recreation curriculum, you are taken out into the field where you learn what a young recreator's life is like. The rest of the film concentrates on the actual duties, responsibilities, and activities of four young representative recreators.

Careers in Recreation can be purchased directly from the Athletic Institute, 209 S. State Street, Chicago 4, Illinois, for \$175 per print or rented for a service charge of \$4.00 plus transportation, from the branch offices of Association Films. — CHARLES E. BRIGHTBILL, Head, Department of Recreation, University of Illinois.

New NRA Studies

In response to requests for information regarding the amount of money invested in certain types of major recreation facilities, the revenue so derived, and their total annual operation cost, the National Recreation Association has conducted a study covering tennis courts, golf courses, bathing beaches, and boating facilities. One of the study's objectives was determining the comparative cost of providing a unit of service at each facility.

Another study under way is on public boating facilities, about which there is a great lack of information. The detailed study will embrace such features as the boating facilities themselves, plan of operation, revenues, capital, and current costs. When the studies are completed, the findings will be made generally available.

Busman's Holiday

Jimmy Rogers, retired National Recreation Association district representative, recently returned from what he

described as "a fast three months' trip to fourteen countries in Europe . . . and a hectic month visiting twelve cities in Spain." It would seem that the many, many years Mr. Rogers spent traveling over the United States, covering practically every district of the NRA, would have dampened his ardor for suitcases and hotel rooms, hut, no, this was his sixth trip abroad, taking the polar route from his home in San Francisco. He particularly mentioned being impressed by the World's Fair in Brussels.

New Parklands

" . . . a public park, for no other use whatever." Thus reads part of financier Frederick Foster Brewster's will, leaving Edgerton, his twenty-five-acre estate, to the city of New Haven, Connecticut. His widow is to have use of it during her life; at her death the estate, with house razed, is to go to the city.

Reclamation. Two bond issues, totaling \$570,000, were approved during October, to construct a new park on fifteen acres of reclaimed land in Franklin Square, Long Island, New York. Scheduled to open next spring, the park will include three swimming pools, athletic fields, and parking space for 265 cars. There are two interesting factors about this park:

Earlier in October, 1,450 home owners had written the Hempstead Town Board urging that the Franklin Square Park District be extended one mile southward, to include the new site. As a result, that district now covers the same area as the Franklin Square School District.

Instead of raising taxes to cover pool construction, costs will be financed by annual fees of thirty-five dollars for each participating family and fifteen for individuals.

County park. Morris County, New Jersey, dedicated and opened its first county park on September 20. The Lewis Morris Park is 350 acres of virgin land, containing a pond for boating in summer and ice skating in winter, forty-five fireplaces, picnic sites, and parking for about eighty cars, at the present time. The park, developed at a cost of approximately \$130,000, will be left in its natural form, for the most part, taking advantage of its beauty.

County officials were commended for using the foresight to buy land before it was taken up for homes or other uses.

Ranch into park. The late William S. Hart, cowboy star of the silent films, left his 220-acre ranch, in Newhall, California, to Los Angeles County, to be used as a park. Named after its donor, it was formally opened and dedicated in September as a county regional park. Taking part in the ceremonies were many old friends, including Leo Carrillo (long-time movie star and now a state park commissioner).

New county regional park. November 1 saw the dedication of the newly developed John Anson Ford Park in Bell Gardens, California, which will serve the recreation needs of 250,000 people in Los Angeles County. The park covers 58.7 acres, with forty-five under development at this time.

Los Angeles County administers a huge park system, consisting of 105 park areas, with a total acreage of 13,000. They define a regional recreation area as "a space which, by historical or scientific significance, conditions, unique natural features, unusual development, and so on, provides recreation opportunities to attract people irrespective of political, physical, or community boundaries."

Names in the News

• Stanley G. Witter, superintendent of recreation in Spokane, Washington, was recently elected state commander, Department of Washington, of the Military Order of The World Wars.

• After almost twenty-four years of service in the recreation and physical education field, Ed Lawrence has resigned as director of recreation in North Miami, Florida, to go into business as a representative of recreation and sports equipment.

• Siebolt Frieswyk, a former music specialist on the NRA staff, and more recently director of education for the Griffith Music Foundation, Newark, New Jersey, is now music specialist for Oglebay Institute in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Recreation Interns

The NRA Recreation Internship Program is moving along steadily, with graduated interns going into good jobs.

• John Williams, who recently completed his internship in Philadelphia, has been appointed program director in Decatur, Georgia.

• Barry Mangum, who interned in Portland, Oregon, has accepted a job as supervisor of recreation in Greenburgh, New York.

Kentucky Colonel

In recognition of her contributions to recreation in the South, Ruth Hale Bird, general supervisor of recreation in Chattanooga, Tennessee, was made a Kentucky colonel at the National Recreation Association Southern District Conference.

Mrs. Bird has said of her job, ". . . It's a great satisfaction to see a group of children happily engaged in constructive activity and feel that I have [had] a part in it . . . giving them values that will stay with them all their lives — teaching them that though they're individuals, they live in society and must make a contribution to it."

Study on Adolescents

Minneapolis is currently conducting a study on adolescents. Data will be gathered on, among other salient facets, the thirteen- to seventeen-year-olds, concerning their conceptions of themselves and others; their evaluation of family, school, and community life; and their employment records.

It will be interesting to see how much recreation fits into the total picture of these various studies.

IN MEMORIAM

• Civic leader and old friend of the National Recreation Association, George W. Anger, died in Shelton, Connecticut, this October at the age of sixty-three. He was executive secretary of the Derby-Shelton Community Center, general secretary of the Derby-Shelton YMCA, and was associated with many local organizations.

• Kieran J. Watters, former NRA sponsor, former chairman of the Glens Falls, New York, recreation commission, and long-time commission member, died October 5, after a long illness. Just prior to his death, Mr. Watters had received an NRA citation for service to the cause of recreation.

YOUR PROGRAM



When it comes to the young married set, do your recreation programs miss the boat? Too many recreation people seem to forget programs for this classification altogether. Most young couples are wide open for the type of recreation we can give them. There are many activities around which to build a program, ranging from special interests to a general social program. A few examples that have proven themselves are:

- Social gathering, with a program and refreshment committee, loosely organized, with emphasis on getting together, meeting people, and enjoying the persons you are with.
- Discussion group with a potluck dinner, speaker, discussion, and good time.
- A gourmet group, with experts invited to discuss good foods.
- Bridge clubs—very popular.
- Dance and social club. Schedule dances throughout the year at one or more locations, add spice by having a theme dance now and then, such as “South Seas,” “Hobo,” and so on.
- A club that has a “home base” but goes afield for picnics, swim parties, and what-have-you.

As you are, in reality, trying to meet the needs of people, they themselves should decide whether to meet seasonally or year round. Remember, it is a harder job to get a group together after they disband for a while than it is to keep them together in a long run. If they enjoy the activity, they *want* to stay together year round.

Any agency can get into the act on this program. Smaller agencies have, in fact, an advantage over larger, more impersonal departments. Churches, Y's, and similar agencies have a distinct responsibility here; recreation departments should in all cases explore the possibility. The larger the agency, the harder the effort and the more careful the planning should be to get the program off to a good start.

If young couples belong to a church, large club, or some similar group that announces that a “Young Married” club will form many will come because they feel a part of it already. *They must feel they are a part of it or it must have*

From a talk given at the 1958 NRA Great Lakes District Conference. MR. GUETZLAFF is supervisor of recreation, Dayton, Ohio.

FOR "YOUNG MARRIEDS"

some special attraction for them. It is up to you to provide that feeling. Just a general announcement to the public by a recreation department that such a group will form will meet with disaster, most of the time.

Plan carefully, get a nucleus, see what the need is, use the personal approach, careful publicity, and so on. After they come and enjoy the group, they will be your best salesmen. Remember, *these young couples are looking for things to do together.* It is better than having the husband go to his bowling league and the wife to her bridge club.

Departments have a responsibility to furnish facilities and such leadership as needed. These groups should, as much as possible, run themselves. Naturally they should expect to live up to policies of the sponsoring department. Many times groups like this will aid your program with funds and services. As much as possible they should pay their own way. Meeting places should be furnished but not food and special expenses. They will expect to carry their own load. Someone from the recreation department should be tied in with the group for guidance and good operational reasons. Do not start such a group only to cut them loose and still expect them to be a department club.

Most young couples like to be with other young couples, but where does "young" stop? This, of course, is up to the club founders. Some clubs have stipulations whereby, when the combined ages of the couple reach a certain total, they must drop their membership. Some examples are seventy-seven, eighty, and one club is the "Century Club," with a limit of one hundred years in combined ages. Be sure to make membership requirements known early so you are not confronted with the problem of, "What do we do now? The Joneses are nice people but they are over age!"

Young married clubs should not be rigid and formal, but informal and fun. Your best selling point will be that young couples can get together with other young couples and enjoy their relationship. The program is entirely up to the club. Naturally the committee or organizer will be required to set up some sort of a program for the first time or two until the full wishes of the group are learned. A series of program and refreshment committees should be established, one committee for each meeting. It is good to get everyone active. Be sure to make your assignments by couples. You might have a constitution, you might have officers, you

might have business meetings; but, again, remember that most young couples are interested primarily in the social aspects. If you use the committee idea, whereby a committee organizes the program and furnishes refreshments for a meeting in its turn, you need not have a club treasury. By this method you also insure the club's paying its way.

After the club is organized, a few problems always arise. The following are a few of the more common ones you might encounter:

- At a general meeting a couple or two that you would normally consider on the older side show up. Be sure your age limits are established or you may end up with a presenior citizens club.
- You will meet the "professional club member," who wants to be in on everything, have the last word, and his own way. After the club gets started, he might drop it and move on with the attitude of, "I got it started." Good guidance and diplomacy are required here.
- You have to contend with the member who somehow gets on a program committee, arranges (on her own) for a dry film speaker, for instance, and declares, "This is the type we should have. I can get forty to fifty films." Programs should be checked in advance, if possible, or the recreation person could be a permanent member of the program committee.
- After a couple have reached the maximum age limit no one seems to have the heart to remind them of it and they do not seem conscious of it. Adequate preparation should be made as the "last year" segment of the club.
- Antidepartment actions, such as smoking in a no-smoking area, are a nuisance. This should be explained in advance and if it crops up, the rules enforced politely.
- The person who wants to turn the club to another use and suggests, "We should be doing something for the good of the community. Let's make it a service club." Your club is either sick; you need another club to meet the suggested need; or the member should join another club. You had a purpose when you formed, stick to it.

Organize your club the way it will be best for your city; organize it to do the most good and meet the greatest need. This is a program that also can prove very satisfying to the professional recreation leader. Don't miss the boat with the young married set. #



Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey addresses opening session of week-long meeting on "New Frontiers of Recreation." Left, Dorothy Taafe, Congress chairman and the outgoing president of ARS.



The Governor's attractive lady is welcomed by Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director and Congress vice-chairman, and presented with a pin made her by hospital patients as recreation project.



Surveying the Congress for the Aid of Crippled Children, Mrs. Ella Hammond was one of the four forms of discussions, work

The Congress Picture Album

The 1958 National Recreation Congress did justice to its theme, "Recreation Enters the Space Age," in weighing the problems of this age and giving delegates a clearer picture of the challenges ahead.



Enjoying an early morning ride on the Atlantic City Boardwalk, Mrs. Joseph Prendergast and Howard Rich, executive director of the American Youth Hostels, are paced by the Reverend Robert (Bob) Richards, minister-at-large, the Church of the Brethren. A champion athlete, Bob Richards addressed the 1958 Congress in Long Beach, California, on the character building values of sports activities in recreation.

Congress Resource and Howard Rich, Sheboygan, Wis., with Mrs. Ella (Romy) Hammond, Minot, N.D.

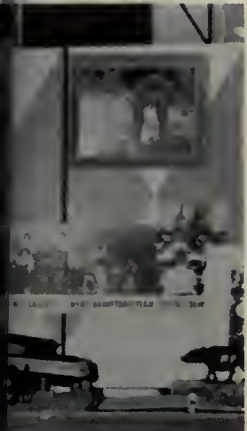




On the balcony are Leonard W. Mayo, left, executive director of the Association for Children, with Grant Titsworth, chairman of the NRA Board of Directors. Mr. Titsworth and Mayo were the speakers who addressed the Congress general sessions. Other meetings took the form of demonstrations, film showings, clinics, forums, reports, and idea swap shops.



Dr. Jay B. Nash, N. Y. State Association for HPE&R (right) with Graham Skea, superintendent of recreation in East Orange, N. J., during a brief lull.



The exhibit (left) in the Workshop on Creative Crafts gave an excellent picture of a good arts and crafts program in industry. Charles Pfizer and Company employees displayed outstanding lapidary and leather work, sculpture, weaving and painting.



Entertaining demonstration also in crafts workshop. Robert Thompson, New York University student, solves the mystery of constructing magic props.

Consultation Center for hospital recreation. Reuben Nesbitt, NRA, enjoys consultation with hospital recreation exhibit of varied resources now available to the worker in hospital recreation.

Marionettes and puppets, how to make and use them, were among the many activities demonstrations at hospital recreation exhibit of varied resources now available to the worker in hospital recreation.

A group of delegates from Special Services boards bus for a trip to Fort Dix. The armed services were well represented at the Atlantic City meeting.



"TWELFTH NIGHT"

Twelfth Night Revel

In Bronxville, New York

Have you ever been driving through your town or city about one week after Christmas and seen the cherished Christmas tree sticking out of some ash can or lying neglected in the gutter? Isn't this a sad fate for one of our priceless Christmas traditions?

Bronxville, New York, a little village in suburbia just fifteen miles out of New York City, lies within the town of Eastchester, and the Eastchester Recreation Commission provides Bronxville's recreation program. The recreation commission is augmented, in Bronxville, by two advisory councils, the Bronxville Recreation Commission and the Bronxville PTA Recreation Committee.

Mrs. R. Sherrard Elliott, of Bronxville, had for years made a valiant plea to her community to do something to preserve the rich tradition of the beloved Christmas tree after it had served its purpose. Her plea was, "To me the Christmas Eve program introduces a work of art; all works of art should go full circle. I think supplementary pageantry on Twelfth Night will round this circle." The Bronxville PTA Recreation Committee accepted the challenge.

The committee appointed Mrs. Janet Studebaker to pilot the project. They certainly selected a dynamic, imaginative, and hard-working person in this young mother. She simply went out and secured the services of just about everybody in the village from the superintendent of schools to the fire chief. Her organization was so good that, when the curtain went up, everything went off on cue.

For three weeks prior to the much heralded Twelfth Night, the front page of the local paper carried some news about the affair. Suggestions were made that groups gather in their neighborhoods and march with their Christmas trees to the Bronxville high-school field, scene of the burning of the Christmas Trees, which was the purpose of Twelfth Night. It was also suggested that odd dress, costuming, and weird and eerie displays would be appropriate for the occasion. Each week the names of different people and organizations joining Twelfth Night were published in the newspaper. It was announced that:

- The fire chief and his corps of men would stand by with an emergency truck should they be needed.
- The superintendent of schools with his custodial staff and a crew of senior high-school students would help.
- A local radio and television store would supply music and amplification for the program.
- A local resident—a professional TV and radio an-

nouncer—had volunteered his services as program narrator.

- Three staff members of the Bronxville school system would lead community singing and provide instrumental selections.
- The head of the school dramatic department had prepared, with the help of the high-school drama group, a clever skit which included Santa Claus, the jester, and other imaginary characters.
- The superintendent of recreation had organized the Bronxville high-school football team, shrouded in their football hoods, to act as guardians of the fire.
- The PTA president would be master of ceremonies.

The Bronxville board of education cooperated with the project and allowed the use of their athletic field for the gigantic Christmas tree blaze. As churches, service and social clubs offered their support they were listed in the newspaper.

On the twelfth night after Christmas, dusk was settling over the Bronxville high-school athletic field when the sound of a trumpet was heard, summoning all the people to gather around a stockpile of Christmas trees, piled high and roped off for security. All day people had been bringing their Christmas trees to the area.

As the sound of the trumpet faded away, the narrator's voice was heard, directing attention to the highways and byways approaching the field. Entire families were coming from all directions with their Christmas trees. Down one street came a long procession of families, many in costume. This group was led by the Pied Piper, playing a flute.

Then, resoundingly sharp and clear, the brass was heard, announcing to the spirits that this was the time for revel and merrymaking, ballading and caroling, masque and music, fire lighting, and fun.

Out of the dusk and into the circle came a creature from Mars to bring a message from outer space to the Twelfth Night celebrants. At the same time Santa Claus came down the field to receive the good wishes of everybody as he prepared to return to the North Pole. Then the jester danced and pranced around the circle. He clowned and the children squealed their delight. With pomp and ceremony the jester escorted Mrs. Elliott, originator of this local "Twelfth Night," to the Christmas-tree pyre. With a courtly bow to her he turned and tossed a lighted torch into the trees, and a great streak of cleansing fire shot toward the sky.

The jester danced around the fire and the people cried out in excitement. Outside the roped area were huge stock-

les of trees and upon a given signal the hooded football layers rushed to heap trees into the blazing inferno.

