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# Books You May Have Missed 

1574-Pointers on Producing the Scuool Play $\qquad$ $\$ 2.95$ by Helen Louise Miller. To help teachers and drama directors produce a school play or progran which will be successful for both the actors and their audiences. Glossary. 112 pp .


1702--Producing a Musical Show with Amateur Talent .... \$3.60 by Miriam F. Brunner. Information on all phases of organizing and producing an amateur musical. Job breakdown, auditioning and casting, purchasing and budgeting, rehearsals. Publicity suggestions. Ilustrated with charts. 128 pp .

## \%\%

1553-The Nature Program at Camp-
A Book for Camp Counselors $\qquad$ $\$ 3.50$ (spiral) by Janet Nickelsburg. Describes various types of nature programs at different kinds of camps, including day camps, child care centers, and camps for landicapped children. Bibliography. Illustrated. 137 pp .

1537-Fun with Shapes in Space $\$ 5.95$ by Toni Hughes. Step-by-step instruction for making threedimensional "things" for home, school, and community recreation. Includes techniques of string construction in addition to other skills and materials. Illustrated. 225 pp .

1491-Creative Nature Crafts $\qquad$ $\$ 2.50$ by Robert O. Bale. Directions for projects made out of materials from nature such as rocks, horn, bones, bark, etc. Includes dried flowers, nature jewelry and prints, straw crafts and many more. Bibliography. Illustrated. Spiralbound. Paper. 120 pp.

1525-Art from Scrap
$\$ 3.95$
by Carl Reed and Joseph Orze. Sculpture, graphics, mosaics, puppets, masks, collages, jewelry, crafts. Projects for all ages. Includes formulas and mixtures, list of scrap materials. Profusely illustrated. Spiralbound. 89 pp .

## \%is

1518-Play for Convalescent Children
in Hospitals and At Home $\qquad$ $\$ 4.50$ by Anne Marie Smith. Revised edition. Numerous suggestions for games, crafts, etc. For all those concerned with child de-velopment-teachers, play leaders, hospital personnel, social workers. Bibliography.

## 解

1704-The Family Book of Games 3.50 by Richard Kraus. More than three hundred games, stunts, tricks, and puzzles, for home, scout, school, and church activities. Sections on party planning, game leadership, leadership of large groups. Illustrated. 192 pp .

## 闆

1705-Fun on Wieels $\$ 2.95$ by Dave Garroway. Designed for family use. Includes car activities suitable for a wide age range. Wurd games, card games, number games, puzzles, simple crafts, drawing games, safety rules for children. Line drawings. 125 pp .

1588-The Red Book of Singing Games and
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1590 -The Yellow Book of Singing Games from Around The World $\qquad$ \$1.75* compiled by Janet E. Tobitt. From Great Britain, Europe, and Asia. Suitable for intermediate grades and up. Includes simple piano accompaniments and easy dance directions. 48 pp .

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1594--The Driftwood Book
$\$ 5.95$
by Mary E. Thompson. Explains how to collect good driftwood materials, techniques of mounting and preserving materials, and how to create unusual floral arrangements with driftwood as the focal point or theme. Many illustrations. 200 pp .

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1598-Newgold's Guide to Modern Hobbies,
Arts and Crafts
e to Mod............................
by Bill Newgold. Describes more than eighty popular............................ $\$ 4.50$ and gives sources for further information on each hobby or craft. Includes a bibliography of related books and periodicals. 289 pp.

1620-Songs of the Hills and Plains
$\$ .85$
by Harry Robert Wilson. A collection of forty-i............................... can songs arranged for modern use. Mountain songs, cowboy songs, Negro songs, pioneer songs, play-party songs, children's songs, dramatizations. Paper. 64 pp.

## ofo

1645-All Children Want to Learn-
A Guide for Parents
$\$ 3.50$
by Lorrene K. Fox, Peggy Brogan, and Annie Louise Butler. How children learn and new ideas for solving familiar problems. Crafts, parties, games, music, Buyer's guide. Illustrated. 224 pp.

1647-Program Planning for Bus Trips $\$ .60$ by Bernard Warach and Rowena M. Shoemaker. For schools, play centers, camps. How to make travel time constructive, safe, and comfortable. Ranges from first aid kits to songs and games. Illustrated. 32 pp .

1648-Stepping Stones to Nature
$\$ 2.50$ by Robert O. Bale. An aid to instructors, camp leaders, teachers, and other youth group leaders who need individual and group activities and projects that help develop an interest in nature. lllustrated. Bibliography. Spiralbound. 141 pp .

1676-Teaching of Tennis for School and
Recreational Programs

> ............... ND ........................ \$3.25 be Maeger and Harry Cap Leighton. To aid the tennis instructor in effective skill analysis, class procedures, organization, practical ideas for use of facilities and equipment. Illustrated. 121 pp.

1688-How to Play Shuffleboard
$\$ 1.90$
by Col. P. C. Bullard. For beginners and experienced players. Explains fundamentals of the game, scoring, guarding, court peculiarities, strategy of the game. Section on equipment, clothes, types of courts, etiquette. Paper. 98 pp .

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## On the Cover

LIGHT THAT WARMS THE HEART
The nation's elderly are coming in for their share of attention in Washington this month when all agencies concerned with their well-being and happiness gather for the White House Eorference on the Aging, January 9 to 12, at President Eisenhower's bidding. Photo, Philip Gendreau, New York.

## Next Month

You will be intrigued with the new woodland refuge that Southern Illinois University has constructed for its students, where they can enjoy solitude in the middle of a teeming university campus. The second in the series "Signs of the Times" (see page 18) will deal with man's efforts to control or improve his environment for recreation, relaxation, and beauty, as well as with other aspects of recreation today. In relation to Brotherhood Week, February 19 to 26 , our knowledge of the recreation of our neighbors in other lands will be increased by a story on "Cooperative Recreation Planning in Norway," by E. A. (Swede) Scholer who spent a year there on a King's Grant to study recreation. Valentine parties, an excellent tree program, and circuses will be among subjects covered in our Program Section.

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation and support of several hundred volunteer sponsors, community chests
and United Funds, foundations, corporations, and individual contributors throughout the country, to help provide healthy, happy creative living for Americans of all ages.

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 agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and the 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 and its specialized services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

## Fitness . . . What Significance?

"Youth in the U.S. Lags in Test of Fitness," reads a headline in The New York Times, December 7, 1960. Just what significance has this statement for youth leaders, for recreation, and for the nation, as we plan ahead for another year?

Fitness has been a concern of the human race since the days of primitive man-primarily because it is necessary to survival and security. In ancient Rome and Greece, the warriors tested themselves at games and the winners were crowned with laurel wreaths. As the Roman Empire became surfeited with rich living, the young men grew soft, national health suffered, the empire declined and fell.

In 1877, Benjamin Disraeli said, "The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and their powers as a state depend." History, as we have learned, repeats itself-and therefore drives home the importance of our concern for the fitness of modern American youth. After two world wars have been won, self-confidence and a feeling of superiority are responsible for a letdown. Also, mass production and technical advances are proving to be devices not only for good but for degeneration. Laborsaving devices can finally result in inertia and a moral as well as a muscular flabbiness. It becomes too easy to "let George do it." Parents and leaders are becoming only too familiar with the sight of children sitting passively, watching others play or entertain, unwilling to participate.

Americans tend to "protect" their children from exercise, according to George K. Makechnie, dean of Boston University. "In an urban society," he says, when the child "reaches the creeping stage he is caged in a living room playpen. When he has learned to walk he is placed in a stroller. When he reaches school age he is transported to and from school in the family car or the school bus.. At home he flops before the television set. Little wonder that his head and shoulders begin to droop, his chest flattens, and his stomach protrudes!"

The dean adds that, of course, there are exceptions, "There is still the minority who, by natural drive and natural skills, can 'make the team.' But, here again, there is danger, that the child with athletic skills will be exploited, that 'winning' the game will be more important than 'playing' the game."

Have our countrymen lost sight of the fact that they are fraining the future citizens of a country which must play an important role in world leadership? That our children are forming life-long attitudes and habits now? That, for instance, a new deficiency in children has been described in the journal of the American Medical Association as "television legs," a weakness of the lower extremities interfering with the ability to run or walk properly?

In 1959, eleven faculty members of Boston University's Sargent College, one of the nation's oldest schools of physical education and physical therapy, participated in a written symposium on "Do Americans Have Sufficient Health and Energy in This Modern Era?" Dean Makechnie pointed out that in 1958, in Parris Island, South Carolina, fortythree percent of the young recruits for the Marine Corps were classified as "in poor condition," and initially "seventy percent cannot pass the Marine Corps test for minimuin physical ability and fitness."

As Dr. Henry J. Bakst, professor of preventive medicine, pointed out in the same symposium, ". . . It has become apparent that neither health nor disease is the product of an isolated cause and effect relationship but rather the result of a variety of factors associated with heredity, custom, emotional adjustment, social organization, and environment." And he goes on to say that any effort to deal with these multiple factors must be made by professional personnel trained to deal with the problems involved.
The recent Times article reports that, in terms of overall physical fitness, United States boys and girls are still soft, "weaker than the youth of other nations," according to a comparison just released by the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. The association compared our young people with those of England, Scotland, Wales, and Cyprus. The findings are shocking. The comparison revealed, for instance, that in the test for "endurance for sustained activity" British girls in the ten-to-eleven age bracket exceeded the average scores made by U.S. boys. In "leg power," the girls of ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen outscored U.S. boys of the same age. (It would be interesting to have the boys in one of our communities featuring a strong fitness program take one of these tests. Would they do better?)
Seven different tests were given to both boys and girls in the ten-to-seventeen age bracket. British girls scored ahead of United States girls in all seven, and British boys finished ahead of U.S. boys in six. The lone United States victory was in "arm power" for boys.
The report says, "These comparisons cannot be lightly regarded or glossed over easily. They should provoke serious thought and stimulate universal, organized action before it is too late. . . ."
Need we ask, then, where recreation-and all youth lead-ership-fits into this picture? The challenge is clear. Civic responsibility in each and every community must result in the cooperation and coordination of every leader and every agency to the end that we do not fail our youth. our country, our future.
-1). Donaldsox.
 LETTERS
Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. - The Editors.

In the November 1960 issue of Recreation, Joseph E. Curtis discussed agreement forms for part-time personnel to expedite employment, adminis. tration, and dismissal. These forms filled a long-felt need in recreation administration, according to the numerous letters and inquiries received by Mr. Curtis in recent weeks. The following are excerpts from a fow of these letters:

Frankly, (this article) hit the nail right on the head as we only narrowly averted a "walkout" by our beach staff during this past summer over several rather minor complaints involving hours, duties, promotions and, subsequently, wages. . . . I have already recommended to our advisory board that we adopt an employment agreement as a basic part of our personnel policy.... Robert R. Marsh, Executive Director, Department of Youth, Hudson, New York.
. . These forms are the sort of tools we need in the field but few of us, including myself, take the time to develop them.
Francis M. Sabino, Superintendent,
Board of Recreation Commissioners,
Plainfield, New Jersey.
This is an excellent idea . . . and one that is extremely important to all of us employing part-time personnel in recreation.
Kenneth A. Hill, Recreation Superintendent, Santa Rosa, California.

While our department has an established plan in hiring young people for part-time playground leadership positions, I find in [the] article many interesting and helpful points. . . . As you know sometimes it is quite difficult to see beyond one's own system. It is somewhat like not seeing the forest for the trees.
Frank Haeg, Recreation Supervisor, Richmond, California.

## Storyland Wanted

Sirs:
The service clubs of Aberdeen wish to develop one of our city parks into a storybook, Mother Goose, or miniature Disneyland type of facility. They are trying to secure information and literature from cities that have a facility of this type or similar. . . . (could) some of your readers come to our rescue?
Verle L. Rinehart, Director of Recreation, Recreation Department, $M u$ nicipal Building, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

## Topnotch Promotion Job,

Sirs:
The citizens of New York State, including the future generations, certainly owe much gratitude to the National Recreation Association for the contributions that made it possible for each of us at the local level to do a "topnotch" job of promotion [on Proposition One- $\$ 75,000,000$ bond issue for parkland acquisition passed in the November elections]. The posters, pamphlets, and stickers proved most valuable to all of us. . . . It was real fun to work on this project. Locally we owe a grand vote of thanks to Joe Caverly. [superintendent of recreation] because he really dug in on this issue one hundred percent. . . .

This not only is a letter to say all the Thank-You's that are due, but really to say in several different ways how much those of us in the field really appreciate the National Recreation Association and all that it does to assist in the growth of the recreation movement.

Francis Donnon, Director, Recreation Division, Council of Social Agencies of Rochester and Monroe County, Inc., Rochester, New York.

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## Golden Jubilee

## Sirs:

Your good wishes [on the Camp Fire Girls' Golden Jubilee Celebration] and those of the National Recreation Association are deeply appreciated, especially because of the closeness of our ties, dating back to the origin of hoth organizations.

As [Mr. Prendergast] so aptly said, "Since our roots have been planted in the same earth, and nurtured by the same gardeners, it is no wonder that our two agencies have always enjoyed the best of cooperation, mutual respect and affection for each other." It is with great pleasure that we anticipate future years working closely with you, carrying forward our aims and ideals for the best preparation of the youth of the nation.

Martiia F. Allen, National Director, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., New York City.

## Small Town Recreation

Sirs:
North Riverside, Illinois, is a small town with a population of 7,100 . We have no playgrounds or parks, yet provide a well-rounded recreation program for the people and their children. We utilize our Forest Preserve area in the summer by offering nature study and hiking trips, badminton, tetherball and softball for boys and girls.

The Riverside-Brookfield High School in our vicinity provided us with a learn-to-swim program in which 260 young. sters from eight to sixteen took an active part. Recreation swimming was offered at a Forest Preserve pool on a once-a-week basis. We chartered buses and the recreation commission paid part of the fee, the participating children paying the other half.

We have formed a junior-youth council and the teenagers do all the planning for programs and activities under guidance. We hold teen dances once a month, at our village hall, which is rather small, but our school does not permit dances on Saturday night. We transport our children by bus to go roller skating and indoor ice skating.

In winter we have the school gymnasium available to us for both juniorhigh and adult classes in volleyball, basketball, and physical-fitness classes. Twice a month we show sound pictures to children and adults in two locations. in the school auditorium in the morning and the village hall in the afternoon.

Last year, in celebration of our fifth year in recreation, the Lincoln Federal Loan Association helped us promote a contest offering fifteen winners and one parent a visit to our state capital. We
also offer reduced-rate educational trips out of the state for children from the upper grades and their parents. Last year we toured our nation's capital. We had thirty-one enrolled for this trip. plus five adults.

For the Fourth of July, we get together with other civic organizations of the village to put on a full day of activities, ending with a $\$ 500$ firework display in the evening. Most of the money is made in the concession booth. During our eight-week summer program, we set Wednesdays aside for field trips.

Lillian Woeltue, Co-Director, North Riverside Recreation Commission, Cook County, Illinois.

Improving with Age
Sirs:
Recreation is truly a marnel: the improvement over the past few years has been remarkable. Congratulations!

Robert H. Dombro, Baltimore Hearing Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

I think Recreation Nagazine has what is undoubtedly one of the finest and sharpest looks amonc professional magazines being placed before the public eye. You should feel vers proud of the magnificent job you are doing.

John McGinn, Director, Department of Recreation, Union Free School District No. 14, Mewlett. Vew Yorh.


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# 噱EDITORIALLY SPEAKING 

SPACE and PEOPLE (Part II)

John Crosby

## Cities Are for People

Ilike cities. I've lived in New York for twenty-five years and it has taught me most of what I know about the theater, about politics, about art, about people. Above all, it has taught me forbearance, which is the price you pay to live in any large American city, especially New York. The livin'-to use Ira Gershwin's expressive wordain't easy.
Why? London is huge, but it's beautiful and it's a pleasant place to live. Paris is inexpressibly beautiful and it's a marvelous place to live for anyone from a Rothschild to a shop girl. But not New York. Fortune magazine some years back wrote that the big cities of America were gradually being inhabited only by "the very rich, the very poor, and the slightly odd." The rest, which is to say the healthiest and largest elements of the population, are fleeing to the suburbs.

This is a terrible thing. It drains a city of its most responsible elements; it saps its intellectual vitality. It robs the city of the very reasons for its existence. "The very rich, the very poor, and the slightly odd" are not a proper mixture for an urban metropolis, as we in New York are finding out at bitter cost. Into the vacuum left by the middle class come the dregs of humanity, which has created a huge crime problem in every big city in America and a huge narcotics problem on top of its other crime in New York City.
I'm looking at the zoning resolution issued by those lunkheads on the New York City Planning Commission. One of the aims: "To recognize the fact that the automobile is here to stay." Now, if we're going to use platitudes, I can think of a better one: People are here to stay.

People are the forgotten element in all city planning-at least, American city planning. Instead, come rights of realtors, the rights of the automobile, the prosperity of the merchants, the speeding of crosstown traffic, access to the airports, and a lot of other phrases,
Reprinted, with permission, from the New York Herald Tribune, November 14 and $16,1960$.
that theoretically are to the people's interest but actually aren't.

What would actually be to the people's interest would be to tear down a building, say, on Fifth Avenue and build a park there because the people need grass and trees and a sight of the sky more than the owner of the building needs any more money.

CIties-not only New York but all of them-must be pleasant places to live in for people, for children and dogs-and their interests should come ahead of the real-estate interests and every other special group. This is not simply a matter of providing enough parks and schools and light and air; it goes to cherishing and preserving the best of a city.

Every great city in the world does this. Except New York. Here in New York, the spirit of the whole city was lifted by one crazy violinist, Isaac Stern, who decided all by himself to save Carnegie Hall from the wreckers. And by making about a million phone calls, he did. So, a great monument to our culture, an edifice soaked in tradition, embodying the highest aspirations of the greatest musical artists, and inbedded in the memories of generations of music lovers, was rescued from the avarice of the realtors.
Not long ago I walked through East Berlin. Piles of rubble. Then I walked through my own Greenwich Village. Piles of rubble. The one done by bombs. The other by builders tearing down beautiful, well-built, well-proportioned buildings, to put hideous, badly constructed apartments with cramped rooms, low ceilings and paper-thin walls -the slums of tomorrow. We ought to throw the scoundrels in jail, too. \#

> A program of leisure-time activities can be complete, efficient, and successful in reaching its objective -that of making a full and rich life for everyone-only if it provides opportunities for all people of all ages to enjoy the kind of recreation they like most.-From Your Home, Boston Housing Authority Bulletin.

## AS WE GO TO PRESS

- A new organization, Comeback, Inc., has been established as a national society for the social rehabilitation of the ill and handicapped. It anticipates the inauguration of its own service program as of July 1, 1961. Mrs. Beatrice H. Hill resigned from the staff of the National Recreation Association on December 14, 1960 to become the executive director of Comeback, Inc.

Since 1953, through its Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, directed by Mrs. Hill, the National Recreation Association has fostered the concept of recreation as a major force in the comprehensive social rehabilitation of ill and handicapped persons.

In these eight years, there has been a phenomenal increase in a nationwide recognition and acceptance of this general concept, as well as a corresponding increase in demands on the Association for consulting services on recreation for the ill and handicapped.

The National Recreation Association and Comeback, Inc., will be completely separate and autonomous organizations with independent offices, boards of directors, professional and administrative staffs, finances, and services, but they will coordinate their respective services so that duplication and conflict will be avoided so far as possible and the field best be served. Comeback, Inc., will be a Service Affiliate of the National Recreation Association.

The National Recreation Association is continuing its services for the ill and the handicapped. Until the completion of two special projects, financed by the government, Dr. Morton Thompson is temporarily in charge. Mrs. Hill will serve as consultant for these projects.

In accepting Mrs. Hill's resignation, Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, said: "As director of the Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, you have greatly expanded and strengthened the Association's work in this area. I know your experience and enthusiasm will enable Comeback to achieve important goals in the field of social rehabilitation. In our capacity as a service agency to all those organizations and individuals concerned with recreation we look forward to cooperation with you
and Comeback as with all others who believe in the importance of creative recreation for all our people in sickness and accident as in health."

- A nationwide economic survey of hunting and fishing will be conducted during January 1961 by the Census Bureau under an agreement with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The survey will deal with the dollar value of hunting and fishing.
- More than seven hundred bills dealing with pleasure boating will be considered by the forty-seven state legislatures that will be in session this year, according to an analysis of the state boating-legislation situation by the Outboard Boating Club of America. At last count the nation's pleasure boaters numbered $39,000,000$ strong.
- New headquarters for the Soil Conservation Society of America will be a $\$ 100,000$ conservation center building to be erected near Des Moines, Iowa, this year. The building will be dedicated to the memory of Hugh Hammond Bennett, society founder and known throughout the world as the "father of scientific and applied conservation. To be erected on a five-acre, wooded, rolling slope, the structure will house the international offices of the society as well as a conservation library and meeting rooms. A ninety-nine-year lease on the property has been signed with Iowa State University. The Soil Conservation Society now numbers ten thousand members in the United States and eighty other countries.

D Done any research? The National Recreation Association Research Department is currently compiling its $A n$ nual List of Recreation Research Completed or Issued in 1960. Individuals or agencies that have engaged in such research are requested to notify the NRA Research Department, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

- Reprints of the article"Assignment: Games for the Patients," on Page 26 of this issue, may be made available if enough requests are received. If you would be interested in ordering reprints please drop a postcard to Recreition Magazine immediately!
- Physical fitness is the subject of a beautifully illustrated article "The Soft American," by President-elect John F. Kennedy, in the December 26, 1960 issue of Sports Illustrated. (See also editorial in this issue, Page 5.) Jack Kennedy has found that fitness pays off and he practices what he preaches. He says, "No matter how vigorous the leadership of government, we can fully restore the physical soundness of our nation only if every American is willing to assume responsibility for his own fitness and the fitness of his children."


## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- The centennial of the Civil War will be observed in many communities through the next four years. The battles and events of the War Between the States will be the theme of many festivals and pageants.
*No "ersatz" has yet been found that will adequately take the place of a live performance, according to an article on "Bringing the Living Arts to School," in the December issue of Parents' Mag. azine. The parents in Ossining, New York, fully aware of this fact, give an account of how they are helping to bring the living arts to school. This is a report based on experience and the practical difficulties and solutions thereto are fully described. The result is a definite plan which can be adapted and put into effect in almost any school situation where live performances are lacking and where parents desire to meet this need.
- Seventy additional sites have been declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has just announced. The sites possessing exceptional historic and archeological values are among 111 described in six new "theme studies" in the National Park Service series covering all the major periods of human history in America. The six studies are: "Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830," "The Civil War, 1861-1865," and four sub. themes, under "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries," entitled "The Santa Fe Trail," "The Cattlemen's Empire," "Military" and Indian Affairs," and "The Texas Revolutions and the War with Mexico. 1820-1853."
- On the culture front, did you know that:
- One person in six in the United States plays a musical instrument, and there are more than fifteen hundred community orchestras?
- Ten million attend dance performances?
- Two major dance festivals are held annually in the United States, climaxing the season for numerous civic ballet groups?
- In 1959 the largest exhibition of art ever held in the United States attracted fifty-six thousand persons to the New York City Coliseum?
- A collection of 114 of the finest examples of American crafts in silver, ceramics, fabrics, and tableware is now being exhibited around the country. The exhibition is the result of a nationwide design competition sponsored by the American Craftsmen's Council, in which over eleven hundred craftsmen entered their work. Here are dates and places where the exhibit will be seen:

Jan. 6-29: Fine Art Gallery, San Diego, California.
April 25-May 15: Arizona State University, Tempe.
July 3-Aug. 29: Pensacola Art Center, Pensacola, Florida.
Oct. 10-31: Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, Atlanta, Georgia.

- More than five thousand specialists in the behavioral sciences from all parts of the United States and Canada will attend the 38th annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association in New York City, March 22-25. Psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers, educators, nurses, and other specialists, as well as interested laymen, will focus on mental health problems of individuals, the community, and society. Scientific sessions and workshops will deal with such important topics as juvenile delinquency, childhood schizophrenia, brain damage, learning disorders, treatment of individuals in industry, migration and urbanization, law and psychiatry, and problems of the aging.
- A research grant of $\$ 200$ will be awarded by the American Camping Association for the most promising proposal submitted which devotes attention to some phase of camping. Proposals submitted will be judged on the basis of (a) originality and significance of the problem, (b) clarity of the proposal, (c) relevance to extant theory, (d) sophistication of research design pro-
posed, and (e) implications and applicability to critical practical problems. Proposals must be submitted by February 1, 1961. Further information may be secured from Betty van der Smissen, Chairman, ACA Studies and Research Committee, Women's Gym, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
- National Music Week will be celebrated for the 38th year, May 7.14, 1961, under the sponsorship of the National Federation of Music Clubs. This year's theme: "Let's Make Music Around the World." Originally, National Music Week was initiated by the National Recreation Association.
- The new address of the Athletic Institute is the Merchandise Mart, Room 805, Chicago 54.
- A new teaching machine, the Mark II AutoTutor, has just been demonstrated in New York by U. S. Industries, Inc. Developed by its Western Design Electronics Division, it is one more evidence of the age of automation. The student sits before a small screen and pushbuttons his lesson-proceeding at his own pace. This eliminates group teaching and, to a large extent, the human teacher. The machine asks questions, the student answers them, on a keyboard, and the machine keeps a record of his mistakes, time involved, and so on. Allied with this new venture is one of America's largest book publishers, Doubleday and Company, New York. This firm is experimenting with self-teaching books called TutorTexts. The first titles, among them Goren's Elements to Bridge and Introduction to Electronics, are causing excitement in bookstore circles. The books follow the same teaching techniques but cannot keep track of the student progress.

The University of Illinois has acquired the AutoTutor Mark I, a more expensive model for use in its training research laboratory. Just what such a machine can mean to leisure-time pursuits, especially recreation interests, has not as yet been determined. But it will be worth watching-one of the demonstration machines can teach one to play golf.
$>$ Leisure is big business. Personal expenditures for "so-called leisure activities have risen by approximately sixty percent during the past decade and are currently estimated to amount to over $\$ 40,000,000,000$ per annum, roughly equivalent to those for national defense," according to a weekly bulletin on stocks issued by the First of Michigan Corporation. The bulletin attributes this remarkable rise to "to the increase in population, broader distribution of
wealth, shifts to the suburbs, technological improvements, increased use of credit, and more leisure time. . . . The trend towards more active participation in recreation and hobbies, so strong in recent years, seems likely to continue.
. Industries which have been [soaring] include boating, bowling, 'do-ityourself' products, auto rentals, photography, and travel."

- The role of organized labor in leisure-time activities is being studied by a subcommittee of the National Advisory Council of the AFL-CIO Community Service Committee. Members of the study committee are Olga Madar, recreation director of the United Automobile Workers (see Page 39) ; Ernest F. Witte, executive director of the Council on Social Work Education; and Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association.

More bond issues and amendments passed in the November elections:

- In Ohio, the Cuyahoga Falls Park and Recreation Department will receive $\$ 100,000$ annually for the next five years for capital expenditures as the result of a one-mill park improvement levy approved by the voters. The new tax will cost the average home owner approximately five dollars per year. Fifty-two percent of the city's existing park areas are undeveloped.
- Milton-Freewater, Oregon, approved a $\$ 175,000$ bond issue for park development and construction of a swimming pool by a vote of 557 to 331 .
- Tucson, Arizona, passed a $\$ 800,000$ bond issue for two swrimming pools and park development. The city also combined its park and recreation departments. Previously the recreation department has been reporting directly to the city manager and the parks department had been under public works. Now the parks and recreation department will report directly to the city manager.
- California voters supported overwhelmingly a constitutional amendment that makes nonprofit golf courses subject to taxes as golf courses rather than highest possible land use. The proposition, as it appeared on the ballot, read: "In assessing real property consisting of one parcel of ten acres or more and used exclusively for nonprofit golf course purposes for at least two successive years prior to the assessment, the assessor shall consider no factors other than those relative to such use. He may, however, take into consideration the existence of any mines, minerals, and quarries in the property, including, but not limited to oil, gas, and other hydrocarbon substances." \#



# NOT THE SAME OLD STORY 

A new frontier for the aging

Carol Lucas, Ed.D.

THE PROPER AND effective role of recreation in the lives of our rapidly expanding "over sixtyfive" population is a concept so new that it is still in the process of discovery and eager scrutiny. Working with older people in nursing homes, hospitals, or residences is one of the most exciting activities of our time. Geriatrics is a new frontier and a pioneer group of recreation workers is engaged in exploring and developing unmapped territories of human life. They are fighting boredom, loneliness, and depression in the lives of our elderly citizens.

Recreation is hardly an atomic-age discovery. To a child, playing comes as naturally as breathing. It has always been thus; but the fact that a child learns through play, that play is a basic requisite for his healthy growth and development, is a relatively recent concept. However, in relation to the elderly, recreation has the newness of rockets and missiles.

We, as a society, pretended for a time not to notice that the "golden years" medical science had almost miraculously added to human existence were so darkly tarnished that the term was a mockery. Today, we are indeed noticing; how can we lightly dismiss the

Dr. Lucas is instructor in recreation for the aging, ill, and handicapped at Teachers College, Columbia University, and is also working on a special pilot project in gerontology.
plight of a segment of population that numbers sixteen million and is growing larger every day?

What are senior residents or patients doing? Are they engaged in some special activity that they find interesting, stimulating, pleasant? Are they having fun? Or . . . are they silently sitting, staring into space, eyes dimmed by the realization that they have been discarded and forgotten, mental perception dulled by indifference to the present and fear of the future, physical energy drained by inactivity and prolonged boredom? Is it possible to transform them into a houseful of facsimiles of Grandma Moses, Herbert Hoover, and Eleanor Roosevelt? There was a time when this would have been the wildest kind of wishful thinking. Today, it is sensible and practical to try.