The merrymaking went on for an hour and a half and did not end until the last tree was burned. Then, in the

dark, the large crowd turned toward home, each with the feeling that the Christmas season had indeed come to an inspired close. — VINCENT D. BELLEW, *Superintendent of Recreation, Eastchester, New York.*



A fitting ceremony and attendant revel mark end of cherished Christmas trees that have served their purpose and passed prime.

Twelfth Night Ceremonial

In Pontiac, Michigan

In Olde Englande, the Lord of Misrule was chosen by lot to preside over the Twelfth Night festivities. Everyone, from the highest noble to the lowliest servant, had to obey his dictates for the evening. In this ceremony, the Lord of Misrule acts as narrator. He should be costumed as richly as possible, wear a crown or a fool's cap hung with bells and carry a sceptre ornamented with gay ribbons with bells tied to their ends. He shakes his sceptre to gain the attention of the audience each time he speaks. He should have a good speaking voice. Provide him with an adequate public-address system. If he reads the script, make it up in the form

of a scroll. At the end of his narration, he is handed a large, lighted torch.

The five girls who bring in the various Christmas symbols to be burned should also be in bright costumes and should enter with great dignity. At the end of the narration, the five girls, escorted by a uniformed fireman, light their torches from the narrator's and proceed to the five points of the star. All five points should be lighted simultaneously.

The Christmas trees are arranged ahead of time. They should be upright, leaning toward the center, and spread out into five points like a star, center height about fifteen feet, total diameter about a hundred and twenty feet. Leave

plenty of air space to provide a good draft for the fire.

The program opens with singing of two Christmas carols by a high-school choral group; after which the Lord of Misrule enters and reads the following:

I, Lord of Misrule, ruler of the yuletide season, proclaim the following: Members of my court, according to tradition, Christmas ends tonight, the twelfth night. Originally this night was set aside commemorating the visit of the Magi or Wise Men, who, according to one interpretation, reached Bethlehem twelve days after they had seen the Christmas star on the night our Lord was born. According to tradition, when the Magi returned to their kingdoms, they gave up their high positions, distributed their property to the poor, and went to preach the gospel of the Prince of Peace.

Now these, and other early Christian missionaries, found the pagan people celebrating with joyful, yet solemn festivities, the festival of the new year, when the long nights and the gray shadows of the winter months were again being replaced by sunlight and lengthening days. Since these pagan rites took place during what is now known as our Christmas season, the early Christians very wisely did not try to destroy this pagan festival, but sought to combine it with the Nativity celebration. Thus we have today the feasting, the color, the evergreen, the holly, the mistletoe, the light, and many of the picturesque customs and much else belonging to the old pagan festivals as part of our Christmas program.

As you know, all Christmas symbols should be removed and put away on the twelfth night. You are gathered here to assist in this rite.

Decorating for Christmas is a custom of heathen origin—an offering of winter hospitality to the spirits and fairies who haunted the leafless woods. The yuletide habit of using greenery by the Christians is to emphasize the Nativity idea. One authority states that trimming the homes and churches with evergreens reminded man of Christ's Godliness and that the Child born at Bethlehem was both God and man, "who would spring up like a tender plant, should always be green and flourishing and live forever more." Today this custom is still with us! (The first girl now walks up and places a Christmas wreath upon the symbolic bonfire.)

The holly, with its sharp prickles and blood-red berry, was, and still is, considered the symbol of joy and peace. Early beliefs gave the holly mysterious powers. It could bring good luck, it could ward off witches, and protect occupants from severe weather, thunder, and lightning. Poets of days gone by have often praised the holly. May the holly always bear its green leaves and red berries at Christmas time! (Second girl now places holly on bonfire.)

The use of the mistletoe at Christmas time dates back to the old pagan customs, for mistletoe holds for them all sorts of miraculous virtues. One legend comes from Scandinavian folklore, which deemed it so sacred that if enemies met casually beneath the mistletoe in the forest, they laid down their arms and maintained a truce until the following day. Then grew the practice of hanging mistletoe in door-

ways, the passing under which was understood to imply pledge of peace and friendship and was sealed by a friendly greeting or kiss. May the mistletoe always represent friendship and affection! (Third girl places mistletoe on fire.)

The use of lighted candles, now universally used as yuletide decoration, dates back to the time before Christ when the pagans fastened them to trees to denote the sun's return to the earth. The Christian use of the candle, symbolic of Christ as the light of the world, is said to be a combination of Roman and Hebrew customs. Bayberry candles, with their delicate odor, are popular at Christmas and are said to bring good luck to a home. Also there is the belief that if sweethearts who are separated at Christmas light bayberry candles the scent will be wafted from one to the other—even across the world if they are truly in love. May candles always burn at Christmas. (Fourth girl places candles in fire.)

It would be an oversight if nothing were said of the popular custom of exchanging cards. The first Christmas card appeared about one hundred years ago in England, but not until 1900 did we find it in this country. Today, they are almost a *must*; of odd design and messages there is no end. May kindly messages always unite friends at Christmas time! (Fifth girl places Christmas cards on fire.)

There is a difference between a hymn and carol. A hymn is essentially devotional, while a carol is a song in which a religious theme is treated in a familiar, playful, or festive style. It is a curious fact that Christmas is the only festival for which carols have been written and kept in use. (Sing Christmas carol at this point; just a short one.) Never let us forget the singing of Christmas carols! (Narrator places copy of Christmas carol on fire.)

The use of the evergreen, a symbol of immortality, dates back to the early primitive tribes who revered nature. Today, in the United States, about two-thirds of the homes center their holiday gaiety around a lighted Christmas tree. This tree, with which we are most familiar, is credited to Martin Luther. Since his time it has become an established custom for the tree to take a large place in the Christmas celebration. May the forests ever contribute fragrance and beauty to this festive season! (Narrator places small Christmas tree on fire.)

Among all these many customs there is one which is pre-eminently symbolic. It is the burning of the Christmas greens. The season is at end; the Christmas greens are dry and sear, but as the fire consumes them, they give light and cheer. The spirit of the Christ Child is always with us. May His light and warmth make the whole world one. I command you, bearers of the yuletide season, light your torches and fire the star which is the symbol of light, warmth, and cheer in our hearts! (At this point the five girls light their torches and, escorted by a uniformed fireman, proceed to the five points of the star. Meanwhile, the choral group sings "We Three Kings of Orient Are," and at the conclusion of this song the girls apply their torches to the five tips of the star. This brings to a close our "burning-of-the-green" program. — *City of Pontiac, Michigan, Department of Parks and Recreation.*

Do you know the difference between the creative activity and the directed activity?

Grace Stanistreet

IMAGINATION is the beginning of creative effort. A child imagines what he most wants. A five-year-old, for example, may want desperately to be in school because his older brothers are there, but he must remain at home a while longer. Out of his small knowledge of school he imagines he is in school. He "plays out" his desire and for the while he is lost in his play, is satisfied and happy. The observer is entranced with the play. He is privileged to watch imagination at work to satisfy a need. The act is an end in itself, but more important a means of personal expression. This is growth.

Imagination is the beginning of creation and self-expression. The painter wants to interpret nature as he sees it. Before he can put anything on canvas he must see or imagine what it is he wishes to express of nature, from his point of view. This is a process of selection and unification that cannot be explained without the aid of imagination. The process is self-revelation, self-expression.

It is important for teachers or leaders and parents, to define self-expression. Self-expression implies a creative act, a deliberate effort to share, a personal commentary. It is a revelation of personal adjustment to reality. It is the integrated result of an integrative process in which parts are related to a whole. Experience, attitudes, knowledge and ability are just a part of this.

We are concerned with developing the ability to project and reveal self because it is a means to mental health and a

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IMAGINATION Is the BEGINNING

means to growth. We know that certain wines need to be uncorked to breathe. We know that life depends on inhalation and exhalation. Just so, self-expression is a two-way process. Something must be taken in before expression can occur, and teachers and parents need to learn the difference between regurgitation and creative expression. Too often they are satisfied with the first. They encourage repetition *in toto*. To be able to recognize and encourage what is truly creative is the skill of the fine teacher. To develop this skill, the teacher or leader attempts and observes the creative process in himself as well

as in children. He discovers it is his imagination, which is the yeast that leavens the product and makes it unique and individual. He begins to be aware of the difference between creative activity and directed activity. He learns in teaching to so structure the lessons that a wide variety of responses is possible and acceptable. The kind of lessons where only one response is acceptable is limiting and discouraging. This is the difference between lessons in art and creative art activity.

How many adults started life with keen interest in one of the arts? This interest was lost somewhere along the

way to adulthood because they were given "lessons." They were subjected to a so-called learning experience that was concerned with achieving one kind of response (imitative), one way (technique) of achieving results. This way of teaching can kill both desire and interest. This is not always true. Some children want so much to achieve that they can subject themselves to disciplines that are beyond them, but many more are discouraged and give up. This kind of study does not encourage thinking, does not stimulate imagination, does not produce unique and individual results. It asks children to conform to standards and disciplines set up by professional adults for adults.

Nothing succeeds like success. If we want children to be successful we must give them a chance to succeed by providing opportunities consistent with their abilities, interests and needs. We must give them the chance to think and to reach their own conclusions. We

must stop telling them how and encourage their natural interest in discovery and exploration. I ask you to perform a simple activity—sweeping, catching a mosquito, or digging. Repeat this action. What happened? You were self-directed and disciplined.

The result was an illusion of reality. There was purpose behind this. You were communicating the picture in your mind. This communication was a creative effort. It began with my suggestion, which stimulated your imagination.

You called to mind an image out of your experience and knowledge. *You* weren't trying to reproduce a specific experience. If you swept, *you* selected a particular broom, *you* selected the place you were sweeping. *You* "made up" a problem in the sweeping. *You* added an interesting detail—a bug on the floor. . . . *You* expressed yourself and in accomplishing this you got out of yourself for a brief moment. In so doing you became more of yourself.

This is a kind of self-escape that is creative, strengthening, rewarding, renewing, or refilling.

In our culture, we have developed escape mechanisms, movies, cheap literature, comics, and so forth. These may rest the individual, but they seldom refuel. Creative activity refuels and energizes. Learning and growth are purposeful and require exercise of the whole being. Creative activity is productive of self-discipline and self-awareness. It results in ability to solve problems. This is the test of creative teaching, not how many creative performances, pictures exhibited, dances originated, but how many children or people capable of coping with and solving the problems of living.

Imagination is the beginning of creative effort. We need teacher and parent who can stimulate the imagination, to be sensitive to the unique qualities of the result, and to be unafraid of what will happen. #

Revive the Old-Time Kissing Ball!

CHRISTMAS has many intriguing holiday aspects other than its more solemn significance as a religious observance. The very air crackles with festive feelings; people greet each other with warmth at Christmas time; and the pungent smell of evergreen permeates everything.

One friendly custom, more or less relegated to the attic since Prince Albert introduced the Christmas tree into Victorian England, is the kissing ball—a delightful combination of mistletoe, greenery, and traditional Christmas ornaments. At one time, this decoration hung in a prominent place in every English home from Christmas Eve until Twelfth Night. The English made the kissing ball of ivy, holly, rosemary, and

any other handy greenery, and, always, a good-sized, generously berried sprig of mistletoe, until recently the only survivor of the kissing ball. Here are a couple of basic methods for making your own kissing ball this Christmas:

Make frame of stiff wire, hoops, or other material that can be shaped into a globe of any size you want. Cover

version of the kissing ball. You can make your foundation of Styrofoam; cut sprigs of greenery—balsam, pine, fir, juniper, hemlock, or spruce—into even lengths of about five or six inches; then poke them into the Styrofoam so nothing but the green shows. Tips of boxwood, red-berried, small-leaved holly, or even small pine cones can be added to vary the effect. Punch small branches of mistletoe tied together with bright holiday ribbon into the bottom. To hang it, poke a wooden pick, with a wire loop, into the top. The variations are as unlimited as your imagination.

Making a kissing ball would be a wonderful recreation center project for the holiday season, as well as for your own home. Hung near the front door or over a dining table, the kissing ball imparts a traditionally festive air to the holiday season. Let's revive this warm and cordial custom this Christmas!



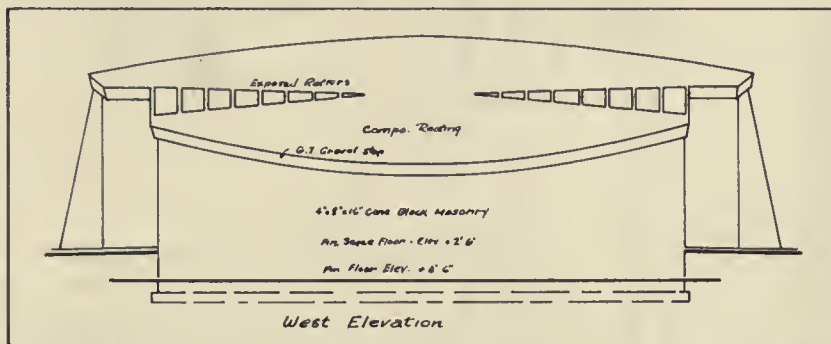
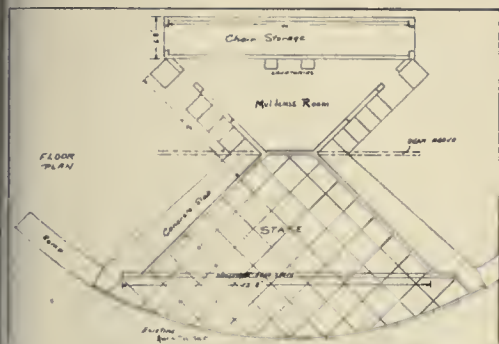
with Christmas greenery and tinsel.

The age of plastics has produced its

Some of the above ideas were derived from an article by R. R. Thomasson, in The New York Times of December 22, 1957.



Community Stage-Music Shell, in Montebello, California, has natural setting. It seats 1,700. George Schreiber, architect.



It is built in form of an X, front and larger portion being stage area of some 900 feet; stage holds approximately 100 musicians.

"Cultural activities could well be the solid core around which community pride might flourish."

NEW STAGE MUSIC SHELL

AN UNUSUAL stage music shell building was completed recently in the existing amphitheater in City Park, Montebello, California. The amphitheater itself provides seating in a natural outdoor setting for approximately seventeen hundred persons. The shell building is of a design and concept new in outdoor cultural facilities. I did the original design with multiuse in mind; refinements and working drawings by George F. Schreiber, an outstanding southern California architect.

The structure itself is built on a modified X: the front and larger portion of the X is the stage area of some nine hundred square feet, approachable by doors from the rear side of this area and by inclined ramps in front of the proscenium arch. The enclosed back portion of this modified X provides dressing rooms, separated by a folding partition. These may be opened into one large room, accommodating rehearsals for dramatic and musical groups, as well as craft classes and other indoor activities. Extending completely across the back of the structure is a large

storage room, especially designed for full-sized scenery flats and other stage equipment. Another unusual feature of the stage area itself is a wooden grid set into the stage slab. This grid runs diagonally, four feet on centers, permitting use of stage screws and braces to erect scenery for dramatic productions. Without this grid, it would be very difficult to set scenery properly on a concrete slab. The structure will be equipped with the very latest in sound amplification and portable stage lighting. The stage itself will seat approximately one hundred musicians and is of adequate size to present dramatic productions of almost any scope. The title of the structure is the Community Stage-Music Shell, and it was erected at a cost of less than \$20,000. Part of this was contributed from funds raised by the Montebello Fun Festival, an annual community celebration.

If anyone has further questions, please feel free to write this department. Like most recreation professionals, I have a strong conviction that cultural activities could well be the solid core around which community pride might flourish. #

V. E. "GENE" ROTSCHE, is director of recreation, Garden Grove, California.

ADMINISTRATION

HOW TO KEEP 'EM SKATING

A park district tells how it makes ice available on natural outdoor skating areas for the longest possible time.

Henry D. Field



IN VIEW of the rapidly increasing number of artificial ice skating rinks being installed, what is the outlook for ice skating on the lakes, ponds, rivers, and sloughs located in park and recreation areas? Experience at Lake Ellyn, a six-acre expanse in Glen Ellyn Park District, Illinois, would indicate that demand for large outdoor skating areas continues to increase. Weather permitting, ice skating facilities at Lake Ellyn draw an ever-increasing number from an expanding area, which at times taxes our facilities. It would appear that the artificial rinks, which can be made available before lake skating, have been contributing substantially to the increased interest in ice skating generally. However, the increasing interest in outdoor winter sports including skating, in recent years, can be attributed in great part to the development of wearing apparel which is light, comfortable, permits freedom of movement, yet at the same time keeps the individual comfortably warm.

In Glen Ellyn, we have been attempting to expand the available skating area and to have the facilities open for use during a maximum period during the winter season. This we are finding a challenge; but, with adequate preparation and proper facilities, it should be

possible to anticipate a month to six weeks season of outdoor ice skating.

Weather—Important Factor

In the Chicago area, weather is the most important element, and, therefore, in operating during the past three or four years, we have worked closely with the Chicago weather bureau, whose forecasters have been most helpful.