The secret of Grandma Moses, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Hoover, and anyone else who is in good health, active, and happy in their later years, is not a secret any more. They are people who have continued to be active, making only the necessary concessions to age; they have maintained a keen interest in other people and in the world about them long past their sixty-fifth birthday. Their activity and genuine interest must have kept them healthy physically and young mentally; they have a continuing sense of achievement and fulfillment which has prevented them from becoming ghests that wander the no-man's-land beiween life and death.

Experience has revealed that recreation, skillfully adapted to the individual's needs, achieves similar results. For many, recreation revives and stimulates the competitive spirit they thought long dead. They find that such a simple thing as winning a game can erase aches and pains they believed chronic. It can put a sparkle in the eye, a lilt in the voice, a bounce in the step. A gentleman of seventy-eight, retired and living in Florida, still plays golf regularly. He telephones his daughter in Michigan every week and, even at that distance, she can tell by his voice when he had a good game and beaten a man younger than himself. His enjoyment of the game has not changed a whit over the years.

For others, recreation means companionship. It serves as a backdrop for the development of friendships. A builtin benefit of recreation is socialization, without which older people tend to draw within themselves and become more and more intent upon their ailments. Without the warmth and stimulation and security of human companionship, confidence diminishes and incentive dies.

Recreation may be defined as the experience chosen by the individual because he wants to participate. he wants to have fun and exhilaration. By this definition, recreation is an enrichment of living rather than an escape from living. Older people can learn new

Continued on Page 52


## The Policy and Program Committees

 of the 43rd National Recreation Congress extend$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { New Year Greetings } \\
& \text { to All professional and Volunteer Recreation Leaders } \\
& \text { with the further wish that the New Year will hold } \\
& \text { the opportunity for each of you to attend the } \\
& \text { 43rd National Recreation Congress } \\
& \text { Cobs Hall Detroit, Michigan }
\end{aligned}
$$

October 1-6, 1961

POLICY COMMITTEE
Joseph Prendergast, Chairman
Executive Director
National Recreation Association
R. Foster Blaisdell, Vice-Chairman

President
American Recreation Society
William Frederickson, Jr.
American Recreation Society
Howard Jeffrey
American Recreation Society
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Recreation Association of Michigan
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National Recreation Association
Edward T. McGowan
Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation
Dr. Norman P. Miller
Federation of National Professional
Organization for Recreation
Arthur Williams
National Recreation Association

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
William Frederickson, Jr., Chairman President-Elect
American Recreation Society
Thomas W. Lantz, Vice-Chairman
National Advisory Council
National Recreation Association
Dr. Edith L. Ball
American Recreation Society
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Recreation Association of Michigan
Betty Lloyd
Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation
Willard C. Sutherland
National Recreation Association

Charles E. Hartsoe
Secretary


## KEEP

## By attending your professional conferences

RECREATION and park administrators keep up-to-date by attending professional conferences-a mark of leadership growth and more competent service. A leader who does not constantly strive to improve his skills and services is guilty of an unprofessional attitude. Following the recent 42 nd National Recreation Congress, the executives of the municipal recreation departments in Austin, Texas, and Brockton, Massachusetts, shared with their local officials and other community leaders pertinent information they had obtained at the Congress sessions, which had important implications for the improvement of the public recreation programs in their communities. The following statements are from their reports:

## In Sharper Focus

Beverly Sheffield, director of recreation in Austin, stated, "The privilege of attending the 42nd National Recreation Congress in Washington, D.C., was greatly appreciated. Such a meeting tends to sharpen one's focus on the objective of municipal recreation; it stimulates one's imagination on new programs and developments; it broadens one's philosophy on Why Recreation, and it enlarges one's understanding of the social significance of leisure. The total result is a great challenge to develop a better recreation system for the city of Austin. . . .
"Following are a few concepts, ideas, and bits of information which I harvested from my experience:
"Across the nation, city after city is experiencing an encroachment of recreation, parklands, and waters . . . for the development of highways, commercial and industrial developments, public schools, and varied public usage. With the ever-enlarging population, this loss of parklands for our future generations presents a serious problem. Many cities have set up plans to acquire parkland from subdividers. Los Angeles is working on a plan to charge a special fee with each building permit which will be used for the purchasing of parkland in a given area. . . .
"The final outcome of our American culture is said to hinge on how we learn to use our leisure. It is an obvious fact that man does what he knows how to do and too few venture into new interests. Hence, it is important to give young people an experience in many activities. both physical and cultural, to broaden their taste. . . .

## New Ideas

"One city is finding greater use and respect for its park
picnic tables by painting them red, bluc, yellow, etcetera. We [Austin] will consider experimenting with this practice. Another city takes used lightpoles and rips off slabs from two sides to use for barricades in parks. The middle part of the pole is ripped into lumber used in replacing wornout seat planks, etcetera. One large park system has developed a portable shed which is moved out on the job site for the protection of its bulldozer at night. This shed costs approximately $\$ 1,800$, but is considered well worth the expense. . . .
"The Washington, D.C. Recreation Department has an excellent series of slides depicting the organization and operation of the department. Here is a good idea for us to follow. I spent several hours at the D.C. department discussing its system of hiring 'roving leaders' as a direct means to combat delinquency. In brief, these 'roving leaders' operate from the street corner where they meet natural groups. They win the approval of the group and gradually influence the group to participate in wholesome recreation activities. This has been a successful operation and is a technique which we might study for use in Austin. . . .
"You will remember that Life magazine had a series of articles on 'The National Purpose.' The editors wrote the National Recreation Association asking for its reaction to articles. The result is a comprehensive, two-year project involving discussion of our 'National Purpose' by representative groups in our nation, a further exploration of our 'purpose.' The NRA is directing the project with a grant from Lije. . . .
"I was pleased that George Lowrey, assistant director of our department, in charge of program, was permitted to attend the Congress. He is just as enthusiastic over his experience and as appreciative of the opportunity as I an."

## New Grafts

"It is time" wrote Paul G. Cowles, superintendent of recreation in Brockton, upon his return from the Congress, "to chop off some of these dead limbs of recreation pro* grams and graft on some new limbs to better meet the recreation needs of all the people." The above is the opening paragraph in his report to the community as published in the local paper. In his closing paragraph he says that his attendance at the Congress was most beneficial and will help the Brockton Recreation Department to do even more for the people. \#

# The New Conflict of Time $\&$ Money 

## Marion Harper, Jr.



The dollars and hours that people have to spare are significant in many ways-in how they live, in the shaping of markets, in the success of various product categories, and, even, in the size of our national economy. Time and money generally create opportunities for each other, but sometimes they are in conflict. Sometimes leisure and dollars are poorly balanced; and the results are well worth study-in relation to individual, business, and national goals.
The particular boast of our way of life is an advanced freedom to choose. We have unmatched multiple choices in how and where we live, what we eat, and drink, what we see and hear, how we dress, where we go. What makes this range of choice possible is a combination of money and time, or, more properly, discretionary money and discretionary time. The achievement of the United States has been to provide more people with more discretionary money and time than any other society in history.

It is remarkable to realize that leisure has been acquired by people at large in such comparatively recent years. As Thorstein Veblen pointed out in The Theory of the Leisure Class, leisure was once the symbol of aristocracy. What made a nobleman a nobleman was exemption from productive work. Today's manufacturing employee works less than two thousand hours a year, in contrast to three thousand hours in 1900-and these two thousand hours include paid holidays that were unknown to workers when most of us were going to school. What have been the pressures for less working time? Hours were first taken out of the workweek for reasons of health and humanitarian concern. During the depression, hours were reduced to spread work. In recent times of prosperity, the workweek has been reduced further for the greater enjoyment of the good life. This suggests several propositions that we might consider:

[^0]1. Average leisure time increases from year to year, as a byproduct of our gains in productivity. Today's worker produces about four to six times as much as his grandfather, depending on his occupation. It would be ironical if he had to put in the same number of hours at work.

Actually, he has about twenty hours of additional leisure time. Along with a forty-hour workweek, his fixed time segments include a fifty-six-hour sleep-week, a ten-hour transportation-week and let's say arbitrarily a six-hour grooming-week, along with a ten-and-a-half-hour diningweek (assuming thirty-minute meals and omitting discretionary time spent around the table.) This means a leisureweek of forty-five-and-a-half hours, or five-and-a-half hours longer than the average workweek.

But even more leisure is in sight. All forecasters agree that the trend of fewer hours on the job will continue. A few years ago we saw frequent predictions that a four-day workweek would arrive in the sixties. Conceivably, automation and atomic energy could make this happen toward the end of the decade. But rioht now the four-day workweek with all its opportunities and problems-seems a little farther away. It's more likely that by 1970 working time will shrink to thirty-eight hours.
2. Gains in discretionary income create pressure for more discretionary time. This happens both through a normal desire for more free time to spend extra dollars, as well as through patterns of overtime wages.
At the turn of the century, almost all family income was given over to the essentials of food, clothing, and shelter; discretionary spending was the luxury of a very small group. By 1947 the revolution in personal income had lifted about half the country's family incomes up to more than $\$ 4,000$. The trend is continuing so fast that by 1965, three-fourths of all families will have $\$ 4,000$ or more, and one-fourth will have $\$ 8,000$ and higher. By the end of the sixties, the problem of subsistence groups will be largely eliminated.

Today, the economy has the drive of $\$ 120,000,000,000$ in discretionary spending. With these wads of dollars burning holes in, or at least scorching, the pockets of consumers, it is understandable that people are putting a new premium on their free time. Not only are holidays and vacations al-

most invariable subjects of collective bargaining, but it is not uncommon, as we know, for office workers to extend their normal vacation time by leaves of absence, particularly for foreign travel.
3. Leisure time is not simply an attribute of modern life -it is a pervasive force in shaping it. Leisure is a cause. Because leisure is usually thought of as something passive, it is seldom credited as a dynamic influence in the character of today's living. Nevertheless, it might be argued that if there hadn't been a two-day weekend, today's suburbs might not have been created; or if the forty-hour week hadn't evolved, exurbanites wouldn't have time for commutingwith a few hours left for golf, scout meetings, shopping centers, and care of the lawn. It might also be said that industries as basic as automobiles, housing, and textiles-leaving aside the recreation industries of travel, television, and boat-ing-would not have reached anywhere near their present levels if our leisure class were not made up of virtually the whole population.
Leisure's influence on the economy is a subject which can be explored far more than it has ever been. It is natural that we should have concentrated on work as a creator of output, but what should also be determined is what proportions of work and leisure provide an optimum balance. If we were suddenly to return to a sixty-hour or seventy-hour week, we could conceivably plunge ourselves into a depression by drying up the market for leisure-time goods. Just as obviously, too little work would leave us without adequate goods to supply the market.
4. Time and money come into conflict when there is too little of one to make satisfactory use of the other. You are personally familiar with one example. The American executive is finding that while he may have discretionary money, he has less-than-average discretionary time. A Fortune survey of top executives showed that almost one-third have a workweek of fifty to fifty-five hours. Even bankers don't enjoy bankers' hours anymore; a typical bank executive puts in some fifty hours a week. Many professional men also share with executives a relatively long workweek. One study showed that one-half of all physicians in private practice work some sixty hours a week.

## A dynamic young business executive takes a look at leisure's influence on our economy.

One implication is obvious: One group in the population which is especially motivated through interest and abilities to make good use of leisure is getting less of it. Another group, known as the moonlighters, have even less time on their hands. More than three-and-a-half million workers now hold down two jobs. It is more and more common for a man coming home from a work-day that ends at four o'clock to have a nap and supper and start out on another stretch-perhaps driving a taxi or going the rounds of a watchman or teaching night school. Here is a group for whom leisure has less meaning than it had for people fifty years ago. Their incentive seems to be to find more discretionary dollars to buy a home, to send children through college, or to finance boats and swimming pools that the rest of the family can enjoy. But the moonlighter, like the executive, finds his ample income and limited time conflicting pressures in his life.
A more direct example of time and money out of balance is found among our growing proportion of the elderly. Here is the reciprocal of the executive's and the moonlighter's conflict since the elderly find themselves with lots of time but a very modest income.

It can be said that, while the elderly may have time to kill, they don't have money to burn. With greater longevity and better health, older people are enjoying their abundant leisure more and more. This enjoyment creates desire for more discretionary income, obtainable through part-time work or demands for more liberal old-age pensions. Rising income may gradually ease this conflict of lots of time and meager funds, and so create a balance.

We can assume, then, that there is an optimum balance of time and money to suit different people's interests, occupations and age groups.
5. There is an optimum balance between time and money for specific product categories. It doesn't take much insight to realize that expenditures for travel, boats, and swimming pools require not only discretionary income but discretionary time. The combination has ereated a leisure market that now exceeds $\$ 40,000,000.000$.
These are the now-classic items in leisure-time purchasing. But there are many products-food specialties, hever-
ages, clothing, etcetera-which are sold day-in-and-day-out, whose consumption also benefits from leisure time. Leisure encourages entertainment which, in turn, helps sell a greater variety of foods, beverages, and items of home decoration. It also promotes a mood of pampering and self-indulgence which may take the form of fastidious grooming and even dandyism. A range of products, from boats to mink coais, is dependent on leisure to a greater and less degree. A boat requires both discretionary time and money. A mink coat requires only discretionary money. Between boats and mink coats, any product has its own optimum combination of discretionary income and time. Trends in leisure over the next ten years may therefore be an important consideration in the marketing of many products other than strictly leisuretime products.
6. We are far more adept in counting money than iu counting the blessings of leisure. All through history, it is possible to find sentiments both praising leisure and sounding warnings against it. Disraeli pointed out that, "lncreased means and increased leisure are the two civilizers of man." Samuel Johnson said, "Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use." The late William Russell, a Columbia sociologist, warned, "Too much leisure with too much money has been the dread of societies across the ages. That is when nations cave in from within." It is possible to build a case to show that we are on the brink of decadence or on the verge of a popular renaissance.

Then inevitably there is television. We can interpret TV watching in many ways-as a form of escape, as mental stimulation, or as a new kind of participation in the world. In any event, we do a lot of it. Adults-men and women over nineteen years of age-today spend eighty-five percent as many hours watching TV (during the fall-winter schedule) as all the gainfully employed spend at work. Many of these hours, of course, include news or cultural programing, which can be credited on the side of self-improvement.

In other cultural uses of leisure time, it is encouraging to read that museum attendance, concert audiences, and classes of adult education are all multiplying; people are also spending more and more leisure time in creative expression of their talents in all the arts and crafts.

As we achieve even greater leisure, it is interesting to speculate whether people may develop patterns of guilt for what they may believe to be a squandering of time. We have a much lower threshold of tolerance than in Puritan days, when the colonists passed laws "in detestation of idleness." A traditional hymn in many churches is "Work, for the Night is Coming." We can still, happily, distinguish between leisure and idleness-and it's possible that still more time on our hands may drive us to be more self-critical in its use.
7. As well as discretionary dollars, the object of business competition more and more will be discretionary time. Peo-
ple are still more likely to say, "I can't afford it" rather than "I can't find the time"-but increasing concern with time may be an important factor in buying or not buying. Every advertisement that sells Hi-fi, TV sets, do-it-yourself kits, or language courses appeals not only for a place in people's budgets but for a slice of their time. Advertisers of these and similar products are literally "worthwhile." It is possible that we may someday have a "buyer's market" in leisure rather than a "seller's market."

Families spend between sixty and eighty per cent of their spare time in the home. This reflects the rush to the suburbs and TV along with dozens of do-it-yourself and recreation interests. It's now possible that this trend has reached a ceiling and that people may be ready for new forms of gregarious entertainment. A current example is the introduction of giant bowling alleys with forty to fifty lanes; they are equipped with restaurants. snack bars, nurseries, and laundromats. With bowling as the basic attraction, this new emporium is a "supermarket" social center. Revenues from collateral attractions exceed those for bowling. It's a sign, perhaps, that we can look forward to a countertrend to today's dominant interest in the home and to a revival of social patterns of the days before TV and the suburban exodus.

Just as our present workweek creates discretionary income, leisure, too, is directly responsible for discretionary spending. It takes a prosperous country to support a market for second cars, boats, fishing tackle and paperback books. That is to say, people must work long enough hours to produce wealth for this market. On the other hand, the use of these products requires ample leisure time.

AS A NATION, we are often criticized for a prevailing materialism. Sometimes we give the impression that our increasing leisure is simply an economic necessity to provide time for discretionary consumption as an end in itself. But our economy achieves much more.

In a country with free institutions, no one can dictate the uses of leisure. When we take out our productivity gains in leisure, we are producing units of freedom in the fullest sense. Nobody publishes figures on the production of freedom, but I would guess that in this commodity as in so many others we would outproduce other nations of the world. These units of freedom are thrown off from the cycle of production and consumption-as if from a cyclotron. They have no economic "charge." But they can free a human being to make the most of his humanity-to see, think, create, and discover. Of his own free will, he can indulge those things which bring him new consciousness of life and which keep extending the limits of nature for one generation after another.

Never before have masses of mankind known this freedom that abundant leisure confers. We have economists to study work and output, and perhaps we'll need other spe-cialists-perhaps a blend of economists and sociologists, as well as poets and philosophers-to study leisure. I know I'd like more leisure to study leisure, myself. \#

I never did a day's work in my life. It was all fun.-Thomas Alva Edison

# They Work Together 

## How the religious organization and public recreation can cooperate



Reverend Bill Banks was thinking some long, tall thoughts as he walked out of the office of the director of parks and recreation one Monday morning. Howard H. Henderson, a triple-letter athlete, had been a real college pal. Today they had met again after twelve years; they had reveled in the memories of the past and then discussed their vocational preparation and experiences since leaving college. More important, they had looked at their cooperative future in this, their new hometown, Ashville. Bill was the minister of a newly constructed, aggressive church and H.H., the park and recreation director in this fast-growing community.

They had agreed to set down in black and white some thoughts on religious organizations and community recreation. Bill was to think specifically of the religious organization's place and responsibility and H.H. of the responsibility of public recreation to religious organizations.

When the two men met again, this time in Bill's office, they exchanged the following points of view and suggestions:

## Religious Organizations

1. Religious organizations, because of their very nature and purpose, have and maintain the right to speak out for and against certain forms of recreation being sponsored in a community. This may be a democratic privilege for anyone in the community, but many religious groups feel a deep moral compulsion to take advantage of this privilege.
2. The religious organization must first evaluate the recreation needs of its own members as a group and then the constituents as individuals. Often, this seems to call for a social-fellowship recreation program for the constituents of a religious group. Then, the church may turn its attention to the individual needs.
3. Since religious organizations strive to give total direction to life, they can give tremendous support to the recreation programs of other groups. Written as well as verbal announcements can be made.
4. Many religious organizations can share both facilities and leadership for community leisure projects they consider worthy. Perhaps no other single agency has worked so long and so successfully with volunteer leadership. In many religious organizations there are trained recreation leaders in such program areas as arts and crafts, social recreation, sports and games, outdoor recreation, especially camping, drama, and music, and they have been serving the local religious organizations for years. They were trained, usually away from the local community, at district, state, or national conferences, workshops, or institutes. Many do

[^1]not even consider themselves recreation leaders but their skills are readily related to recreation.

## Public Recreation

1. Public recreation, since it is tax-supported, must keep its program broad in scope for all ages with no social, racial, or creed discrimination.
2. Public facilities are available for group as well as individual use, often under other than public recreation leadership.
3. Public recreation's inservice training program can be expanded to include some training of leadership for other groups.
4. Public recreation can offer, through its leadership, direct training services to leadership in other organizations. It can offer community workshops or training institutes in arts and crafts, social recreation, outdoor recreation, and many others.
5. Public recreation may be able to share highly technical leadership with organizations that may not have such leadership available through their own volunteers.
6. Public recreation must be moving out to fill in the gaps or voids in community recreation that are not provided by educational or social agencies or private and commercial groups.

After reading each other's statements, the two friends drew up the following specifics for themselves:
Bill would work to enrich and broaden his program by using public facilities, such as recreation centers, gymnasiums, swimming pools, parks, gardens, zoos, libraries, and daycamp facilities. In addition, he would work with his group and H.H. to see if there was any lag in the community recreation program his organization might meet. Bill also felt that he would like to get some of his leaders in on the local leadership-training program, especially in the areas of arts and crafts, playground leadership, and the performing arts. He also invited H.H. to channel some communityrecreation announcements to him so he could use his line of communication to support the pullic recreation program.
H.H. thought he might send a leader or two to district or national training sessions if Bill would okay the project. Also, he offered to set up a master calendar of training opportunities for recreation leadership in the area. All community organizations were to list their leadership potential and then feel free to consult the list to develop their own leadership training plans. In fact, he might plan to conduct a top-notch training program, using his own and other professionally trained leaders. Any community group could send leaders for training. At least he would be willing to have his office keep a file of the community's leadership, potential. such a file to be available for all community groups. \#

The museum sells popcorn and pink lemonade! Among the bigtop treasures on display at the Circus W orld Museum in Baraboo, Wisconsin, is the Columbia bandwagon (left). The five Ringling Brothers, shown in a 1905 showbill (below), started the "Greatest Show on Earth" in Baraboo on May 19, 1884.


# Signs of the Times patt 

Elvira Delany

## Currents and cross-currents in the stream of recreation



To examine the current trends relating in some way or another to recreation across the country, we must follow many directions and find ourselves at many crossroads. Today's watchwords are:

THEME • EXPLOSION • SPACE • SCIENCE BOUNCE • MALLS • MAN-MADE REGENERATION • LOOKBACK • SETBACK THEME LAND. In community playgrounds, new museums. commercial amusement parks, the innumerable children's "villages," "storylands." and "fairylands" (both commercial and public service) the big word is THEME. From Disneyland on the West coast to Pleasure Island and Freedomland on the East, the old-fashioned amusement park with its ferris wheel and roller coaster has been widely replaced by dreamland "entertaimment parks," themed (sometimes to death) to a cartoon world, geography, wonderland, or to "living history"-including the San Francisco earthquake on the half hour (Freedomland) and landlubber Moby Dick hunts (Pleasure Island). The assorted offspring of Disneyland stretch from Denver's Magic

The Gingerbread Castle in Hamburg, New Jersey, was built in 1930 by F. H. Bennett, then president of Wheatsworth Mills, to reconstruct the storied realm of his childhood.

Mountain to the Montana Magica in Caracas, Venezuela.
Theme playgrounds are nothing new in public recreation, of course, but the idea has been growing and seems super-charged these days. Everywhere, play areas are keyed to frontier towns, Wild West corrals, ships and shores, the locomotives, the fighter planes and fire engines of yesteryear, the space rockets of today, and even Dennis the Menace. The same prevails in the commercial children's "lands" mushrooming across the landscape. Many are veritable fairylands (for a fee) and some are merely commercial tourist traps. Others strive to maintain high standards, such as those established by the White Mountain Region Association in New Hampshire, whose members are proprietors of tourist attractions. Its president, Robert Morrell, is owner of Storyland in the heart of the Presidential Range. Here children can board the North Country Special and entrain for the towering pines, eat a picnic lunch.

The New York State Department of Commerce reports that the state has more than fifty commercial "towns" created expressly for children; many have a western theme. Children may visit such places as Cimarron City, Totem Indian Village, Rail City and Rip's Retreat. Santa Claus, of course, lives in many places. Christmas villages (both commercial and public agency) can be found in many poles to the north, east, south, and west. Hawaii is the magic word in playground programing, with leis, grass skirts, hulas, and luaus providing an exotic motif.

The many new museums, both profit and nonp:ofit, also tend to be one-theme collections, devoted to a special interest. The Circus World Museum in Baraboo, Wisconsin, is set up in the former winter quarters of the Ringling Brothers Circus and houses an eighteen-ton calliope and the other razzle-dazzle trappings of the Big Top. Administered by the Historical Society of Wisconsin, Baraboo's museum is probably the only bona-fide education museum in the world that sells popcorn and pink lemonade and invites consumption of same on the premises. Other museums are dedicated to dolls. The Antique Doll Museum at Sand Lake, New York, has more than a thousand dolls from many nations including a collection from the fifteenth to the twentieth century. The Jocelyn Doll Museum at Fort Edward, New York, perpetuates the display from the old Musee et Hopital des Poupees established in Paris in 1750. While the first museum ever specially set up for children-the Brooklyn, New York, Children's Museum, opened in 1899 -it is only recently that the movement for children's museums and junior museums has really accelerated. In many communities volunteer groups are helping to establish children's museums since they have come to realize that these help the child to see the world more clearly, know it more fully, and love it more deeply.

Even the "industrial" parks are joining the theme stream. In Tampa, Florida, the $\$ 25,000,000$ Anheuser-Busch Budweiser brewery is set in the midst of fiftecn acres of gardens open to the public. Among the area's features are a hospitality house with a heptagonal roof, 350 rare birds and animals (free-roaming) and a dwarf village complete with toadstools and storybook houses.


Fred Molander, engineer of the Hawaiian Narrow-Gauge Steam Train in Los Angeles' Griffich Parli Travel Town, and a helper.


En route to Travel Town. This venerable locomotive was used to help construct the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, hauled World War II military supplies.


Kids will be kids. Goats in Storyland, Glen. New IIampshire, vie for the attention of two young visitors. The state"s "storyland" owners have an association to maintain standurds.

AN EXPLOSION YOU CAN'T DUCK. Everyone is talking about the population explosion (or avalanche) but few can give its exact dimensions. The U.S. gains one new person every ten and a half seconds. The Census Bureau arrives at this by adding the births (one every seven-and-a-half seconds), subtracting the deaths (one every twenty seconds), adding the immigrants (one arrives every one-and-ahalf minutes) and subtracting the emigrants (one leaves every twenty-three minutes). Result: less room here on earth; soon, S.R.O.

Every explosion sets off a chain reaction. With the dynamic growth of populace have come pyramiding snarls and problems, an explosive saturation point in recreation areas, an exploding demand for more recreation services and a great boom in family camping, family boating, bowling, in private and home swimming pools, in the arts, in crafts, in cultural pursuits, and in amateur science. State parks are closing up shop early in the day-their parking lots full and


A scene from Camelot? No, a happy trek through Storyland in New Hampshire's Presidential Range. Commercial children's "lands" for fee and fancy are mushrooming madly.


Nestled in a forest background surrounding the Budweiser Brewery in Tampa, Florida, Dwarf Village depicts the small folk at work on sundry occupations near toadstool homes.
facilities jammed. Senior citizen centers have waiting lists. To avoid traffic jams and congested beaches people are joining private cabana and beach clubs, both commercial and nonprofit, which might be termed the "new-suburbia country club." These have also taken on some aspects of the recreation center. As Robert L. Loeffelbein, general manager of one such facility, The Glades Suburban Club in Whittier, California, explains it, these clubs are "neither a swim school nor a country club, but end up about halfway in-between. . . . The one-level program of the swim school (has been) expanded upon to include social, sports, arts and crafts activities for all age groups."

SPACE RACE. Get the land you need now or forget it. Everyone is land hungry and the race for open space is almost run. The "forever wild" guarantees in charters and constitutions no longer safeguard previous wilderness areas. Conservationists are engaged in bitter battle to protect the shrinking wildlands from airport authorities, resort operators, highway planners, and others. Cities have oversprawled their boundaries and are fast running into each other, calling for new approaches in planning and new government structures.

ATOMS FOR EVERYBODY. We have atoms for war, atoms for peace, and we sure have atoms for recreationscience clubs, rocket clubs, space toys, science books, as well as an absorbing interest in science on the part of the layman. Today, the "Saturday scientists," the amateur archeologists, the amateur rocketeers, aquanauts, and astronauts are all joining the exciting march of science.

However, a great deal of these new "scientific" endeavors is more hyperbole than hypersonics; "science," in many instances, is merely a magic new label for the same old package. A magic show becomes a "science circus," nature activities are renamed "science experiments," and party stunts are included in books as "science projects."

BOUNDING BOOM. Bounding fun has spread from the gymnasium and public recreation center, and from coast to coast customers are plunking down forty to sixty cents for a half-hour bounce on a trampoline, rebound tumbler or "Jumpin' Gyminy"-or whatever it is called. This is the most wildfire craze to hit the country since the days of the miniature golf course-rebound "sportlands," "pits," and "centers" are everywhere. Folks of all ages pay $\$ 1.25$ for an hour of advanced instruction in the sport, even though some recreation departments supply it for nothing. The fad started on the West Coast, has since spread to Hawaii and the East Coast. To go into business, an operator builds himself some shallow pits, stretches out a few trampolines, puts out a sign-and the customers line up. St. Louis has found it necessary to pass regulations setting up standards and restrictions for such establishments (see Recreation, December 1960). \#

Part II of "Signs of the Times," to appear next month, will discuss Malled Cities, Mandated Recreation, the Bridge Back, the Glory of Yesteryear, and There Is No Tomor-row.-Ed.

## A nation-on-wheels now seeks its recreation farther and farther away from home.

The U.S. Bureau of Public Roads is directly concerned with the nature and amount of recreation activity in the United States for many reasons. Longer vacations and shorter work weeks have significant long-range influence on the various types of recreation areas. A person works a five-day week and the result is that he seeks his recreation area as close to home as possible. Give him a four-day week and he ventures further out for his fun and recreation. With a long vacation he thinks in terms of trips away from home. In any event, expectations are that the demands for all three types of recreation areas will be on the increase within the foreseeable future, and each of these has implications for highway planning and location. It is estimated by some that expenditures for recreation travel exceed $\$ 15,000,000,000$.

Visitors to areas administered by the National Park Service alone increased from $21,000,000$ to almost $63,000,000$ between 1941 and 1959. In a study made of tourism in Arkansas in 1956 it was found that there was almost a doubling in out-of-state visitors between 1948 and 1956. During the latter year travel service businesses in Arkan. sas grossed $\$ 270,000,000$, about 68 percent more than 1948.

## Tremendous Impact

Highway improvements have had and are continuing to have a tremendous impact on the development and utilization of both national and state parks. It has been demonstrated that an area with outstanding natural attributes will attract people to it, provided reasonable means of transportation are available. In fact, a national park's popularity is often tied in with avail-

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# INTERSTATE KANSAS <br>  <br> <br> HIGHWAYS <br> <br> HIGHWAYS AND AND RECREATION 

Sidney Goldstein

ability of transportation. This fact is amply illustrated in the case of Yellow. stone where, between 1895 when the park was opened and 1917, no automobiles were permitted to enter. During the span of years the largest number of visitors to this wonderful area was less than 52,000 . During the twelve years, 1917-1929, when cars were permitted to the area, the number of visitors increased to some quarter of a million annually. In 1957 alone $1,600,000$ persons visited this park and over 97 percent of them came by private auto. mobile. The park itself contains over five hundred miles of paved highway; and a network of improved highways in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho affords direct access to the park from all principal highways. Similar increases in visitors to Yosemite, Grand Canyon, and Great Smoky National Parks also have been experienced over the years, mainly attributable to increased use of private automobiles.
Construction of adequate highway facilities have popularized recreation areas and points of historic interest. There is no doubt but that in years to come more and more visitors will be attracted.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland, with its coastal areas and large recreation potential, was a more or less dormant
area until the completion of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. Crossings at this point on the Chesapeake Bay doubled immediately after opening of the bridge placed these areas within reach of people from Washington, and several Vir. ginia metropolitan areas.

The 173 -mile New Jersey Garden State Parkway illustrates how a modern highway facility may have a fruitful impact upon the immediate recreation areas it serves. This highway has been a boon not only to tourists desiring to avail themselves of access to resort areas but also has served to integrate recreation activities with other develop. ment, residential and commercial.

Recreation has long been an important contributor to the New England economy and Connecticut shares in the recreation endowments as well as the vacationist trade of New England. The state owns and operates a large number of parks and forests where swimming, boating, fishing, camping, and other recreation activities are available. There are also a great number of municipal parks, private clubs. highway picnic areas, and historical landmarks. A survey estimated that out-of-state motorists spent some $\$ 74,000,000$ in Connecticut between July 2 and September 7, 1956.
The Connecticut Turnpike is expected to generate conditions which will be beneficial to the further development of recreation in that state since it makes existing recreation facilities more accessible to large urban centers. Because the turnpike passes through or near some of eastern Connecticut's finest recreation areas it may be that existing recreation facilities may have to be expanded, new ones developed, and additional tourist accommodations constructed, especially in turnpike towns near recreation areas.

## Forest Highway System

The Bureau of Public Roads has antother interest in public recreation facilities, through its construction activities. For a number of years the bureau has received direct authorization for the

public-land roads. Main highways in national forests are coordinated in a 25,000 -mile forest highway system (as of 1956) ; some seventy-seven percent of this overlaps the federal-aid system. Most of these roads are main state or county roads. Financing of construction on the forest highway system is with federal forest highway funds, fed-eral-aid funds, and state or local funds. Planning of the system and programing of improvement projects for forest highway funds are done jointly with the Forest Service and the states concerned. Maintenance of completed projects generally devolves upon the state or county.

In addition, the bureau has constructed all major roads for the Na tional Park Service since 1926, includ. ing national parkways and roads in and approaching national parks. Projects to be improved on the jointly approved system are selected in cooperation with the Park Service. Maintenance is assured by the Park Service after completion of construction. For instance, in fiscal year $1959, \$ 30,000,000$ were authorized for forest highway construction: $\$ 27,000,000$ for forest development roads, $\$ 16,000,000$ for park roads, $\$ 16,000,000$ for parkways, and $\$ 2,000$,000 for public-land roads or a total of $\$ 91,000,000$. This was almost twice the yearly authorization 1946-54.

## Rest Areas

One of the most apparent indications of the effect which modern highway travel has had on recreation is in the provision of rest areas along the roadsides. Roadside rests or picnic areas have been developed throughout the

The roadside park has been a boon to many a weary motorist.
This stopoff spot is Wildwood Park in Ohio, a pioneer in roadside rests.

United States for the purpose of making the motorist's trip more enjoyable, as well as to serve as refuge for the tired motorists and for emergencies.

These facilities have been labeled in various ways along our federal and state highways - "roadside parks," "picnic areas," "wayside areas," "safety turnout areas," "historical markers," and so on. On the new interstate system you will see them referred to simply as "rest areas." On the interstate system, this sign may designate an area which is simply intended for one or a few cars to pull off for such purposes as map reading, changing tires, or for emergencies; or it may indicate an area resembling some of the more elaborate roadside parks now provided in such states as Ohio, Texas, and others, where picnic and sanitary facilities, historical markers, telephone services, and so on are often provided.

While roadside rest areas as we know them today are considered a modern innovation, the principle behind them is of course as old as recorded history. Modern roadside rest areas began to appear along the highways in this country in the 1930 to 1935 period. Until 1956, roadside rest areas were in almost all cases built and maintained by the states themselves. According to the latest information available, some fortythree states have established programs providing roadside rest areas and of these states at least thirteen have specific statutory authority for creation and operation of such areas. Ohio is often considered to be the "dean" of the roadside rest area program, and statutes providing for roadside rest areas in Ohio are especially comprehensive (see Recreation, May, 1956). The legislative provisions establishing a roadside rest area program in California and Pennsylvania are also quite comprehensive. Both of these statutes were passed only within the last two or three years.

While the location of such facilities is primarily a state matter and depends on such things as availability of sites, the feeling of the bureau is that these rest areas should normally be spaced no closer than about every thirty miles.

Driving time between them should be between one-half hour and one hour.

The types of facilities which can be provided to advantage at roadside or safety rest areas have been also given a good deal of consideration by the bureau and the various state highway departments. While roadside rest areas have, of course, been combined with service areas on many of the toll roads, this is not the plan on the interstate system. However, it is felt that roadside rest areas can, in some instances, properly be combined with such facilities as truck-weighing stations, state ports of entry, travel information centers, entomologic control stations, and so forth, all of which are public agency facilities.

## Criteria

The size of these rest areas along the interstate system varies considerably depending on terrain, and other factors. A site of from three to five acres might be expected to provide parking space for, say, twenty to forty vehicles. Rough rules of thumb have been established for determining certain types of facilities based on the number of parking spaces provided at the site. For example, the number of table-bench units will usually be from one-third to onehalf the number of parking spaces available, and these table-bench units should ordinarily have at least onethousand square feet of space per table. If outdoor cooking units are furnished, they are ordinarily provided for about one-third to one-fifth of the table units.
While federal aid can be obtained for purchasing the land necessary for a roadside area and for constructing certain facilities on the rest areas, the maintenance of these areas is the responsibility of the states themselves. This is a large item. A good many states have learned through experience what such agencies as the National Park Service and Forest Service have demonstrated so well-that highway travelers can be encouraged to exhibit their best behavior if they are provided with adequate facilities and if they are treated fairly and courteously. \#


EFFECTIVE PROGRAM FOR SENIORS
The White House Conference on the Aging emphasizes the need for re-evaluation
W. W. Shumard


Tew problems facing recreation administration today are more compelling than that posed by the need for more effective recreation services for our senior citizens. As the White House Conference on the Aging emphasizes we must review the organizational pattern we have developed for providing these services. An evaluation should include a consideration of our present methods of financing and of facility development, particularly as they affect program. However, of all the factors involved, perhaps the two most crucial ones are the kind of leadership we provide for senior citizens and the nature of the programs themselves. All of these factors -organization, finance, facility, and leadership-lead into the development of an effective program, and it is through program that we serve people in the field of recreation. Present Organizational Patterns-Our first area of concern is our present organizational patterns. We all recognize, I think, that the private or voluntary agencies have given real leadership to the organizing of recreation programs for senior citizens. Without doubt they have done much pioneering in this field. We are interested and impressed with

Mr. Shumard is executive director of program for the Oakland, California, Recreation Department.
the San Francisco Senior Center. There the expression has real meaning.

Unquestionably, in the years ahead we will need the combined efforts of both voluntary and public agencies if we are going to meet the recreation needs of our senior citizens at all. This cannot be emphasized too strongly. We must watch the experimental programs like the one in Seattle's Tallmadge Hamilton House of Senior Citizens. There, in a private-agency setting, both voluntary and public funds are being utilized to conduct a program that has a solid research base. The Washington State Health Department, the Council on Aging for Seattle and King County, and the University Kiwanis Club are jointly sponsoring this project. The type of planning and coordination that has gone into this project in its initial phases is encouragement for the future. Such projects serve as a model for planning and coordination.

As we expand our recreation services to senior citizens. we must have sound judgment and maturity to avoid the serious fragmentation and multiplicity of agencies so characteristic of our services to youth.
Financing-This leads to a second important point: the matter of financing. Increased tax funds must be allocated to programs for senior citizens if we are going to meet either present or future needs, as the struggle for the voluntary dollar is a serious one. This will not be an easy goal; it
will require aggressive leadership and commitment by entire communities. Hence, we will have to look to additional sources for income to support new programs. The crucial question here might be phrased as follows: "What is our senior citizens' 'fair share' of the recreation dollars?" This question is easier to pose than answer. It opens up areas that we have been discussing for many years:

- Should we totally subsidize adult programs?
- Should they be partly self-supporting?
- Are increased fees and charges possible?
- Must we make distinctions between income levels?

We first have to answer the question of priority. We have long accepted the fact that our basic responsibility is to our children; in fact, one of our limitations in thinking about senior citizens is our historic commitment to the younger group. Recreation staffs have been trained to work youngsters; programs have been built around their needs and interests; and facilities have been constructed to appeal to them. In short, youth has been our first priority. We cannot alter this basic approach. Our need is to expand our services to include senior citizens without cutting back on our services to youth. In fact, if we do not continue to serve all age groups, and particularly youth, we will be defeating ourselves. Planning for adequate programs for older adults, in the final analysis, begins with youth. It can be said that the quality and quantity of recreation services offered to the senior citizens in the year 2020 will depend largely on the kind of recreation experiences that are offered to our children between the ages of one and ten in 1961.

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To be seventy years young is sometimes more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old.
-Oliver Wendell Holmes

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Facility-Much could be said about the importance of facility development. Two important items, however, need at least surface mention: (1) design of the facility and (2) location and pattern of use.

The design of facilities to be used by senior citizens needs close attention. Examples of factors to be considered are:

- One-floor level and complete elimination of stairs.
- Doorways large enough to accommodate wheel chairs.
- Special attention to lighting and heating.

Equally important is the matter of geographical location of facilities for senior citizens. Out of a great deal of controversy around this matter, three patterns have developed:

- A centrally located building for exclusive citywide use of senior citizens.
- Neighborhood centers in which senior citizen programs have been organized along with youth and other adult activities. This pattern has two variations: (a) joint, but not exclusive use of any specific part of a neighborhood recreation building; and (b) joint use of the building with exclusive assignment of one part of the building to senior citizens alone.
- A centrally located facility that is utilized by neighborhood groups on a scheduled basis as a supplement to neighborhood center programs.

In addition, I am firmly committed to the following principles:

- Location should be determined by the kind of program that is envisioned.
- First priority should be given to development of a neighborhood center program. If additional funds are available, a combination of neighborhood center programs plus a central, specialized facility would be most desirable. Leadership-In senior citizen programs, leadership is a major concern. This involves three components: professional staff, volunteers, and senior-citizen leaders themselves. We would all agree that there are far too few people professionally qualified by training and experience to do an effective job with senior citizens. Such assignments are often difficult to fill, for a variety of reasons: much of the program is conducted on weekends; groups are often very large; and the work takes a great deal of patience, understanding, tact, and enthusiasm. The turnover rate of staff for senior citizen programs is high; at the same time agency needs for staff continue to increase. This presents a serious problem; three specific needs are apparent:

1. More Adequate Education: We need to do a much better job of training our college recreation majors in the needs and problems of senior citizens. In the past we have emphasized child development. We have not incorporated into our curriculums enough helpful information about the aging process.
2. More Research: We recognize also that we cannot do a better job of training and improving our methods unless we build on a solid research foundation. The universities need to lead at this point but their efforts must be supplemented by close cooperation with the field.
3. More Effective On-the-Job Training: We cannot sit and wait for the arrival of more adequately trained recreation personnel; we must do a much more effective and conscientious job of training present staff. Within our own department in Oakland we have recognized this need and have been willing to work at it. A specific course was conducted within the framework of what we call our Wednesday seminar for all full-time staff. We need to provide even more instruction for our present workers. We have no right to expect a higher level of program until we do so.
Volunteers-Until we do a more adequate job of training our volunteers we cannot expect a higher level of service. In recent years seminars and workshops for leaders and volunteers in senior-citizen programs have flourished. This trend must continue; it is consistent with our need for training professionals; in fact, unless we do a better job of developing professional skills we cannot expect to fully utilize our volunteers. In short, both professionals and volunteers need adequate training if we are to accomplish the high goals we have set for ourselves.
Leaders from Senior-Citizen Group-One further important point needs to be made. We have learned from experience that leaders from within the senior-citizen group itself
can be most effective; in fact, there is some great work being done in this area. We must offer them a training program also. This is particularly significant since studies by the University of Illinois and other universities show that the older worker is "equal or better than the younger worker in productivity, learning ability, and other important characteristics."
Program-In the area of program activities for senior citizens, recreation has really come a long way. We have many good programs; we are doing new and better programing and can point to this with pride. In our local department we serve well over two thousand or more oldsters in good club programs and many times that number in activities not geared just to this age alone but conducted for special interest groups of all ages.

However, we have to stand back and look at the total picture and be willing to speak frankly and openly. We must examine the types of programs we are conducting; their effectiveness; and finally, the principles on which to build future programs.

Satisfying as activities in the club setting are, it is the fringe recreation benefits that deserve special attentionthe planning and participating in hikes, dances, trips; special programs; the special visits to the sick; the use of the club for inspiring recreation alone or recreation in smaller numbers between club meetings. The provision for senior citizens in general-interest groups (such as dancing, arts and crafts, drama, physical sports and activities) is especially important. A lady aged eighty-five frequently comments to one of my staff as she bounces into her weekly arts-and-crafts class: "What are the old folks doing today?" She means, of course, the group of senior citizens who are participants in our regular club program in the same building. She has not been content to be "grouped" as a senior citizen and has found great satisfaction in participating in an interest group that includes a much wider age range. We have many such priceless persons and we need always to recognize their needs.

In our regular adult programs there are, of course, many participants of senior-citizen age. Lawn bowling, golfing, shuffleboard, tennis, book, garden and card clubs, spectator sports, family camps, all the arts, the dance groups, service groups-all the activities are too numerous to mention here -as well as activities for entire families play a very important part in the lives of senior citizens, even though we don't think of them in terms of this age group.
Effectiveness of our Present Programs-We all recognize we must not fall into the easy pattern of mistaking quantity for quality. No doubt the starting point in our programs must be the larger social gatherings which bring together and serve many senior'adults. There is no question that the sociability, the card playing, the chance to talk and chat, the opportunity for eating together and singing together have tremendous values, and, for the sometimes rejected senior adult, tremendous therapeutic influences.

However, we have too many outstanding examples of creative, intelligent, growing-older citizens, to prove that passive, repetitive, and deadend programing can never tap
the resources of continued growth and development for this age group. Until our programs reflect opportunities for continued personal growth, wider cultural horizons, stimulating intellectual activity, new purposes and deep satisfactions which come from self-fulfillment, we cannot boast about the effectiveness of our efforts.

We must apply a measuring stick to any type of program. In planning for senior citizens our programs must be:

1. Planned with the aging population of the community, not for them.
2. Organized. They need leadership and direction to obtain maximum results. The use of volunteers and senior citizens themselves should be an integral part of the plan of organization.
3. Varied and flexible to allow for individual differences. They should include physical activities; social activities; music, dance, and rhythms; drama; arts, crafts, and hob. bies; outdoor activities (nature, gardening, and camping) ; spectator types of activities; study groups; and community. service projects.
4. Developed to help the senior citizen feel a real and basic part of the neighborhood and community around him. He must not be allowed (or forced) to participate with his own age group alone. He needs and desires the naturalness and the values derived from association both with his own age group and with the others that naturally make up a part of any normal community.

Adequate services for senior citizens will require the teamwork of all agencies in the community. The recreation worker particularly needs an understanding of how to use resources as the case worker, the medical advisor, housing officials, and welfare services. No one segment of our broad social services can meet our present needs alone. Therefore, one of our real challenges in developing service to older citizens will be an understanding and utilization of the teamwork approach.

At the same time we have our work cut out for us if we are to convince the average citizen that our senior citizens are entitled to a fair share of the recreation dollar. We cannot accomplish this task alone. We will need the help and energies of every agency and citizen group to which we can turn. Let us dedicate ourselves to this task. The prohlem is with us today and cannot wait until tomorrow. \#

## $A G I N G$

Young people tell what they are doing, old people what they have done, and fools what they wish to do. -FRENCH PROVERB
Growing old is no more than a bad habit which a busy man has no time to learn.

- INDRE MALROIS

The first proof of old age is when you think that other people aren't having the fun you had.
-CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

## ASSIGNMENT: GAMES FC

Ahospital recreation class at Washington State University in Pullman took on the assignment of inventing an original device or adapting an existing game for hospital patients. They produced fifteen projects in all, five new games and eight old ones played a new way. Two are devices for making certain types of recreation easier for bed or wheelchair patients. Some of these are reproduced here through the courtesy of Jane A. Harris, assistant professor of physical education for women at the university. The projects are keyed to the photographs on these pages.

Among others not included here because of space are Magnetic Chess Board, by Loni Strickert, to keep chessmen or checkers on an unsteady board; Miniature Shufleboard by Eva Bird, a small shufleboard on a swivel base (using regular shuffleboard rules, players use disks which they shoot with the index finger); and Swimming the English Channel, another board game (players follow an interesting course with disks or thumbtacks, determining their progress by a throw of the dice). Full instructions for these can be obtained by writing to Miss Harris at the University.

## Old Ideas Used in a New Way

## Telegraph Key by Robert Cornwell



THIS SET could be made and used by any hospital patient who has free use of his hands. The key is constructed so that a message can be sent by either sight or sound. Two boards should be made in order for two persons to receive and send messages back and forth. To transmit to another key, wires would be connected to the batteries and the light. To send by sound, a wire would be connected to the coil.
Equipment consists of seventy-five cents worth of simple materials: two blocks of wood for the base; a tin can to supply connections for transmitting current; four flashlight batteries-two each; two flashlight bulbs; two empty spools (wrap on thirty feet of wire for coil) ; copper wire (covered wire), fifty feet plus distance between sets times three if connecting both sound and light; a few bolts and screws; and two brackets to hold batteries (can use tape).

## Flannel Board Puzzle or Picture by Joy Hall



The idea of using a flannel board as a background on which to build a design out of variously shaped pieces of felt is very usable for anyone who may have unsteady hands or an uneven surface such as a bed or lap to play on. A child or adult may be kept interested for hours creating designs with the brightly colored pieces. On the back of the flannel board are pockets where the cut pieces may be kept in plastic bags when not in use. An additional use of the idea is to save the felt shell from which the bright pieces were cut. This shell may be placed on the flannel board and a person may find it interesting to match the pieces into the proper holes as if working a puzzle. This idea seemed desirable for patients in a mental hospital who, even though they may not be capable of creating their own designs, might enjoy the association of shapes and color.

## IE PATIENT

Clown Board by Judy Webster



THis is used as a target for beanbags, rubber balls, or a paddle with a small rubber ball hooked onto it by a long rubber band. The object is to try to hit and ring the bell in the clown's mouth. A set number of turns can be set up and a designated number of points for ringing the bell.

## Circle-a-Peg by John Wagner



HERE IS an age-old game of ring toss made practical for a child in bed or restricted. A set of six rings is needed, each on a ten-foot length of string. The other end of all strings are pinned to the bed where the child can reach it. The child will take the ring in hand and toss it at the board attempting to ring any peg he chooses. After all six rings have been tossed and scored, the child merely pulls the strings thereby re. tracting the rings. The distance of the target or pegboard is, of course, adjustable to the skill level and the length of string changed accordingly.

Magnetic Puzzle by Don Rall


$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{N}}$ny steel surface makes an excellent base for magnetized puzzle pieces. Patients in bed can use a hospital table or metal tray to stabilize puzzle pieces which have a small magnet attached to the back. This makes it possible for patients to make use of many recreation activities which would ordinarily be cumbersome since pieces do not get scattered and the base may be tilted to any comfortable position. Patients may also make their own magnetized puzzles.


THis is a mental type game in which one or more players after shaking the blocks or cubes will as. semble words from the letters turned up. Use of wooden blocks as cubes is an adaptation from the original game with letters on dice. The larger block is more practical for use in the

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n \mathrm{nc} \text { to ar- }
$$ and-a-half minutes (as agreed upon) in which to arrange all seven cubes (or as many as possible) into words, all of which must be connected horizontally or vertically. If no vowel or "blank" turns up in the first throw, the player is entitled to rethrow until a vowel or "blank" turns up. If a player arranges all seven letters into connection words within the time limit he earns a second throw to be played the same as the first throw.

The length of game should be set to a definite number of rounds, depending on time available, or players should agree to end the game with one, two, or three more rounds.

Only dictionary words qualify, no slang, no foreign names, no proper names.

If players disagree time will be saved and disputes avoided by making a dictionary the final proof. If no dictionary is available, majority opinion rules.

## Counting Score

Count the number of letters in each word and double the number for all words made with letters of one color. The counts for the examples below are as follows:

## Variations

Players may like to make their own rules, here are some interesting variations.

1. Players may give a special count for arranging all seven letters in one word- 15 for mixed colors, 30 if all one color.
2. If available, players may wish to use two sets of CROSSWORD-CUBES instead of one, allowing dou-

- ble time of three minutes for arrangement.

Spin-a-Ball by Dick Montee.


Ring-Bag Toss by Sandra Johnson


This target game is played in the water. Beginning
swimmers or those with limited physical skills will his target game is played in the water. Beginning
swimmers or those with limited physical skills will especially enjoy it-either individually or with a group.

A floating target and floating bean-bags are used and a target is made by attaching a small hula-hoop inside a larger one by means of three pieces of plastic tubing. The plastic tubes also serve to divide the outside ring of the target into three divisions. Each division is painted a different color three divisions. Each division is painted a different color
and assigned a different number of points: Black- 10 points; pink- 20 points; yellow- 30 points. The center ring counts fifty points.

Floating bean-bags are made of small plastic bags filled
Floating bean-bags are made of small plastic bags filled
with ground foam rubber, plus enough beans to give weight. This small bag is secured with a rubber band and sewed inside of a second bag made of colored plastic material. Object of the game is to score the most points by tossing the beanbags at the target. Each child chooses a color and throws three to five beanbags of that color. The target may be placed at the shallow end of the pool thus enabling a person to play the game while standing up. Placement of the target will vary in distance according to the age or physical limitation of the players. The target may be secured to the side of the pool by strings if necessary. As a water
activity for the handicapped, the game would need close the side of the pool by strings if necessary. As a water
activity for the handicapped, the game would need close supervision, but it provides enjoyment and companionship with others.

THis is a new board-type baseball game primarily designed for two players, each one having a team. Rules follow official baseball rules. Each player picks his team from the roster cards furnished and together players decide home and visiting teams. A player continues to spin the disk, moving his men around the bases on the chart until he has made three outs.

The baseball field is drawn inside the bottom of a box. Small squares of plastic foam glued to the box form the bases and a player can easily move his players (colored thumbtacks) from base to base by sticking them into the foam. The pointer is attached to the chart indicating the plays and spins easily by flipping with one finger. A chart of scorecards is given as well as a chart for the batting order. All of this is on cardboard which folds up into the box when not in use.

## Golf-0-Rama by Robert Hatfield



## The Big Five by Ari L. Roberts



## Basketball Goal Toss by Donald V. Clark

r his was designed primarily for a bed patient or those restricted to very little movement. The game consists of a miniature basketball standard enclosed in a box. A Ping-pong ball is used. The floor of the court is constructed with a number of holes in which the ball may settle as it rolls about. The player can reach underneath the floor and flip the ball so that it flies into the air toward the basket.

First place the game on the player's lap or on a table in front of player. Begin the game by tossing the ball into the air over the playing area and letting it roll around the floor of the basketball court until it settles upon one of the holes in the court.

Now, place one hand under the court in the space provided, and with the thumb and forefinger flick the ball so that it goes into the air toward the basketball hoop. If the

ball goes through the hoop it will score two points and the player will receive another turn. It will be taken from the spot at which the ball settled on the court. Making a basket requires a certain amount of accuracy, and a definite skill will develop so that it is not too difficult after a bit of practice. To keep the game interesting for various skill levels, substitute different size hoops.

HERE IS an adaptation of a game of golf played on a board; the ball being moved along one of the lanes of travel. Each throw of the dice constitutes one stroke in golf and the ball is moved the number of dots on the playfield as is indicated on the dice. The game may be played by one to four players and tournaments may be run off among many players as in a regular golf tournament.

RULES:

1. To begin the game each player will roll for the highest number with two dice. The player with the highest will have his choice of lanes, the second highest the next choice, and so on. The number of the lane also indicates the order of turn for the first tee.
2. Each player will keep his designated lane for the entire match.
3. One dice will be used. A player will advance the num-
ber of spaces indicated by the dice. The player farthest from the flag will roll the dice each time as in regular golf.
4. Every time the dice is rolled it counts one stroke for that player. The number of strokes are counted as the score for each hole.
5. If a player lands in a water hazard on his turn, he moves his ball back two spaces.
6. If a player lands in a sandtrap, he loses one turn which counts as one stroke.
7. In order to hole out, a player must roll the exact number of spaces to the flag, otherwise he will continue on past the hole in any lane and shoot back for the hole on the next turn.
8. When every player has finished a hole, then all start on the next hole in order of best score as in regular golf.
9. Par for each hole is indicated on the board at the tee. Par for the course is 56 .

TThis is a modified soccer game, played by two players, one at either end of the playing field, which is an enclosed box. Five rings located at each end of the field are connected to the kickers. These kickers represent the players of the two teams and are moved by pulling and pushing the rings, thereby making it possible to maneuver a ball about the field.
action: Place the ball (a Ping-pong ball) in the middle of the field. At the agreed signal, begin operating the kickers to move the ball toward opponent's goal. Object of the game is to get the ball in the defender's goal box which scores two points. This is called a field goal. After a field goal, the ball is returned to the center of the field to start over.

## RULES:

1. If the ball goes over the end line, not into the goal
box, it is a "dud" and scores one point. Then it is placed in front of that defending goalkeeper and kicked out. The opposite team can in no way hinder this "dudkick." How. ever, as soon as the ball is kicked the opponent can go into action.
2. If at any time the ball is not in range of the kickers. it is taken out to the center of the field and put in play.
3. If at any time the ball is kicked out of the ballpark, the opposite team gets a free kick in. This kick is handled in the same manner as after a "dud" is scored.

This game could be set on a table between two wheelchairs or on a table between two beds. A sereen may be used over the top so that the ball will not be thrown out. For single use the game might also be used by tipping the hox at an angle so that the ball will have a tendency to roll back to the player. It could be rigged with a light or a bell to indicate a score at the goal end.


Did you get full benefit from National Recreation Month, June 1960? If so, you're already planning your 1961 observance. If not, don't worry: June 1961 lies ahead. Here are four local stories which may provide a starting point for you. They give a picture of the wide scope of National Recreation Month-and the many ways it can help you win wider public understanding and support. (See also Page 46.)

In St. Petersburg, Florida, Jack Puryear, director of the St. Petersburg Parks and Recreation Department, set out to win wide community cooperation-and did. Climax of Recreation Month in his city came on Tuesday, June 28, at 7 p.m. in Al Lang Field, where "Recreation Night" was presented by the Leisure Time Committee of the Community Welfare Council. Besides the council itself, organizations such as the Board of Public Instruction, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Gulfport Parks and Recreation Department, Red Cross, YMCA, YWCA, St. Petersburg Police Department, St. Petersburg Park and Recreation Department, WSUN-TV and WTVT participated in the event. Each had a chance to show what recreation could mean. The Senior Citizens Center orchestra and chorus provided music, there was community singing, square dancing led by the parks and recreation department, and a circus act. Also, the recreation department's harmonica rhythm band and the school band provided additional music, the Boy Scouts gave an Indian dance, the YW presented a hula and the YM offered an example of judo. There was boxing by members of the Police Athletic League, a demonstration of boat safety by the Red Cross, a Girl Scout camp exhibit, a swimming and softball demonstration by the parks and recreation department of neighboring Gulfport, and special entertainment was provided by the radio and TV stations. It was a rousing program of recreation on parade and a colorful way to show what recreation can mean.
Louisville, Kentucky, added a few flourishes to the Recreation Month picture. Bert Combs, Kentucky's governor, received an official 1960 National Recreation Month poster from Ellis J. Mendelsohn, president of the Kentucky Recreation and Parks Society. Governor Combs released his special Recreation Month proclamation to the press at the time of the poster presentation, and the mayor of Louisville also issued a proclamation. Throughout June, the Louis-
ville YMCA, the Jewish Community Center, the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board, and the Louisville Department of Parks and Recreation had special programs, and the state's newspapers, radio and TV stations gave excellent coverage.
To the southwest, Austin, Texas, reports an all-out effort to make every citizen of Austin conscious of the recreation opportunities available through his recreation department. Cooperative planning involved the Chamber of Commerce, Community Council, the recreation director of Bergstrom Air Force Base, radio, TV, and newspapers. For the third year, Austin publicly awarded National Recreation Association certificates for outstanding services.
Austin businessmen helped too. The American-Statesman advertising staff sold a number of ads that incorporated the National Recreation Month emblem, and a full-page ad by a local bread company carried a complete summer program, a list of department facilities, and activities sponsored by youth-serving agencies. The National Dairy Association, through the Austin Milk Producers, underwrote the cost of printing twenty-nine thousand leaflets listing municipal playgrounds and swimming pools, bringing out the highlights of the summer recreation program. Milkmen delivered these along their residential routes and others were made available to the department for distribution to areas not served by milk deliveries.
Finally, because so many communities have found that National Recreation Month citations provide them with a special way to say "thank you" to their most valued friends, we would like to quote from a letter sent us by Harry B. Van Bellehem, director of recreation and playgrounds in Torrance, California: "I would like to repeat what I have said to you in past years, with renewed emphasis on how valuable this award has been to our department. It has played a direct part in securing many benefits to the city . . . securing the donation of a six-and-a-half-acre park, six stone barbecues, a large playground equipment area, an architect's design for one of our parks, numerous pieces of playground equipment, and countless hours of valuable volunteer leadership.
"Since the NRA awards . . I have already been contacted by a representative of the Junior Women's Club, a wellknown artist, and an outstanding architect, all anxious to work on more recreation development for the department."
Of course, we know that Mr. Van Bellehem's good program won and kept these helpers, but it seems clear that the National Recreation Association citations helped to call attention to the department, and provided an occasion for the public to take note of what recreation is all about.
Congratulations to all of you who held interesting and exciting Recreation Month programs; we wish we could have mentioned every one of you here. Councils of social agencies, religious and civic groups, business, communications media, all benefit by this observance. So, for a headstart on 1961* let's get going NOW! \#

[^2]Suggestions for modern techniques

# Enlightened Supervision 

John L. Merkley and Ted Gordon

AMODERN SUPERVISORY PROGRAM repudiates as prehistoric and professionally reprehensible former concepts of leadership that were based upon domination, assertiveness, dictation, single-track superiority, holier-than-thou and I'll-tell-you techniques, and do-it-my-way-or-else attitudes, Instead, the enlightened supervisor approaches his program and personnel with the realization that:

- Recreation workers are intelligent human beings who want assistance in solving their own problems and are capable of solving their own problems with such assistance. - Help should be concrete rather than bookish or theoretical.
- Planning should be within the practical realities of the specific recreation environment, ofttimes limited as to personnel, facilities, and equipment.
- A major function is to suggest new and better ways of doing the job but without a fetish for currently popular jargon, faddish approaches, too novel changes.
- Supervision involves receptivity to the grass-root reactions and comments of playground users and directors who are on the scene.
- Evaluation in general should be for the purpose of projecting the recreation program into the future rather than

Dr. Merkley is supervisor-in-charge and Dr. Gordon is supervisor, Youth Services Section, Los Angeles City Schools.
for static grading, recording, and reporting only in the present.