In order to maintain a fairly large ice skating area we have found that it is necessary to take advantage of every break in the weather, both the immediate and also the forecast. It is well known, and we accept the forecasts from the weather bureau office on that basis, that weather conditions change rapidly and the forecast may not develop; but, from experience, the percentage of accurate forecasts is high and worthwhile in setting up a program.

This is being written in February, during the coldest period experienced so far, with reading of ten to twelve degrees below respectively during the last two nights, with clear skies. We now have around fifteen inches of ice on the lake and therefore, for the rest of the season, will have a foundation which will permit use of heavy equipment. How we got that sheet of ice, and the problems involved, may be helpful to others.

Flooding Also Important

We had no skating available in December. A reference to the "Local Cli-

matological Data" for December, 1957, a weather-bureau summary of temperatures, precipitation, and other data issued monthly (annual subscription, \$1.50) shows that on December 10, a low of eight degrees was reached, followed by a two-degree low on December 11 and three degrees on the 12th; however, since our lake ranges in depth from a few inches to over six feet it did not freeze over in full. During the rest of December, temperatures ranged from a high of forty to fifty-two degrees, and from a low of thirty-seven to twenty degrees. By the morning of December 30 we had about one inch of ice covering the lake and in the following twenty-four hours about a six-inch snowfall. With ice too weak to support equipment and with an insulating blanket of snow, ice formation, even in the presence of low temperatures, is very slow. To offset this we started flooding the surface with two portable gasoline pumps operating from the pier extending about sixty feet into the lake. By night, with a forecast of much colder weather for at least a week, we had sunk the snow for a distance of about one hundred feet from the pier, which set up and froze during that night when the temperature dropped to a low of twenty degrees. On New Year's Day, we moved out onto the ice and continued to flood, also using a pair of skis. We had a man go out on the snow-covered area and break holes through the ice, to fa-

Condensed with permission, from the March-April, 1958, issue of Illinois Parks. MR. FIELD is president of the Glen Ellyn Park District Board.

ilitate saturation of the snow, with the water seeping up through the holes. Again, on Thursday, we operated the pumps and with temperatures ranging from twenty degrees to zero, by Friday afternoon we were able to open for skating with about five inches of ice. Skating was available through January 15, both day and evenings.

Host to Championship Races

For the last twenty years, Lake Ellyn has been host to the Illinois State Outdoor Ice Speed Skating Championship Races, run under the auspices of the Glen Ellyn Amateur Athletic Association, under the sanction of the Amateur Skating Association of Illinois. During the week the worried members of the association's skating committee assisted in the night flooding. Their meet was scheduled for Sunday, January 5, and on Friday night the volunteer crew sprayed the area to be used for the track and the meet came off on schedule.

Use of Snow Blowers and Sprayers

On January 15, some light snow fell and continued each day thereafter. On January 19 through the 21st we had an almost continuous, very heavy, wet snowfall. On Monday, January 20, we kept our jeep with a scoop operating on an area covering about half the lake. At 11 A.M. it became necessary to halt operations to give the crew and volunteer workers a rest; however, up to that time, we had the situation under control. With a forecast of much more wet snow on the following day we would have operated the jeep all night, if we could have. However, that was impossible and, as a result, on Tuesday, we could no longer move the wet snow and had to shut down. Therefore our ice skating facilities were closed down until Monday, February 3, a matter of two weeks' lost. That we shut down was not because of failure in our plan of operation, but rather lack of adequate equipment and sufficient labor. However, on Saturday and Sunday, January 25 and 26, we flooded the partially cleared area and saturated the snow, now about five inches deep, even though forecasts did not indicate much colder weather, but did predict light snow for several days more. In fact, it continued to snow through the rest of January

and accumulated another four inches on top of the surface of frozen slush ice.

With colder weather and low temperatures beginning Friday, January 31, the slush ice tightened and, with from five to nine inches thickness of ice, we began clearing the snow with two snow blowers; however, where the snow was deep and packed we had some trouble and had to resort to shovels because of failure of the slush ice to freeze. By Sunday, February 2, we were able to get the heavy equipment on the ice, including the shaver, and, by Wednesday, February 5, we had the area cleared and under control. On that evening we sprayed the most heavily used ice-skating area, against a forecast of colder weather, which did not develop. We used well water rather than lake water since the warmer well water, about fifty-five degrees, would melt some of the finer shavings and "snow" created by the skaters and produce a better surface when sprayed on snow ice. The following day the weather turned colder and the flooded area tightened.

Basic Weather Facts

Each year is different. However, after a number of years of observation, there are some basic facts with respect to the weather in this area, which form a pattern. While cold fronts do not move in on exact dates, some time after December 20 one moves in and usually the first week in January will bring sufficiently low temperatures to build ice. Also, the first week in February is usually quite cold. From the standpoint of participation, the Christmas holidays are best and heavy attendance continues through the first week in February.

While flooding to eliminate snow causes formation of so-called "snow ice" and results in rough ice, porous and full of minute air bubbles, it is possible by flooding or spraying to build up a fairly hard surface and then by shaving to create a smooth skating surface.

Snow on top of ice is difficult to handle unless the ice sheet is at least six inches thick, and even this thickness can be treacherous on warmer days if snow is heavy. With ice thickness under five inches and any substantial snow, three or four inches, flooding is usually preferable. Bearing in mind that ice is

one-eighth of an inch buoyant for each inch of ice, saturation of snow on the surface soon weighs the ice sheet down below the buoyancy point. If holes are chopped in the ice, water will seep through to the snow and assist in sinking the mass; this process can be hastened by flooding.

Surface flooding should not be done against a forecast of higher than twenty-five degrees night temperature. Ice formation is relatively slow above twenty degrees, but increases rapidly as temperatures recede from that point.

Develop Pattern to Remove Snow

One problem every person handling a large skating area must watch closely is this: when you move snow mechanically it must be dumped only in shallow areas away from the focal skating point; warming house, pier, entrance. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a pattern for moving heavy snowfalls. Also where snow is piled on ice, the warmth of the earth is sufficient to melt the ice underneath, thereby creating danger spots. On warm days it will cause water to accumulate on the ice surface which may cause trouble, especially on the odd warm sunny days when ice under water melts more rapidly than that which is exposed to the air and dry.

Also, the park board considering development of an area for skating should give careful consideration to the depth of the body of water; the shallower it is, the more quickly it freezes. To landscape architects we suggest that contours be adapted to the problems inherent in working to get a sheet of ice thick enough for skating and to remove snow with light equipment, particularly the light snow blower, which does not create piles of snow along the shore.

In the 1956-1957 season, with about five weeks' of skating, attendance approached 60,000, based on a close estimate. On several weekends as many as fifteen hundred people attended at one time, proof that the interest in good outdoor ice skating is still very real. Skating is well worthwhile from the standpoint of being one of the best outdoor winter activities in which the whole family, from the tot on double runners to the old man and ma—who still think they are good skaters—can participate in together. #

NOTES *for the* Administrator

Subdivision Ordinance

Wayne, Michigan, has adopted a new subdivision ordinance to fulfill one of the requirements for its \$3,000,000 urban renewal program. The ordinance provides for a plat act agreement authorizing the village to dedicate certain land for public sites. The planning commission may require the dedication or reservation of land within the subdivision when the master plan indicates that a proposed park, playground, school, or other public site will be located in whole or in part in the subdivision. Furthermore, the planning commission may require similar dedication of sites not anticipated in the master plan if the characteristics of the subdivision, especially large-scale neighborhoods, make them necessary. Such an agreement is relatively new in the state of Michigan, and the city has already successfully defended itself in a \$150,000 suit brought by a developer charging duress.—*Public Management*, April, 1958.

Largest Property Owner

The park department is the largest property owner among New York City's departments. The city owns more than four billion dollars' worth of real estate within its borders. Parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, and swimming pools are valued at a total of \$1,084,560,850; this exceeds by a considerable margin the value of properties under the board of education.

How do your city's parks rate in value with properties controlled by other municipal departments?

Mutual Interests

In his annual report as president of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners for the year ending April 1, 1957, Dr. Roy E. Peterson stated:

"A notable contribution to community cooperation was made during the year when, through conferences between board members and officials of the village of Golden Valley, agreement was reached to hold mutual consultations whenever the interests of the residents in the suburban communities might be involved in any action taken by the board. This was followed by a meeting of park officials from Minneapolis and representatives of a large number of suburban communities, looking toward the establishment of a permanent organization for the consideration of mutual park problems."

In his 1956 report, Dr. Peterson stated:

"Announcement of the preliminary plan of the new interstate and state highway systems as they affect Minneapolis has been a matter of great interest and importance during the past year. It is noteworthy, I believe, that the highway authorities are inclined to accept the suggestions and the reservations as regards park properties, as contained in the recommendations of the superintendent of parks and his

staff. Such acceptance displays and reflects the sound philosophy and the necessary foresight that underlies the professional operation of the Minneapolis Park Department."

The same report also contained the following by Charles E. Doell, superintendent of the board:

"Reference was made in the 1955 report to the sweeping alterations to be made in the highway pattern of the city by the state and national governments, in implementing the interstate and state highway systems. The Minnesota State Highway Department has submitted a plan for this interstate system for the city of Minneapolis, and it has conferred with the park department and other agencies of the city government concerning the likely impact of the establishment of such a system. The proposals have been studied by George Barton, national authority on the establishment of freeways, and his report, in general terms, confirms the feasibility of the highway plan as it affects the city of Minneapolis. The proposed system touches the park system at many points and affects the properties of the board in several instances. A special report was submitted to the board by the superintendent on the impact of the proposed plan on park property. The Barton report is encouraging in its recommendations that the principles previously outlined to the highway department and set forth in the 1955 annual park report concerning the general city plan, and the necessity for preserving, as far as possible, the recreation and aesthetic values of park properties now in existence."

Municipal Administrative Guide

Recreation executives will be interested in a section on "Parks and Recreation" in *Check List on How to Improve Municipal Services*, a publication issued by the International City Managers' Association in Chicago. It is designed to guide municipal officials in analyzing their programs, organizations, and methods of administration. The section relating to parks and recreation, which was prepared with advice from four authorities in that field, includes twenty-seven questions relating to various aspects of departmental operation. Price is \$2.00 a copy.

Neighborhood Conservation

City authorities who are concerned with neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation will be interested in a report entitled *Neighborhood Conservation—a Pilot Study*, recently published by the Detroit City Plan Commission in cooperation with the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The purposes of the study were to examine Detroit's urban renewal program, with particular reference to its planning process and actual application to neighborhood conservation, and also to analyze and report the accomplishments of the city's conservation pilot project in terms of the planning principles, methodology, and techniques used. The detailed description of the series of planning, organizational, and operational stages involved in the study and the policy decisions drawn from it should serve as a valuable guide to all who are concerned with urban renewal programs. Address of the City Plan Commission is City-County Building, 400 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan. #

PERSONNEL

A Personnel Congress

W. C. Sutherland

"The greatest undeveloped source of power in the universe is leadership potential. This is the thing we are driving at in personnel."—WCS

The 40th National Recreation Congress was, in effect, a personnel Congress, from the standpoint of those handling personnel. The Association's personnel staff, with the help of the field representatives, held several hundred personnel consultations with candidates and employers. These involved some fifty types of jobs, primarily in municipal departments and state mental hospitals. Representatives from local and state agencies, from Army Special Services, the air force, and the national American Red Cross were actively recruiting through the week.

Greatest demand seemed to be for assistant executives, supervisors, and community center directors. The greatest need appeared to be for women. Most of these positions were in the \$4,500 to \$7,000 salary range. Although many new candidates registered with the Association as a result of the Congress, the national personnel pool is still lower than it should be.

The self-service job mart at the Congress was busy day and night. Candidates and employers were busy studying the files long after the lights were out on other services. The large job map charting many positions geographically aided both candidates and employers. Assistance was given to one west coast city in administering written and oral examinations for staff positions.

The Third National Institute in Recreation Administration was oversubscribed, as had been its two predecessors. All who attended received certificates. Seventeen delegates received a special certificate, having attended all

three institutes to date, dealing with: "Advancing the Frontiers in Administration"; "Organizational Teamwork and Creative Leadership"; and "Communications and Public Relations." The 1958 Institute drew its instructors from General Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph, the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Service and the public relations firm of Pendray and Cook. These represented outstanding leaders in this important field.

The one hundred and twenty-five who attended the institute, including special guests, represented all the National Recreation Association field districts, thirty states, Canada, and Malaya. About half came from the eastern United States. These top executives, for the most part, were not only college trained but forty per cent or more reported graduate education. Their average experience was fifteen years. The speakers' presentations and the discussions themselves were packed full of important information, and repeated requests for a printed report of the Institute proceedings have caused the Association to consider publishing the set.

A half-day session on "Problems of Supervisors" was established, for the first time this year, to parallel the traditional meeting for executives. It was well attended, and outstanding panel members presented stimulating talks on "Principles of Supervision," "Functions and Responsibilities of Supervisors," "Qualities of Good Supervisors," and "Suggestions as to How One Becomes a Better Supervisor."

For the first time, also, a master session was conducted on recruiting. Specific examples of activities now being

conducted at local, state, district and national levels were reported. Delegates attending this meeting felt a new sense of responsibility in this area.

Another very popular, and much discussed, personnel meeting dealt with the "Personal Growth and Professional Development of Workers on the Job." Focus of attention was on such aspects as principles of growth and development, motivation of workers, responsibilities of the managing authority and the supervisor for the growth of workers, and the responsibility of the worker for his personal growth and development. Consideration was also given to the "Final Test of a Successful Person. It has been requested that the NRA publish this material.



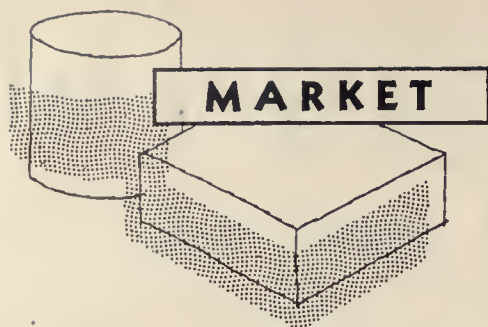
Mary Gubernat (right), of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service, interviews a job applicant, one of several hundred at the busy Congress Consultation Center.

Forty-five members of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement found time out of their busy schedules to attend the committee's annual meeting. The five subcommittees met separately to review their programs and plan future projects.

This year's Congress seemed to encompass and accent the three important elements in the simple personnel formula that successful leaders have followed through the ages.

- Select wisely.
- Develop your people.
- Give attention to those things which motivate them. #

MR. SUTHERLAND is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.



NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please mention that you saw it in RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel



- Fencing off recreation and park property without imparting a prison-like atmosphere to the enclosed grounds has always been something of a problem. The Panel-Vent fence of galvanized spring steel finished with baked enamel, in various colors, is one answer. It has the durability of steel, the look of wood, and is said not to hold plant damaging heat or cold. This fencing, particularly suitable for demarcation and boundary uses, to separate swimming pool from other recreation facilities, flower beds from paths, for instance, is available in two- to six-foot heights, in horizontal or vertical privacy style or picket style. For full details, write Panel-Vent, All Products Company, Box 110, Mineral Wells, Texas.

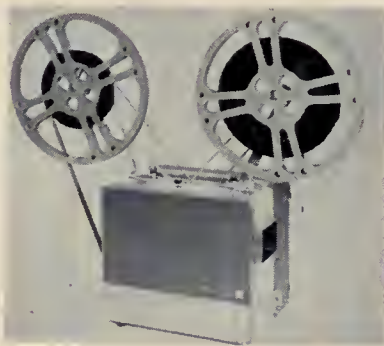
amel, in various colors, is one answer. It has the durability of steel, the look of wood, and is said not to hold plant damaging heat or cold. This fencing, particularly suitable for demarcation and boundary uses, to separate swimming pool from other recreation facilities, flower beds from paths, for instance, is available in two- to six-foot heights, in horizontal or vertical privacy style or picket style. For full details, write Panel-Vent, All Products Company, Box 110, Mineral Wells, Texas.

- Slipping and falling in recreation and community centers, where there are great expanses of exposed flooring and long reaches of bare stairways, is always a worry and hazard. Stoncap, a new, scientifically formulated powder, to be used with a special liquid binder, has been developed to resurface floors, stairs, ramps, catwalks, and stair treads. Available in five colors, the product is said to have extremely good skid-resistant qualities as well as being long lasting, resilient, highly resistant to greases, oils, fats, brines, and alkalis. Stoncap—which may be applied on wet surfaces—is ready for foot traffic five hours after installation and trucks may be rolled on within twenty-four hours. Write the Stonhard Company Inc., Department 130, 1306 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia 23.

- With the concept that today's kindergarten child is tomorrow's space-age adult, Creative Playthings has designed new equipment in bold and abstract forms for preschoolers and primary-grade children "which will be conducive to exploration, learning, invention, and change. . . ." The company's new, eighty-page catalogue features playground items, furnishings for the classroom (and recreation center nursery school), and toys. The "one world" concept is developed further by the inclusion of international themes and also in new musical instruments, borrowed from various countries, for music experimentation. Sturdily constructed science material is included, to absorb the rough handling of young children. Such things as solar lighters, scales, magnets, and many other physical measuring devices are available. There is also a special, eight-page leaflet available on playground designs and equipment. Write for both to Creative Playthings, Inc., 5 University Place, New York 3.