## Means and Methods

Evaluation and assistance may be combined in the process of supervision by making use of such techniques, aspects, and suggestions as the following:
Wholesome Variety: Analyze with personnel and revise program if needed to provide a maximum spread of day and night programs, of child and adult participation, of daily and holiday events, of individual and group activities for both typical and atypical people, of ordinary and special interest groups, of boy and girl separate as well as coeducational participation, of individual as well as family visitation.
Recognition: Select what methods of recognition exist to provide incentive for participants, being sure to favor those means which grant the widest spread of awards to the widest number without overlapping or repetition.
Character Changes: Set up a consciousness on the part of all persomnel of criteria by which to judge progress in participants' habit and behavior improvement: socially approved language; replacement of aimless loitering by purposeful participation; elimination of cliques, or reformation into social group with acceptable standards; improved attitude toward opposite sex, other age groups, ethnic var-

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iants; decrease in fighting and increase in good sportsmanship; fewer antisocial acts and more interest in service projects.
Rise of Leadership: Work out jointly a systematic approach toward building leadership from within rather than from without; that is, from participants of all groups to the end that the facility may more and more reflect self-government. Community Agencies: Carefully list, scan, and analyze community agencies, organizations, and institutions, such as the churches, service clubs, and schools, indicating to what extent each is cooperating in the recreation program and what else needs to be done to improve relationships with them, particularly as involves community-sponsored groups as the Boy and Girl Scouts, the CYO, the municipal and county leagues, the police and probation clubs, and so on. Especially seek volunteers, supplies, assistance of all types from the schools.
Parents: Make every effort toward two-way cooperation: (a) increase in the use of facilities by family units of both parents, children, brothers and sisters; (b) increase in financial, volunteer, and moral support.
Public Awareness: Educate personnel in the techniques of public relations. Provide and obtain maximum favorable reports in community publications, programs of meetings, and other media. Measure results by a combination of inches of space received, improved attendance, added facilities, community attitudes and understanding, backing on legislation.
Sound Schedules: Go over the methods being used to arrange events and make these events known to the possible participants by providing lists of coming events, both longrange annual or semi-annual and short-term weekly or monthly.
Emergency Provisions: Anticipate possible unusual circum-stances-rainy weather, periods of extremes in temperature, conventions, and so on and prepare when-and-if-programs and activities. Judge results by comparing attendance figures "before and after."
Equipment and Facilities: Keep a record which enables monthly or seasonal comparison as to the maintenance, extent of use, longevity, and variety of equipment checked
out, used, returned, lost, repaired; also keep a similar record of the numbers who use and for what length of time they use the various facilities such as jungle gyms, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, gymnasium floor. Note the percentage of the time equipment and facilities are in use. By no means neglect keeping a count on numbers of bystanders for these are potential recruits to recreation.
Attendance and Turnover: Record and analyze in every possible way playground attendance* (some samples are given above of feasible factors) but concentrate also upon the extent of turnover, separating the number of "satisfied customers" from the "transient trade," seeking to find means of making the latter into the former.
Health, Fitness, and Safety: Make certain of (a) training of personnel and participants in first aid and safety precautions as needed in case of fire, atomic attack, natural disasters, activity accidents; (b) indoctrination of youngsters in health and fitness practices that will be measurable by physical and psychological changes through testing devices.
Discipline and Regulation: Go over the methods and types of supervision being used for improvement in (a) how many individuals the director knows by name, interests, problems, school, and so on; (b) how familiar the users are with the "laws" of the playground; (c) how much the discipline is self-initiated instead of externally coercive.
Type of Activity: Extend awareness of desirable modern trends to shift from competitive activity to personal, individual or group participation in activities with carryover possibilities for lifelong enjoyment; that is from devotion entirely to so-called major sports to the learning of tennis, arts and crafts, etcetera.
Anti-Social Acts: Face frankly the necessity of systematic planning for elimination of actions detrimental to morale, the pocketbook of citizens, and the social scene in general. such as gang meetings, vandalism, bullying and fighting, thievery, malicious interference with enjoyment of others, behavior serious enough to warrant calling police. Overall Growth: Work out a sort of PQ (Playground Quotient) which, in rough fashion at least, will give an indication over a period of time as to the effectiveness of both supervisor and supervisee in carrying out the above listed objectives and methods. \#
*The National Recreation Association made a study of playgrounds during this past summer. Findings will be announced later.

The new dimension of leadership recognizes that the task of filling the leisure vacuum cannot be accomplished with single reliance on paid leadership, nor can our programs be defined as "balanced" without adequate opportunities for citizens to give of themselves through services to the community. As the demand for recreation increases, more emphasis should be placed upon the potential of volunteer leadership including the participants. I am suggesting that the profession as a whole re-examine its indifferent attitude toward the use of volunteers. We must expand our horizons -stimulate our imagination, wake up our creativity and make the lives of the people with whom we work more worth living tomorrow than they were yesterday. This is the greatest contribution that the recreator can make to community happiness.--Robert W. Crawford, commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia.

# Agency Standards and Teenage Behavior 

Edward J. Garcia



A STRONG CORrELATION exists between the standards an agency establishes and the type of behavior patterns teenagers will adopt while participating in leisure-time activities. Although many courses are given leaders to increase their understanding of personal and intergroup behavior, the emphasis is still on the activity or sport, with the general assumption that behavior problems are not a source of serious consideration. This kind of thinking is rapidly changing because of the realization that behavior problems hamper programs, mean facilities are not being used to capacity, and make support of recreation activities in communities difficult.

The test of an agency lies in its ability to practice what it preaches; the image it reflects to the community depends on how well its standards are defined, presented, and upheld. In short, it is the commitment of responsibility assumed and the courage to uphold that commitment by the policy-making group as well as by the administrative and program staff. This can be done by following a few basic concepts. The degree of success can only be measured by the extent to which each concept is practiced every single day.
Concept of Commitment: All agencies should have a clearly defined philosophy and be prepared to live up to their stated purposes at all times. Little respect can be expected for agencies having profound philosophies and weak standards of operation.
Concept of Humanity: This concept encourages staff to convey to people that they are human beings first, with all of the qualities, both good and bad, that God has given men. Adolescence is a very emotional period of life and a time when young people feel that adults are cold, aloof, and not understanding of their turmoil. Results can be seen not by condoning unacceptable behavior but by reacting to it emotionally so that teenagers can see that you are not much different than they as human beings.
Concept of Limits: A great deal of time and energy is wasted by teenagers in testing the threshold of an agency and its personnel if standards are vague and inconsistent. In many cases a minority group will control the use of the agency by intimidation and fear; as a result, many teenagers who would ordinarily avail themselves of the program are lost.

Mr. Garcia is executive director of the Riverdale Neighborhood House, Riverdale, New York. This material is bascd on a talk he gave at the 42 nd National Recreation Congress.

If good standards are maintained, more teenagers will participate and more community support can be expected. Likewise, less conflict will arise because freedom of expression can be exercised within a framework that has been predetermined as having the greatest value to the enjoyment of everyone.
Concept of Fear: Though fear is related to insecurity, it can also have a useful and positive purpose. Many young people go through life literally unchallenged as to their behavior. Fear, used judiciously, can serve at best as a stimulant in bringing about a reevaluation of thought. Fear can also help to alter a pattern of behavior by creating doubt. This doubt, in turn, begins a process of thought and evaluation. Fear or threats will not stop or prevent antisocial behavior, but they can shake up the security of an individual whose behavior has gone unchallenged.
Concept of Communication: "Never get down to their level." "A leader should never be part of the group." "A leader should always conduct himself in a professional manner." These statements and others of similar nature have been part of our training. However, one must consider that part of the teenagers' hostility towards adults is their belief that adults are better than they. One of the areas in which teenagers find themselves most inadequate is that of poise and of language. The adult usually has a better command of words and can usually out-talk and out-reason the youngster. In an effort to retaliate, young people resort to foul language, use of fists, or the gang.

Leaders should recognize the difference between communication and verbalization when talking with teenagers. More can be achieved not by what you say, but how, when, and why you say it. There are leaders whose greatest form of communication is their facial expression, a smile, or a stare.
Concept of Mutual Understanding: The concept of understanding deals with only one phase of its meaning. It is the assumption that no rapport or positive relationship can begin until the teenager knows what he can expect from the leader and the leader knows what to expect from him. Remove all doubts and curiosities, and, above all, be consistent in the daily patterns of work.
Concept of Self: Like most adolescents, there are some leaders who refuse to present themselves as they really are. Young people are sensitive to artificiality and quick to recognize it in an individual. It is important that each leader develop his own approach in working with people. A sense of comfort and naturalness should accompany his method

Continued on Page 41

# NEW <br> CONCEPTS FOR PARK AND RECREATION STRUCTURES 

John B. Cabot

IN discussing new concepts in architecture for park and recreation structures, it is necessary to embrace the whole field of recreation. This one word poses a very big problem, because recreation is certainly easier to describe than to define. In 1918. the National Education Association

Mr. Cabot is supervising architest for the National Park Service. This material is condensed from a speech he delivered at 13th Great Lakes Training Institute.


Straight from tomorrow! This giant curved concrete roof rears over the concrete slab floor of gymnasium at City Terrace Park, Los Angeles County.
adopted, as one of its seven principles, this one description: Recreation is the "worthy use of leisure." So, when we talk of park and recreation structures. it would seem to include all buildings that the public might use when pursuing a use of their leisure time. Whatever recreation may be, it is certain that the one prime ingredient of it is people -people using their leisure.

Some hold that park and recreation architecture has moved into a new, modern, o: contemporary phase. When

Lindale Recreation Center, Corpus Christi, Texas.


Whaley Park Recreation Building, Long Beach, California.

it comes to architecture, the world is divided into three parts like Caesar's Gaul. There are those who love contemporary architecture indiscriminately and with a passion; those who detest it with an equal passion and just as indiscriminately; and those who know they ought to like it, but often can't help finding more pleasure and satisfaction in the architectural elements of the past.

Are there any new concepts in park or recreation buildings? It may be that there is a new method of expression, but the term concept indicates something very fundamental indeed. Though it may well be that concepts cannot change, possibly the approach to design is different. There has been some restriction in the use of the more familiar handcrafted materials: the increased acceptance of cast materials and ma-chine-made products; and, perhaps most important, the realization by the designers that space, spatial values, and the psychological effect of buildings upon people are important design considerations.

Basic to all is the ever-present question of economic value-as much an architectural criterion as it is a yardstick for every human activity in this world of inflated values. This has an effect upon the solution to a given situation and a final design; all elements are carefully weighed and balanced, and the resulting compromise represents the solution.

Nowhere has the importance of effective cooperation between the profes-
sions of landscape architecture and architecture been as important as in the production of wisely developed areas in park work. Both professions are dominated by the creative urge, a basic interest in aesthetics, and the ever-dominant dependency on people. Parks are often considered in the sense of scenic areas and have often been set aside because of the particular effect created by the surroundings. For buildings to be placed in a scenic setting, there must certainly be a consciousness of the correlation between land and anything upon it. Buildings must be of the ground and growing out of it, not dissonances or structures boldly placed upon it. The ground plane has a flow; buildings should be a part of this. The natural scene should at all times remain dominant.

As we view some of the earlier work in parks, the heavy solidity and massiveness of stone structures and extremely high-peaked roofs occupy a very dominant place in the scene. By providing a cover of trees which, twenty years later, have grown to maturity, we have managed to hide this type of building. But this is not a sound design approach. Buildings should and can be compatible with the setting; to hide or bury them is a denial of their need.

Though we have spoken of buildings being of the land and flowing normally from it and of resenting structures merely placed upon it, there are so many land forms present in our country that the principle implies there must be exceptions. In areas of soft land form. such as sand dunes and other simple, softly rolling countrysides, a contrast may be most satisfying. In general, we try to think of not silhouetting buildings against the sky; but where there is little or no vegetation and soft land forms, silhouetting against the sky becomes a design requirement: it cannot be avoided. In this type of terrain, structures can be delicately and compassionately handled. Properly conceived buildings will still be unobtrusive. So we think in terms that the land form is a base and is solid. Things upon the land are less solid, often pierced or somewhat open. The sky is always transparent and light. So it is a progression from solidity to lightness.

We must remember that the successful architect is always striving for better communication. To speak intelligibly. the artist must anticipate the effect that his work will have on other people. In the psychological sense, buildings are largely constructed of signs and symbols. Certain materials
might call up mental images of weight. hardness. and of relevant facts like costs and maintenance. The exterior of a building suggests what goes on inside, both as to function and arrangement. A dome may influence your feeling and remind you of a state capital, the Capitol Building in Washington, or St. Peter's. A color might suggest the sea or the sky. A column can make us conscious of the weight of the load it carries. A windowless wall suggests seclusion, confinement, or, perhaps, protection. In a multitude of ways, the forms and materials we see mean something to us. Perhaps even the forms we do not see in the current crop of park and recreation buildings can mentally influence our emotional reaction to similar structures from the past.

Forms evoke pictures of physical objects, borrowing from them some of the mood, flavor, or emotions which these objects produce. Symbols can also refer to actions and activities, for they vary from wildly dynamic to the solidly stable, depending largely on whether they suggest movement or potential movement. A rectangle is highly stable; a circle suggests the possibility of rolling and, therefore, lacks a stability. Some materials are self-suggestive-concrete, steel, stone. One is cast, another manufactured, and third, natural. Perhaps,

Recreation facility in Omaha, Nebraska, has open, airy look with a porticoed walk to add architectural interest.


The new Youth Center in Dearborn, Michigan, is a long, one-story structure with a huge domed area to add variety and height.

the mass-produced materials, lacking in surface variation and texture, quickly begin to seem sterile.

There is no such thing as an obsolete material; stone, wood, brick, adobe are almost as old as time and are excellent building materials. In the park architecture of the thirties, these materials were lavishly used. Today, we can no longer afford those beautiful stone walls and the "rustic" stonework in buildings where each rock was placed with loving care and studied indifference. This type of structure is rapidly disappearing from the scene because of the high cost of labor, the ever-thinning ranks of highly skilled craftsmen and the high cost of many rustic-type building materials. Those who love and enjoy the work done during the thirties by the CCC camps and others in both state and national park work, are living in the equivalent of an economic dream world. Perhaps that is what our recreation architecture should strive to achieve, the stuff of which dreams are made; but it is doubtful if another such state of affairs in this country, where labor is endless and materials are plentiful, will ever again exist.

Bdildings should have an emotional impact, too. Like a painting or a piece of music, things less definite of interpretation than most sculpture, a building can mean different things to different people. Forms can also be psychologically disturbing or satisfying. Those which suggest strain and effort are jagged or contorted, are often uneasy and hostile to a sense of calm and well being. This effect has no place as an intrusion in the leisure time of park visitors. Design that is enduring has a quality about it of peace and quiet; it does not disturb or excite. It is pleasant for association and, because it is, people are pleased, though they almost never know why. If this is accomplished, then you have good architecture.
What is proper for a scenic park would not apply to a historic site or city parks, particularly playground areas and swimming pools, where the mood the designer is attempting to create would be quite different. Just as all parks are used as a source of enjoyment away from home, so the city park is important in its special function. To
a great many, it provides relief from the association with squalor and sordid surroundings, at least in some of our big city situations. In all situations, there is a portion of the escapist philosophy involved-a desire for a change of setting and avoidance of more exposure to the usual daily scene and group of associations. In the city, there is a proper place for the use of exotic forms and a certain free-wheeling in design. For those who use the facilities, it may suggest an entirely new and better world.
Today, most successful architects practice their profession in cities and their work is largely confined to the urban scene. Therefore few truly understand land, land values, and topog. raphy. The mathematical computations, the algebraic and geometric purity of such great architects as Mies van der Rohe are worthy of the cities. They are often great and challenging, but placed in a natural area, could be nothing but out of place.

WE ARE all aware that, regardless of whether the architecture is at the city, state, or national park level, all work today is accomplished through committee thinking. This brings into play a portion of all of us that seeks an outlet. We all become design critics, with thoroughly schooled and hallowed thoughts; for it has long been recognized as an occupational hazard of the architect that he, of all people associated with a problem, knows least about it. This is particularly true in all phases and at all levels of government work. The welding of all opinions and the solving of all problems can only result in compromise. There is very little evidence that great or important architecture ever evolved from committee thinking or compromise. This, in itself, may be a mark of twentieth century America; yet the architecture now being created may solve a unique problem and create a great architecture that one hundred years ago would have been considered impossible.

I am sure a great many architects wish there was a greater separation between administrative and design functions and that their work was judged by their peers, who had an equal or more intimate understanding of the to-
tal problem. However, in the final analysis, the ultimate excuse for being an architect is to create structures that, to the greatest degree possible, are aesthetically pleasing and, occasionally, works of art, in spite of, or maybe because of, the compromises inherent in committee solutions. In dealing with these forces of committee thought and compromise solutions at each level, we can be aware that there are forces beyond the acceptance of our willingness and our desirable participation that are constantly exerting strong and sometimes overpowering pressures on us. Architecture begins and ends with human beings. It is created by them, for their use. It follows that architects must understand people, their needs, thought processes, their reactions. In conceiving development projects, administrators at all levels could do well to remind themselves of this. The architecture in the public places of the world should be the very best. The people support and use the park facilities and their public architecture should be second to none. \#

## Public Housing Recreation

A two-hour panel discussion held during the Pacific Northwest Regional Conference of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Offlcials stressed the importance of effective liaison between regional field employees of national agencies, whether public or private, and their local counterparts. The panel included Charles Odegaard, Pacific Northwest district representative of the National Recreation Association, and regional and state representatives from the Agricultural Extension Service, Public Housing Administration, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other agencies. The point was made that the long working relationship between the National Recreation Association and the Public Housing Administration, both nationally and locally, has been responsible for the fact that local recreation departments and agencies are now planning recreation and providing recreation leadership for lowrent public housing project facilities. (See "The Varied Faces of Recreation," Recreation, May 1960.)

## LOCAL



Tropical Animal House, Honolulu.

HAWAII. Some twenty projects, amounting to nearly $\$ 20,000,000$ are under way in Honolulu, where three new recreation areas were opened recently. The spacious Manoa Valley Recreation Center had a gala opening which included a concert by the Royal Hawaiian Band and an international pageant presented by the Manoa Valley Community Association and the Manoa Community Association. Cost of building and ground improvement at the Manoa site of nearly thirty acres was $\$ 180,000$. The small but attractive Kalaheo playground in Kailua occupies one and a half acres given by Harold K. Castle. Cost of pavilion and ground improvements was $\$ 46,000$. Entertainment at the Kalaheo opening included songs and hulas by Mrs. Bella Richards and her troupe and a hilarious performance by an "ambassador of fun" from Children's Fairyland in Oakland, California, Count Popo de Bathe. The count was also present at the opening of Ainakoa Playground, a two-and-a-halfacre facility whose pavilion and ground improvements cost $\$ 96,000$. Other additions and improvements include a new tropical animal building at the Honolulu Zoo; a new park building at Palolo Valley Field; an additional firing shelter and target frame constructions at Koko Head Rifle Range; and a bathhouse, beach renovation, and overall landscaping at Kuhio Beach (Waikiki Beach Center). Honolulu seems to have both a pay-as-you-go and a play-as-you-go philosophy.


The mayor had a hand in the fun during the opening of Honlulu's Kalaheo Playground, Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell (with (ei) is seen in the center helping a youngster down the slide.

MAINE. Recreation has been going island hopping in Portland whose population is spilling over onto the many islands in Casco Bay, eight of them being within city limits. Peakes Island, twenty minutes away from the city proper by boat, now has a population of one thousand. During the summer months Big Diamond and Little Diamond Islands have a large population. In order to provide the recreation services requested by the islanders, Portland has had to set up some new patterns in programing and supervision. Part of the answer was to insist that the islands establish good volunteer working committees to assist the recreation supervisor. During the ten-week summer period a recreation supervisor works three days a week on Big Diamond and two on Little Diamond. On Peakes the grammar school has been enlarged to include a game room and a gym for teenagers. Peakes offers an active dance program for teenagers and square dancing for older folks.

Other areas of Portland are also enjoying new facilities. A three-acre playground was added in 1960 and a wooded area adjacent to a new elementary school will provide a terraced playground during 1961. This will be built on a number of levels to separate activities, the trees providing shade for equipment areas. The city built one totlot in 1960 and will add two more in 1961. In addition to boat ramps built in 1960, Portland will construct a new dock this year and provide additional swimming facilities with grass picnic areas nearby.

MICHIGAN. Let others sing of old MacDonald and his farm. In Kalamazoo, the Douglass Community Association is singing of Kenneth Melching and the farm he donated to the association-forty acres complete with a house, barns, equipment, pigs, a pond, and wooded area. Last summer the association used the farm for day camping and family farming. This winter the pond is being used for ice skating. By next summer the association hopes to be able to use the farm for overnight camping and horseback riding. Six families were allotted vegetable patches last summer and were so enthusiastic about the privilege that more families have requested and have been assigned garden plots, particularly strawberry patches, for this coming summer. Six miles of paved roads facilitate travel from city to farm. The asso-


Honolulu considers the Manoa Valley Recreation Center its finest facility. The building includes a pavilion open on one side and has an elevated concrete stage at one end.
ciation is glowing about all possibilities of the facility even though managing the livestock had its pitfalls and pigfalls.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Development of a new area which will increase uphill lift capacity by twenty-nine percent and add another fifteen acres of skiing terrain is nearing completion at Mt. Sunapee State Park, one of the state's major ski centers. Scheduled for opening next winter, the development will increase the number of major lifts to four, with a total hourly capacity of forty-four hundred, and boost to nearly one hundred the skiing acreage on the twentyseven hundred foot mountain.

Construction of the area started last fall under an \$81,707 capital improvement program approved by the 1959 legis. lature. The bond issue will be repaid from the state park's income. With further expansion in mind, the New Hampshire Recreation Division-which administers Sunapee and Cannon Mountain in Franconia-designed the area to link with the previously developed Duckling Slope and its rope tow and the upper sections of other trails on that side of the mountain.

- A thirty-acre island in Lake Pemigewasset in New Hampton is being made available to youth organizations for recreation purposes, according to J. Wilcox Brown, president of Parks Associates, the owners. Mr. Brown plans to revive the name of Kelly's Island which appears on old maps but has not been in general use in recent years. The Kellys were among the early settlers of the town, clearing land on the high ridge to the south of the lake. Mr. Brown said the entire island will be leased to groups interested in outdoor recreation by the day or week and to nonprofit organizations at half-rates. Mr. Brown and his colleagues bid in the island when it was offered for sale by the state for the express purpose of preserving it for eventual public use. When the state originally offered the island for sale there was great danger it would be purchased for private interests and closed to public recreation.

NEW YORK. Four private agencies in Poughkeepsie consolidated their services under one banner as of January 1. The merged agencies, which have been under the United Fund-Community Chest, are now known as the Neighborhood Service Organization. The agencies involved are the Catherine Street Community Center, the Lincoln Center, the Fair Club, and the W. W. Smith Community Center (in a housing development). They will coordinate their services under one board which will include representatives of the board of education and the recreation commission.

NORTH CAROLINA. A "garden that might have been" became a reality on North Carolina's Roanoke Island, this summer. The Elizabethan Garden, built and maintained by the Garden Club of North Carolina, Inc., is a memorial to the English colonists of the 1580's whose story is told by nearby Fort Raleigh National Historic Site and "The Lost Colony" drama.

Not a restoration or a replica, the garden might have been created by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists had they
survived. It blends English landscaping in the Elizabethan tradition with the natural beauty of Roanoke Island, and is adorned with antique statuary and garden ornaments, as well as walls of ancient brick and extensive plantings of flowers, herbs and ornamentals. The site covers ten acres adjoining Fort Raleigh, scene of Sir Walter Raleigh's illfated attempts to establish permanent colonies on land claimed for England by his expedition of 1584, and site of the annual "The Lost Colony" presentation, inspired by the mysterious disappearance of the colony from Roanoke Island in 1587.

OHIO. According to the Cuyahoga County Regional Planning Commission (which includes Cleveland) the number of boat owners in the area will double by 1970. This would bring an additional forty-five hundred boats into the county. Planners say this will require seventeen hundred additional dock spaces and seventy-five to one hundred more lanes of launching ramps. The county now has twenty-seven hundred dock spaces and twenty-five boat launching lanes. The commission says a complete marina is urgently needed along the Cleveland lakefront and suggested an existing Nike site as the most desirable.

- The tireless Cincinnati Recreation Commission will build two nine-hole golf courses in the city's Western Hills areas at a cost of $\$ 622,000$, including land. As a start on the long-awaited redevelopment of Cincinnati's central waterfront area, the park board has acquired a plot called Yeatman's Cove, just north of the public landing. It was here the first settlers of Losantiville (later renamed Cincinnati) came ashore from flatboats shortly before New Year's Day in 1789. The area will be sodded, planted, and equipped with benches. In the city's Eden Park the new $\$ 150,000$ Murray Scasongood Music Pavilion was donated by Mr. Seasongood's late sister, Martha S. Stern, in memory of his public service. The recreation commission's nature and camping division has a new $\$ 49,000$ rustic lodge on a wooded knoll overlooking a day-camp site, called the C. L. LaBoiteaux Memorial Lodge in honor of the late donor of LaBoiteaux Woods to the park board. Its exterior is red cedar and stone, and it will contain an activity room, restrooms, a cloakroom, workroom, a ten-foot stone fireplace, and removable lighted display cases.

VIRGINIA. The state has embarked on a program, known as the Natural Areas System, to preserve small wilderness areas scattered from the mountains to the sea. Its first purchase under the program, made in September, was 759 acres of highland and marsh and two miles of beach frontage on the Chesapeake Bay side of the eastern shore near Onancock. It will be set aside for public use or hiking or for scientific study.

According to Monroe Bush, assistant to the president of the Old Dominion Foundation, which proposed and sponsored the project's start, "Virginia is the only state trying to preserve areas in this way. It is also the only state thinking in terms of small areas, where a father can take his son for a walk or Scouts can go on a hike in natural surroundings."


## Labor and Leisure

The UAW's recreation program offers "everything possible. . . ."

Olga M. Madar

Here in the United States we have established a mode of living whereby our occupation fills but portion of the day. There is a very eal meaning and application of the vord recreation. What is the UAW United Automobile, Aircraft and Agicultural Implement Workers) doing bout recreation? The question is a ifficult one to answer briefly. Yet, in um and substance, one who knows the JAW Recreation Department, its obectives, its operation and its program, ould reply with a simple phraseEverything possible. . . ."
The UAW Recreation Department vas organized in 1937. Its formulation yas based on the belief that within the cisure hour of man, certain creative, dventurous, social, and competitive fatisfactions might be derived which ould make for a richer and happier

Iss Madar is director of the United lutomobile Workers Recreation Deartment, Detroit. Digested with perlission from Employee Recreation.
life. From knowledge gathered in studying our country's industrialization, and more specifically from the awareness of the job demands of the average working man, the program has been an active and a flourishing one. Now, based on present indications that skills for the gainful and enjoyable use of leisure are not inherent in most human beings, the department's efforts are expanding.

The UAW recognizes that recreation skills and attitudes and the building of sound programs are responsibilities of the home, the schools, and the communities, of the local, state, and national government. There is a sincere and continuous effort to work with every existing agency concerned with the same broad recreation aims and goals. Need for better public recreation facilities such as parks, picnic, and camping areas; playgrounds, libraries, and museums; for improved programs of art, literature, and music; for trained and capable leadership in recreation; for study of all aspects of legislation which affect the leisure of the people
and the costs of recreation to the citizens . . . these, too, fall within the serious regard of the UAW Recreation Department.