- The Nissen Trampoline Company does more than just sell trampolines; it also does everything to see that its prod-

uct is used properly. Therefore, the company has compiled a kit called *Complete Trampoline Training*, divided into nine separate sections, including a forty-four-page booklet on trampolining, various other teaching-aid publications (all written by experts), instructional wall charts, a complete trampoline catalogue, and the latest issue of *Modern Gymnast*. The kit, supposed to be the only one of its kind, is the result of years of study and compilation. Its purpose: to provide physical educators with all the material for proper trampoline instruction in one complete package. For yours, priced at one dollar, write the Nissen Trampoline Company, 200 A Avenue, NW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



- A new lightweight film projector, Teclite, designed for modern presentation of 16mm sound/motion pictures, is the newest addition to the line offered by Technical Service, Incorporated. One of the lightest professional projectors available, Teclite weighs less than thirty pounds, runs on either AC or DC cur-

rent. The compact, single-case unit contains an eight-inch speaker, detachable if desired, which responds to a fifteen-watt AC-DC amplifier. A straight-line optical system, with an efficient cooling system, allows use of 1200-watt lamps for long throws or for especially big film presentations. Two-speed operation and reverse are standard. External dimensions are 14" by 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ " by 13", for handling and storage ease. Write Technical Service, Incorporated, 30865 Five Mile Road, Livonia, Michigan.

- A product that will put an end to such typical cries as: "What, steel-wheeled roller skates on *my* wooden floor? Think of the scratches!" has been developed by Delta Products. Sh-H-Skates are detachable, high-grade neoprene roller skate tires designed to cover the steel wheels of sidewalk skates indoors, to avoid marking up either gym floors or those of the family recreation room. For details, write Delta Products Company, 437 West Cedar Street, Akron 7, Ohio.

- The Audio Equipment Company, makers of the Audio Hailer portable megaphone, has improved its product. The new Hailer, incorporating four power transistors operating on standard flashlight cells, reduces the unit's weight to a low 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. You may buy the TP Hailer separately or install a complete TP chassis in your old tube-amplifier model, thus doubling acoustic power and greatly reducing battery maintenance cost. Write the company at 75 Harbor Road, Port Washington, New York.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	Page
American Cancer Society	370
American Playground Device Company	337
Ballman Publishing Company	339
Champion Playground Equipment	339
Charles M. Graves Organization	337
Composition Press	339
Gold Medal Products Company	339
Gymnastic Supply Company	339
Home Crafts Company	Inside Back Cover
J. & R. Manufacturing Company	337
James Spencer & Company	339
Jamison Playground Equipment	369
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	339
Kou-Pel Manufacturer	337
L. MacGregor Company	Inside Back Cover
Monroe Company	337
Newcomb Audio Products Company	336
The Program Aids Company	337
Superior Industries Corporation	Inside Back Cover
T. F. Twardzik & Company	336
U. S. Government	Back Cover
Western Tree Cones	369

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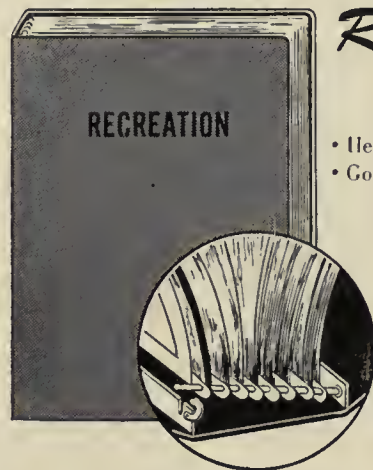
and administers a combined city-and-school system recreation and parks program under the direction of the city manager and the superintendent of schools. Requirements are: A bachelor's degree in recreation or a related field, and seven years of administrative experience in public recreation and parks programs. Apply by January 9, 1959. Personnel Department, City Hall, Berkeley California.

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Sample Copy of 25¢ "The Archers' Magazine." Send 10¢ to: The Archer's Publishing Co., Inc., 1200 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

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AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Reading Aloud to Children



ONLY A disgracefully low seventeen per cent of Americans read books, despite our high literacy rate, according to a 1957 Gallup Poll. This figure compares very unfavorably with tiny Great Britain's fifty-five per cent. One of the objectives of Children's Book Week this, and every other, year was to do something about it. In this connection, the National Book Committee feels that reading aloud to children—a pastime most children are mad about—will spur them into wanting to read books on their own, and may, in the long run, increase the number of American readers.

How the child is read to makes all the difference between his considering books as delight or drudgery. Here are a few hints to make storytelling more fun, as offered by Mrs. Margaret C. Farquhar, from *The New York Times*. Mrs. Farquhar is a Southport, Connecticut, librarian and herself the mother of four young children.

- Get comfortable in a large chair and have the children cluster around you.

- Let the children take turns choosing the stories they want to hear. Read some of your own favorites.
- Build up suspense by changes in the inflection and loudness of your voice—whispering dramatically before the exciting parts and emphasizing certain words by the tone of your voice. Change your tempo to suit the story's requirements—speeding up and slowing down depending on the action.
- Let the children participate by stopping at certain places in the story and let them fill in some of the words. ("Run, run as fast as you can. You can't catch me, I'm the")
- Laugh and smile with them at the funny parts; they love it.
- Give beginning readers a chance to show off their skill by letting them read aloud occasionally to the group. Make sure to praise their efforts.

Try these out as a group leader, or parent, as one of the devices to help your children discover the wonderful world of books. #

Magazine Articles

ADULT LEADERSHIP, November 1958

The Role of the Young Adult, *John A. Scott*.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, October 1958

Finger Paint for Print Making? *Octavia C. Waldo*.

Good Taste in Mosaics, *Sandra Keyes*.

As Easy as Pie Plate Heads, *Helen M. Wessell*.

Pleasures and Perils of Block Printing, *Barbara Seasons*.

Puppets Chase Us into the Library, *Lucile*

H. Jenkins.

Junior Art Gallery—*Girard St. Pierre*
ASTA TRAVEL NEWS, October 1958

Tourism to the U. S.

THE CAMP FIRE GIRL, October 1958

Giving and Receiving Begin at Birth—and Never End, *Margery D. McMullen*.

Challenge Their Thinking Through Handicrafts, *Marie L. Larkin*.

We Met the People.

Teen-Agers Speak Out, *Elizabeth Spear*.

Tapping a Great Natural Resource—Play

CHALLENGE, November, 1958

The Inefficiency of Leisure, *Paul Alpert*.

What Delinquents Can Teach Us, *Herbert A. Bloch*.

PARENTS', November, 1958

Youth Group Achievement Awards
 Program Notes and Suggestions for Discussion Groups, *Mollie Smart*.

ARKS AND RECREATION, October, 1958
 It's up to the States
 Princess Charming Visits a Canadian Fairyland
 NSPI Standards for Public Pools
 Tale of a Texas Turtle
 Youth Fitness—a Total Concept
 The Greatest Show on Earth

ARKS AND SPORTS GROUNDS, October, 1958
 The Value of Irrigation for Parks and Sports Grounds (Part I), *Major J. S. Stower*.

CREATION FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED, October, 1958
 A Visit to English Mental Hospitals Raises Questions, *Lucy F. Fairbank*.
 The Use of Psychiatric Recreational Referrals, *Robert E. Campbell and Jane Seestedt*.

Vitalizing Volunteers Due to Seasonal Changes. *Jane Williams*.
 Ideas and Research Can Be Fun, *Ira J. Hutchison, Jr.*

OLLER SKATING NEWS, October, 1958
 Sightless Youngsters Learn to Skate
 Raybestos Roller Parties

AFETY EDUCATION, November, 1958
 What Type of Playground Apparatus?
 Can You See the Trees for the Forest?
Ronald Patterson and Chester O'Hanlon

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, October 27, 1958
 T. R.: The Savior of Our Wilderness, *Alden Stevens*.

WIMMING POOL AGE, September, 1958
 Swimming Pool Covers
 "Closing" Your Pool for the Season
 Cooperative Swimming Club By-Laws
 _____, *October, 1958*

Magnificent Pools, Plush Facilities Lure the American Family to the Swimming Club
 Chlorine: Ideal Pool Water Disinfectant?
Edmund J. Laubusch.
 How to Plan and Construct Tile Swimming Pools, *Lamar H. Brown*.
 Pool Records: Their Importance, *Robert B. White*.

WATER SKIER, September-October, 1958
 Getting a Beginner over the Jump, *Bob Triplett*

Books & Pamphlets Received

ART OF DATING, THE, Evelyn Millis Duvall. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 254. \$2.50.

BEHAVIOR: THE UNSPOKEN LANGUAGE OF CHILDREN (Reprint). Child Study Association, 132 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 4. \$1.5.

BEST SPORTS STORIES (1958), Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre, Editors. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 336. \$3.95.

BIRD WATCHER'S ANTHOLOGY, THE, Roger Tory Peterson. Harcourt, Brace, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 401. \$7.50.

BLACKSTONE: MODERN CARD TRICKS (New, Revised Edition), pp.164, \$2.50. SECRETS OF

MAGIC (New, Revised Edition), pp. 164, \$2.50. Both by Harry Blackstone. Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison Ave., New York 22.

BLUEPRINT FOR NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 48. Free.

BOATING, Jim J. Allen. Ronald Press 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 107. \$2.95.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF BOSWELL, Evelyn Leavens. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20. Unpaged. \$1.95.

BRAINSTORMING, Charles Clark. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Pp. 262. \$4.50.

BRIEFHAND, T. H. Carter, M. H. Freeman, E. C. McGill, and T. Yerian. Allied Publishers, Central Bldg., Portland 5, Ore. Pp. 112. \$2.75.

CAMP COUNSELOR'S MANUAL (Revised Edition), John A. Ledlie and F. W. Holbein. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 128. Paper, \$1.25.

CAMPING AND OUTDOOR COOKING. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 259. \$4.95.

CHESS: HOW TO FORCE CHECKMATE, pp. 125, Paper, \$1.25. HYPERMODERN CHESS, pp. 229, Paper, \$1.35. REINFELD ON THE END-GAME IN CHESS, pp. 176, Paper, \$1.25. All by Fred Reinfeld. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. COMPLETE BOOK OF CHESS OPENINGS, Fred Reinfeld. Barnes and Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 182. Paper, \$1.25.

CIRCUIT TRAINING, R. E. Morgan and G. T. Adamson, Sportsshelf, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 88. \$3.25.

CIRCUS DAY IN JAPAN, Eleanor B. Hicks. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 47. \$1.25.

COLLECTOR'S BACH, THE, Nathan Broder. J. B. Lippincott, 227 E. 6th St., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 192. Paper, \$1.25.

COLLECTOR'S JAZZ, THE, John S. Wilson. J. B. Lippincott, Washington Sq., Philadelphia. Pp. 319. Paper, \$1.45.

CREATIVE DRAMATICS, Geraldine Brain Siks. Harper and Bros., 49 E. 33d St., New York 16. Pp. 472. \$4.50.

DAY CAMP DIRECTOR SPEAKS, A. Department of Health, 125 Worth St., New York 7. Pp. 69. Free.

DEFEND YOURSELF, Jack Grover. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 82. \$2.95.

DESIGN AND DEPTH IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENT, Emma Hodgkinson Cyphers. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 16. Pp. 118. \$3.95.

DESIGNING AND DRAFTING FOR HANDWEAVERS, Berta Frey, Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 225. \$6.95.

DINGHY YEAR BOOK, THE—1958, Adlard Coles and Hugh Somerville, Editors. John De Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 176. \$2.75.

DIVING INSTRUCTION, N. W. Sarsfield. Sportsshelf, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 158. \$3.25.

EASY GUIDE TO HOUSE PLANTS, AN, Armo and Irene Nehrling. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 16. Pp. 100. \$2.95.

EDUCATION FOR LEISURE (Conference Report—1957). American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 73. \$1.00.

EDUCATION FOR PLANNING: CITY, STATE, AND REGIONAL. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18. Pp. 189. \$3.50.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, Ray Johns. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 258. \$4.00.

FIRST AID, American Red Cross (Fourth Edition, Revised 1957). Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York. Pp. 241. Paper, \$1.75.

FITNESS FOR SPORT, G. A. McPartlin. Sportsshelf, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 112. \$3.00.

FORTY BASIC RHYTHMS FOR CHILDREN, Ruth Evans. U. S. Textbook Co., Putnam, Conn. Pp. 55. \$3.50.

FOUR-WAY FITNESS (Reprints), The American Girl, 830 3rd Ave., New York 22. Pp. 39. \$1.25.

FREE CITIZEN, THE, Theodore Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt Association, 28 E. 20th St., New York 3. Paperback edition, pp. 210, \$.35; hard cover, pp. 238, \$1.00.

FREE TIME—CHALLENGE TO LATER MATURITY, Wilma Donahue, Woodrow W. Hunter, Dorothy H. Coons, Helen K. Maurice, Editors. Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 172. \$4.50.

FUN AND FESTIVAL FROM THE MIDDLE EAST, Joan Rowland. Friendship Press, 257 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 43. \$.50.

FUN TOGETHER, Sylvia Cassell. Broadman Press, Nashville, Tenn. Pp. 74. \$1.50 (Leader's Edition, \$2.25).

FUN WITH METALWORK, J. W. Bollinger. Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 184. \$4.75.

GIFT FROM THE HILLS (Penland School of Handicrafts), Lucy Morgan with LeGette Blythe. Bobbs-Merrill Co., 730 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 7. Pp. 314. \$5.00.

GREAT BIBLE STORIES FOR THE VERSE-SPEAKING CHOIR, Helen A. and Harry J. Helmtan, Editors. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.00.

HEALTH IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Herbert Walker. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 228. \$4.00.

HO RAILROAD THAT GROWS, THE, Linn Westcott. Kalmbach Publishing, Milwaukee 3. Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.00.

HORTICULTURAL FEATURES IN THE UNION COUNTY PARK SYSTEM (Fourth Edition). Union County Park Commission, Box 275, Elizabeth, N. J. Pp. 19. Free.

HOW TO BUDGET, SELECT AND ORDER ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT. Athletic Goods Manufacturers Ass'n., 209 S. State St., Chicago 4. Pp. 45. \$.25.

HOW TO CATCH BASS, F. Philip Rice. Henry Holt and Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 178. \$3.50.

HOW TO DRAW WILD ANIMALS, Arthur Zaidenberg. Abelard-Schuman, 404 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 64. \$3.00.

HOW TO DO NOTHING WITH NOBODY ALL ALONE BY YOURSELF, Robert Paul Smith. W. W. Norton and Co., 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 125. \$2.95.

HOW TO KNOW THE MINERALS AND ROCKS, Richard M. Pearl. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 192. \$3.75.

HOW TO MAKE A TELESCOPE, Jean Texereau. Interscience Publishers, 250 5th Ave., New York 1. Pp. 191. \$3.50.

NEW**PUBLICATIONS***Covering the Leisure-time Field***Honeycomb Candles**

Sidney Dubin. Cleveland Crafts Company, 4 East 16th Street, New York 3. Pp. 31. Paper, \$1.00.

Those readers who attended the National Recreation Congress will remember the Cleveland Crafts exhibit and this new candle-making medium. Mr. Dubin's thirty-one-page manual gives complete instructions for a number of candle projects, along with explanatory drawings and full-page photographs.

They are simple but effective craft projects, useful for seasonal craft classes, such as those at Christmas time. They offer a chance for progress in originality of designs and decorations, and are suitable for a wide age-range, including older adults.

One wax sheet will make two sixteen-inch candles, and at thirty-five cents a sheet, the cost is moderate. Many of the projects are for smaller candles.

American Folk Tales and Legends

Maria Leach. World Publishing Company, 2231 W. 110 Street, Cleveland 2. Pp. 318. \$4.95.

This beautiful book, written by an authority on American folklore is illustrated by Marc Simont, the winner of the Caldecott Award for the "most distinguished picture book for children published in 1956."

It would make a wonderful gift for a child, but a recreation leader would also find it a valuable addition to his library. As a source of ideas for playground themes, local festivals or pageants, storytelling and story dramatization, it is excellent.

An entire section of state lore, taking each state alphabetically, gives the state flower and bird, origin of its name, anecdotes of its settlers, and highlights of its history.

In addition, it has the stories of the mighty men: Paul Bunyan, Pecos Bill, John Henry, Mike Fink (every section of our country has one). The Bad Men—Billy the Kid, Jesse James, Stackalee, and Railroad Bill—swagger through

their section. Then come a series of strange tales and local legends—wonderful for campfire programs. And as if this weren't enough, there is a wonderful section of Indian tales and legends, not only from the U.S., but also Mexico, Central America, and South America.

The lively sketches and watercolor illustrations add real drama.

The Art of Drying Plants and Flowers*

Mabel Squires. M. Barrows, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 258. \$4.50.

This artistic book, telling how to collect plants and flowers, dry them, and use them in decorative and profitable projects, contains endless ideas for capturing the color, beauty, and richness of natural forms. It tells how to pick and dry flowers, fruits, vegetables, foliage, nuts, seeds, pods, cones, gourds, berries, grasses, herbs, wild plants, and driftwood. Included are a color wheel, showing the range of colors into which plants will dry, as well as many detailed charts listing plants and flowers with their drying processes and their colors when dried. Emphasis is placed on the creative selection, design, and arrangement of dried forms suitable for home decoration. To enhance their beauty, suggestions are given for receptacles of various kinds that can be found at home or purchased at a reasonable cost. Also mentioned are the mechanics for setting plant forms in their containers, how to groom and care for them. Other projects with great possibilities are decorations for Christmas, flower prints and plaques, pot-pourri, sachets, and pomander balls.

The author has combined nature lore, storytelling, and instructions in a friendly informal style. Illustrations are attractive and the print is large and easy on the eyes. Although special attention has been drawn to the adult possibilities in this book, boys and girls will find endless ideas that can be used imaginatively and successfully.—*Shirley Silbert, member of the Arts and Crafts Committee of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities.*

The Craftsman's Manual

F. J. and Rosemary Brinley Christopher, Editors. Philosophical Library, 1 E. 40th Street, New York 16. Two volumes, pp. 192 each. \$20.00.

Do you know what to do with a burst pipe until the plumber comes? Can you make a concrete path, recognize dry rot, install linoleum, put a seat in a chair? If not, this excellent encyclopedia of home repairs, in two fat volumes, will tell you how. These do-it-yourself books are excellent and use copious drawings and colored photographs to make everything clear. They cover upholstery, cabinetmaking, interior decorating, painting and paperhanging, carpentry, and many other subjects and problems that confront the householder. In addition, much of the information would be applicable to a recreation center, especially one where local citizens roll up their sleeves and do the work. Each topic is covered in detail, Volume 1 dealing with *structure and maintenance* of a house, Volume 2 with the *contents* of a home. These books are among the best we have seen of this type, and we do not hesitate to recommend them.

The National Park Wilderness

National Park Service, Washington D. C. Pp. 37. Free.

"Wilderness persists where nature is free and only man's actions are disciplined." This quote is typical of the beautiful new pamphlet issued by the National Park Service, which has chosen some of its most dramatic photographs, and simply, beautifully written captions, to make a case for conservation of our wilderness and its native wildlife. Actually, the booklet is a brief summary of an intensive study of the record of the National Park System since its beginning. This study was basic to the planning of the ten-year improvement program for Mission 66. ". . . and wilderness reaches outward from the roadside to be experienced fully by those who penetrate it."

PUZZLES AND TRICKS

Last spring and summer brought a rash of new puzzles and tricks in books at a variety of prices. They are worth investigating by those who need to build up their supply of quiet games. They are also excellent for travelers, campers, homebound or hospital patients. Among them, notice the current popularity of the mathematical puzzle. These books include:

New Word Puzzles, Gerald L. Kaufman, Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 122. Paper, \$1.00
27th Giant Crossword Puzzle Book, The

* Available from NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

Arthur M. Lounsbury, Editor. Crown Publishers, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Unpaged. \$1.75.

Puzzle-Math, George Gamow and Marvin Stern. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 119. \$2.50.

Mathematical Excursions, Helen A. Merrill. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 145. Paper, \$1.00.

Mathematical Puzzles and Pastimes, Philip Haber, Editor. Peter Pauper Press, 629 MacQuesten Parkway, Mt. Vernon, New York. Pp. 62. \$1.00.

101 Puzzles in Thought and Logic, C. R. Wylie. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Unpaged. Paper, \$1.00.

Magic House of Numbers, Irving Adler. John Day Company, 62 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 128. \$2.95.

Grab a Pencil, Harold H. Hart. Hart Publishing, 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 190. Paper, \$1.95.

Japanese Chess— The Game of Shogi

E. Ohara. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt., Pp. 182. \$2.75.

Lindsay Parrott in his introduction to *The Game of Shogi* tells us that in essence shogi is chess. It is "played on a squared board by pieces moving in diverse fashions with varying powers. Its object is to checkmate the king. It boasts the curious, twisting move of the knight, an earmark of chess and of no other game," and yet shogi is not chess. Chess, as the scholars tell us, had its origins in India; as it spread west it developed as we know it, and as it went east it underwent the modifications known as shogi. Unlike chess, shogi is fast, and offers excitement as well as intellectual stimulation.

E. Ohara, in a clear presentation, enables the uninitiated to learn how to play and really appreciate shogi. He says that shogi is a game of planning, foresight, and imagination. His book has one hundred and thirty illustrations, helping one to see the moves, as well as read about them.

In effect, the game itself is the reenactment of much of the social customs of the Orient. No Oriental country could perceive of more than one king, so shogi has one king and a pretender to the throne. Women were not equal to men at one time in the Orient, so there is no queen in shogi. No captured piece is dead, but rather joins the side of the capturer. The warriors, like any good soldiers, receive promotions, and new, more exciting roles.

Since earliest times this game has been popular in Japan. At one time it was so popular that a government office

for shogi was established.—*Elliott Cohen, NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Active Games and Contests *

Elmer D. Mitchell, Richard J. Donnelly, and William G. Helms. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 672. \$6.50.

Any recreation leader who has been on his job for any fair period of time will recognize this title. The original book, by Mason and Mitchell, held a high place among game books. Bernard S. Mitchell is now deceased, but he would be gratified to see that this new, revised, and enlarged edition still carries the sparkle so characteristic of his writing.

The book is a collection of around two thousand different games, contests, and special events for all ages and occasions. The fact that it contains sections on roller-skate events, Pogo-stick contests, track, rope jumping and skipping, rope spinning, model-plane contests, as well as a section on water activities and winter activities, gives it a coverage of active play not generally found in a game book.

It is well organized and indexed, and very comprehensive. The publisher has given it excellent paper and a fine print job. All this should warrant its inclusion in every recreation library.

Creating with Paper *

Pauline Johnson. University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington. Pp. 208. \$6.50.

During the last year at least a half dozen fine books on papercraft have been published (see "New Publications," April and December 1957). This new book compares most favorably with one of these, *Shapes in Space*, by Toni Hughes, which was unusually stimulating and provocative.

In fact, from an education-recreation point of view, Miss Johnson's book will be even more helpful to art and craft leaders. Its many photographic illustrations add tremendously to the value of the text and are fortified by instruction drawings.

The author explains that this book originally was intended as a manual for teachers. Through the cooperation of other highly skilled teachers, a grant from the Agnes H. Anderson Research Fund, and the outstanding help given by the Still Photography Production Unit of the University of Washington, it has expanded into a most thorough, creative, and beautifully organized book, so complete that it could be the basis for many art and craft projects for all age groups.

The preface, written by Trevor Thom-

as, British art educator, formerly with UNESCO, sets the mood of the book and is a delightfully personal and enthusiastic endorsement of paper as an art medium.

With holidays approaching fast, the art and craft department of any agency or department can find many creative and beautiful ideas for decorations, favors, costumes, wrappings and the like.

Like any really fine book today, it is expensive—but it gives full value for its cost.—*Virginia Musselman, Program Service, NRA.*

Adolescent Views Himself

Ruth Strang. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 581. \$7.95.

Adolescents are being discussed and scrutinized, and have been for some time, in all types of writing. There is no question that the adolescents of our communities merit this kind of attention. They are important; they live in a difficult world and are faced with both long-standing and new problems of growing up. Any addition to our knowledge and understanding should add to our ability to help them in sound growth toward maturity.

Adults often make the mistake of talking instead of listening, but Dr. Strang's title and beginning premise indicate that this is a book devoted to listening and to learning more about teenagers. She has collected material from the writings, comments, and discussions of teen-agers, themselves, drawing upon her own experience in studying, working with, and writing about them.

The reader anticipates a dynamic approach and stimulating, eye-opening content. One's expectations are somehow never fulfilled. Dr. Strang has tried to highlight her collected material against a basic knowledge of the developmental problems of adolescents, but has given it a diffuse and disconcerting presentation. When a short discussion on adulthood and later years is interjected, the reader is led away from what should be maintained as the focus—the adolescent's perceptions of himself and his world. At other points, the discussion deviates from its central theme to a criticism of education, comment on use of facilities, the use of literature to help adolescents, and combating juvenile delinquency. These are all interesting; they are important to people who have a hand in the lives of young people, and to citizens, generally. Whether their place is here in a book on the psychology of adolescents is another question. I do not feel it is, except as appendix material or as a final discussion of the implications of the material for education, community planning, guidance, and other areas. ➤

The additional material listed after each chapter is varied and sound. It includes fiction and magazine articles, audio-visual material, and articles from professional journals, as well as some basic books on adolescents.

My real concern is that what might have opened our eyes further and been a contribution to wiser and more constructive contacts with young people never quite accomplishes that.—*Wilma Balzer, Assistant Director of Group Work and Recreation, New York City Youth Board.*

YOUR HOBBY

Among a rash of hobby books received by us recently are the following publications of interest to art-and-craft and program leaders:

Papier-Mâché, Lillian Johnson. David McKay Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 88. \$3.95.

This book, filled with photo illustrations and written for parents, teachers, leaders, gives step-by-step instructions for working in this interesting medium. The first few chapters are devoted to different methods of papier-mâché mask making. It can be a valuable guide for the beginner.

Mosaics: Hobby and Art, Edwin Hendrickson. Hill and Wang, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 111. \$3.50.

Twelve basic projects, with detailed steps, which should be easy for the home craftsman to follow. It includes valuable information on materials.

Mosaic Patterns, Edwin Hendrickson. Hill and Wang, 194 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 95. \$4.95.

Designs and instructions, full-page art plates, which can be followed by beginners and advanced craftsmen alike. This book is a logical companion to *Mosaics—Hobby and Art*, above.

How to Make Ceramics, Gertrude Engel. Arco Publishing Co., 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 144. \$2.00.

This is one of Arco's do-it-yourself series and covers how to make and pour molds; decorate greenware; apply glazes; airbrush; use the potter's wheel; sculpt large figures.

Leatherwork Procedure and Designs, Willey P. Klingensmith. Bruce Publishing Co., 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 136. \$3.50.

Want to make a leather case for your road map or strap for your wrist-watch? These clear and simple instructions are based on the author's vast store of practical experience in teaching this craft. Tools and techniques are included in each specific project, illustrated with diagrams, patterns, and photographs. A really practical book!

Eagle Book of Hobbies. Sportshef, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 192. \$3.75.

Instructions are sufficient to introduce the reader to the hows, whys, and joys of a large number of hobbies—from model railways, chemistry, reading, bird watching, collecting to dramatics and weather forecasting. There are thirty-four hobbies all told. This, incidentally, would make a good gift book for a teen-ager, would be more apt to appeal to a boy than a girl.

Betty White's Latin-American Dance Book, Betty White. David McKay Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 149. \$3.75.

For teen-agers who are eager to learn the latest Latin American social dances. A whole chapter is devoted to the cha cha cha. Illustrated with sketches and diagrams of steps.

"*May I Have This Dance.*" A Graded Course in Ballroom Classes for Young People, Harriett Schonberg. Kamin

Publishers, 1365 Sixth Avenue, New York. Pp. 99. Paper, \$3.95.

This text covers ballroom classes for subteen and teen-age groups, with the over-all aim of helping them grow up socially. A wide variety of dances is included. No illustrations.

All in Play—

Adventures in Learning

Rowena M. Shoemaker. Play Schools Association, Inc., 41 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 97. \$1.00.

This spiral-bound, attractively illustrated booklet is a *must* if you work with youngsters aged five to twelve. Its contents are so well summarized in the introduction, no further review is needed:

"For a long time you have asked for a pamphlet on play that would be of help to parents in the home; to teachers, group leaders, counselors, and students, wherever they may be working with groups of children—in play schools, day camps, settlements, housing developments, institutions, hospitals, churches, and other public and private agencies.

"*All in Play* is designed to help chart a program for children of school age. It emphasizes the how and why of play. It stresses that learning goes hand in hand with play when children have experiences that are fun and are challenging as well.

"The content has been 'tried and tested' in the laboratory centers of the association and in affiliated play schools and day camps. By whatever name—a play group or a day camp—wherever children can play together, a program should evolve that will be as good as the quality of leadership, plus the space, materials, and equipment available. The suggestion, the principles of understanding, and the processes of growth described here can be adapted in any community to insure better play programs for children."

NRA 1959 DISTRICT CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

District	Location	Dates
CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC SOUTHWEST	Surf Rider Inn, Santa Monica, California	February 15-18
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania	March 18-20
SOUTHEAST	Hotel Soreno, St. Petersburg, Florida	March 31-April 1-2
SOUTHWEST	Hotel Cortez, El Paso, Texas	April 1-4
GREAT LAKES	Hotel Pick-Oliver, South Bend, Indiana	April 7-9
MIDWEST	Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Nebraska	April 8-10
SOUTHERN	The Lodge, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia	April 13-15
PACIFIC NORTHWEST	Hotel Chinook, Yakima, Washington	April 12-15
NEW ENGLAND	Hotel Viking, Newport, Rhode Island	May 25-27

	Month	Page
Hot Rods and Recreation, <i>Edward L. Ericson</i>	February	57
Information on Drownings *	September	270
"Operation Well Boy"	January	15
Rocket Clubs—Menace or Safety Necessity? <i>Monte Weed</i>	September	242
Safe Boat Operation *	May	168
Sailing in Camp	March	83
W-Hoop La! *	November	303
(See: Areas, Equipment, Facilities, Layout; Handicapped; Hospitals; Sports; Youth)		
Schools		
Astroscience *	April	101
Joint Use of Recreation Facilities, <i>Edwin S. Howell</i>	October	286
Recruiting Idea, A, * <i>John D. Zerbe</i>	February	50
(See: Administration; Areas, Equipment, Facilities, Layout; Colleges and Universities; Community Action and Program; Philosophy and Theory; Sports)		
Servicemen and Servicewomen		
"Special" Services Program, A, <i>Stephen Fowler</i>	February	54
Square-Dance Craze Hits West Germany *	January	17
(See: Dancng; Program Planning; Special Activities and Events; Youth)		
Special Activities and Events		
Brotherhood Week *	January	8
June Calendar *	May	146
National Children's Book Week *	October	266
National Recreation Month—How to Use It	November	317
National Wildlife Week *	February	34
Pan-American Day *	April	101
Playground Meets a Challenge, A, <i>Robert E. Kresge</i>	April	109
Youth Fitness Week *	May	146
(See: Clubs; Holidays and Special Occasions; Handicapped; Parties; Program Planning; Servicemen and Servicewomen; Youth)		
Sports		
Are Hot Rods Really "Hot"? *	February	43
Bowling According to Colors, <i>Doris A. Meeke</i>	December	351
Can Sports Promote Peace? *	January	9
Golf for the Young, <i>Marian L. Ahlering</i>	June	209
Hosteling—Recreation for Our Age, <i>Henry W. Trimble, Jr.</i>	November	300
Hot Rods and Recreation, <i>Edward L. Ericson</i>	February	57
Research Reviews and Abstracts, <i>George D. Butler</i>	April	108
Tennis as a Headline Sport, <i>Virginia E. Lobmiller</i>	June	210
True Fish Story, * <i>Bob Loeffelbein</i>	June	203
Ball:		
Did I Make It? *	February	47
Independent Basketball, <i>Charles G. Stone</i>	November	322
Play ball! <i>ed jaceel</i>	May	157
Water:		
Canoe—Old and New, The, * <i>Arthur T. Wilcox</i>	March	72
Canoeing in Camps *	March	72
Just Looking, * <i>John Tassos</i>	May	149
Is Recreation for Everyone? <i>June Braaten</i>	October	274