How does all of this come about? How does such a department function? The home of the UAW Recreation Department is in Detroit. Here, the department plans, evaluates, studies, investigates needs and interests, and operates the program. It prepares literature and publications. It assists in the training of the huge volunteer group that carries so much of the program's leadership responsibilities. It engages in the follow-up work which is so important in continuity of program.

The department is made up of a director assisted by several staff members. Each staff member is also concerned with a particular region (geographical) of the overall UAW organization and, from time to time, does field work in these immediate areas. Recreation councils play a key role in the implementation of the program. These coun-
cils are composed of representatives from local union recreation committees. They, too, function in a prescribed area.

Currently, there are twenty councils operating. It has been evident that where staff members from Detroit are available for service in a particular region. there is success in organizing and guiding the work of the recreation councils. The variety of activities sponsored by a council is dependent somewhat on this help. And exemplifying the smallest structural unit of the recreation organization of the UAW is the local union recreation committee. Much of the crucial work comes from individuals making up these groups. Thousands of union members are doing recreation work on a volunteer basis. For these individuals, staff members conduct workshops at summer schools and hold recreation conferences.

The tremendous program is financed primarily by dues money and by individuals who participate in the program. One cent of the UAW member's monthly dues is allocated to the recreation department, which, in turn, allots half a cent to each of the various regions. At the local union level, the half cent is allocated to the recreation committee. This half-cent appropriation in locals is a minimum amount. Locals may set their own maximum-some per capita assignments are as much as six cents per month. To supplement this, some funds are collected from tournament and league entry fees and tuitions from partially self-sustaining activities.

Activities are directed towards providing opportunities for participation for members of all ages, varying degrees of skills, for both sexes, for the families of UAW members and always with consideration of their paychecks.

It is through activities that the department attempts to unite UAW members and to link the union and community in joint-sponsored, low-cost, soundly guided recreation.

An example of the activities that have been sponsored under the Detroit Recreation Council includes clinics in archery, golf, fly and bait casting, gun safety, pool and billiards, and a followup of instruction classes for those interested in continuing the activity. There is inter-league competition in baseball, softball, slow-pitch softball, bowling, and golf. Tournaments are also conducted in archery, golf, bowling, pool, and billiards. Children's tap and ballet classes have been sponsored, along with coloring contests. Conservation and sportsmen's shows have been conducted, and there are interest clubs -photography, crafts, music.

Other competitive programs sponsored by the department are the international bowling and golf tournaments. During 1959, entries in bowling took in more than 700 teams- 3,000 doubles and 3,200 single entries, representing 139 local unions from 60 cities in eleven states and one Canadian region.

Of course there are the traditional functions, such as Christmas parties for the children conducted by the local recreation unions, and the family picnics and carnivals which appear to have a favored spot among our people. Considering the families of UAW members led to the establishment of summer camp programs for children. Thousands of youngsters have enjoyed a one- or two-week camping experience at low rates made possible by the nonprofit operation of camps. Opportunities have also been provided for daycamp experiences. In the UAW Choral Group, a
newer interest and need is being met by providing opportunity to express and develop musical talent under skilled and qualified leadership.

0NE of the most active facets of operation of the UAW has been its retired workers program (see RecreaTION, May 1958).

The growth of the program for senior citizens has been amazing. More than thirty communities have programs in various stages of development. More than thirty thousand retired workers and their wives are participating in either community-wide meetings, attending special parties and functions or are engaging in the offering of the activity centers. It is the activity centers that are of particular concern to the recreation department. Beginning with such simple activities as playing cards and watching television, programs at the center have expanded to include hobbies, educational and cultural activities, counseling on personal problems, interpersonal relations, discussion groups, and the like. Stemming directly from the retired workers program was the successful campaign in Detroit, spearheaded by the UAW, to win reduced fare bus rates for senior citizens.

Today, there seems to be a real opportunity for our philosophy and our ideals to be made into a tangible entity and to be placed within the grasp of everyone. In binding together the members of the great UAW family through recreative activities, in coopcrating with community and government agencies, in planning for the future and in making available programs for all people, the UAW is contributing its share towards the realization of this practical effort. \#

## BRITISH YOUTH SERVICE

Acting upon the recommendations made in the recently published Albemarle Report, the British Government is taking steps to increase the country's Youth Service leaders by financing the establishment of an emergency training college. Grants will also be provided for an increase in workers' salaries and
for expenditures of voluntary organizations so they may further their attempts to attract more young people to use the Youth Service.

The report deals with youth between the ages of fourteen and twenty years, examining employment and social difficulties arising when young people leave
school early and the problems of leisure pursuits when they reach adulthood. Various recommendations are made for the improved cooperation between park and Youth Service authorities, to extend recreation services and activities beyond the confines of the parks alone. (See also Recreation, February 1960.)

## Agency Standards and Behavior

Continued from Page 33
of working with people if a reciprocal response is to be expected.
Concept of Behavioral Responsibility: We must interpret to teenagers what this thing called behavior is all about; that with the desire for independence, each of us must also accept responsibility; and the amount of independence given should be dependent upon the willingness to accept responsibility. Each of us must assume the responsibility for the consequences that result from our behavior. In effect, the leader is not judging the teenager or the reasons behind his behavior, but rather is pointing out to him the results of his behavior. It is far easier for young people to accept this concept than for them to feel bared of their inner feelings as to why they behaved as they did.
Concept of Authority: Among all of these concepts this is perhaps the most controversial. It involves the use of law enforcement authorities as a tool in dealing with behavior problems. Immediately questions arise; such as these: Should the police be called, and, if so, when? What will the community feel towards the agency? Will the presence of police cause a reduction in participation? Is the leader relinquishing a responsibility rightfully his? There are also countless other questions that can be added. From the parents' standpoint it can be threatening; from the leadership point of view it could appear to reflect failure or the inability for the worker to "reach" troubled youth; and from the agency's outlook it may not be the most desirable situa-
tion in terms of public relations and community pressures. Many young people have used these factors to their advantage. Secure in the knowledge that an agency prohibits calling the police, they can effectively begin to undermine the program and hurl out the challenge that most workers cannot accept, "Hit me!"

It is time for leaders at the policy-making, administrative, and program levels to evaluate the gap between purpose and practice. No leader ever needs to apologize because he cannot do the job that rightfully belongs to a police officer-nor should he feel restrained to use whatever resources are available to show that he believes in law and order.
The value of this concept does not come from using the police officer for every little incident, but from the knowledge that the police can and will be called in to assist if the situation warrants it. Equally important is the fact that there will be unified support by the administration backing the leader's decision.

Although tiese are not the only concepts that can contribute towards a better understanding between teenagers, agency, and community, they can serve as a guide, especially to those centers who find themselves faced with serious teenage problems. As a first step, professional and lay leaders of youth-serving centers might do well to ask themselves how many of these problems prevail merely because they are permitted to exist.
The basic assumption from which these concepts were derived is simple and brief. It is the sincere personal conviction that above everything else, a teenager intensely dislikes a leader who is afraid or a fool. Perhaps this one thought alone is worth considering. \#

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operated from any electrical source, from a six-volt battery up to any standard lighting circuit, to meet any stationary, portable, or vehicular requirement. Of durable construc tion, they are encased in heavy cast-aluminum housings, are weather resistant, come ready to mount and hook up. Can also be provided with a large complement of manual and automatic switches to actuate as alarm systems or low-volt age signalling systems. Circle \#108.

- A "butterfly muse um" contains mounted butterflies from Africa, Japan, South America, Europe. The "museum" is actually a beautiful publication, covered in rich silk-embroidered material imported from Formosa Some of the pages have been handpainted to simulate a natural background. All are labeled with correct Linnaean nomenclature, protected with sheets of clear acetate. Pages are joined so that they may be pulled out for display pur poses. Senior "museum" contains seventy specimens, junior "museum" fifty. For further information circle \#106.
- Simple, neat steel curbing offers strength of heavy steel in an economical positive divider for separating roadways lawns, gardens, parking areas. Can be shaped to any land scape design and blends quietly into its surrounding, pre vents scattering of gravel, inhibits breakup or erosion of solid paving materials, stops encroachment of grass on other planting areas. Will not warp, splinter, rot, flake, crack For further information, circle \#107.
- Need side and arm chairs for your centers, offices, lob bies? New "Designer" series offers three models with fi berglass frames and two of molded walnut. Both designs feature wall-saving leg construction, satin-chrome under structure, and compounded curves to fit body contours for seating comfort and health. The fiberglass models are available in both side and arm chair styles in five decorator colors: autumn red, cosmic black, antique gold, polar white and cream mocha. They can be obtained in either stacking or nonstacking side chair styles with a unique ganging de vice. The walnut veneer is laminated over molded Northern hardwood. For literature, circle $\# 118$.
- If you have an underfoot problem because your gyn floors are suffering rough use, a urethane floor sealer may be the answer. It's been wear-tested on gym floors used for roller-skating and stands up under that rugged use. The manufacturer claims it is at least twice as effective as con ventional floor finishes against wear and tear. While thi finish involves a larger initial expenditure, the company claims the initial cost will be offset by savings on labor and maintenance costs. The manufacturer also produces othe finishes for a variety of floors and purposes. For literature circle \#119.


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## Change of Address

If you are planning to move, notify us at least thirty days before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect, if possible, in order to receive your magazines without interruption. Send both yeur old and new addresses by letter, card or post office form 22 S to: Subscription Department Recreation Magazine, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

## FREE AIDS

The following Free Aids briefly describe resources-catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leaders. Circle the key number corresponding to the number above an ad or beneath any keyed item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail to us.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Lettering and drawing made easier with right tools and aids. Company manufactures art products, including materials for block printing. For literature, circle \#120.

Everything for weaving available from craft equipment manufacturer. Many other craft materials include leather-working tools, sandcraft, silk screen, basketry, etcetera. For details, circle \#121.
Bricht, patterned aluminum metallic foil for party favors, mobiles, flowers, Valentine designs, sunbursts. For brochure with patterns, directions, and suggested uses, circle \#122.
Unusual gift items requiring only imagination and simple and inexpensive materials found in the home. For free booklet of interesting projects, circle \#123.
Set of patterns and instructions for making fabric covers for tissue boxes. Twelve individual designs vary according to sewing skills, provide projects for the very young to very old. For frce set, circle \#124.

## EQUIPMENT

Western red-cedar lighting standards blend in with landscape. Galvanized, flexible, need no painting, require no concrete foundations. They will weather to a grayish color if natural finish is left. All standards are fabricated for six-foot burial except six-by-six uprights that are buried four feet. For information circle \#125.

Wood paneling, factory finished is ready to install over concrete or frame construction. Is mar and scratch resistant, can be cleaned with detergents. Combines selected hardwood panels with new catalyzed resin finish. For information on these panels, how to keep and install them, circle \#126.
Plywood tent for young campers and scouts comes with a revolving door, trap-door window. Durable exterior-type plywood construction assures long years of rugged service. Knock-down construction permits easy spacesaving off-season storage. Kit for an imaginative clubhouse also available as well as other structures. For attractive bulletins describing the kits, circle \#127.

All-metal, all-in-one acoustical ceiling gives more sound control. Enamel finish, flame resistant, smooth alignment. Built around a basic steel panel which contains a prefitted sound-absorbing pad. Panels lock together, assuring vibration-proof surface. Eliminates time-consuming job of clipping small tile units to tee bars. For details, circle \#128.
Masonry blocks are used in some of the handsomest modern architecture around. Booklet available to administrators interested in buildings constructed of this material. Professional architectural photographs are also available. For copy circle \#129.

## games and hobbies

Marionette and puppet theater measures $41^{\prime \prime}$-by $1312^{\prime \prime}$ •by $311 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ (stage width). Draw

curtains of vivid color may be closed between acts. Wings and backdrop constructed to allow the marionettes to enter and leave by the sides rather than being lowered from the top. For puppet shows, the floor of the stage folds upward, reducing height of opening and allowing puppeteer to work from below. Puppets, marionettes, too, in this catalog of play equipment. Circle \#130.
Gayes from all over the world-Pakistan, Japan, England, Canada, Jordan, and Lebanon. Array of wooden games of high-quality workmanship and durability. Italian hoop game and North American Indian "pommawonga" game are just two of the exciting collection. Great for increasing dexterity. For catalog, circle \#131.
Calling all camera clubs. Films, in full color, feature teenage camera-club members who demonstrate how any shutterbug can snap clear, sharp pictures, whether using a simple box or more complicated camera. For information, circle \#132.
A card game which resembles rummy teaches children the chemical elements, their atomic numbers, and so forth. One of many interesting science materials described in a bulletin chock-full of photographs. Circle \#133.
New game set includes paddles, plastic shuttlecock, standard, loop, court marker, and instructions. Excellent pretraining for tennis or badminton. Good idea for hospital program, where space or ability is limited. Can be played indoor or out on any type surface. Circle \#134.

## PROGRAM AIDS

Movie on flower arrangements Shows how to keep flowers fresh, unusual containers, etcetera. This 16 mm color sound movie runs thirteen minutes, would make fine background reference for a flower-arranging demonstration. Good stimulus for your senior citizens, as well as those in nursing homes, homes for the aged, hospitals, and so on. Circle \#135.

Visit major cities and sections of the United States, from New York to San Francisco via a free filmstrip offered by major airline. Includes topography, climate, vegetation, and industry; is suitable for teenagers. A handbook accompanies the 34 -frame film. Circle \#136.

Bimonthly nature periodical available free. Contains latest information on nature activities, new developments in nature centers, book listings. For copy, circle \#137.

Pet information. There's at least one pet for everyone, according to Pets, a booklet which gives information on choosing, training, and keeping pets-and how to make them healthier and safer companions. For your copy, Circle \#138.

Colored cardboard cutout letters for bulle. tin boards, posters, signs, nameplates, and a multitude of other uses. For free samples, circle \#139.

Add life to tie years. The real significance of maturity is discussed in Growing Old Successfully. Pamphlet on the later years proves they can be a thrilling time of life rather than a period of bitter resignation. Circle \#140.

## SPORTS

Boats, boats, all kinds of boats! Booklet illustrates dozens of different kinds of boats and their care. Circle \#141.

Skiv diving under the warm sun of Mexico. Free film, made in the Sunset Sea of Mexico, shows scenic beauty of that country and excitement of underwater sport. Runs thirteen minutes, sound, 16 -mm. Circle \#142.

The finer points of basketball are shown in free film in which the nine National Basketball Association teams participate. Runs twenty-seven minutes, sound, 16 mm . For information, circle \#143.

Guide to outboard cruising explains necessary equipment and gear for runabouts or cruisers, gives information on trailering. Tells how to plan a cruise, how to keep kids. happy during the cruise. Also tips on caring for motors and where to secure information on outboard cruising. For a copy, circle \#144.

How to run a successful novice table-tennis tournament is covered in a new booklet which also offers tips on how to improve your game. For your copy, circle \#145.

## KNOW and USE

A L L
National Recreation Association services
ARE YOU REAPING the BENEFITS
of the RECREATION PERSONNEL SERVICE of the NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION? GET ACQUAINTED WITH and USE the SERVICES OFFERED - EMPLOYERS

- PROFESSIONAL WORKERS
- COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
- THE RECREATION PROFESSION.

The NRA is Your SERVICE agency. For further information on the aids offered by the RECREATION PERSONNEL SERVICE just circle $\# 150$.

## LOW-COST AIDS

These excellent resources and reference must be ordered directly from the sourc given (enclose remittance).
the use of children in money-making proj ects poses many basic questions. Recreation departments and other youth-serving agen cies will be interested in a recent statement The Place of Money Raising, Contests, anc Commercial Sponsorship in Youth Program prepared by the Education-Recreation Con ference of the National Social Welfare As sembly. The statement gives consideration te basic questions concerning the use (and pos sible exploitation) of children in fund-rais ing. It also discusses national contests, com mercially sponsored program aids, games of chance such as money-raising devices, money making projects, and other problems that are becoming increasingly prevalent.
Participating in this committee study were representatives from the Boy and Girl Scouts; Camp Fire Girls; 4-H clubs and YMW pro grams, Federal Extension Service, U.S. De partment of Agriculture; Girls Clubs of America; National Council, YMCA; National YWCA in the USA; U.S. Committee for UNICEF, and the National Recreation As sociation. It lays down no laws, but it does provide a definite guide in which the major criteria are the welfare of, and best services to, our youth. It is a short bulletin but worth careful study. It costs $\$ .30$ and may be or. dered from the National Social Welfare As. sembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York.
family campgrounds are discussed in a kit of printed bulletins on such topics as selection of site, sanitation and water facilities, construction and operating costs, publicity, and the like. With these come a series of plates, including a typical campsite unit, model campground design, picnic table, incinerator, etcetera.
Designed for use by individuals with potential campsite property, this kit will also be of help to agencies or departments with areas that can be developed for family use. The breakdown of information into specific categories and bulletins makes the material easy to digest and distribute. How to Make Money with Family Campgrounds can be obtained from the Camping Council, 17 East 48th Street, New York 17, for $\$ 1.00$.
activities for preschool groups at church are covered in a very attractive booklet, which follows the best accepted practices of preschool care. Have You Tried This? is wellwritten, informal, and easy to read. The photographs are charming and well-selected. The philosophy, as well as the projects is sound. It should be very helpful to any Christian church or church-sponsored agency. Put out by the Judson Press, 1703 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 3, it costs $\$ 1.25$.
never put off until tomorrow . . . a chatty, informal booklet, Procrastination-Are You Guilty? (sure you are) tackles our manana habits. Check-off list at end makes sure your good intentions bear fruit. Available for $\$ .25$ from Birk \& Co., 22 East 60th Street, New York 22.

Arthur Todd

## THIRTY-SEVEN POINTED QUESTIONS

Maintenance of recreation centers received special attention at the 1959 Mid-Atlantic District Recreation Conference. The following thirty-sevenpoint checklist for "Recreation Center Housekeeping," was developed at the conference. It should help you evaluate the job that is being done in maintaining your recreation center.

## Superintendent or Director's Job

1. Are you as genuinely interested in housekeeping as every recreation administrator should be, setting a good example for your workers and participants, and providing needed equipment for keeping the center clean and orderly?
2. Is good housekeeping a yearround job in the center, rather than just an occasional cleanup campaign?
3. Do you provide proper equipment and materials?

## Center Lighting

4. Have you a regular schedule for washing windows and other glass areas?
5. Does your center have adequate lighting, especially in craftrooms and other areas where close work is required?
6. Are lamps, fixtures, and reflectors leaned regularly so that dust and dirt lo not rob program's participants of feeded lighting?

## Walls and Ceilings

7. Have walls and ceilings been painted a color that reflects natural ight but does not cause glare?
8. Are walls and ceilings cleaned as ften as needed?
9. Are walls and ceilings repainted when cleaning no longer restores their eflecting value?
10. Do you provide a bulletin board or calendars, posters, announcements, nd cartoons, so that employees won't lace them on the walls?

Mr. Todd is assistant executive director f the National Recreation Association.

## Floors

11. Are floors vacuum cleaned or swept daily or, if necessary, more than once a day?
12. Are floors washed regularly?
13. Would a nonslip floor coating pay for itself by reducing slipping hazards?
14. Do you need an exhaust system to remove dust and odors?
15. Do you provide a program for teaching good maintenance techniques?


## Stairways and Exits

16. Are stairways well lighted?
17. Are exits clearly designated?
18. Are stairways and exits free of piled materials, boxes, and other obstructions?
19. Are stairways kept clean and in good repair?
20. Are handrails provided?

## Work, Program and Storage Areas

21. Do you have a central storage area for issue of supplies?
22. Are racks, bins, or other holders available for orderly storage?
23. Are excess materials and supplies returned promptly to storeroom?
24. Do you provide adequate storage areas for incoming materials, finished work, and supplies, tools, and spare parts?
25. Have you a supply checkout sys. tem?

## Fire Hazards and Equipment

26. Are rubbish, oil-soaked cloths. and other flammable materials placed in closed metal cans, which are emptied daily or do they accumulate, causing fire hazards?
27. Are fire extinguishers and other fire-fighting equipment kept clear of piled materials and other obstructions?
28. Is there at least one fire extinguisher on every floor?
29. Is the equipment inspected regularly and kept in good condition?
30. Is your fire-alarm system in good working order?
31. Are fire escapes in good condition?

## Employee Facilities

32. Are toilets and washing facilities adequate?
33. Is there a good drinking fountain?
34. Are the facilities kept clean and sanitary?
35. Are personnel and program participants urged to cooperate in keeping them that way?
36. Are lockers provided for workers and participants in activities requiring storage of clothes and belongings?
37. Are lockers cleaned out periodically?


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Leased FREE to responsible agencies on $\$ 10.00$ deposit subject to refund. Trouble-free operation assured-return machine for FREE repair. Attracfive hard wood and metal cabinet-71/2 $\times 81 / 2 \times 15$ inches high. Easy to install. Holds 120 ballsdispenses each for 108 . Choice of 3 grades of top quality balls. Use profit to maintain and replace paddles, nets, etc. No risk guarantee. Send for free folder: "Stop Wasting Their Time."

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SHENANDOAH, PENNA.

## A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

## Your Publishing Problems

A brief survey of the publishing problems of delegates at the 42nd National Recreation Congress planning to attend the Editor's Luncheon was made by Joe Davidson, superintendent of recreation in White Plains, New York, and editor of the New York Recreation Society bulletin, Empirec. He came up with the following interesting list of the problems and concerns that plague one in the publishing of recreation materials:

1. How to successfully solicit worthy and original articles from membership.
2. Selection of materials to meet varied needs of membership.
3. Keeping membership aware of editor's needs.
4. Need for professional editing.
5. Soliciting advertisers.
6. Securing money from advertisers.
7. Keeping advertisers when you only have volunteer help.
8. Securing materials on time.
9. Time.
10. Overuse of "folksy" what-we-aredoing material.
11. Securing articles of state-wide interest.
12. Need for better printing.
13. Publishing materials on a regular schedule.
14. Meeting copy deadlines.
15. Educating the membership to acknowledge advertisement in publication when making purchases.
16. Developing a complete list of publications in recreation and related fields.

Many thanks Joe! Some of these will be discussed at the Publications Workshop at the Detroit Congress, October 1-6, 1961. If you have further suggestions regarding such a workshop, please send them to Z. Carol Pulcifer, General Supervisor of Recreation, Municipal Auditorium, Oakland, California.

## National Recreation Month

The California town of Stockton decided to kick off its celebration of June as National Recreation Month with a special dinner to honor recipients of National Recreation Association awards. The Stockton Parks and Recreation Department obtained use of the Stockton College cafeteria, where it served a roast beef dinner for 225 people at the low cost of a dollar fifty per person. Tickets were printed and sold to individuals, groups, and organizations. Tables were decorated simply with ivy and plaques bearing the emblems of such groups as Little League, Girl Scouts, Babe Ruth, and the Camp Fire Girls. The parks and recreation department, in addition, arranged a dis-
play of its printed materials and maps of parks and projects under way.
Awards were presented by John Collier, NRA Pacific Southwest district representative, to William Micke, donor of a sixty-acre park to San Joaquin County, and to the Downtown Lions Club of Stockton. A. J. "Bart" Dentoni, chairman of the Metropolitan Recreation Commission, acted as master of ceremonies. Despite the $107^{\circ}$ heat, everybody had a fine time. (See Page 30.)

## Salute to Young Volunteers

In its sixth annual presentation of awards for outstanding community service by teenagers, Parents' Magazine (November 1960) cited a number of youth groups that have made significant contributions to recreation in their


The newly appointed U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Governor Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut (right), is seen as he made his 1960 June Is Recreation Month proclamation. On the left is Waldo Hainsworth, New England District representative of the National Recreation Association; center, Joe Trapasso, president of the Connecticut Recreation Society, director of recreation in Branford.
community. Among these were the econd-place winners, the Cerebral alsy Monitors of Phoenix, Arizona.
These youngsters volunteered to reieve and assist parents of handicapped hildren after receiving special trainng. This was the pilot group for what ater became a nationwide program unler the auspices of United Cerebral alsy, Inc.
A special award went to Boy Scout Troop 29, Leland-Lake, Leelanau, Michigan, for a conservation project. These Scouts handplanted 563,000 rees, built 2,000 birdhouses and feedrs, picked and hauled tons of rock. These boys have won first prize three imes in the past and one special award. The Algoma Youth Club, Algoma, Wisonsin, also won a special award for a notable recruiting job for the Red Cross blood bank, a labor-availability urvey for the Chamber of Commerce, two-county science fair, and a youth ally and workshop for foreign stulents. This was the second special ward for these one-time first prize win1ers. (For more on the Algoma Youth lub see Recreation, January 1957.)
Third-place awards went to the Starighters Youth Club, Fontana, Caliornia, which gave sixty-one hundred ours in community service and voluneer work in the Crippled Children's Home; the Key Club, Dorsey High chool, Los Angeles, California, which isited patients at Orthopedic Hospital nd volunteered three thousand hours f janitor service at the youth center; he Pinkettes, Southwest Memorial lospital, Cortez, Colorado, who did ospital volunteer work that inspired ther chapters in Utah and Arizona; nd the Boca Raton Teenage Center, oca Raton, Florida, which cleared round for a kindergarten playground, id extensive fund raising, and sponored a preteen club and Easter egg unt for fifteen hundred kids.
Another third-place award was given the Amherst Youth Council, Amerst, Ohio, for spending six hundred ours on a teenage interest inventory uring its first year of operation. It onsored a bicycle rodeo stressing fety and also made two thousand telehone calls to help the PTA. The Enid peen Town, in Enid, Oklahoma, also
won a third-place prize for revitalizing a dying group by redecorating the canteen and sponsoring a membership drive. From two hundred, the group grew to eleven hundred sixty-one members. It was host to sixteen thousand at the Tri-State Band Festival. Boy Scouts again-this time Troop 166, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania - received a third-place award for delivering supplies to patients for the Cancer Society. They also built shelters, distributed tons of animal food during the winter, planted three thousand trees and pruned hundreds damaged by fire.

## NRA Interns on the Job

Six recreation interns are now embarked on a year's in-service training under the National Recreation Association intern program which places recent recreation graduates with a recreation department for one year to give them invaluable practical experience. Since the program's inauguration in 1956, twenty-five interns have completed the program. Interns now working in the Philadelphia department, under Robert W. Crawford, commissioner of recreation, are: Paul E. Lohner, (M.S. in recreation, Columbia University Teachers College) ; James Bryan Riley, (M.Ed. in guidance and personnel service, Springfield College) ; and Flanders M. O'Neal, (M.S. in


Flanders O'Neal

- Award wish ance Award winners in 1960 (see Recreation, September 1959).

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under Don Dyer, assistant superintendent of schools, are Joe David Donald, (B.S. in physical education and science, State University of Iowa) ; Danièl J. Buckley, (B.S. in recreation, Indiana University) ; and Howard H. Smith, Jr., (B.S. in recreation. Oregon State College). See Mr. Smith's letter giving his estimation of the program in Recreation. November 1960.

Everett Graffeo of lndependence, Missouri, recently received an NRA


And Broadman's first cartoon-type motion picture is just what you need for a whale of a party. The film shows you how to go about preparty planning, how to conduct the event itself, and how to evaluate its success or failure. Planned for churchrelated social events, but the ideas and suggestions are great for any group. Filmed in beautiful color. 10 minutes.

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certificate for completing his year's internship with the Philadelphia Department of Recreation.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Brigadier General Richard Henderson was feted at a testimonial dinner in Hartford, Connecticut, last month. General Henderson, public service director of the Hartford Times, was presented with the National Recreation Association's annual citation for outstanding service to recreation in local communities. Mr. Henderson has contributed to many annual Times' programs. including the Little League Parade, Winter Ice Carnival, and the Learn-to-Swim Campaign. He has helped promote national, New England, state, and regional championships in bicycling. speed skating, and synchronized swimming.

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Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours \& Co., is no chaser after will-o-the wisps-he has spent seven years chasing humming-


Crawford Greenewalt-birdman
birds. His project aptly illustrates how rewarding to busy executives-or to anybody for that matter-a hobby can become and where it can lead. In this case, the result is a magnificent 250 page book, titled Hummingbirds, lavishly crammed with photographs taken by the author on his many treks through the western United States, the Brazilian jungles, Ecuador, Cuba, and Venezuela. Many of the birds photographed by Mr. Greenewalt have rarely been seen before, much less snapped. To facilitate getting pictures of these fast-moving birds, Mr. Greenewalt and several of his associates developed a flash thirty-one millionths of a second in duration. Mr. Greenewalt's information on the birds has substantiated principles of aerodynamics that previously were speculative and brightened new theories of optics and coloration. A special exhibit of his photographs and artist Dale Astle's drawings adapted from them are on view through March 19 at the Museum of Natural History in New York City. (The book is published jointly by the museum and Doubleday and Company for $\$ 22.50$.)

## STATE ELECTIONS

New officers of state recreation associations and societies affiliated for service with the National Recreation Association include:
OHio
New officers of the Ohio Recreation Association are: Jackson J. Perry, superintendent, parks and recreation, Day-
ton, president; William Slattengren, superintendent of recreation, Springfield, president-elect; vice-presidents: Dan Ludwin, director of recreation, Rocky River; Jerry Fedeerson, recreation supervisor, Columbus; and Marian L. Ahlering, supervisor of recreation, Cincinnati. Charles F. Tomlinson, superintendent, parks and recreation, Salem, was elected secretary and Patricia Morris, supervisor of recreation, Lima, treasurer.

## Washington

George Knauss, superintendent of parks and recreation in Wenatchee, was recently elected president of the Washington State Recreation Society. Presi-dent-elect is Gene Coulon, Renton; Tom Ryan and Patricia Karrash, both of Kings County, are treasurer and secretary respectively.

## Kansas



Don Jolley Wiley, adjunctive therapist, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, vice-president; secretary is Ira Hutchinson, Jr., recreation director, State Hospital, Topeka; and Richard Castle, superintendent of recreation, Arkansas City, was elected treasurer.