	Month	Page
Safe Boat Operation *	May	168
Sailing in Camp	March	83
Two Good Teen Activities, <i>James F. Herdic</i>	September	250
Winter:		
Archery-Golf, A Winter Sport	February	58
How to Keep 'Em Skating, <i>Henry D. Field</i>	December	364
Ice Skating on Plastic, <i>William H. Radke</i>	February	50
(See: Administration; Areas, Equipment, Facilities, Layout; Safety and Health; Special Activities and Events; Youth)		
Travel		
Adventuring in Summer	June	200
Camps for Family Rovers *	March	82
Going Anywhere?	June	186
1960 Proclaimed Visit U.S.A. Year *	November	298
"Roughing It" in Comfort, <i>Ruth L. Baer</i>	June	192
You Can Take It with You! <i>Arlene Brov</i>	June	194
Volunteers		
Help Wanted *	November	303
People in the Recreation News *	January	17
Two Good Teen Activities, <i>James F. Herdic</i>	September	250
Volunteers—A Playground Necessity, <i>May Walden</i>	April	123
(See: Clubs; Personnel; Youth)		
Youth		
American Boy Sails Mayflower *	January	17
Are Hot Rods Really "Hot"? *	February	43
Boys' Clubs of America Youth Research Project *	May	146
"Cycle Set" Revs Up for a Ball, The, <i>Kathy Rowan</i>	September	244
Dangerous Rocket Experiments *	April	110
Do Teen Centers Answer Teen Problems?	November	304
"Forgotten" Teen-Agers, The, <i>Ralph J. Andrews</i>	February	36
From Pets to Petting *	September	253
Golf for the Young, <i>Marian L. Ahlering</i>	June	209
Hosteling—Recreation for Our Age, <i>Henry W. Trimble, Jr.</i>	November	300
Hot Rods and Recreation, <i>Edward L. Ericson</i>	February	57
How Long Is Your Reach? <i>Elvira Delany</i>	September	240
In Defense of the Young, <i>Rosa Vermonte</i>	November	307
Interests of Teen-Agers *	September	256
No Single Answer *	September	241
Real Needs of Teen-Agers, The, <i>Barry G. Lowes</i>	February	53
Recruiting Idea, A, * <i>John D. Zerbe</i>	February	50
Rocket Clubs—Menace or Safety Necessity? <i>Monte Weed</i>	September	242
Science Fair *	April	136
Suggested Reading on Recreation and Youth, *		
<i>William C. Menninger, M.D.</i>	March	85
Teen-Agers—Contrast *	June	217
Trouble-Shooting Service, A, <i>Kenneth Beers</i>	September	241
Two Good Teen Activities, <i>James F. Herdic</i>	September	250
Youth Interest Studies	April	130
(See: Camping; Colleges and Universities; Juvenile Delinquency; Personnel; Playgrounds; Program Planning; Safety and Health; Servicemen and Servicewomen; Sports)		

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS AND EXHIBITORS FOR 1958

ATHLETIC FIELD, PARK, PLAYGROUND, POOL, RINK AND GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT		
<u>Advertiser</u>		<u>Page</u>
American Playground Device Co., <i>Anderson, Ind.</i> * †	7, 78, 133, 149, 221, 234, 260, Oct. Inside Front Cover, 297, 337	
Anstin Fence Co., Inc., 701 Bedford Ave., <i>Bellmore, N. Y.</i> †		
Beltz Engineering Laboratories, 11021 Whittier Ave., <i>Detroit 24, Mich.</i> *	5, 63, 78, 141	
Champion Playground Equipment, <i>Highland Park, Ill.</i> *	63, 95, 135, 173, 221, 233, 284, 297, 339	
Earl H. Hurley Associates, <i>Corry, Pennsylvania</i> †		
The FLXIBLE Co., <i>Loudonville, Ohio</i> †		
Harry Gill Co., 401 N. Vine St., <i>N. Urbana, Ill.</i> †		
H. & R. Mfg. Co., <i>Los Angeles 34, Calif.</i> * 37, 104, 219, 248, 331, 337		
Jamison Mfg. Co. 8781 S. Mettler St., <i>Los Angeles 3, Calif.</i> *	5, 94, 140, 175, 219, 259, 293, 329, 369	
J. B. Sebrell Corp., 300 S. Los Angeles St., <i>Los Angeles, Calif.</i> †		
J. E. Burke Co., U. S. #1, <i>New Brunswick, N. J.</i> * †	255	
John Harrison & Sons, <i>Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada</i> †		
Mexico Forge, Inc., <i>Mexico, Pa.</i> †		
Miracle Equipment Co., <i>Grinnell, Iowa</i> †		
National Park & Recreation Supply Co., Rt. 1, Box 61, <i>South Haven, Mich.</i> †		
Norman Buck Mfg. Co., 2332C Eastlake, <i>Seattle 2, Wash.</i> *	150	
Ocean Pool Supply Co., 155 W. 23 St., <i>New York 11, N. Y.</i> * 71, 148		
Peter Carver Associates, 70 E. 45 St., <i>New York 17, N. Y.</i> * †	256	
Pittaluga Playground Equipment, <i>N. Hills Ave., Willow Grove, Pa.</i> †		
Playground Corp. of America, 35 W. 53 St., <i>New York 19, N. Y.</i> †		

<u>Advertiser</u>		<u>Page</u>
Play Sculptures, Inc., 5 University Pl., <i>New York 3, N. Y.</i> * †	231	
Porter Athletic Equipment Co., <i>Ottawa, Ill.</i> †		
Raven Industries, Box 227, <i>Sioux Falls, S. D.</i> * Oct. Inside Back Cover, Nov. Inside Back Cover		
Star Co., <i>Litchfield, Mich.</i> * †	78, 94, 95, 135, 140, 141, 173, 218, 221, 222	
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co., Inc., Box 365, <i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i> * †	73, 104, 150, 233, 294, 302	
Wise Engineering Co., 165 Delancy St., <i>Newark 5, N. J.</i> *	232	
ATHLETIC, SPORTS, AND GAMES EQUIPMENT		
All Metal Tennis Table Co., Box 142, <i>Teaneck, N. J.</i> *	78, 103, Oct. Inside Back Cover, 297	
American Shuffleboard Co., 204-210 Paterson Plank Rd., <i>Union City, N. J.</i> †		
American Trampoline Co., Box 368, <i>Jefferson, Iowa</i> * †	171, 181	
Castello Fencing Equipment, 30 E. 10 St., <i>New York 3, N. Y.</i> *	71, 105, 232, 283, 301	
Champion Knitwear Co., 115 College Ave., <i>Rochester, N. Y.</i> †		
Chicago Roller Skate Co., 4450-58 W. Lake St., <i>Chicago, Ill.</i> * †	Feb., Apr., Sept., and Nov. Back Covers	
Cosom Industries, Inc., 6012 Wayzata Blvd., <i>Minneapolis 16, Minn.</i> †		
Daisy Mfg. Co., <i>Rogers, Ark.</i> * †	283	
Dayton Racquet Co., 748 Albright St., <i>Arcanum, Ohio</i> *	103	
Dimco-Gray Co., 205 E. 6 St., <i>Dayton 2, Ohio</i> * 37, 73, 140, 148, 215		
Donald F. Duncan, Inc., 2640 N. Greenview Ave., <i>Chicago 14, Ill.</i> †		
Dudley Sports Co., 633 Second Ave., <i>New York, N. Y.</i> †		

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Page numbers for 1958 issues: January 1-32; February 33-64; March 65-96; April 97-144; May 145-176; June 177-224; September 225-264; October 265-296; November 297-332; December 333-380.

FIHE Enterprises, 1023 Victory Pl., Burbank, Calif. †	
Game-Time, Inc., Litchfield, Mich. †	
Gymnastic Supply Co., 250 W. 6 St., San Pedro, Calif.*	329, 339
H. I. Driver Co., 803 Moygara Rd., Madison 4, Wis.*	174
Hillierich & Bradsky Co., 434 Finzer St., Louisville, Ky.* †	
Mar. & May Inside Front Covers, 177, 249, 265	
Hoop Scoot, 220-59 73 Ave., Bayside 64, N. Y.*	284, 329
Hoppy Taw Corp., 361 E. 17 S. Street, Snt Lake City, Utah * †	263
Jayfro Athletic Supply Co., Box 1065, New London, Conn.* †	
1, 39, 94, 141, 218, 248, 294, 339	
Kalah Game Co., Sherborn, Mass.* †	230
Lou-Pel Mfg., 32 Monroe St., Waterford, Conn.*	284, 297, 337
MacGregor Co., Cincinnati 32, Ohio *	Jan. & Feb. Inside
Front Covers, 76, 133, 181, 263, Oct. & Dec. Inside Back Covers, 327	
National Sports Co., 370 N. Marquette, Fond du Lac, Wis.*	
7, 39, 94, 140, 149, 218	
Nissen Trampoline Co., 215 A Ave., NW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa * †	
5, Feb. Inside Front Cover, 69, 138, 175, 219, 230, 301	
Parker Bros., Inc., 190 Bridge St., Salem, Mass. †	
Pecsolite Equipment Co., Third & Market Sts., Sunbury, Pa.*	
1, 33, 70, 137	
Rawlings Sporting Goods Co., 2300 Delmar, St. Louis, Mo * †	45, 93,
Richard Smith Corp., 420 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. †	
Seamless Rubber Co., 253 Hnllock Ave., New Haven, Conn. †	
Sells Aerial Tennis Co., 4834 Belinder Ave., Kansas City 3, Mo.*	259
SICO Mfg. Co., Inc., 5215 Eden Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn. †	
Superior Industries Corp., 565 Barry St., New York 59, N. Y.*	
6, 73, 259, 327, Dec. Inside Back Cover	
Table Soccer, Ltd., Box 684, Madison, Wis. †	
Tigrett Industries, 600 Mobile Ave., Jackson, Tenn. †	
Valley Sales Co., 333 Morton St., Bay City, Mich.* †	262
Union Hardware Co., Torrington, Conn.*	145
W. D. Griffin Co., 5927 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio *	234
W. J. Voit Ruhher Corp., 2945 E. 12 St., Los Angeles 54, Calif.*	
1, 33, 71, 138, 150, 183, Sept. Inside Back Cover, 294, 301	
World Wide Games, Radnor Rd., Delaware, Ohio †	

AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

American Library Color Slide Co., Inc., 222 W. 23 St., New York 11, N. Y.*	271
Association Films, Inc., 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.*	218
Califone Corp., 1041 N. Sycamore, Hollywood 38, Calif.*	
140, 173, 219, 234, 293	
Cinesound Co., 1037 N. La Brea Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.* †	248
Films, Inc., Wilmette, Ill. †	
Folk Dance Guide, Box 342, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.*	37
Libraphone, Inc., 550 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.*	142, 215
National Studios, 42 W. 48 St., New York 36, N. Y.*	
37, 140, 218, 234	
Newcomb Audio Products Co., 6824 Lexington Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.*	162, 182, 262, 284, 336
Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J.*	225
Square Dance Associates, Freeport, N. Y.*	33, 69, 141
United World Wide Films, Inc., 1445 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. †	

CRAFT SUPPLIES

American Art Clay Co., 4717 W. 16 St., Indianapolis, Ind. †	
American Handicrafts Co., Inc., 33-35 E. 14 St., New York, N. Y. †	
Arts and Crafts Distributors, Inc., 9520 Baltimore Ave., College Park, Md. †	
Bergen Arts and Crafts, 300 SW 17 Ave., Miami, Fla.*	5
Boin Arts & Crafts Co., 91 Morris Ave., Morristown, N. J. †	
Chas. A. Bennett Co., Inc., 2808 Duroc Bldg., Peoria, Ill.*	255
Cleveland Crafts Co., 4707 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio * †	104, 291
The Handcrafters, 1 W. Brown St., Waupun, Wis. †	
Home Crafts Co., Box 352, Kernersville, N. C.*	
8, Feb. Inside Front Cover, 76, 133, 171, 222, June Inside Back Cover, 256, Oct. Inside Front Cover, Nov. & Dec. Inside Back Covers,	
Horton Handicraft Co., Inc., Unionville, Conn. †	
House of Ceramics, 2481 Matthews, Memphis 8, Tenn.*	
104, 175, 248, 294	
Jilyn Products, Box 274, Hermosa Beach, Calif. †	
Magnus Craft Materials, 108 Franklin St., New York, N. Y. †	
Plume Trading & Sales Co., Inc., Box 585, Monroe, N. Y. †	
Pyrotex Co., Leominster, Mass.*	97
School Products Co., 330 E. 23 St., New York 10, N. Y.*	141
Tandy Leather Co., 33-35 E. 14 St., New York 3, N. Y. †	
X-acto, Inc., 48-99 Van Dam St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.*	5

PERSONNEL

American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. †	
---	--

California State Department of Mental Hygiene, 1320 K St., Sacramento 14, Calif.* †	5
Classified Advertisements	7, 38, 66, 135, 173, 221, 259, 293, 32
Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, City Hall, Los Angeles 12 Calif.*	5, 33
New York University School of Education, Washington Sq., New York 3, N. Y.*	Nov. Inside Back Cover
U. S. Army Special Services, Washington 25, D. C.* †	139, 26

PUBLICATIONS

American Squares, 1159 Broad St., Newark, N. J.*	70
Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.*	9
Bellman Publishing Co., Box 172, Cambridge 38, Mass.*	331, 339
Broadman Press, 127 Ninth Ave., N., Nashville 3, Tenn.*	
October Inside Back Cover	
Comet Press Books, 200 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.*	
95, 141, 174, 174, 218	
Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.*	
6, 62, 94, 140, 175, 259, 293, 331, 339	
Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.*	
6, 37, 94, 140, 174	
Handweaver & Craftsman, 246 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.*	
263, Nov. Inside Back Cover	
Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass.*	
Mar., Apr., and June Inside Back Covers	
McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.*	233
National Catholic Camping Association, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 25, D. C.*	Mar. Inside Front Cover
Organization Services, Inc., 10200 Grand River Ave., Detroit 4, Mich.*	69, 137
Park Maintenance, Box 409, Appleton, Wis.*	92, 142
Parks & Recreation, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va.*	
93, 133, May Inside Front Cover, 263	
Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.*	
Oct. Inside Front Cover	
Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood, N. J.*	297
Reinhold Publishing Co., 430 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.*	65
Ronald Press, Co., 15 E. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.*	
Jan. Inside Front Cover, 63, Mar. Inside Back Cover	
School Activities Publishing Co., 1041 New Hampshire, Lawrence, Kansas *	May Inside Back Cover
U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.*	Oct. Inside Front Cover
Vantage Press, Inc., 120 W. 31 St., New York 1, N. Y.*	174

MISCELLANEOUS

American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 16 St., NW, Washington 6, D.C.*	94
American Cancer Society, 521 W. 57 St., New York, N. Y.*	37, 370
American Junior Bowling Congress, 1913 W. 103 St., Chicago, Ill. †	
Audio Equipment Co., Inc., Great Neck, N. Y.*	Mar. Back Cover
Charles M. Graves Organization, 1275 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga.	337
Coca-Cola Co., 515 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. †	
Gold Medal Products Co., 318 E. Third, Cincinnati 2, Ohio	339
Heart Fund, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.*	38
James Spencer & Co., 22 N. 6 St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.*	
7, 62, 78, 140, 149, 222, 248, 284, 329, 339	
Kathleen Merrill, 6484 SW 25 St., Minni 4, Fla. *	95
Kazoo Co., Inc., Eden, N. Y.*	105, 183
Mason Candies, Inc., Box 549, Mineola, N. Y.* †	
Monroe Co., 181 Church St., Colfax, Iowa* 31, 39, 92, 233, 284, 329, 337	
National Association for Retarded Children, Inc., 99 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y. †	
National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Washington 6, D.C.* †	235
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.*	140
National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.*	297
Pepsi-Cola Co., 3 W. 57 St., New York 19, N. Y. †	
Peripole Products, Inc., 2917 Ave. R, Brooklyn 29, N. Y. †	
Program Aids Co., Inc., 550 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.* †	329, 337
Public Recreation Association of New Jersey, Middletown, N. J. †	
Seven-Up Co., 1300 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. †	
Sinclair Oil Corp., 600 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y. †	
Sept. Inside Front Cover	
Sun Aired Bag Co., Inc., 8669 Fenwick St., Sunlnnd, Calif. †	
Teela-Wooket Archery Camp, 450 W. 24 St., New York 11, N. Y.*	
135, 173	
T. F. Twardzik & Co., Inc., Shenandoah, Pa.*	
6, 37, 71, 222, 260, 284, 297, 336	
Vogel-Peterson Co., 1121 W. 37 St., Chicago 37.*	1, 37, 262, 291, 302
Western Tree Cones, 1925 Brooklane, Corvallis, Ore.	369

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STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (TITLE 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF RECREATION, published monthly except July and August at Cooper Post Office, New York City, for October 1, 1958.

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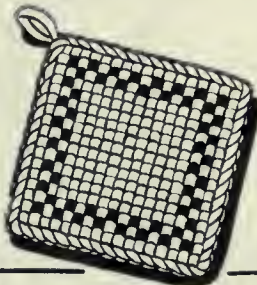
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Contents

ACTIVITIES FOR SPECIAL GROUPS	3
Church Recreation	3
Family Fun	3
Recreation for the Ill & Handicapped	4
Senior Citizens	4
ARTS & CRAFTS	5
CAMPING	9
Organization & Administration	9
Leadership	9
Program	9
COMMUNITY RECREATION	10
DANCING	10
DRAMA	11
Children's Theatre	11
Collections	11
Production & Techniques	12
FACILITIES, LAYOUT, EQUIPMENT	13
GAMES & PUZZLES	13
Singing Games	14
HOBBIES	14
HOLIDAYS & SPECIAL DAYS	15
INDIAN LORE	16
LEADERSHIP	17
MUSIC	18
NATURE	19
Astronomy	20
Gardening	20
ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION	21
PARTIES & ENTERTAINMENT	21
PETS	23
PHILOSOPHY OF RECREATION	23
PHOTOGRAPHY	23
PROGRAM PLANNING	23
PUPPETS	24
SAFETY	24
SPORTS	24
General	24
Baseball	25
Boating	26
Fishing & Hunting	26
Golf	26
Judo	26
Skiing	26
Swimming & Water Activities	27
Tennis	27
STORYTELLING	27
TRAVEL	27

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Introduction

THE National Recreation Association presents the third annual edition of A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION which has come to be known as AGBOR. The 128 publishers who have cooperated to make this publication possible are listed on the inside back cover.