Colorado


Moe Rollert

The Colorado Recreation Society elected Martin (Moe) Rollert, Jr., director of recrea tion, Colorado Springs, as president; Richard Fer guson, director of recreation in Westminster, president-elect; Clarence Shafer, director of recreation, Adams City, vice-president, and Jane Morrison, ser ice club director, Fitzsimmons Arm Hospital, Denver, secretary. Dean Kastens, recreation director of the Adams County Recreation Association, was chosen treasurer. Members-at-large are Major Gerald Smith, Nancy Swank. and Glenn Hall.

## P FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

+ With the advent of the New Year, it is time to review an emerging concept of the role and objectives of recreation for the ill and handicapped. When I became the director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the 111 and Handicapped in 1953, my immediate sights were set on promoting the use of recreation as a preventive measure, a diagnostic tool, and a therapeutic agent in helping hospitalized patients toward health. Today, I am more than ever aware of therapeutic recreation's potential for becoming a precision instrument in the habilitation and rehabilitation of the ill and handicapped.

This expanded view of the place of recreation in comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation programs has led me, regretfully, to resign as director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped and to establish a specialized organization, Comeback, Inc. (see also "As We Go to Press," Page 9). Comeback is dedicated to serving the social rehabilitation needs of the ill and handicapped. Although the scope of Comeback's operations will extend to every possible type of service for social habilitation and rehabilitation of the ill and handicapped, recreation will continue to be an area of major interest.

Comeback believes that therapeutic recreation has a unique function in the field of rehabilitation. Of all the professional disciplines which contribute to the comprehensive habilitation or rehabilitation of an ill or handicapped person, therapeutic recreation alone has as its sole objective the provision of opportunities for optimum development of the social-recreational skills which help a person live a happy, useful, productive life in an everchanging social order. This is why Comeback, Inc. will provide, among other services, consultation and service in such key areas of therapeutic recreation as research, demonstration, education recruitment, administration, and publication of information.

Comeback's board of directors and various committees are made up of eminent professionals in the field of rehabilitation and distinguished citizens from all walks of life. Howard A. Rusk,

Mrs. Hill is executive director of Comeback, Inc.
M.D., pioneer in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation, is the medical consultant for the new agency. Dr. Rusk's famous ex-patient, Roy Campanella, is honorary chaiman of Comeback, Inc. His national committee includes Connie Boswell, Dick Button, Sammy Davis, Jr., Jane Froman, Martyn Green, Althea Gibson, Bob Hope, Ted Husing, James Piersall, Ham Richardson, Barney Ross, Bill Stern, James Thurber, and Johnny Weissmuller.

0ther major events and innovations scheduled for 1961 are:
\# The NRA's Consulting Service on Recreation for the IIl and Handicapped and the Avalon Foundation will sponsor a three-day curriculum developmeni conference in February. This conference, to be held in New York City, brings together nationally prominent educators in the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped, curriculum specialists, and representatives from related fields.
$\therefore$ The Ninth Annual Conference of the National Association of Recreation Therapists will be held from April 4.7, 1961, at the Pick-Carter Hotel, Cleve. land, Ohio. The program will present evaluation and research methods; approaches in recreation therapy for the aged, physically handicapped, mentally ill, mentally retarded, and persons in correctional institutions and facilities; recreation therapy techniques; the usc of films in recreation programs; and a discussion of the impact of recreation in a treatment setting. Recreation therapists, sociologists, psychologists, educators, and lay persons associated with the field will participate.
$\div$ The Hospital Section of the American Recreation Society has initiated presentation of awards and citations to persons who have made outstanding contributions in the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped. Members of the ARS Hospital Section, as well as nonmember individuals and groups are eligible for nomination provided they meet certain criteria for selection. For further information and a Merit Award Nomination Form write to C. C. Bream. Jr., Chairman, Awards and Citations, American Recreation Society, 321 Portland Building, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. \#


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Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation, George D. Butler. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 513. \$7.00.*

From the prolific pen of George D. Butler comes the third revised edition of his basic reference on American playgrounds. As director of research for the National Recreation Association, Mr. Butler has been a continuous observer of playgrounds in America over three decades and has collected a wealth of knowledge of the American neighborhood playground.

Playgrounds under professional leadership in America now exceed twenty. thousand and employees who administer them and plan and supervise activities within them exceed one hundred thousand. Volunteers enlisted as leaders in municipal playground systems even outnumber the employed personnel. This large personnel can find no other volume as comprehensive in its dealing with neighborhood playground problems and tried-and-proven techniques. The playground movement, having doubled its growth each decade, has required three editions of Mr. Butler's book in the quarter-century since its first publication. New plans, timely adaptation of old techniques, and statement of new methods of administration need to be freshly set forth as they are in this third edition.

The material falls into four categories: the physical plant which forms the locale upon which neighborhood play is practiced daily and seasonally; the professional and volunteer personnel which organizes and then directs, supervises, and promotes the recreation activities; the nature and organization of the activity program; and the arrangements for administration and effective operation. Experience of thousands of cities is drawn upon and synthesized in the volume which sets forth accepted practice.

This work deals only with the neighborhood playground, as operated in the urban scene. There are, in the broad sense, many kinds of playgrounds; for example, those which serve communities consisting of a cluster of neighborhoods: those which serve the people of

[^4]a metropolitan area and which are located some travel distance from the communities of residence; and those which serve only a given special activity. Just as neighborhood elementary schools are the foundation of a complex educational system, so are neighborhood playgrounds the base upon which the large structure of recreation services is built. Playgrounds: Their Ad. ministration and Operation is, therefore, a basic work which undergirds all the literature on recreation organization.

Institutions of higher learning which offer courses for teachers, recreation leaders, and group workers will find this book a convenient text. Professional workers and volunteers, whether serving as civic organizers of playgrounds and playground systems or as playground leaders will appreciate this new edition as an up-to-date reference, and will find its subject matter clearly and logically presented. - George Hjelte, General Manager, Recreation and Park Department, City of Los An. geles.

## Board and Table Games from Many

 Civilizations, R. C. Bell. Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 208, illustrated. $\$ 5.00$.This book shows how important an avocation can be. The author served with the British Emergency Medical Service and the RCAF during the war. He is now a consultant surgeon in England, yet has delved into museums, excavations, histories, societies, and long out-of-print material to bring together


Wari Board
the best board-and-table games from all over the world. Some have never been described in English before. Some have been played for over five thousand years!

Dr. Bell divides them into six catego-ries-race games, war games, positional games, mancala games, dice games, and
domino games. He describes them in detail-ninety-one in all-their history legends about them, their boards on equipment or rules. He also illustrates each game by sketches or photographs some modern, some of ancient game models found in tombs, on carvings, or in old manuscripts.

Which is the best board-and-table game? Dr. Bell selects backgammon continental draughts, internationa chess, liar dice, mah-jong, nine men' morris, pachisi, wari, and wei-ch'i How many of these can you play? V.M.

Basketry, tenoir Woodstock. Hererte Publishing House, 103 South Osage Independence, Missouri. Pp. 109, il lustrated. Paper, \$.90.

This booklet was obviously writter by a craftsman because it wastes ni words. A series of some twenty-one dif ferent types of basketry projects are de veloped in detail, each of slightly in creasing difficulty. Instructions ar clear, illustrated by simple sketches.

The projects are well-selected and ar the types that are the most useful and popular today. This useful but inex pensive book should furnish new idea for craft groups of all ages. Photo graphs of the finished projects add in terest.

Leisure in America, Max Kaplan John Wiley \& Sons, 440 Park Avenu South, New York 16. Pp. 350. \$7.50

Dr. Kaplan gives us a dispassionat investigation of recreation from socio logical points of view and explores th wide scope of interrelationships be tween leisure and other facets of life Now director of the Boston Universit Arts Center, Dr. Kaplan was formerl associated with the recreation depart ment of the University of Illingis, Known for his publication Music Recreation and for his participation i preparing the Recreation Prograr Book, Dr. Kaplan broadly defines red reation and leisure and interprets ther in relation to work, personality, th family, social class, community, stat religion, and value systems. As he ar alyzes leisure, he considers the creativ aspects of leisure and recreation with
view to defining major objectives in realizing the vast potentials of our new free time.

Although this is the work of a professional sociologist, and technical terms are used, any recreation worker will find the book readable and pertinent. Dr. Kaplan not only gives us a clear account of leisure as a vital factor in our society but also a clear picture of the role of recreation as an important part of our leisure complex.-Siebolt H. Frieswyk, National Recreation Association Program Service.

Pioneers in Petticoats, Nellie McCaslin. Row, Peterson and Company, 2500 Crawford Avenue, Evanston, IIlinois. Pp. 205, illustrated. \$2.00.*

Here is a collection of thirteen plays, all as American as apple pie. Each play uses a mixed cast, but the main character is a girl or woman out of the pages of American folklore or history. Most of the plays take about twenty minutes, none more than half an hour, even if music is added; none require elaborate sets or costumes. All use a narrator or storyteller to bridge the gaps and clarify the stories, thus making them also very well-adapted for radio as well as for the stage.

Several are based on Indian legends, several on early settlers and the Indians, several on the early days of the Union (Betsy Ross and Dolly Madison), and the remainder on mid or later nineteenth century (Harriet Beecher Stowe and Clara Barton among them). They are eminently suitable for junior high school age, but most of them could be used for slightly older or slightly younger groups. The dialogues are fresh and natural, and the author has avoided any hackneyed plot. A remarkably good collection!

Customs and Culture of Okinawa, Gladys Zabilka. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 200, illustrated. \$2.75.
With recreation leaders constantly on the alert for folk tales, music, dances, and customs of other lands, books like this become more and more useful. They are bridges to understanding as well as sources of new ideas for games, arts, festivals, and other activities.

The author of this fascinating book was attached to the American Schools in Okinawa as a music supervisor and director of the native culture program. Each year. as she tried to enlarge the schools' cultural program to include more knowledge and understanding of the native arts, she ran across the lack of any single source of information. To offset this, she collected material herself, using all possible sources, and now jresents us with an authoritative book.

## Books \& Pamphlets Received

## Administration

Appraising Executive Performance, Carl Heyel. Amer. Management Assn., 1515 Broadway, New York 36. Pp. 189. $\$ 4.50$ (members \$3.00).
Charter Problem of Metropolitan Cities, Richard S. Childs. Citizens Union Research Foundation, 5 Beekman St., New York 38. Pp. 18. Free.
Current Administrative Problems. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 197. $\$ 3.00$.

Developing Executive Skills, Harwood F. Merrill and Elizabeth Marting, Editors. Amer. Management Assn., 1515 Broadway, New York 36. Pp. 431. \$9.00.
Dynamics of Park Demand, The, Marion Clawson. Regional Plan Assn., 230 W. 41st St., New York 36. Pp. 39. Paper, $\$ 3.00$.
Engineers Handbook, W. A. Thomas, H. A. Spalding, Zarko Parlorich. Ottenheimer Publishing, 4805 Nelson Ave., Baltimore 15. Pp. 192. \$.90.
Equipment and Supplies (rev. ed.), Alida H. Hisle, Editor. Assn. for Childhood Education Internatl., 1200 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 93. Paper, \$1.50.
Explorations in Communication, Edmund Carpenter and Marshall McLuhan, Editors. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8. Pp. 210, diagrams. $\$ 4.00$.
Federal Government and Metropolitan Areas, Robert H. Connery and Richard H. Leach. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge 38, Mass. Pp. 275. \$4.75.
Manual for Park and Recreation Boards and Commissions, Edward A. Connell. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 40. Paper, $\$ 2.00$.
Management Practices for Smaller Cities, Robert Brunton and Jeptha Carrell. Internat'l. City Managers Assn., 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. Pp. 430. \$7.50.
Minnesota Recreation \& Park Laws. Minn. Rec. Assn., Div. of Rec., Cooke Hall, Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis. Pp. 96. Paper, $\$ 5.00$.
Municipal Handbook for New Green Committee Chairmen, Tom Mascaro. Amer. Institute of Park Execntives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 27. Paper, $\$ 2.00$.

## Dance, Drama, Music

Ballkoom Dancing, Doris Hart. Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st St., New York 1. Pp. 105. $\$ 3.50$.

Drama for Women, Alison Graham-Campbell and Frank Lambe. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 160. \$3.75.
Elementary Musicianship (2nd ed.), Alvin Bauman and Charles W. Walton. PrenticeHall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 149. \$3.50. Girls' Book of Ballroom Dancing. The, Vera Wilson. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 144. \$3.00.
Hop, Skip and Sing. Lois Lunt. T. S. Denison. 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 87. \$3.00.

Irish Street Ballads, collected by Colm 0 . Lochlainn. Citadel Press, 222 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 235. Paper, \$1.65.
Language of Music, The, Deryck Cooke. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 289. \$4.80.

Let's Go to a Concert, Laura Sootin. G. P. Putnam, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 44. \$1.95.

## Sports, Physical Education

Conditioning Exercises, Games, Tests, (3rd ed.), Karl C. H. Oermann, Carl Haven Young, and Mitchell J. Gary. U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. Pp. 275. \$4.50. Defensive Basketball, Frank McGuire. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 268. \$4.95.

Every Boy's Game Fishing, Wm. B. Currie. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 104. \$4.00.

Exercise and Fitness (Papers presented at the Colloquium on Exercise and Fitness). Athletic Institute, Annapolis, Md. Pp. 248. Paper, $\$ 3.00$.
Fencing, C.-L. de Beaumont. A. S. Barnes. 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 272. \$6.50.
Fencing, Roger Crosnier, Editor. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 32. \$.75.
Foundations of Physical Education, (3rd ed.\}, Ehartes Bracher. E. Y. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 501. $\$ 6.00$.
Foundations and Principles of Physical Education, Natalie Marie Shepard. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 352. $\$ 5.00$.

Gymnastic, Progressive Practices and Modern Coaching, Peter Rodwell. Emer-

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son Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York. Pp. 183. \$4.95.

Handrook on Small Bore Rifle Shooting. Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, 250 E. 43rd St., New York 17. Pp. 80. \$.25.

Handgunner's Guide, Chic Gaylord. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 176. \$7.50.
How to Play Little League Baseball, Mickey McConnell. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 148. \$2.95.
How to Play and Teach Volleyball, J. Edmund Welch, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York. Pp. 168. \$3.75.
How to Star in Baseball, Herman L. Masin. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 63. \$.35.
How You and Your Friends Can Start A Gun Club. Sportsmen's Service Burean. 250 E. 43rd St., New York 17. Pp. 23. \$.50. Let's Go Flying, Martin Caidin. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 214. $\$ 3.95$.

Lil' Leacuer (cartoons), Al Liederman. Pocket Books, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged. $\$ 25$.
Modern Ideas on Physical Education (2nd ed.), M. W. Randall. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 168. \$3.25.
Official Rules and Regulations. Boys Basketball League, 103 Atkinson Rd., Rockville Centre, N.Y. Pp. 20. \$.10.
Olympics 1960, The, John V. Grombach. Ballantine Books, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 236. \$.50.
Outline For the Young Rider, An, Thistle Galbraith. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 96. \$3.25.
Physical Education Games and Athletics for Training Colleges, Mabel Davies. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle. N. Y. Pp. 202. $\$ 5.00$.

Positional Skills and Play, Walter Winterhottom. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, New York. Pp. 32. Paper, \$.75.
Postural Fitness, Significance and Variances, Charles Leroy Lowman, M.D. and Carl Haven Young, Ed.D. Lea \& Febiger, Washington Sq., Philadelphia 6. Pp. 341 . \$7.50.
Practical Fresh Water Fishing, Francis E. Sell. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 198. $\$ 5.50$.
Recreational Boating Guide. Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 77. \$.40.
Sailing, Manual, A, Stephen Storm. Burgess Publishing, 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 28. Paper, $\$ 1.50$.
Selectfd Volleyball Articles (2nd ed.), Aileene Lockhart. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 106. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
Shooting and Hunting (Instructor's Guide). AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 94. Paper, $\$ 2.00$.
Soccer Book, Danny Blanchflower. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 128. \$4.25.

Soccer Coaching, Walter Winterbottom. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, New York. Pp. 247. \$4.25.
Softball Story, The, Morris A. Bealle. Columbia Publishing, P.O. Box 1623, Washington, D.C. Pp. 264. \$4.00.
Softball Track and Field Guide-Jan. 196062, Herberta M. Lundegren and Sandra

Young Davies. AAHPER, 1201 16th St.. N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 158. Paper, $\$ 1.00$. Sports Illustrated Book of Baseball. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia. Pp. 89. \$2.75.
Sport for Fun (quiz book), Peter Carpenter. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 165. \$2.75.

Story of Tennis, The, Lord Aberdare. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, New York. Pp. 180. $\$ 5.75$.
Tackle Squash Rackets This Way, Brian Phillips. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 127. \$3.25.
Tackle Sailing This Way, Christopher Dawson. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 127. $\$ 3.25$.

Tackle Riding This Way, Lt. Col. C. E. G. Hope. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 125. \$3.25.
tackle Croquet This Way, E. P. C. Cotter. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 124. \$3.75.

## Magazine Articles

Adult Leadership, November 1960
Meeting Resistance to Change in an InService Training Program, Miriam M. Ritvo and Phyllis G. Oram.
Delinquency versus Creative Dramatics, Grace D. Yerbury.
Training for Action, Esther Kronovit.
New Thrust for Community Leadership Training, Edward O. Moe and H. Curtis Mial.

December 1960
Adult Education and our National Purpose, Arthur P. Crabtree.
California Parent-Teacher, October 1960
Molding Children's Attitudes, Kirby Grant.
Many Faces of Discipline.
A Science Fair, Mrs. Alex Petry.
Mental Hospitals, November 1960
A Psychiatric Unit Enters its Second Quarter Century (St. Mary's Hospital, Duluth), Sister M. Electra Byrne.
School Activities, September 1960.
Are School Athletics Programs Training Criminals? Erwin F. Karver.
Senior Citizen, December 1960
The Camden Community Project, Jennie McMaster.
Chase Those Blues Away, Wilson Daugherty.
Swimming Pool Age, October 1960
A Community Pool, Family Style: How to Promote, Finance, Build, Robert Sisco.
Pool Water Chemistry, Robert Gallagher.
Winter Can Damage Pools: What To Do, Charles Whitmer.
Today's Health, November 1960
Music Lessons, 1960 Style, Marion S. Egbert.
Thanksgiving Around the World, Dennis Orphan.
Are We Afraid to Take Chances? Joseph N. Bell.

Woman's Day, January 1961
Our Love Affair with Islands, George $S$. Wells.
The YWCA, December 1960
Want to Be a Fogdog? Ruth Duey.
Children, Youth, and the YWCA.
Freedom to Grow, Constance M. Crawford.

Continued from Page 11
skills, but they learn more slowly, and they need to engage in recreation activities at their own pace. When senior citizens are accustomed to participating in recreation pursuits with their own age group, it is not difficult for them to take part in similar activities with younger people. Mixing age groups has its own advantages for both young and old, demonstrating to the elderly that they are not isolated as a group and that they have not been pushed out of community life.

Recreation activities cannot be forced upon older people, cannot be superimposed simply because it is good for them. If the activity is to be truly beneficial in effect, then it must be chosen, it must be wanted by the person participating. This is not to say, however, that the director or leader cannot tempt, subtly persuade, or gently entice an elderly person into an activity for which he has little enthusiasm - and with highly successful results. Each director tailors his or her technique of persuasion to the individual involved.

All pioneers in new areas of behavior, have an added responsibility for interpretation and publicity. It is necessary to interpret constantly to the senior citizens with whom we work the importance of recreation, to make clear to them that play is just as respectable and dignified as work. Don't forget, they have spent the greater part of their lives in a work-centered society that looked on recreation as an indulgence or an activity only for children. It is necessary to correct this misconception not only in the minds of residents or patients, but also in the minds of many citizens in the community. As time al. lows, publicize the program through newspapers and other media of com. munication, as well as through discus. sions with community groups. This kind of interpretation often pays large dividends in the form of financid and/or volunteer assistance.

As you try new techniques in recrea tion for the elderly, you will undoubted ly make valuable discoveries. Shart your experiences with others in the field. In this manner, progress will he achieved and all of us will benefit. \#


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Official recommendations of Section 12, Free Time Activities; Recreation, Voluntary Services and Citizen Participation
Fun and National StrengthLt. Col. Adolph H. HumphreysBuilding a strong America
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Physical Rehabilitation and RecreationThree sports programs for the handicapped
Citizen Action Achieves Results R. G. Renfree
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Letters 59 As We Go To Press 61 $61 \begin{gathered}\text { Reporter's Notebook } 88 \quad \text { Market News } 94 \\ \text { Concerning Upkeep } 93\end{gathered}$ Personnel $97 \quad$ Rx for the Ill and Handicapped 100 New Publications 18
RECREATION is published monthly except July and August by the National Recreation Association, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York, is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the Readers' Guide. Subscription $\$ 5.00$ a year. Canadian and foreign subscription rate $\$ 5.75$. Re-entered as second-class matter April 25, 1950, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924. Microfilms of current issues available University Microfilms, 313 N. First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Space Representatives: East Coast-Advertising Manager, Recreation Magazine, 8 W . 8th Street, New York 11; Midwest-Mark Minahan, 185 N. Wabash Boulevard, Chicago 1, Illinois.

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Advertising Manager Esta Gluck

## On The Cover

We Are Looking for a Circus. Are you planning one? If you read "Clown Tricks" by Keith Macdonald, on Page 87 and look at his instruction chart on the inside back cover, the circus "bug" will probably bite you. (There will be more about circuses in a later spring issue of Recreation.) The photo of "Giraffes," by Mark Kuhner, aged 15, of Columbus, Ohio, won a $\$ 25$ special award in the 1959 Kodak High School Photo Contest.

## Next Month

If you are interested in summer camping or nature recreation, the March Camping and Outdoor Summer issue of Recreation is for you. (The Playground Issue follows on its heels in April.) We are proud of the March issue's coverage and distinguished list of authors; among them: Sidney Geal of American Camping Association; Rey Carlson, professor of camping, Indiana University; Stanley Stocker, executive director of Metropolitan New York Council of American Youth Hostels who recently was in charge of the American Camping Association survey; Hadley Irwin, recreation supervisor of the Missouri State Park Board; Maurice D. Bone, counselor in campsite development for the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education; Bert H. Snow, camping director, YMCA, Keene, New Hampshire, and others. There will be articles on family camping, state camping services, day camping, trip camping, church camping, a camping experiment with street-gang boys, facilities for a camp for the cerebral palsied, camp insurance, trail shelters, and so on. Don't miss it!

## Photo Credits

Page 57, U.S. Forest Service; 69, U.S. Army; 74, (center) Winfield J. Parks, Jr., 74, (bottom) William R. Whitteker, Cincinnati, Ohio; 79, (cen ter right) Power Authority of the State of New York; (top right) Arthur Holmes, National Park Service.


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## Ben H. Thompson

## OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING

WHY Do we talk about outdoor recreation? I suppose it is because every one of us-perhaps in-stinctively-wants to get out-of-doors, for fun; for peace of mind; for the beauty of the marsh, the woods, the mountains, the prairies, the desert; for the beauty of rivers, lakes, seashores; or even the beauty of things growing along the roadside or in our own backyard-to mention only a few glimpses of nature that have made it appealing to people since time immemorial.

I suppose we talk about outdoor recreation because that is something we all want. We want it at all times of our lives-from the time we are children, exploring with "terrifying energy," until the time we are content to sit and contemplate the scene and feel the warmth of the sun and the coolness of the breeze. We are a part of the earth and its life. We sense it, we know it, we revel in it. We do not worship it but we love it, and that is something which every one of us understands in every other.

Why do we take time out of busy occupations to discuss the future of outdoor recreation? I suppose it is because we see the ax, the bulldozer, and the great earth movers tearing at the woods, the fields and the countryside, around every city, along every major river, around the shores of lakes, along the seashore, across the desert and mountains and, all too often, even in our own backyards.

We see the opportunities for outdoor recreation changing and diminishing. We see the native habitat of wildlife vanishing. We see clean waters and clean air being polluted from such development. We see the open spaces which we once thought would be with us always now vanishing at a rapid rate. In short, to preserve the outdoor recreation

Mr. Thompson is chief, Division of Recreation Resource Planning, National Park Service, Dept. of the Interior. This material is taken from his speech given at the 40th Annual NationalConference on State Parks, Rockland, Maine, 1960.
opportunities we want and which we want our children to have, we must do something about it, on an adequate scale, now.

For several summers my children went to a summer camp in Vermont, where they swam, canoed, hiked, played games, learned some of the lore of the woods, met often at the camp counsel ring, made new friends, and had a healthy summer. At each summer's end, we were amazed at what the camp had done for them. We used to say that two months of summer camp was worth nine months or more of school. The kids thought so, too!

As we plan for the future of outdoor recreation, should we not plan so that it will be possible for all children who wish to, to have the fun and the benefits of such summer camps? If we answer that question in the affirmative, the implications are very large, in terms of adequate camps and the means to operate them.

Another major goal in the future of outdoor recreation is that of providing access to clean waters-streams, rivers, lakes, and the ocean. Most communities are on or near water. Keeping that water clean and keeping the opportunity for people to get to it for pleasure would help the recreation needs of nearly all people, wherever they are. By and large, we have not done so well in this area of recreation resource planning and conservation. . . .

Related to the need to preserve the shorelines, is the need to preserve primarily for recreation some of the best of the country's free-flowing streams and natural lakes. I refer to the desirability of preserving in their natural condition such famous canoeing waters as the Allagash River in Maine, the Current and Eleven Point Rivers in Missouri. the Rogue River in Oregon. and adequate lake country in northern Minnesota. Such waterways and related wilderness will be wanted more and more by people as they learn about the
opportunities of using them and as the country becomes more highly urbanized.

This is not to say that reservoirs and logged forests do not provide recreation. They do. But free-flowing streams and natural forests conserved and managed primarily for wilderness recreation provide something more-a quality of outdoor pleasure and mental and spiritual stimulus that is unique to each such place. It is worth working for.
Related to canoe routes and other waterways are trails for hiking, riding, and even bicycling. Hiking and riding trails are standard facilities in most public reservations, parks, and forests, and I need say no more about them here. Regarding bicycle trails, however, we estimate that there are between twenty and twenty-five million bicycles in the United States. Yet, where can you ride one with safety and pleasure? The youth hostel program reportedly means much to people in Europe. At least one reason why it has not succeeded in the United States is that bicycle trails between points of interest are practically nonexistent. To meet this deficit, the towpaths of old canals, such as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal through western Maryland, would seem to hold much promise, if the potentiality is realized and developed. The canals are usually through scenic country, the towpaths are relatively level, and they are free from automobile traffic. A park planner once said to me: "I didn't suppose that anybody over twelve years old ever rode a bicycle." Suitably located bicycle trails in many parts of the United States could provide pleasant and healthy out-
door recreation for millions of people who seek the same outlet by driving taut nerved in overcrowded traffic.

There is, however, great need for pleasure drives, particularly within reach of large centers of population-leisurely, scenic drives that are designed just for that purpose and are not merely connecting links in major traffic arteries. Such scenic roads, together with essential bordering lands, could give access to wild areas or historic regions off the beaten path.

Basic to all is the need for far more adequate systems of parks and related recreation areas than we have yet achieved or visualized-systems that will preserve the best of our natural and historic areas and will be within reach of the people who want to use them. The incidental use for recreation of lands and waters, that are developed and managed primarily for other purposes, may provide standardized recreation for great numbers of people but incidental recreation use is not a substitute for parks.

Space does not permit a complete enumeration of the major forms of outdoor recreation; but the few that have been mentioned show clearly, I believe, the fundamental need to classify our natural resources for their dominant values and potentialities, to be followed by the formulation or perfection of appropriate programs to realize those values and potentialities. From the outdoor recreation point of view, this means planning of the most searching and objective kind, which must be done cooperatively by government agencies and by citizen groups. \#

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## LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. - The Editors.

## Recruitment Brochure

## Sirs:

The National Recreation Association is to be congratulated on The Future Is Yours, the brief, concise, and educational brochure concerning our profession. I hope that through its use during the "career days" in the various schools in the Pontiac area and through my personal contacts with the various high schools in the area that we may stimulate some students to enroll in our growing profession.

> David R. Ewalt, Director, Parks and Recreation, Pontiac, Michigan.

## Excellent Material

## Sirs:

After the 42nd National Recreation Congress I reported to my staff some of the ideas presented by Messrs. Cecil B. Goode, O. Glenn Stahl, Louis J. Froeger, and Kenneth O. Warner at the Institute on Personnel Administration. They were enthused with my reportsnot that I gave such stimulating reports but primarily because of the excellent material that was presented during the institute. All of us hope that you will be able to produce in written form much of the information presented during the Institute.

Charles J. Reitz, Superintendent, Recreation and Park Department, Yuma, Arizona.

- The report of the Fifth National Institute in Recreation Administration is available for $\$ 2.00$ from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.


## On Retirement

Sirs:
I am retiring on April 1 after spending more than a quarter of a century working in the leisure-time field. I have

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received great assistance along the way from the National Recreation Association which is doing an outstanding job for the nation. In memoriam, I recall, with fervent prayer, Lebert H. Weir, a dedicated man. I would also like to add special thanks to Joseph Prendergast, Willard Sutherland, John Collier, Robert Horney, and all NRA's fine leaders for their outstanding contributions. I would like to add a word of special commendation for Robert Horney [NRA Great Lakes District representative] who so willingly assisted me in screening the fifty-seven applicants [to replace me] and extending many words of wisdom to my board on the necessity of obtaining a professional man for this position. Thomas William Belton of Pontiac, Michigan, will replace me.

Harry Strong, Director of Parks and Recreation Department, Austin, Minnesota.

## The Twelve Days

Sirs:
From cover to cover the December issue of Recreation is worthwhile in content and in program aids. The magazine's styling is especially attractive and appealing. The Twelve Days of Christmas motif is symbolic of the twelve-months-a-year service we receive from the staff of the National Recreation Association.