In addition to the majority of titles included in the 1957-58 edition, 230 titles have been added this year. These titles are preceded by the symbol ► in the catalogue and are listed in bold face in the index.

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We hope you will use this service to start a recreation library or to bring your library up to date. Further information on the many additional services of the National Recreation Association will be supplied upon request.

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ACTIVITIES FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

CHURCH RECREATION

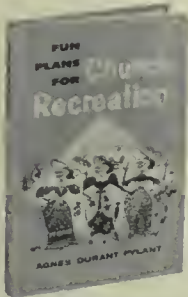
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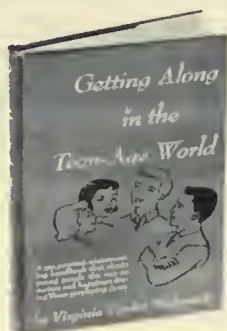
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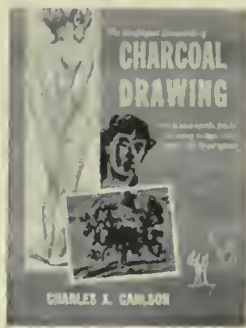
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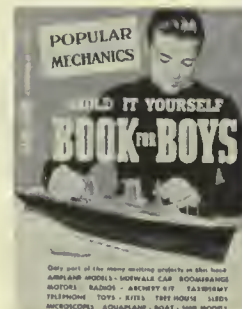
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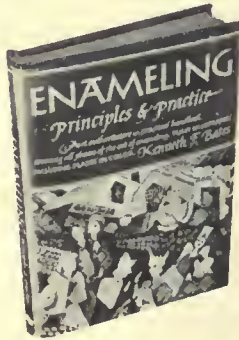
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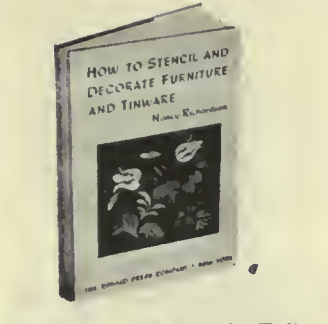
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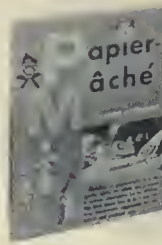
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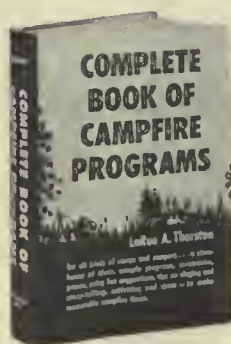


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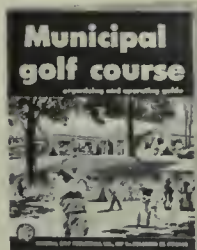
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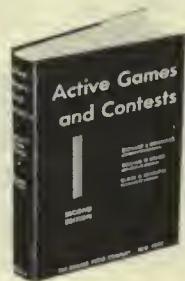
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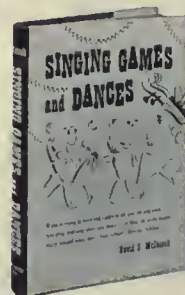
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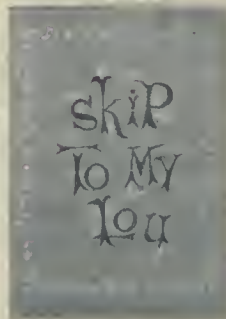
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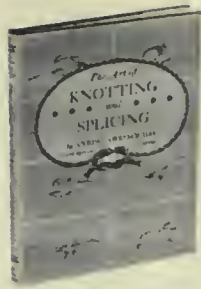
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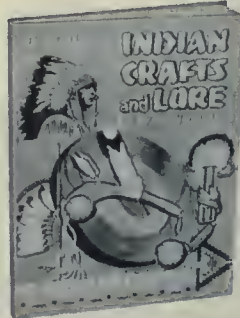
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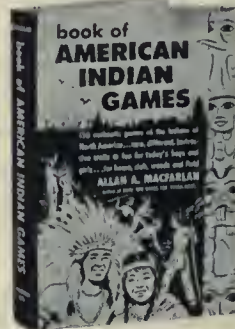
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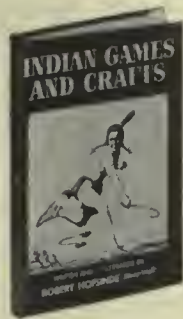
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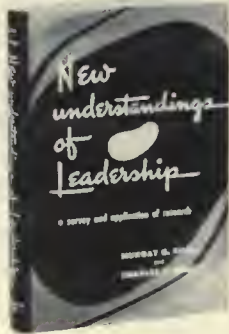
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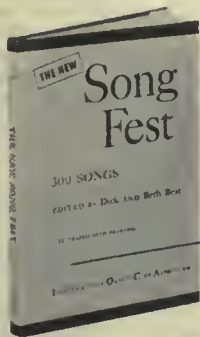
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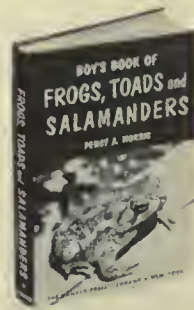
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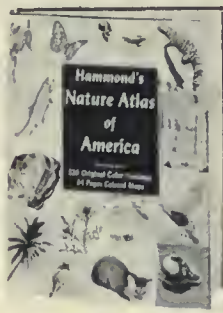
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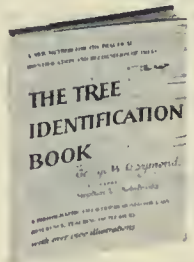
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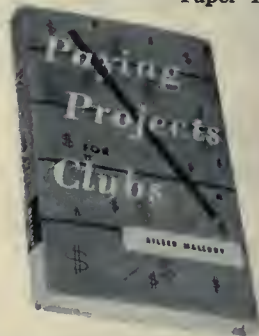
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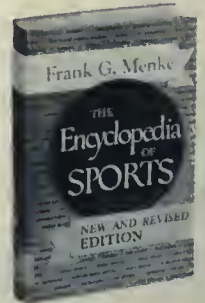
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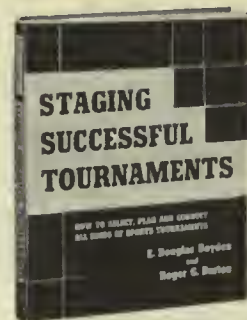
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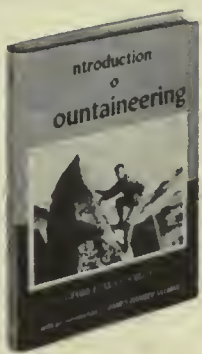
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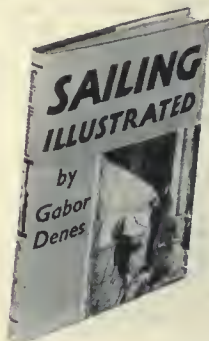
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Encyclopedia of Games 13	Fun With Skits, Stunts and Stories 22	Here's How: A Basic Stagecraft Book 12	Indian Tales 17
Encyclopedia of Outboard Motorboating, The 24	Fun With Stunts 22	Here's Your Hobby 15	Indiancraft 17
Encyclopedia of Sports, The 26	Fun With Tools 6	Herman, Michael 11	Individual and Dual Stunts 25
End of Your Stunt Hunt, The 21	Fun With Wire 6	Hi, Square Dancers 16	Individual Sports for Men 25
Enjoy Your Bible 3	Fun With Wood 6	Holidays and Holidays 9	Individual Sports for Women 25
Epstein, Samuel, and David W. DeArmand 21		Hiking in Town or Country 9	Industrial Recreation 21
Evaluation of a Boys' Club 21		Hill, Beatrice 20	Informal Dramatics 24
Evans, Vlad 26		Hindman, Darwin A. 14	Information on Personnel Policies and Practices for Group Work and Recreation Agencies 21
Evans, Albert B. 10		Hobby Fun and Activities 3	Ingle, Lester 20
Evans, Chick 26		Madapp, William 11	Ink, Pen and Brush 5
Evans, Mary 12		Hodgson, Dick 23	Insects 20
Everybody's Book of Magic 21		Hoffmeister, Donald F. 20	In-Service Education for Community Center Leadership 17
Executive Responsibility 21		Hofmann, Charles 17	In-Service Training for Parks and Recreation: Objectives and Resources 17
Exploring the Hand Arts 6		Hofstede, Robert 17	Inspirational Poetry for Camp and Youth Groups 9
Exploring the Small Community 10		Hogon, Ben 26	International Folk Plays 12
Eynan, Dana 3		Holberg, Otto G. 10	Interpreting Our Heritage 21
		Hoke, John 23	Intramural and Recreational Sports for High School and College 25
		Holiday Book, The 16	Intramural Programs 25
		Holiday Candy and Cookie Cook Book 16	Introduction to Community Recreation 10
		Holiday Craft and Fun 16	Introduction to Mountaineering 25
		Holiday Plays for Young Actors 16	Ishimoto, Tatsuo 14
		Holiday Round Up 12	It's Fun to be a Counselor 9
		Holiday Storybook 25	It's Fun to Make Things 7
		Holyoake, Janet 25	It's Time for Thanksgiving 16
		Home Aquarium Handbook 23	
		Home Play 4	
		Home Play for the Preschool Child 4	
		Honor Your Partner 11	
		Hood, Mary 24	
		Hope, C. E. G., and Charles Harris 25	
		Horowitz, I. A., and Fred Reinfeld 13	
		Horsemanship for Beginners 24	
		How to Attend a Conference 17	
		How to be a Board or Committee Member 21	
		How to be a Modern Leader 22	
		How to be a Successful Emcee 22	
		How to Build Outdoor Fireplaces and Furniture 9	
		How to Build Your Home in the Woods 9	
		How to Carve Characters in Wood 15	
		How to Decorate and Light Your Home 17	
		How to Develop Better Leaders 23	
		How to Develop, Print and Enlarge Pictures 5	
		How to Do It 7	
		How to Do Woodcarving 7	
		How to Draw 7	
		How to Find Your Own Style in Painting 12	
		How to Have a Show 18	
		How to Help Children Learn Music 17	
		How to Help Folks Have Fun 17	
		How to Help People 4	
		How to Help the Shut-In Child 11	
		How to Improve Your Social Dancing 25	
		How to Improve your Sports Series 18	
		How to Lead Group Singing 20	
		How to Make a Home Nature Museum 23	
		How to Make a Miniature Zoo 7	
		How to Make and Play a Shepherd Pipe 20	
		How to Make and Use a Telescope 15	
		How to Make Cut Flowers Last 7	
		How to Make Mobiles 18	
		How to Make Music on the Harmonica 7	
		How to Make Paper Flowers and Party Decorations 7	
		How to Make Shapes in Space 7	
		How to Plan and Build Your Fireplace 7	
		How to Plan and Conduct Workshops and Conferences 17	
		How to Plan Informal Worship 3	
		How to Play Championship Tennis 27	
		How to Play Checkers 14	
		How to Play Chess 14	
		How to Produce a Play 12	
		How to Put on an Amateur Circus 23	
		How to Run a Club 21	
		How to Sail 26	
		How to Stencil and Decorate Furniture and Tinware 7	
		How to Survive on Land and Sea 24	
		How to Temp a Fish 26	
		How to Tie Flies 26	
		How to Use a Tape Recorder 23	
		How to Use Audio-Visual Materials 17	
		How to Win Chess Games Quickly 14	
		How to Work with Groups 17	
		How to Work with Your Board and Committees 21	
		Howard, Vernon 3	
		Huber, Louis J. 11	
		Hughes, Toni 7	
		Hungry Man's Outdoor Grill Cookbook, The 9	
		Hunt, Beatrice A., and Harry Robert Wilson 14	
		Hunt, Sarah Etridge, and Ethel Cain 14	
		Hunt, Valerie V. 4	
		Hunt, W. Ben 6, 16, 17	
		Hunting with the Bow and Arrow 26	
		Hunting with the Microscope 20	
		Hutchins, M. R. 6	
		Hutchinson, John L. 23	
		Hyde, George Gordon 27	
		Hymn Games and Quizzes 3	
		Ickis, Marguerite 6, 15	
		Ickis, Marguerite, and Reba Selden Esh 5	
		Ideas for Christmas 16	
		If You Live with Little Children 4	
		Illustrated Games, Rhythms and Stunts for Children 14	
		Improving Your Chess 14	
		Indian and Camp Handicraft 16	
		Indian and Famous Scout Plays 17	
		Indian Beadwork 17	
		Indian Games and Crafts 17	

Leslie, John A. 9
Leslie, John A., and Francis W. Holbein 9
Leeming, Joseph 6, 8, 12, 13, 16
Legends in Action 12
Legends in Action Series 12
Lehr and Burnett 20
Leisure and Recreation 23
Leith-Ross, Harry 7
Let's Celebrate Christmas 16
Let's Dance with Marge and Gower Champion 11
Let's Go Boating 26
Let's Go Camping: A Guide to Outdoor Living 10
Let's Go Camping: Let's Go Trailering 10
Let's Have a Party 22
Let's Play a Stary 12
Let's Read Music 18
Let's Read More Music 18
Let's Read Music Series 18
Let's Square Dance 11
Lewis, A. W. 15
Lewis, Howard J. 24
Lifesaving 25
Lifesaving and Water Safety Instruction 24
Lighting the Stage 12
Linn, Dr. Louis 4
Linaleum Book Printing 7
Little Games and Parties 22
Lynch, John 7

M

McCall's Giant Golden Make-It Book 7
MacCarteney, Laura Pendleton 19
McCay, Robert A. 23
McElroy, Thomas P., Jr. 20
MacFarlan, Allan A. 9, 14, 16
McGann, Muriel E. 14
McIntash, David S. 14
Mackechnie, George K. 18
McKreedy, Kelvin 20
McMahan, June, and Murray Goodman 25
McMullin, Margery D. 4
Madden, Ira C. 6
Make Your Own Merry Christmas 16
Make Your Own Sports Equipment 13
Making Useful Things of Wood 7
Making Useful Things of Wood 7
Mallery, Aileen 22
Mammals 20
Man and Society 23
Man and Society 23
Manual of Boy's Club Operation 21
Manual of Inter-group Relations, A 17
Manual of Physical Education Activities, A 25
Manual of Riding, A 25
Marinoff, Kathryn Andrews 6
Marionette, The 24
Marshall, Lucile Robertson 23
Martin, Alexander C. 20
Mason, Bernard S. 8, 10, 16
Master Stunt Book, The 22
Mathematical Puzzles for Beginners and Enthusiasts 14
Mattoon, Laura J., and Helen D. Bragdon 3
Maynard, Olga 10
Maya, Margot 10
Medsker, Oliver Perry 20
Meet More People—Have More Fun 22
Menaker and Falson 22
Menchafer, Joseph D., and Harold E. Spanberg 18
Mencke, Frank G. 24
Merion, George 24
Method for Creative Design, A 7
Methods and Materials in Recreation Leadership 18
Mettler, Ethel Yake 3
Meyer, Harold D., and Charles K. Brightbill 10, 21
Meyer, Jerome 14
Meyer, Margaret H., and Marguerite M. Schwarz 25
Meyer, Robert, Jr. 27
Miksch, W. F. 12
Miller, Helen Louise 12
Miller, Josephine V. 8
Milner, Marian 4
Mitchell, A. Viola, and Ido B. Crawford 9
Mitchell, Elmer D. 22
Mix, Floyd 8
Mixers to Music for Parties and Dances 11
Mobilizing Community Resources for Youth 23
Model Railroad Book 7
Modern Bowling Techniques 25
Modern Fencing 25
Modern Treasury of Christmas Plays, The 12
Modern Volleyball 25
Moore, Marie I. 6
Moore, Patrick 20
Moore, William, and Robert Cynar 6
More fun with Magic 22
More Legends in Action 12
More New Games for Tween-Agers 15
Morgan, Alfred 14
Morgan, Arthur E. 10
Morgan, Natalie 7
Morgan, Warren F. 7
Morriss, C. Eugene 17
Morriss, Percy A. 19, 20
Mosaics: Hobby and Art 7
Maser, Clarence G. 18
Most Popular Arts and Crafts 7
Mother Goose Songs and Old Rhymes 19
Mott-Smith, Geoffrey 14
Moyer, John W. 15
Muir, P. H. 15
Mulac, Margaret E. 22
Municipal Golf Course Organizing and Operating Guide 13

Municipal Recreation Administration 21
Murray, Ruth Lovell 11
Musacchio, John B., etc. 5
Music is Motion 19
Musselman, Virginia 11, 24
My Hobby is Collecting Rocks and Minerals 15
My Hobby is Collecting Stamps 15
National Parks, The 27
National Recreation Association 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 24, 27
National Recreation Assn. and Southern Regional Education Board 18
Nature Crafts for Camp and Playground 7
Nature is Your Guide 20
Nature Rambles 20
Nature Recreation 20
Naval Aviation Physical Training Manuals 25
Neumeier, Martin H., and Esther S. 23
New and Inexpensive Arts and Crafts 7
New Blue Book of Favorite Songs, The 19
New Games for Tween-Agers 14
New Goals for Old Age 14
New Horizon of Recreation, A 23
New Key to Weaving 7
New Plays for Red L. or Days 12
New Song fest, The 19
New Songs and Games 19
New Understandings of Leadership 18
New Way of the Wilderness, The 10
Nolan, W. I. 17
Narbeck, Oscar E. 16
Numismatics 15
Observer's Book of Garden flowers, The 21
O'Connor, Jack 26
Oetting, Roe, and Mabel Otis Robinson 9
Official Encyclopedia of Baseball, The 26
Official Juda 26
Offset Printing: A Guide for Amateurs 8
Oil Painting (24) 5
Oil Painting (806) 8
Oil Painting for the Beginner 8
Oil Painting is fun 8
O'Keefe, Patricia Ruth, and Anita Aldrich 24
Olsen, Herb 8
Olsen, Hertha 3
Omnibus of fun 22
On Call for Youth 18
On Not Being Able to Paint 4
On Stage Tonight 12
100 Houdini Tricks You Can Do 22
100 Non-Royalty One-Act Plays 12
One Hundred Plays for Children 12
103 Easy Jig Saw Projects 8
O'Rear, Frankie and Johnny 27
Orr, Jennie M. 25
Ott, Elmer F. 9, 25
Otte, Fred, Jr. 23
Our Singing Nation 19
Outdoor Boating Handbook 26
Outdoor Activities for In-Town Groups 23
Outdoor Encyclopedia, The 20
Outdoor Hazards Real and Fancied 24
Outdoor Horizons 26
Outdoor Life fishing Book 26
Outdoor Life Shooting Book 26
Outdoor Swimming Pool - A Study Report, The 13
Outdoor Swimming Pools 13
Outdoorsman's Cookbook 10
Pack, Greta 7
Pageants and Programs for School, Church and Playground 12
Palmer, Laurence 20
Palmer's fieldbook of Mammals 20
Pannell, Lucile, and Frances Cavanah 16
Paper Arts and Crafts for Teachers and Group Leaders 8
Paper Figures 8
Paper Sculpture and Construction 8
Papercraft 8
Papier Maché 8
Parkhill, Martha, and Dorothy Spoeth 7
Parsons, P. Allen 26
Parties - A to Z 22
Parties for Children 22
Parties for Special Days of the Year 22
Parties - Musical Mixers and Simple Square Dances 22
Parties - Plans and Programs 22
Parties Plus: Let's Plan A Party 22
Parties Plus Series 22
Parties Plus: Stunts and Entertainments 22
Partners with Youth 18
Party Booklets, The 22
Party Games for All 22
Pastel Painting 5
Patterns in the Sky 20
Pauli, Anna, and Margaret Mitzel 8
Paying Projects for Clubs 22
Pearl, Richard M. 22
Pearson, Hazel 27
Peddler's Pack 27
Pencil Drawing 5
Perard, Victor, and others 7
Perkins, Faith 22

N

O

Perrin, Lois 4
Perry, Evadna Kraus 4
Perry, L. Doy 5
Perry, L. Doy, and Frank Slepicka 19
Personnel Standards in Community Recreation Leadership 18
Peter, John 7
Peterson, Harold C. 17
Pettit, Florence Horvey 5
Phillips, B. E. 25
Photography for Teen-Agers 23
Physical Education 18
Pictorial Decoration 5
Pictorial Manual of Bookbinding, A 15
Planning and Building the Golf Course 13
Planning facilities for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation 13
Planning for Girls in the Community Recreation Program 24
Planning for Halloween 16
Planning for Patriotic Holidays 16
Planto, P. V. 20
Play Activities for Boys and Girls 24
Play Party Book, The 14
Playground Leader: His Place in the Program 24
Playground Leaders—Their Selection and Training 18
Playground Series 24
Playground Summer Notebook 24
Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation 21
Playmaking with Children 11
Playtime with Music 19
Plays for Players 12
Plays, Pageants and Ceremonials for the Christmas Season 15
Pleasure Chest, The 14
Plumb, Beatrice, Mabel fuller, etc. 16
Plywood Projects for the Home Craftsman 8
Podendorf, Illa 20
Pope, Saxton 26
Popular Mechanics, Eds. of 5
Portrait Painting for Beginners 25
Potter, Arthur M. 8
Pottery Made Easy 22
Powers, Margaret 12
Practical Guide to Model Railroading 12
Practical Make-Up for the Stage 15
Practical Photography 23
Practical Taxidermy 13
Proger, Walter 26
Pratten, John W. 8
Preston, Effa A. 22
Price, Betty 19
Principles of Recreation 23
Proceedings, International Recreation Congress, 1956 23
Proceedings of the Institute on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped Hamebound 4
Program Encyclopedia, The 24
Program Evaluation in a Boys' Club 21
Program Helps for Camp Leaders 10
Prampings: How to Do It 11
Proof of the Pudding, The 24
Pull Up an Easel 8
Punke, Harold H. 20
Puppets Go to School 14
Purcell 3
Puzzle Pastime 3
Puzzle Quiz and Stunt Book 14
Pylant, Agnes Durant 3

Q

Quilting 8
Quiz Time Books 3
Quizzes and Picture Puzzles 3
Quilting 8
Quiz Time Books 3
Quizzes and Picture Puzzles 3
Radla Plays from Shakespeare 12
Raffia Work 8
Rainbow Book of American folk Tales and Legends, The 27
Rand McNally Vacation Guide 27
Rasmussen, Carrie, and Caroline Starck 24
Reagan, Lewis M. 15
Recreation Activities for Adults 24
Recreation Administration: A Guide to Its Practices 21
Recreation and Park Yearbook, 1956 10
Recreation and the Church 3
Recreation Areas - Their Design and Equipment 13
Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region 18
Recreation for Community Living 10
Recreation for the Aging 4
Recreation for the Handicapped 12
Recreation in the American Community 21
Recreation Job, The 17
Recreation Leader's Handbook 18
Recreation Leadership (422) 18
Recreation Leadership (950) 18
Recreation Leadership (1276) 18
Recreation Places 23
Recreation Program, The 14
Recreation: Text and Readings 21
Recreation Time for All Ages 3
Recreation Topics Meritng Study or Research 23
Recreational Activities for Crippled Children 4
Red Letter Days 16
Redgrove, William J. 15

R

Reed, W. Maxwell 20
Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped 9
Reimann, Lewis C. 19
Reinfeld, Fred 23
Reiter, Frederick 4
Remedivating the Mental Patient 23
Reptiles and Amphibians 20
Research in Recreation Completed in 1957 23
Resler, Theodore Whitson 17
Rhythmic Activities 11
Richardson, Hazel A. 14
Richardson, Nancy 7
Ride with the Sun 27
Ridenour, Nina 27
Riding Simplified 15
Riding Techniques in Pictures 25
Ripley, G. Sherman 13
Roberts, Dorothy M. 17, 18
Rocks and Minerals (S18) 20
Rocks and Minerals (1288) 20
Roehm, Ralph D. 9
Romp in Rhythm 19
Rosen, Elizabeth 4
Ross, Murray G., and Charles E. Hendry 18
Roth, Willard and Alice 3
Round and Round and Round They Go 19
Round Dance Book, The 11
Rules for Parliamentary Procedure 18
Rutstrum, Colvin 10
Sailing and Small Craft Down the Ages 26
Sailing Illustrated 26
Solkin, Lea 20
Salt Water Angling 26
Sanders, Herbert 8
Sounders, John R. 6
Scarne, John 22
Scarne's Magic Tricks 22
Scharff, Robert 8, 13
Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation 10
Schell, John M. 11
School-City Cooperation in the Planning of Recreation Areas and Facilities 13
Schwartz, Paul 13
Science of Skin and Scuba Diving, The 27
Scott, Barbara Ann, and Michael Kirby 25
Sculpture: Principles and Practice 20
Seashores 20
Seat Weaving 8
Seaton, Clayton, Leabee, and Messersmith 24
Seattler, Minnie and Wallace 19
Seattle Junior Programs 11
Sechrist, Elizabeth Haugh 15
Sechrist, Elizabeth Haugh, and Janette Wadley 12
Second Hospital Recreation Institute Proceedings, 1956 4
Seeley, Vernon D. 5
Selden, Samuel 12
Selected Team Sports for Men 25
Self, Margaret Cabell 25
Services for the Open 3
Seven Steps to Creative Children's Dramatics 22
Seventeen Party Book, The 22
72 New Bird Houses and Feeders You Can Make 7
72 Sure Fire Ways of Having fun 22
Shaw, John H., and others 25
Shaw, John H., Carl A. Troester, Jr., Milton A. Gabrielsen 25
Shaw, Lloyd 11
Shainwald, Alfred 13
Shoemaker, Hurst H. 20
Short Plays for All-Boy Casts 12
Showers for All Occasions 16
Sibley, Hi 7
Sikis, Geraldine Brain 11
Silk Screen Printing 28
Silvia, Charles E. 8
Simmons, Harry 21
Sims, Jack 12
Simple Puppetry 24
Simple Sketching 6
Simplified Color Mixing 5
Simplified Dog Behavior for Home, Car and Street 23
Sing and Dance 14
Sing and Play Book, The 19
Sing and Play Together 19
Sing It and Do It 19
Singing America 19
Singing Games (341) 14
Singing Games (466) 14
Singing Games and Dances 14
Singing Games and Dances for Schools and Playgrounds 14
Singing Holidays 19
Six More Dramatic Stunts 12
Six New Dramatic Stunts 12
Skating for Beginners 25
Sketching Animals 6
Sketching in Town and Home 6
Sketching People 6
Sketching the Countryside 6
Sketching the Seaside 6
Skiing 26
Skiing for Beginners 26
Skiing Illustrated 27
Skiing on Water 27
Skip to My Lou 14
Slaughter, Jeon 25
Slabodkin, Louis 8
Smith, George Alan 25

S

Smith, Habert M. 20	Sunset Barbeque Cook Book ... 10	Trecker, Audrey and Harleigh ... 17	Weather ... 20
Smith, Jacob Gellfar 8	Sunset Ceramics Book 8	Trecker, Harleigh B. 4	Webb, Marion A. 14
Smith, May 3	Sunset Handmade Rugs 8	Tree Identification Book, The ... 20	Wedding Anniversary Celebrations ... 9
Smith, Robert G. 21	Sunset Ideas for Family Camping ... 4	Trees 5	Welch, Emily H. 23
So You Want to be a Camp Counselor ... 9	Sunset Wood Carving Book 8	Trees and Landscapes 20	Wells, A. Laurence 23
So You Want to Help People 18	Supervision—Principles and Methods ... 16	Trees of the Eastern and Central United States and Canada ... 20	Wentzel, Fred D., and Edward L. Schlingman ... 17
Soccer 25	Swimming 18	Tropical Aquariums, Plants and Fishes ... 23	Wertzner, Anne 16
Social Growth Through Play Production ... 12	Swimming and Diving (739) 25	Tropical Fishes as Pets 16	Westcott, Linn H., and Richard H. Wagner ... 15
Social Program for Older People, A ... 4	Swimming and Diving (1088) 25	True Book of Holidays 20	Westervelt, Virginia Vester 4
Soetebier, Lyle P., and Paul R. Moore 7	Swimming Pool Book, The 13	Tumbling 25	White, Betty 10, 11
Softball 25	Swimming Pool Data & Reference Annual ... 13	Tumbling on Weeds and Wildflowers, The ... 20	Why Not Paint a Watercolor? 8
Saibelman, Daris 4	Synyards, George W. D. 20	Tumbling Techniques Illustrated 25	Why Not Write? 15
Salving Camp Behavior Problems 7	Synchronized Swimming 27	Turkin, Hy, and S. C. Thompson 26	Wickham, Verne 13
Songs and Stories About Animals 19		Twenty Little Songs 19	Wildwood Wisdom 10
Songs Children Like 19			Wilkins, H. Percy, and Patrick Moore 20
Songs for Every Purpose and Occasion ... 19			Williams, Arthur M. 4
Songs for the Nursery School 19			Williams, Helen V. 24
Sorenson, Grace 12			Williams, Wayne R. 13
Sorenson, Roy 21			Williamson, Margaret 18
Sorenson, Roy, and Hedley S. Dimock 23			Wilson, Adelaide B. 15
Spear, Marion R. 7			Wilson, George T. 3
Spears, Betty 7			Wittenberg, Rudolph M. 17, 18
Spicer, Dorothy Gladys 16, 21			Walchanoak, Louis 6
Springer, Howard 26			Woodmanship 8
Square Dancer's Guide, The 11			Woodsmoke 10
Square Dances of Today and How to Teach and Call Them 11			Worship Ways for Camp 3
Square Dancing for Everyone 11			Wrenn, Bobby and Kathleen 18
Squash Racquets 25			Wrestling 25
Squires, Mabel 5			Wright, Sally 21
Stafford, Virginia, and Larry Eisenberg 4			Wygal, Winifred C. 3
Steag Steg Successful Tournaments 25			
Stahl, LeRoy 15			
Stamp Collector's Guide 15			
Staples, Frank A. 5, 8			
Stars 20			
Start 'Em Sailing! 26			
Starting a Recreation Program in a Civilian Hospital 4			
Starting and Developing a Rhythm Band ... 19			
Stearns, Frank 8			
Stein, Clarence S. 13			
Stevens, Kate 22			
Stone, Walter L. 23			
Stone, Walter L., and Charles G. Stone ... 18			
Stories that Sing 19			
Stories to Dramatize 11			
Storytelling 24			
Story-Telling for You 27			
Story-Telling Home Movies 27			
Stuart, Frances R., and John S. Ludlam 11			
Studies in Basic Rhythms for Young Children ... 19			
Studying Your Community 12			
Stunts Series 12			
Sturges, William B. 26			
Successful Camp, The 9			
Successful Sociels 3			
Successful Wrestling 25			
Sullivan, Darthea F. 17			

T

Taillez, Philippe, Frederic Dumas, Jacques-Yves Costeau, and others 27	Take the Guesswork Out of Pool Planning ... 13	Talbot, William F., and Bruce S. Old 27	Talks for Telling 9	Tani, Henry N. 3	Tarbell, Harlan 21, 22	Taubes, Frederic 8	Teaching Beginners to Swim 27	Tead, Ordway 21	Team Sports for Girls and Women 25	Tedford, Jack 4	Teen-Age Sketches 12	Teen Theatre 12	Tennis 25	Tennis for Teachers 27	Tennis Made Easy 27	Tennis Self-Instructor 27	Theatre Scenecraft 12	Thelen, Herbert A. 17	Therapeutic and Industrial Uses of Music ... 4	They Knew Paul Bunyan 24	Thomas, Bob 11	Thorp, Prescott H. 15	Through the Year with Crofts 8	Thurston, LaRue A. 9	Tilden, Freeman 21, 27	Time for a Party 22	Tabitt, Janet E. 9, 14, 18	Taski, Bob 26	Toward New Towns for America 13	Track and Field (1073) 25	Track and Field (1089) 25	Track and Field Athletics 25	Tracks and Trailcraft 10	Treasury of American Indian Tales 17	Treasury of Christmas Plays, A 12	Treasury of Living, A 23
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U

Umbach, Arnold W., and Warren B. Johnson ... 25	Understanding Boys 18	Understanding Children's Play 23	Understanding Girls 18
---	-----------------------------	--	------------------------------

V

Van Rensselaer, Alexander 21	Vannier, Maryhelen 18	Vaughn, L. F. 24	Vaughn's Parade and Float Guide 24	Ventures in Youth Work 3	Vetliner, Charles J. 23	V-Five Association of America 24	Vinai, William "Cap'n Bill" Gauld 20	Valleyball 25	Van Mering, Otto, and Stanley H. King 4
------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	--	--------------------------------	------------------------------	--	--	---------------------	---

W

Wadley-Allison 18	Walk the World Together 19	Walker, Pamela 11	Walker, Elma and W. H. 5	War Whoops and Medicine Songs 17	Ward, Winifred 11	Warren, Roland L. 10	Watercolor Made Easy 8	Watercolor Painting 5	Watercolor Painting for the Beginner ... 8	Water Color Painting is Fun 8	Watercolor Painting Step-by-Step 5	Watson, Ernest W. 5	Watson, Katherine Williams 27
-------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------	--	-------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Y

YMCA Water Safety and Lifesaving 24	Yates, Fern, and Thereso W. Anderson 27	Year 'Round Party Book, The 16	Yerkow, Charles 26	You Train Your Dog 23	Young, Joseph L. 5	Young, William P., and Horace J. Gardner 16, 22	Your Own Book of Campraft 10	Youth Program Ideas, Vol. II 3	Youth Program Ideas, Vol. III 3
---	---	--------------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	---	------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Z

Zaidenberg, Arthur 5	Zander, Carl E., and Wes H. Klusmann 19	Zanzig, Augustus D. 18, 26	Zarchy, Harry 10, 15, 14	Ziegler, Carl 8	Zim, Herbert S., and Paul R. Shaffer 20	Zirner, Laura 12
----------------------------	---	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------	---	------------------------

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