Donald V. Joyce, Superintendent of
Recreation, Tenafly, New Jersey.
May I congratulate the staff of Recreation on the December cover! It was, without doubt, the most appropriate and attractive cover I have ever seen on any magazine. It was truly in keeping with the Christmas season.
E. A. Scholer, Assistant Professor of Recreation, State University of Iowa.

The Christmas issue of Recreation is one of the best. . . . I particularly enjoyed the creative cover of the Twelve Days of Christmas and the magazine itself [was] colorful and interesting.

Stanley Stenek, Superintendent of Recreation, Port Huron, Michigan.


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Gerald W. Ferguson, Recreation Specialist. RoyalCanadian Air Force.

Recreation Magazine is tops! It seems to get better and better.

Joan Berwash, Palo Alto, California.

## Swing of the Pendulum

Sirs:
It is always interesting to note the "swing of the pendulum," especially
when it happens within a relatively short period of time. As many professionals will recall, a few short years ago the infant recreation program operated in a welter of parks administration. Today, we find an ever-increasing reverse situation practically everywhere. The question in my mind: is the pendulum, as usual, swinging too far? Is the recreation program, however grand, going to suffer because of the over-emphasis on recreation itself?

For generations people on every level of life used parks for play and the open spaces for their spiritual recreation. Today, even with greater mobility, only a relatively small proportion of the popu-

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lace avail themselves of park or pla ground facilities. The reason is not be found in programing, because "we give 'em whatever they want." Let's amine, for a change, the matrix of $t$ program - the physical environme and the park areas. People go whe they feel good. This is spiritual recre tion. Our third-rate parks and fir class playgrounds just "ain"t got it Only the more primitive areas, g courses, the great parks and open are still draw people of all kinds for the intrinsic spiritual values.

Herb Grade, landscape design Mission Hills, California.

## quotables

## As we observe Brotherhood Week.

We owe to man higher succors th: food and fire. We owe to man, man. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

We derive benefit from scientific d coveries made in foreign laboratorie we sing the folk songs and dance $t$ folk dances that have come dov through the generations among peopl far removed from our shores; our s cial institutions are molded and dev oped according to ideas and philos phies many of which have their roots distant countries. In fact, at every tu of the road we encounter evidences the debt we owe the foreigner.-OT G. Hoiberg in School and Society.

The world is my country, all ma kind are my brethren, to do good is n religion, I believe in one God and more.-Thomas Paine.

September is a curious month. It made the nations brothers By awarding one the Davis Cup And enraging all the others.

> -Ogden Nash

We should be low and lovelike, and lea each man to other,
And patient as pilgrims, for pilgrir are we all.

> - William Langland, $*$

Down in their hearts, wise men knc this truth: the only way to help yourst is to help others.-Elbert Hubbar

Men work together, I told him fro the heart,
Whether they work together or apa

> -Robert Frost

## BROTHERHOOD WEEK

February 19-26

## AS WE GO TO PRESS

- Final call for applications for Na. tional Recreation Association Graduate Assistant Awards. Closing date is March 15, 1961. Write to the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

Just returned from inaugural honors in Washington, D.C., is the drum and bugle corps of Rochester, New Hampshire, sponsored by the Rochester Recreation Department. Invited to play in the inaugural parade, the group traveled to Washington on funds raised by a volunteer committee. Bert George, Rochester's recreation superintendent, received the Jaycee "Man of the Year" Award last year, while this year it went to Ray Turmelle, director of the corps, for his work with this group. To get it started, he invested several hundred dollars, which have since been paid back by fund-raising activities.

- America's youtir is physically unFIT asserts Robert Kennedy, in an article in the January 11th New York Herald Tribune. The United States Attorney General told a meeting of football coaches that his brother, the President, is "deeply concerned about what has been happening to our country," and he indicated that John F. Kennedy will "call for action within the next three months, in the important area of physical fitness."
- To increase effectiveness of citizen participation in planning and developing the northern New Jersey area, the Regional Plan Association has just announced the formulation of a New Jersey committee. It will work in nine counties designated by the group as metropolitan. C. McKim Norton, executive vice-president of the association, said the new group would meet a "longfelt need for a citizen's group that will focus its attention on "proper planning."
1 A resolution calling for the creation of a Special Senate Committee on Aging has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Pat McNamara (D) from Michigan. The proposed committee would replace the present Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, of which Senator McNamara is chair-
man. The subcommittee is part of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Comnittee.
- The new york state supreme court has just set back a law to aid parks. The New York Times of January 19, 1961, announced that Justice Hugh S. Coyle has declared unconstitutional a law adopted two years ago by the state legislature. The law had enabled communities to collect cash payments from real estate developers to erect new parks elsewhere in town, if new developments did not have satisfactory park areas.
"The basic issue," Justice Coyle wrote, "is whether the legislature may constitutionally provide for the payment of money as a condition to approval of a subdivision plat (layout), which amount shall be available for use by the town for neighborhood parks, playgrounds or recreation purposes." He said this was "not necessarily for the benefit of the future residents of the area covered by the plat.
"It may be spent before the development of the subdivision is undertaken or completed. In effect, the statute compels a landowner who proposes to subdivide to pay more than his proportionate share of the moneys to be spent on parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities for the town as a whole."

In view of the importance of this decision to recreation and park authori-
ties in New York State it is hoped the issue will be appealed to a higher court.-Ed.

## RE U. S. BUDGET FOR 1962

President Eisenhower's Budget Message for the fiscal year 1962, presented to Congress January 16, has several items of interest to readers of Recreation Magazine. For example, it points out that expenditures for the "recreational use of natural resources" have increased from $\$ 30,000,000$ in 1953 to $\$ 59,000,000$ in 1957 , to $\$ 86,000,000$ in 1959 , and to an estimated $\$ 101,000,000$ in 1962.

In a paragraph entitled "Recreational Resources," under the general heading of "Natural Resources," the message states: "The rapidly expanding use of public recreational facilities is placing great demands on the resources of our national parks. The estimated increase of $\$ 14,000,000$ in expenditures of the National Park Service from 1961 to 1962 will provide for needed maintenance and rehabilitation of the park areas and for operation of new facilitics and areas added to the system in recent years. Prompt action should be taken on legislation, as recommended last year, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire three of the remaining undeveloped seashore areas for the national park system. Such action will en-

## Senior Citizens' Charter of Rights

A Senior Citizens' Charter of Rights was adopted by the White House Conference section on population trends. The charter states that each senior citizen, regardless of race, color or creed, is entitled to:

- The right to be useful.
- The right to obtain employment, based on merit.
- The right to freedom from want in old age.
- The right to a fair share of the community's recreational, educational and medical resources.
- The right to obtain decent housing, suited to needs of later years.
- The right to moral and financial support by one's family so far as is consistent with the best interests of the family:
- The right to live independently.
- The right to live, to die, with dignity.
- The right of access to all knovledge as available on how to improve the later years of life.
--The Recreation Reporter
able these areas to be preserved for public benefit."

The President then stated that "the forthcoming report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission will provide a comprehensive survey of outdoor recreation resources and needs. The report should be useful as a guide for federal, state, local, and private interests in their plans for meeting increasing needs for recreation."

In referring to "forest resources," the message states: "Some increases in expenditures of the Forest Service in 1962 are needed to carry forward the long-range development program for the national forest. These increases will be for forest roads and trails and for forest protection and utilization, including forestry research, fire prevention, and recreational facilities."

With reference to "water resources" the message states: "A large share of the construction of these agencies (Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation) will be for multiple-purpose river basin projects, including flood control, navigation, irrigation, water supply, hydraulic power, and in some cases related recreational and fish and wildlife benefits."

Referring to the federal rural development program, the message calls to attention that "among the impressive gains reported in participating areas" is the fact that "income has increased from nonfarm sources such as recreation, tourist sources, and expanded business activities."

## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- In its report submitted to President Kennedy, just before he took office, the Natural Resource Advisory Committee stated in part: We believe that the widest enjoyment of benefits of our natural resources should be made possible for the greatest number of people at the lowest possible cost.

Under "Wildlife Conservation," it said, "We recommend Congressional passage of legislation which will assure perpetuation of wilderness values. A sympathetic administration can help eliminate confusion and misconceptions which have blocked passage of this legislation in the past. We need to protect specimens of our old frontier just as we need to protect national shrines and art treasures."

While under "National Parks," the report reads, "Shoreline parks which should be made available for public recreation are the most critically needed additions to our national park system. They must be acquired before all potential sites are lost to urban development and commercial exploitation."

- Main speaker at the 1961 Southern Regional Institute on Recreation in Hospitals will be Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas. The institute will be held in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, April 20 to 22 , sponsored by the Recreation Curriculum of the University of North Carolina; North Carolina Recreation Commission; North Carolina Recreation Society; Hospital Section of the American Recreation Society; National Recreation Association; National Association of Recreational Therapists; American Red Cross; Athletic Institute; and the Veterans Administration.
- It is with regret that we announce that Judge Ira W. Jayne died suddenly on January 20 , from a heart attack, at the age of seventy-eight. Judge Jayne was the first superintendent of recreation for the city of Detroit, when the first recreation commission was organized. He was a member of the Municipal Athletic Commission and was one of the ten recreation executives selected by the National Recreation Association to work with the War Camp Community Services during World War I. Judge Jayne served as superintendent of recreation from 1914 to 1919, when he was elected to the Circuit Court of Wayne County, on which he served for thirty-seven years, longer than any man in the county's history. He was the executive judge of the eighteen-member court for twenty-seven years. At the time of his death, Judge Jayne was chairman of the Michigan State Advisory and Interpretation Committee of the National Recreation Association.
- The state of washington can swell with pride over the goodly number of recreation bond issues approved recently throughout the state. Among these are:
Tacoma-The Metropolitan Park District approved a $\$ 1,390,000$ special millage. The money is for park and playground improvements including a new aquarium; automatic chlorination and filtration of wading pools; Ft. Nisqually restoration; and some automatic sprinkler systems for parks.
Moses Lake-The city passed a $\$ 188,000$ bond issue for a swimming pool. On the same ballot with the pool, but unsuccessful, was a $\$ 55,000$ park improvement bond that missed receiving the required sixty per cent favorable vote by less than one percent.
Everett-A six-mill levy for park improvements, which will amount to approximately $\$ 280,000$, will be used to bring park areas and facilities up to standards to meet current needs.
Port Angeles-A $\$ 300,000$ bond issue for the construction of a indoor-out-
door swimming pool was passed by the city.
Waitsburg-The city voted heavily in favor of a $\$ 27,000$ bond issue for renovation of its public pool.
Bellingham-A $\$ 490,000$ bond issue was approved for a new civic field grandstand including lighting and new track.
Kelso-_Voters passed a $\$ 25,000$ bond issue insuring the completion of Tam O' Shanter Park. To date, the development has been a community project on a voluntecr basis. The $\$ 25,000$ is slated for improvements to the athletic fields and for additional land acquisition.
- New, temporary address of Mrs. Beatrice Hill, formerly of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and the Handicapped and now executive director of the new "Comeback, Inc., the National Society for the Social Rehabilitation of the Ill, Handicapped and Aged, is 386 Park Avenue South, New York 16.
- The first annual conference and exhibits on Revenue Producing Facilities is being sponsored by the American Institute of Park Executives at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, March 5 to 8. Get details from AIPE at the above address.
- Top-ten favorite hobbies of the nation's youngsters are, according to a preference study conducted by the American Hobby Federation, photography, stamp collecting (Number 1 last year), doll collecting, model making, painting, followed by collecting matchbox covers, postcards, autographs, coins, and butterflies.


## COMING EVENTS

Feb. 7-13 Boy Scout Week
Feb. 12-18 National Crime Prevention Week.
Feb. 12 Abraham Lincoln's Birthday
Feb. 19-26 Brotherhood Week
Feb. 22 George Washington's Birthday
Mar. 17 St. Patrick's Day
Mar. 19-25 National Wildlife Week
Mar. 31 Good Friday
April 1-7 National Arts and Crafts Week
April 8-15 National Model Building Week
April 2 Easter Sunday
April 16-22 National Library Week
April 24-30 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Good Human Relations } \\ & \text { Week }\end{aligned}$

## Recreation is a basic need

- The Official Statement of Policy of the 1961 White House Conference on the Aging, Section 12Free Time Activities; Recreation, Volunteer Services, and Citizenship Participation as presented by its chairman, Joseph Prendergast, to the Second Plenary Session on January 11, 1961. (The Official Recommendations on recreation appear on next page.)

There ake, in the life of the senior citizen as an individual or in a group, opportunities for recreation, voluntary services, and citizen participation in public and private projects and interests.

In the general pattern of social change affecting the aging, free-time activity assumes an ever-increasing position of importance in individual and social well-being. Extended periods of free time in later maturity present one of the greatest challenges of our present society. Not only to live, but to live fully, may be the test of our civilization.

Therefore, effective use should be made of senior citizens in the continuing life of the community, state, and nation. It is every citizen's concern that senior citizens participate and become actively involved in recreation, voluntary services and in citizenship participation.

Recreation is a basic human need; together with work, education, and religion it makes up the full life. Recreation is recognized as any wholesome free-time activity chosen voluntarily for the satisfaction inherent in the activity. Patterns of recreation, shaped into stimulating programs of activities, constitute a MUST for the senior citizen.

The involvement of participants in the total planning and the executing of the program is basic and essential. To meet the diversity of interests of all the aged, a broad range of program offerings, creative, cultural, physical, social, volunteer service, and citizenship participation must be implemented by every available public and private agency through coordination of effort in utilization of facilities, leadership and funds.

There should be increasing opportunities made available through a reevaluation of existing programs, through the development of wider variety of activities in existing facilities, through the establishment of more senior-citizen and similar centers, and through the extension of this service to nursing homes, hospitals, shut-ins, and institutions for the handicapped.
Voluntary services and citizenship participation represent a traditional American ideal of value in the development of individual and national character; and habits of voluntary service and citizenship participation on the part of all Americans should be developed early in life to carry over into later life.

Stereotyped attitudes about old age, both on the part of the community as well as of older people about themselves, can limit the continued participation of senior citizens in recreation, voluntary service, and in civic and governmental affairs. To remedy this situation, we need to
develop a better public image of old age based on the potential contribution senior citizens can make plus a more positive self-image through opportunities to achieve skills and accomplishments which would preserve and restore a sense of belonging and usefulness.

Basically, the primary responsibility for creating a more realistic attitude toward old age rests with senior citizens themselves in terms of demonstrating that some of the traditional concepts of old age are no longer justified. But older people cannot accomplish this without the sympathetic cooperation of society and the removal of barriers* that prevent older people from contributing their service.

The enjoyment of the later years depends on one's preparation earlier in life so that retirement will not come as a shock but as the culmination of the life span with its own rewards-not as the termination of usefulness but as the continuation or as the beginning of a new usefulness characterized by maturity and fulfillment.

There is the challenge to plan ahead for the recreation literacy of future generations. Effort must be made to help the citizen acquire in earlier years, skills, attitudes, and understanding in recreation activities which will extend into the expanded leisure of retirement years.

Since it is recognized that effective leadership is the most important single factor in successful program effort, adequate professional leadership is essential, supplemented by trained volunteer leadership. The quality of professional and voluntary service should be improved through preservice and in-service training programs.

Senior citizens should be utilized in so far as possible in the directing of recreational activities; and retired professional persons should be used in leadership positions.

Progress in understanding and appreciation of the recreation needs of the aging must be rooted in a firm foundation of study and research. An informed public is essential.

Communities should set up some type of coordinating, information and referral service whose function shall be to coordinate the activities and services within existing facilities, to stimulate the provision of new facilities and programs, and to bring together elderly people in need of service and other elderly people who are able to supply those needs for the mutual benefit of both groups.

In behalf of those older people who do not or caunot avail themselves of community resources (such as the shutins and those who have always been reticent about becoming involved in group or formal programs, who are known to be unhappy because of their isolation), communities should devisc programs to bring services to the home.
Intelligent attitudes toward the importance and values of meaningful leisure for enriched living at every age must be fostered so that the aged who withdraw from the work force may retire to, not from life. \#

[^6]
## 1961 White House Conference on the Aging OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

0fficial Recommendations adopted by Section 12 Free Time Activities; Recreation, Voluntary Services, and Citizenship Participation of the 1961 White House Conference on Aging.

## It is recommended that:

Emphasis be placed on the need for greatly extended programs with a broad range of activities sponsored by public agencies, civic organizations, service clubs, churches, men's and women's groups, voluntary welfare organizations, educational institutions, libraries, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged and other institutions with old age residents. Such programs should include day centers, clubs, social and cultural activities, outings, travel, camping, library services, informal education programs, volunteer service by older people to their contemporaries and other age groups, active participation in community affairs, central counseling, referral and information services. They should be available to older persons of all socio-economic groups.
Opportunities for recreation, voluntary service and citizenship participation now current or that will be established be available to all aging persons through free choice regardless of economic status, race, creed or national origin.
Older persons should be assisted in retaining contacts.with younger groups. Some programs are more appropriate when they include several age groups, while in other instances they may be best conducted for the aging alone.

Family-centered projects, in which older persons may help to plan and implement the programs, should be encouraged, and more should be done to seek and assist older persons living in their homes to use their leisure more advantageously.

More free-time activities be directed toward the special needs of the ill and handicapped, whether institutionalized or homebound.

Aging persons and representatives of aging persons be encouraged, and that opportunities be open to them to participate in the planning, implementation and administration of all recreational voluntary services and community participation programs. The process of program development and evaluation and the inclusion of creative participation by individuals are to be considered a part of the recreation program.
In the concept of adequate income, recreation be recognized as a basic human need and that sufficient income be provided to permit older people to participate in recreation.

## Facilities

Recognizing that leisure services for the aged should include opportunities to participate freely with other ages, IT is recommended that:

Existing public and private areas and facilities be mad more available for the leisure activities of the aged and that where necessary, and practicable, these facilities be adapte for the special needs of the senior citizen.

Communities be encouraged to provide, whenever neces sary and feasible, special facilities for exclusive use of olde citizens.

Special needs of the aged be considered in the plannin and construction of all future private and public areas an facilities for recreation.

Suitable legislation be enacted to insure that licensin requirements for multiple living arrangements for olde people provide indoor and outdoor recreation facilities.
Suitable legislation be initiated at state level to add t licensing requirements, mandatory provisions for adequat recreation programs, facilities, and leadership for all institt tions, governmental and nongovernmental, which house th aged.

Organizations such as youth-serving agencies, recreatio departments, churches, libraries, and schools-which hav facilities that are not in full-time use be urged to make thes facilities available for use by elderly citizen groups.

That private national organizations be encouraged to ex pand facilities and programs for recreation for senior citi zens; and urge their local branches to make facilities an funds available for leisure time activities and, whereve possible, to establish programs.

## Financing

## It is recommended that:

Public funds from all levels of government and privat funds from interested voluntary organizations and agencies and contributions from individuals should be available t. assure needed facilities and services.
Adequate financial provisions be developed through pri vate and public appropriations so that aging persons ma have the opportunity to participate in continuing education

## Organization

It is recommended that:
Proper provision be made for cooperative planning an coordination of services on all levels of government.
Well-designed legal authorities, where nonexistent, be in itiated to offer recreation services and consultation at the federal, state and local levels. (An amendment adding th following words, "and to work cooperatively with the exist ing Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation and stat inter-agency committees on recreation" was disapproved b. a vote of 63 to 54.)
There should be an agency at national, state and loca levels to effect cooperative planning development, and cc

## Resolutions adopted by Section 12 Free Time Activities; Recreation, Voluntary Services, and Citizenship Participation.

rdination of services of public and private agencies which hertain to recreation for all ages.

There be appropriate governmental agencies on federal, tate and local levels to provide coordination, consultation, id and services to senior citizens for Free Time activities, ncluding: recreation, voluntary services and citizenship articipation.
There should be in every community a core group or ouncil of concerned citizens and/or organizations who, with professional guidance service, will make it their busiless to initiate, coordinate and foster opportunities for older eoople to remain actively in the stream of life.
Mechanisms should be developed for the sharing of reponsibility among public and private agencies-at local, tate and national levels-concerning leisure activities and oluntary services.

## Leadership

## t is recommended that:

Recognition be given to the constant and continuing need or the recruitment and training of leaders in this field.
Wherever possible all programs dealing with the aging be under the leadership of professionally trained leaders.
This leadership be supplemented by carefully selected preand inservice-trained and supervised volunteers.
Institutions of higher learning be encouraged to initiate and enrich curricula at the undergraduate and the graduate evel, to train professionals.
Departments and agencies involved be encouraged to proide institutes and workshops for both professional and olunteer workers.
Federal, state, and local private and public organizations e encouraged to provide scholarships for training recreaion professionals.
Volunteers should be recruited from the older adults as vell as from the other age groups.
Older people should be recruited also for volunteer servce to other community programs and projects.
A vigorous campaign of recruitment of persons for trainng in the recreation and group work professions be initiated t local, state and national levels.

## Research

## T is Recommended that:

There is essential need, at all levels of operation, for coninuing sound research and special studies to determine leeds and interests, to evaluate programs; to formulate roper standards and procedures; and to determine quality and roles of leadership, extent and type of facilities, and reeds of older people in special situations.
Institutions of higher learning and foundations, both pri-
vate and governmental, be made aware of research opportunities.
Research be activated and results studied for enrichment of individual and group relations.

Action be taken to implement the collection and dissemination of results of such research data.

## Preparation for Retirement

Remembering that a satisfying life at each stage has its roots in the preparation of the earlier years, IT IS RECOMmended that:
Emphasis be placed upon the urgent need for the development of attitudes at every age toward the importance of active and meaningful use of leisure. There is a desperate need for preparation in the earlier years for the development of interests, skills, and habits in recreation activities, involving community service, that will carry over into the expanded leisure of the later years.
Pre-retirement counseling give equal emphasis to the triad of concern: time, money and health.
Stress be given to the importance of preparation in earlier years for the use of leisure in the later years through the development of interests, skills, attitudes and habits in recreation and service activities by all schools and interested community organizations and those in business, industry and labor.
Educational programs be set up through schools, labor groups, business, industry, churches and other institutions and organizations looking to the creation of positive attitudes in anticipation of retirement-and that such programs include citizenship participation as one of the meaningful uses of free time.

## Public Information

## It is recommended that:

Continuing programs of public information be developed using all available media. Programs should aim to develop attitudes of understanding and appreciation for and by older people, and be directed to stimulating community action, to recruiting professionals and volunteers, to understanding the scope and potentials of recreation, to developing interest in participation by older persons, to making free-time facilities known to older people, and to stimulating older people to take responsibility for organizing and conducting activities.

Action and educational programs be developed at the home, local, state, and national levels to create a more favorable and realistic public image leading to a maximum appreciation of the place elderly people can and do occupy in our society.

Each community set aside by proclamation a week or month to coincide with "National Senior Citizens Month" to emphasize the extent of the activities of senior citizens; that training programs and exhibits be included; and that gatherings include and highlight senior-citizen activities. That through such observances will be developed programs designed to focus attention upon the community called aged in order to underscore the wealth of trained, mature experiences available but unused. \#


Left, cleared picnic area shows one o) four striking shelters in form of paraso "icosahedron caps," designed by Buck. minster Fuller, SIU research professor of design, an avant-garde planner Below, left. Young fisherman tries his luck from one of twenty cast-cement fishing piers. In background are two units of a nine-building student group housing project bordering woodland.


A
WOODLAND REFUGE . . .
ON CAMPUS

Pete Brown

Southern Illinois University opens a campus Lake-in-the-Woods as student retreat


The newest resource of Illinois' fastest growing university isn't an atom smasher, a gleaming fieldhouse, or a five-acre parking lotit's a "refuge for human conservation." Completed and put in use for the first time last spring at Southern Illinois, a 65 -acre woodland and lake retreat bordering the main campus hugs the backyards of two new student residence hall projects but is strategically located in relation to future campus expansion. It is to act, in a few years, as a natural, unspoiled "island" for recreation, rest, and solitude in the middle of a teeming educational setup.

With automobiles fast becoming a lost luxury for SIU students, planners envisioned the campus Lake-in-theWoods as a "place to go to escape mass group pressures. to pursue wholesome

Mr. Brown is on the staff of the South. ern Illinois University Information Service in Carbondale.
recreation or merely get away from it all for a while."

Toward the realization of such an end, the university in 1956 had one tangible beginning: a forty-acre lake set in a tangle of wild and sometimes swampy woods. At one end of the lake, a dozen derelict shacks leaned out of the undergrowth, remains of a time sixty years ago when Thompson Lake was the country club of the area. At the other end, a leaky dam sagged forlornly against springtime floods and the accumulated alluvium of a half-century's neglect. The fish population had degenerated to carp, turtles, and a few hardy bass. Seepage from the dam had turned portions of the forest floor into a rank and impassable jungle.

The university began a massive facelifting program in 1956 by chopping a hole through the dam's ancient timbers and draining the entire lake. Bulldozers scraped out tons of ooze, opened up shoreline areas, and deepened coves. A
lew dam was built with a galvanized ron core and a water-control valve sysem. Twenty cast-concrete fishing piers were spaced around the cleaned-up horeline and a 650 -foot sloping beach was graded out of the brush and coated with 2,400 tons of sand. A pumphouse ior chlorination and bathhouse for ;wimmers went in at the beach area and boathouse, dock, and concession were built at the lake's shallow east end, closest to access for students. Among the most eye-opening physical improvements were five "parasol" picnic shelters, virtually free-span structures based on the geodesic-dome designs of $R$. Buckminster Fuller, research professor of design at Southern. The shelters, called "icosahedron caps" by Professor Fuller, are 26 -foot diameter open-air affairs situated throughout designated picnic areas in the woods.
John Lonergan, SIU landscape architect, and I. Clark Davis, dean of student affairs, both wanted to retain as much of the sylvan naturalness as possible while still providing some ingress and egress for students. The answer was a basic network of paved and lighted footpaths through the woods and a loop road encircling them, connecting a main campus road on the east and the student group housing development on the lake's far west shore. When the lake refilled in 1958, Southern's Cooperative Fisheries Research Laboratory stocked it with breeder bass and several hundred quickly multiplying bluegills.

Diving pontoons were floated out and anchored in an area outside of the chained-off swimming lagoon. Brush clumps and logs were sunk in selected spots to facilitate fish reproduction. Instead of thinning the woods to make room for basic facilities, Mr. Lonergan and his staff built around them, threading the walks through more than two miles of unmolested scenery. The woods were actually enlarged as part of an over-all campus reforestation-one that has seen two hundred thousand frees planted in the past four years. Red and yellow pine were introduced along with a thousand cedars and thousands of beech and oak seedlings. Planners are so pernickety about not despoiling Whe area that, if a dead tree falls, it is left to rest in its own decay. When the
lake opened last spring, eighteen rowboats and canoes awaited students and bluegill were biting around the piers. The lake's natural biology is in fine flourish and, as a result, the water is extremely clear. At mid-summer peak, as many as six hundred students at a time toasted themselves on the beach.

0verseeing the whole Lake-in-theWoods layout is a corps of student workers whose function is perhaps


A student couple enjoy a campus woodland trail. Woods were left virtually undisturbed in development of area.
unique in U.S. college life. The Saluki Patrol is a uniformed student auxiliary of Southern's official campus security office, and it includes among its responsibilities everything from guiding visitors to checking locks and parking cars. The Saluki Patrol's lake unit is in charge of safety, security, and maintenance: protecting users from harm and the areas from abuse.

Of the dozen or so students on patrol, half are assigned to the woods and picnic areas, covering their beat on hicycles and in brogans. The rest operate the boat dock, bathhouse, man lifeguard stations, and, in general, concern themselves with the watery side of recreation activity. Patrol members must attend hour-long inservice training sessions each week and failure to attend two consecutive meetings is grounds for dismissal. Techniques of canoeing and boating and use of a resuscitator and powered emergency boat (the only motor on the lake) are taught in the classes.
along with such fundamentals of psychology and diplomacy as are needed to handle fun-seekers.

With eight thousand students on its Carbondale campus and some thirtyfive hundred more on campuses at Alton and East St. Louis; with classes running six days a week from 8 A.m. to as late as $9: 15$ P.M. to make maximum use of classroom space; with a new student union building still more than a year away from completion-add to these the no-car rule and increasing demands on student time, and you have a crying need for a "place of repose and change."

TThe lake will provide completely new types of recreation and enter-tainment-concerts by floating bands, canoe ballets, noncredit instruction in canoeing, boating, casting, and swimming and even, eventually, a lakeside ice-hockey and skating rink are among development plans-but beyond these apparent rewards, Dean Davis and the SIU administration foresee a much big. ger return. "Sheer boredom and unmitigated laziness has overtaken many people in America today because, with fewer work hours and more leisure, they simply don't know what to do with themselves," says Dean Davis. "There is virtue in learning about the out-ofdoors, of discovering the simple pleasures of communion with nature and oneself. Many students from big cities come down here with such a limited acquaintance with nature it almost appalls you. They have no idea what it's like to be away, far from the maddening crowd. If we must give the area some institutional identity beyond a Lake-in-the-Woods, we can call it a University Center Extension, Open-Air Division. But, in essence, it must remain as unregimented as possible-just a place for students to go to get away from organization."

Because of the growth of outdoor education as a respected and valuable teaching method. Dean Davis helieves that by the 70 's students coming into college will be more attuned to the out-of-doors than are those of today. For this reason. he also regards the campus Lake-in-the-Woods educationrecreation area as a kind of pilot model of the "campus of the future." \#


Planning development of areas and facilities in Norway is done by local committees, city and county. Above. Llvoya, rocky beach near Oslo.

Beautiful recreation area in Frogner Park, Oslo. Youth organiza tions meet portion of construction costs, contribute voluntary labor.

Elmer A. Scholer


As soon as Norway was liberated after World War II, the question of a State Office for Sport came up again as it had prior to the war. The Norwegian Federation of Sport and other voluntary organizations considered state financial assistance necessary to provide everyone with the opportunity for sport and recreation activities. In 1946 a State Office for Sport was created with Rolf Hofmo, a former leader in the Workers' Sport Association, as its chief. At the time "sports" were defined as being "closely connected with the word voluntary; they are recreation or free-time activities."
Also in 1946 the Storting (parliament) had created the Norwegian Tipping Company, Limited, a betting agency. Profits from legalized betting on soccer competition are divided between sports and science. For example, the first million kroner ( $\$ 140,000$ ) goes to sports; above that amount, scientific activities receive a percentage that gradually increases with the profits.
The Ministry of Church and Education took over the administration of the company three years later. In a report submitted to the Norwegian parliament, the ministry suggested that the State Office for Sport be enlarged to include a division for youth work and a division for the construction of community centers. In addition to all sport matters, the office now assumed responsibility for all matters pertaining to youth not specifically the province of other offices in the central administration, and was placed in the Ministry of Church and Education, because the scope of its authority included both school and sport.

This action, according to Helge Sivertsen, undersecretary of the ministry, reflects the fact that cooperation is needed between schools and the culture-spreading work outside the school. Thus, the Norway State Office for Sport and Youth Work came into being in 1949, with technical, health, com-munity-center, school-sport consultant, and youth divisions. The office is the official agency linking government authorities and voluntary agencies engaged in sport and youth work. It is responsible, through the central leadership, for the overall development of recreation facilities in Norway. This responsibility includes the appraisal of all applications for grants from tipping-pool surplus funds allocated to sport use.

The original mandate of 1946 specifically called for the technical division, the oldest in the office, to provide assistance to all who desire aid in constructing parks, sport areas, and facilities. It prepares functional, standard plans for the construction of small facilities that may be adapted to the needs and desires of the individual community as well

Dr. Scholer, or "Swede," as he is more generally known, is assistant professor of recreation at Iowa State University.
as to the local topography and climate. Swimming pool construction must be according to the minimum standards drafted by the swimming section of the Norwegian Federation of Sport, and the division uses these standards as guides for their basic plans.

The state intends that the money provided be used as help for self-help. Usually the money is provided to initiate a program or complete a construction program, but not to underwrite the total program. A majority of the funds for the project must be supplied by the organization and/or municipality; and volunteer labor must be a part of the project for it to qualify for state funds. Areas with greatest need receive first priority for funds.

Plans for development of recreation areas and facilities begin at the local level where municipal committees for sport and/or youth work form the link between the office and the municipality. These committees are composed of five to seven members, one of whom is also a member of the school board, assuring contact between the school board and the State Office for Sport and Youth Work. The aim of the committees is to provide the most favorable conditions for youth and sport activities in the area, both by promoting such activities, and constructing the facilities. Interest in providing such activities has increased at a rapid rate since the war. These committees aid other organizations with cultural programs and serve as coordinators between them and the municipality. Working with the local citizenry, the committee investigates the need for the various types of facilities and presents plans and recommendations to the county sport facilities committees and the Norwegian Federation of Sport. They, in turn, make recommendations to the State Office for Sport and Youth Work for the distribution of grants. Final approval must be given by the State Advisory Sport Council.

Cooperation between the State Office for Sport and Youth Work, counties, municipalities, and voluntary organizations extends beyond the distribution of funds. There is an increasing trend toward coordinated planning of areas and facilities used for sport, play, culture, rest, and relaxation.

The interrelationships of all voluntary organizations and government units can be understood only by recognizing the role of voluntary organizations in the history of Norway. Often referred to as the backbone of Norwegian democracy, the voluntary organizations have played an im. portant part in the emancipation of women, the rise of lalor, and education. Today, these organizations figure promincutly in the projection of recreation opportunities by contributing financial asistance, voluntary labor, and donated materials. Though they receive monetary grants from the state for facility development and program activities, the voluntary organizations bear the cost and responsibility for their administration and organization.

A brief resume of the various agencies and their part in

the construction of the largest recreation area in North Norway, Geitvagen, referred to as "the Riviera with mountains," will help to visualize a part of these complex interrelationships.
During 1948, members of the sport and youth committees of both municipalities which surround this area met with representatives from the local sport clubs, the district office
of the Norwegian Federation of Sport, the youth hostels, the school district, and interested individuals to draft plans for the total recreation site. A steering committee was elected to supervise construction. After the initial plans were drafted and presented to the group, the entire body voted to seek government subsidy from the tipping pool to aid in planning and in the initial construction. The county facilities committee approved the request and forwarded it to the State Office for Sport and Youth Work which also approved it and allocated funds. In this manner the office became a partner in the project, and the technicians and consultants in the technical division began working with architects, planners, and committee members for the development of the area.
Regulations concerning government grants stipulate that a portion of the cost of construction must be met by youth organizations and there must be a contribution of voluntary labor; hence, local youth clubs, sports clubs, and individuals gave freely of their time and labor. Even women took their turn digging ditches and clearing land.

The two municipalities surrounding "the Riviera" area Continued on Page 82

## GEORGE E. DICKIE

## AN APPRECIATION



George E. Dickie, one of the real pioneers of the national recreation movement, retired as executive secretary of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation and Washington representative of the National Recreation Association on December 31, 1960. His retirement ended twenty-six years of service with the Association, embracing two periods: 1917-1930 and 1947-1960.
Mr. Dickie's broad experience fitted him admirably for service as the Association's liaison contact with many organizations in addition to federal agencies concerned with recreation for the public.
Mr. Dickie was the first director of municipal recreation in Oakland, California, whose recreation department celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1959. On the Oakland staff of two hundred, which he brought together, were such men as Jay B. Nash, George Hjelte, and others who later became outstanding leaders in the recreation field. He was also one of the earliest professional leaders to teach recreation and conducted courses in the early days at the University of California.
When the Playground and Recreation Association of America was selected by the government to create and conduct the World War I program of War Camp Community

Service, tremendous staff expansion was immediately necessary. One of the first additions to its staff, in 1917, was George E. Dickie, who served in the demanding key position of manager of WCCS.

In 1925, when, as a result of the postwar boom in public recreation development over the country, the National Recreation Association created the National Recreation School, George Dickie was chosen as its first director. He also served in the field on the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest. Mr. Dickie was chairman of the Committee on Recreation in Industry of President Coolidge's Outdoor Recreation Conference and was active on committees of the 1930 White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. He also served as advisor on parks and recreation to Mayor Walker's Committee on Plan and Survey in New York City.

Recognizing the need of voluntary coordination and cooperative leadership among the agencies of federal government active in any phase of recreation, several agencies organized the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation in November 1946. The National Recreation Association offered to provide executive leadership for the committee. After its initial year of service, Mr. Dickie, in August 1947, was made available to serve in Washington as executive secretary. 'During the thirteen years since then, the committee has grown in breadth and depth. Although its ten agencies have a common interest in recreation, they also have diverse interests and responsibilities. The very nature of the committee's work has demanded the diplo. matic and statesmanlike qualities possessed by Mr. Dickie. Other qualities that have always made him "wear well," and that will be remembered by his many friends, are his understanding of people, his personal friendliness, his everready smile and deep sincerity, his ability thoroughly to enjoy the practice of recreation. \#

## FUN and

## Things to watch out for . . .

## NATIONAL

Lt. Col. Adolph H. Humphreys



NOW, MORE than ever before, we must find a way of producing more and better trained citizens. From all sides, in newspapers, as we listen to radio, and watch TV, we keep hearing that we need more scientists, engineers, athletes, artists, and so on. You name it, we need it. Our educators are being harassed, first by one group and then another, to produce more in all fields of human endeavor.

How can we achieve this explosion of both quality and quantity? There is no panacea, no single solution to the problem; however, recreation offers some outstanding possibilities in the development of both quantity and quality. Recreation in our modern world must outgrow the concept of fun and games, bees and bunnies, puff and sweat, and take on the mantle of another form of education, designed to be fun and diversion. This is not a new concept to the professional recreator, but it has not as yet come of age in the lay community.

The Foreign Languages for Elementary Schools (FLES) program presents an excellent example of how language can be taught in the atmosphere of fun and games. Children are taught to converse by playing games, mimicry, pantomime, and plays, in very much the same manner children begin learning their native tongue. Since it is fun and recreation, and not at all like the academic schoolroom, children take to it easily. Its appeal is such that many children will gladly participate in the study outside of school activities. Our late Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, testified before the 85th Congress that a surprising number of our foreign service officers had no practical command of language other than English and that interpreters cannot substitute for this shortcoming. Is such a program valuable as a recreation activity? Can recreation meet the challenge? Very definitely.

Debating teams were a particular interest in my teens and I have always been grateful to the man who encouraged me to participate. Many skills are inherent in this form of recreation: communication of ideas, argument and counterargument, preparation of material, thought, and tactics, the same skills we have seen demonstrated time and again in
Lr. Col. Humphreys (USAR) is head of the Camouflage Branch, U.S. Army Research and Development Laboratory, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. In 1960 he received a National Recreation Association award for his contributions to leisuretime organizations and projects in Fairfax County, Virginia.
the United Nations, in our Congress, in our city halls, and our civic groups. It is fun, but requires ingenuity and perseverance. It is valuable beyond imagination in later life when the boy or girl must deal with real problems as a citizen, a supervisor, perhaps as a Congressman, or as a representative of our country in world affairs.

A game like chess can also play a part in developing the thought processes of youth of all ages. A small group of boys in our community has played chess for two years and they are now only eleven years old. They play a very good game despite their youth. Can it help them as an education tool? Yes! The elements of chess are not unlike the maneuvers, moves, and countermoves in the conference room or on the battlefield, where every move means you win or lose something much more valuable than a plastic knight or bishop. Such a game for fun and education develops a more searching mind through exercise of the mental processes. Recreation scores again.

Sculpture, painting, and woodcarving are enjoyed by both children and adults. The value of the arts has always been recognized as a leading medium of expression and the cultural development of nations is measured by the quality of their arts. They are as necessary today as any time in history. The arts have a faculty of developing creativitysomething we need beyond any measure to maintain our world leadership as a cultured as well as technological nation. Today's academic curriculum cannot possibly provide enough of this kind of fun in the development of our youth. Recreation can. (See also Page 85.)

Music, because of the press of the academic, has been reduced in recent years in many communities to an unimportant, "nice-to-have-but" program in many schools. Yet, when you read the newspapers, you find that our concert pianists and violinists have captivated vast audiences, even those of hostile political beliefs. Are such artists important in the reduction of tensions in the cold war and in winning uncommitted nations to our encampment? Beyond a doubt they are tremendous influences or we would not send such artists and our service bands on good-will missions overseas. Here also, recreation can assist in the education of our youth by encouraging those children with musical bents. School bands, drum-and-bugle corps, and small dance bands all have their place and are beneficial to the mental health and development of the participants.

The advantages of sports-sportsmanship, fun, and relax-ation-have been much publicized. Our country needs Continued on Page 101

## Melvin B. Dodge



How do you add up the score after an all-out, yearlong anniversary observance of the founding of a city recreation depart ment? Is it a matter of bulging scrapbooks, of friendly editorials. or fulsome praise from outstanding civic leaders, of assistance by the community's business men, of a "big splash" in every conceivable attentiongetting media? Yes, it is all that; but it is also something more. In Columbus. Ohio, the golden anniversary of the city recreation department-centering around July 15, 1960, as the date fifty years before when enabling legislation had been signed into law-not only provided the theme for an entire year's celebration but also had far more tangible benefits. Proof that the anniversary celebration had been successful in "projecting a favorable image" (as

Mr. Dodge is a supervisor of recreation in Columbus, Ohio.

Madison Avenue would put it) came on November 8, 1960, when the electorate passed overwhelmingly a $\$ 5,278,000$ bond issue for the acquisition of new parks. playgrounds, recreation centers, and swimming pools and the improvement of existing recreation facilities.

What's the jumping off point in an anniversary celebration? Well, "scratch the average successful Columbus business or civic leader," as the saying goes, "and you'll find an ex-Buckeye (Ohio State) varsity man." So from the very first the recreation staff knew it would center the climaxing anniversary banquet around former or current Ohio State University athletes who had gone on to high honors in the sports world and who had either participated in the programs or worked on the staff of the Columbus Recreation Department. More of that later.

One of the first things the department did was to invite eighty prominent localites to serve on the fiftieth anniversary committee. The fact that seventysix of these readily assented augured
well for the entire observance. Another vital preliminary step was deciding on an emblem to be used in promoting public awareness and recognition of the anniversary. A contest, with $\$ 100$ in donated prize money, brought in forty. seven entries. The design had to be representative of department services and reference to the anniversary itself had to be worked into the emblem. In November 1959 a panel of art critics selected the winner. Their choice was especially fortuitous in that a simple deletion of the anniversary reference in the design's outer border provides an emblem that can serve the department for the next half century.

The emblem was immediately reproduced and used in a variety of ways. First use, of course, was on the official anniversary stationery and envelopes; but it was also used on lapel buttons, pins, tie bars, belt buckles, ashtrays, decals for department vehicles, and shirts for men and women leaders on the playgrounds. It served as an unify. ing theme for all exhibits, brochures,

# A Golden Year in COLUMBUS 



Columbus Recreation Depart ment "alumn"" front rok left to right, Dick Furry Jesse Owens, Lee Snoots, Eu gene Riccardi, Hop Cassaday and Joe Roberts. Standing left to right: Dr. Jimmy Hull Hank Gowdy, Lew Hinchman Jack Keller, Opal Moler, Bil. Willis, Carl Smith, Ralpl Slot and Bob Walston
pamphlets, and media publicity. All contest ribbons for the entire year, membership cards, and other program accouterments featured the design. Gold foil, gold-paper stock, and gold paint by the gallon were used also to promote the golden anniversary.
A large reproduction of the emblem was erected at the Columbus Jets baseball stadium and it was impossible to enter city hall without walking directly under a huge banner featuring the emblem and the anniversary in the hall outside the recreation department offices. Newspaper mats of the emblem were made available to and by the community's merchants and businessmen in an extensive "anniversary advertising tie-in" campaign. National concerns, such as the Kroger supermarkets and the Grange Mutual Casualty Company, joined local firms in advertisments offering "Congratulations to the Columbus Recreation Department for fifty years of service to the youth of our city."


Local sports writers, pleased at the steady flow of newsworthy publicity centering around the observance, took it upon themselves to form a committee to select a "Golden Girl" to reign throughout the celebration. All who later saw or met her at anniversary events concurred in the choice of the lovely blonde secretary who had been an active participant in the program at one of the recreation centers. Meanwhile, all press, radio, and television media cooperated in locating old-timers who had been participants in programs offered by the department in its early days. Many of the old-timers gave freely of their time in locating and renewing old friendships with members of recreation department teams of by. gone years. These "pioneer alumni" were honored at the big anniversary banquet.

A definitive early history of the de-
partment was compiled and utilized in a feature-length, illustrated article in the Sunday newspaper magazine section. A color photo of the newest recreation center was used as the section's cover. A twenty-six-page, golden-anniversary supplement of text and photos was distributed to more than eighty thousand Columbus homes by a publisher of weekly community newspapers. A mass-distribution brochure, designed in three colors by a leading advertising agency, was prepared with the aid of donated funds. All these printed pieces went far beyond the historical treatment, pointing to solid achievement in fifty years of service and projecting future recreation needs in Columbus.

Many other aspects of the yearlong anniversary observance: Championship tourneys, under the golden-anniversary banner, were held for both sexes and all age groups in archery, weightlifting, wrestling, basketball. volleyball, track and field, swimming, horseshoes, tennis, baseball, softball, and football. The city council, in a formal resolution, commended the department for its fifty years of service to the community. Congratulatory letters came from President Eisenhower, Ohio representatives in Congress. state and local officials, and from Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association. A local high school provided the stage for eight hundred youngsters from seventythree city playgrounds to produce their own "spectacular" pageant of the growth and development of the recreation movement. Several thousand parents applauded the varied skits, each of which featured props made by the youngsters themselves under the guidance of playground supervisors.

Besides the wholehearted support of fellow departments at city hall, the observance enjoyed the helpful cooperation of other local government units. Without the aid of the board of education, for instance, many of the special events would have been impossible. The public library got into the act. ton. with displays of recreation books and anniversary posters in all thirteen of its


Golden-anniversary emblem was used as blouse insignia by playground leaders. Mrs. Mary Hartman models blouse.
units. An unusually complete booklist of "how-to" books concerning all activities sponsored by the recreation department featured the golden anniversary emblem on its cover.

Biggest post-summer boost to the anniversary was the revival-size tent and surrounding display area, visited by well over five thousand people. at the Ohio State Fair. Inside the tent were action photos of department sponsored programs, a thrice-daily puppet show, craft and other activity demonstrations, plus, of course, the omnipresent anniversary emblem. A completely equipped model playground featured all equipment painted in anniversary gold.

Without question, though, the pièce de résistance of the anniversary observance, which covered the entire calendar year, was the banquet staged on July 15-the exact anniversary of the department's birth-in the Ohio Union Building at Ohio State University. More than five hundred paid $\$ 3.50$ each for the privilege of congratulating the department and joining in honoring fifteen outstanding athletes who had either worked for or participated in the recreation department's program and "obtained recognition through the field of sports from July 15, 1910 to July 15. 1960."

The "all-star" gallery included Jesse Owens, outstanding athlete of the half century; Howard Cassady. Heisman Continued on Page 98


Buoyancy in the water assists the handicapped in enjoying muscular motion, gives relaxation to unwieldy joints.


Skating is social fun for the whole family, as well as exercise, especially when refreshments are also included.


Bowling, popular with most teen and adult groups, holds forth a challenge for noncompetitive score improvement.

# Physical Rehabilitation and Recreation 

Today, recreation is providing some of the newest and most dynamic approaches in rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Recreation is an all-important phase of the rehabilitation cycle, since it offers the chance for self-expression, motivation, achievement, and learning to get along with others.

Swimming is an enjoyable and challenging recreation for the handicapped. It does not have to be competitive; is physically rewarding as well as stimulating; and offers all people satisfactory achievement with a minimum of effort and skill. The principles of swimming -relaxation, slow and easy movements, and conservation of one's strengthmake it a highly desirable choice for the handicapped.

The post-polio patient will find that his buoyancy, resulting from the effects of the disease, will assist him. The muscular-dystrophy patient can, with proper safety equipment, move muscles that are too relaxed and deformed to function outside the water. The participant with multiple sclerosis will dis. cover an easier method of exercising that will enable him to help maintain what range of motion is left after the remission period. An arthritic will experience welcome relief from his aching joints and muscles in the heated pool, and the cerebral-palsied will discover a new way to establish patterns of coordination and relaxation for overactive muscles. These are but a few of the handicaps that see swimming as a friendly ally in rehabilitation.

In order that the handicapped person may have the utmost in rehabilitation it is necessary to educate or orient people with whom he will be associated. It is often difficult to show people the need for this well-rounded approach, for all too often they feel that it is the medical profession's problem, or the handicapped person's problem, but not
theirs. Sometimes they are so overprotective that they deny the individu. ality of the person; so an effort must be made to help people achieve a happy medium in living with the handicapped individual.

In an organized recreation program for the handicapped there is ample opportunity to do something about this problem. In the swimming program alone, family swims, splash parties, and special occasions prompt a situation in which much can be done toward understanding the individual being rehabilitated. Out of such family get-togethers can come group-therapy programs, bringing in outside help such as social caseworkers, family counselors, teachers, instructors, doctors, and rehabilitation workers.

When parents get together to see the progress their children are making in their swimming class, they find that they can talk with other parents concerned with the same problems. When handicapped adults get in for the swim class, working out a good exercise program with the physical therapist in charge, they find that they have problems in common with others and ears willing to listen. A coffee hour after the swim, can, with careful steering, turn attention to something constructive; the conversation need not be morbid; it can be a discussion, an exchange of ideas by the participants about their own situations. Understanding can be fostered, through good public relations-films, speeches, and swimming demonstrations as well as through volunteers who provide transportation, teaching and clerical work.

Teenagers are excellent teachers when given proper training by professional workers. This opportunity to give to others, to be of service, can help in molding many good prospective teachers in special education work. $\mathrm{Col}^{2}$

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# CITIZEN ACTION ACHIEVES RESULTS 

R. G. Renfree

## Master plan leads to land acquisition.

S1 acramento, California, like many other American communities, experienced a period of building activity following World War II that created serious problems in planning for recreation and parks. This increase of building activity rapidly filled vacant land areas and, in most cases, no consideration was given to the recreation and park problems. Along with this intense activity there occurred several annexations of open land which provided the city with area required for continued growth, but presented another problem of proper planning for this growth. Sacramento's recreation and park system has maintained its pace in this growth as indicated in the 1959-60 fiscal budget, totaling $\$ 1,800,000$, which ranks with the top cities in per capita expenditures for recreation and park purposes.

During the past few years the rapid growth of the park system resulted in planning problems being faced without the benefit of an overall master plan for development. The lack of such a plan resulted in new areas being acquired and new facilities developed on the basis of appeals by the citizens to the city council, with many decisions being reached by reason of pressure groups convincing the council that their needs deserved the greatest priority.

About three years ago, the city council, acting on the recommendations of the planning director and the director of recreation and parks, ordered preparation of a comprehensive plan for future acquisition and development of recreation and park areas in the city. A preliminary plan was prepared and submitted to the council in 1957, with a rec-

[^7]'ommendation that a citizen's committee, representing all phases of recreation and all areas of the city, be appointed to evaluate this preliminary plan and to prepare a final set of recommendations along with a suggested list of priorities, a time period for development, and a method of financing the entire plan. The council accepted this recommendation and the committee members were chosen so as to achieve a group of citizens representative of all communities and varied activities which have a distinct interest in the recreation and park system of Sacramento.

This committee subsequently divided itself into six district subcommittees in order to evaluate the preliminary plan on a community-by-community basis. The recommendations of each individual subcommittee were then presented to the committee as a whole and each recommendation weighed against the overall plan. The committee then finalized all recommendations and a list of priorities for acquisition and development were indicated.
Inasmuch as Sacramento's recreation and park system had been thoroughly developed over the years, the total cost of the final plan for capital expenditures and improvements amounted to only $\$ 1,812,675$. In attempting to make a recommendation on the method of financing, considering a time period of ten years for complete development, the committee took into consideration that during the past eight years an average annual capital expenditure of $\$ 250,000$ had been made for recreation and park purposes out of the city's general fund, without resorting to bond issues. In view of the consideration given by the administration for such developments the committee recommended that the plan be accepted as a ten-year plan with approximately
$\$ 180,000$ appropriated annually to accomplish the developments of the plan in line with the priorities established.

The gratifying result of this committee recommendation was the acceptance of the total plan by the city council on November 18, 1958, and, one week following this acceptance, at the next regular council meeting, an amount of $\$ 218,500$ was appropriated as the first step in carrying out the provisions of the plan. This immediate action by the council was accepted by the citizens of Sacramento without one voice being raised in objection, which indicates the respect Sacramento citizens have developed for their recreation and park department.

The results of the acceptance of such plan can be considered as a compliment to the citizen's committee activities
and Sacramento residents can look forward to a well-developed extension of the park and recreation system they have enjoyed for the past many years. While the final decisions and recommendations on the plan were voted upon by the citizens committee, the complete staff of the recreation and park department and the planning department worked very closely throughout the committee's activities and provided their fullest thinking and professional guidance for the committee's consideration in making their final decision.

Copies of the completed plan containing detailed information and comments on the policy considerations are available, without charge, from R. G. Renfree, Director of Recreation and Parks, Room 200, City Hall, Sacramento, California.

## A SMALL TOWN SHOWS HOW

## Edward L. Ericson

In this present age of land encroachment, mass participation, large-scale municipal programs, and staggering budget demands, the small-town or one-man departments seem to fade into the background. Does the basic human need for leisure activities, based upon intelligent use of leisure time, necessarily become secondary when everything becomes bigger, and the complexities of programing engulf the basic tenets of our our profession?

We often hear of the city youngsters' desire for activities, but seldom of the small-community situation. Is there a vast difference in their basic needs?

Take, for example, Wilton, Connecticut, a town of approximately seven thousand persons. It is located between the cities of Danbury and Norwalk, about fifty miles from New York City. Most family breadwinners commute daily to New York and are in an upper middle-class salary range.
lts location places the community "betwixt and between," in relation to any commercial recreation facilities. There are no movie houses, bowling alleys, roller rinks, or soda shop hangouts for youngsters. The situation of people living closely together, in crowded

Mr. Ericson, former director of recreation in Wilton, Connecticut, is now base recreation director in Aviano, Italy.
housing situations, is completely reversed.

Since a neighborhood in a small town covers several square miles, the youngster faces the problem of little or no neighborhood play groups to fill his leisure time. His needs, however, remain the same. To offset the broad geographical problem, mothers become taxi drivers or chauffeurs, spending countless hours transporting their youngsters all over town and back again. We find the demands for leisuretime activities in the small town are the same, if not greater, than in the city. How are the needs being met? What is being accomplished to use all available space and facilities to provide recreation activities?

An overall program of diversified activities, for all ages, began in Wilton with full-time leadership. Facilities were improvised. Dead spaces became live areas, and every available possibility exploited. The program has been in existence almost four years, and tremendous changes have been effected. Youngsters now have after-school activities to fill leisure hours. Mother no longer runs a taxi service because we have a school-bus service along the main roads. Adequate facility operation and activities are scheduled over evening and weekend periods. Parents bring their youngsters to a centrally located activity.

They, themselves, have developed
many new interests to ease the tensions of everyday living. New skills and opportunities for participation are opening new horizons for wise use of their leisure time. Facilities and programing for family recreation tighten the family bond, which is a by-product of participating as a group.

Use of volunteer leadership for youth activities is another form of adult participation, and helps give parents a more thorough understanding of recreation operation. Many of them, for example, had thought of the teen canteen as a wild gathering, where all teenage inhibitions broke down. After one evening of chaperoning, their entire outlook on teenage behavior changed considerably. Since then, many parents have expressed a desire to serve again on a call basis rather than wait for the next assignment period.

Community solidarity has increased tremendously. Individuals are continually making new friends, developing new skills, and finding a common outlet for satisfying pent-up needs.

In conclusion, we have found the same needs, desires, and problems exist in the small town as in the city. The main difference is the size of the protlem in relation to the number of participants. We must remember that most large-city programs start small and then grow. The basic root of all recreation still remains the individual, in the small town as well as the city. \#.


A young potter learns from an old. timer at the potter's wheel in restored Old Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

To Keep Up with all the current trends in recreation, one must start at the top of ski runs, drop down to sea level, and even go underwater! One must visit «rban renewal projects, dam sites, causeways, swamps, drop in on sheltered workshops, and stroll through reconstructed -olonial villages. Recreation is everywhere you turn, everywhere you look. Part I, published last month, discussed five major currents in today's recreation stream. We coninue with five others.
MALLED CITIES. In an effort to halt downtown decay and - give the man in the street some footage thereon, cities have been experimenting with, watching, and adopting he idea of traffic-free pedestrian "malls." These parklike "shoppers' see-ways" are small island paradises in the midst ff the big city and offer grass areas, potted trees, flowers, ivic exhibits, music, children's playgrounds, benches, and ometimes even a penguin pond. As the result of a pioneerng mall project, Kalamazoo, Michigan, got a real uplift lowntown: business boomed, property values went up, and i million-dollar store went up. In Miami Beach, fashionhble Lincoln Road, long a famed shopping boulevard, is peing turned into a mile-long, sub-tropical, semi-enclosed farden with bubbling fountains and graceful archways. The hew promenade was financed by a $\$ 600,000$ bond issue. Knoxville, Tennessee, will revamp its Market Square area nto a downtown mall after having successfully experinented with a "promenade" having a moving sidewalk. Foledo, Ohio, and Hempstead, New York, have both tried emporary mall setups during the summer and during the hristmas shopping period and are considering permanent nalls. Other cities experimenting with traffic-free downown shopping include Boston; Grand Haven, Michigan; pringfield, Oregon; and Fort Worth, Texas. Abroad, Esen, Germany, and Stevenage, England have constructed rermanent shopping malls and Stevenage has canopied the ntire fifty-five acre area. Already, Professor John W. Hyde f the University of Michigan's College of Architecture and lesign is warning us that. "There is real danger that lack
of planning may permit some cities to be "malled to death."
RECREATION BY MANDATE. In the wake of man's efforts to control his environment and change the countryside have come a great expansion in recreation facilities (in many cases, recreation has been an unexpected dividend). As man creates dams, reservoirs, seaways, lakes, causeways and dredges harbors and shores, more and more new recreation areas appear. The Coulee Dam National Recreational Area, behind the great dam in north-central Washington, is being developed as part of Mission 66. The area with its 660 miles of shoreline provides a changing type of scenery from the sagebrush at the dam itself to the ponderosa pine region up the river.

Lake Mead, behind Hoover Dam in southern Nevada, is the nation's largest man-made reservoir and has opened up a whole desert playground (including the city of Las Vegas). In Missouri, the Lake of the Ozarks, formed by a hydroelectric power-dam on the Osage River, is the state's largest lake and one of the most extensively developed resort areas in the nation. Its coves, peninsulas, and rocky outcrops form a shoreline of 1,372 miles. In southwest Missouri, the White River has been impounded thrice, creating a fishermen's paradise of lakes-Bull Shoals, Taneycomo, and Table Rock.

From one end of the land to the other stretch other manmade areas-the TVA lakes; the Welland Ship Canal, one of the more spectacular sections of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway; the 1,836-acre Puddingstone Dam Reservoir Recreation area in the San Jose Hills of Los Angeles County, California; San Diego's Mission Bay Park, part of a $\$ 35,000,000$ redevelopment and dredging program.

New acres for recreation areas are being created by using the tons of mud, silt, and gravel resulting from various types of dredging operations in all parts of the country. For example, millions of tons of material being dredged from the Delaware River, in an upstream channel widening by the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers, are being used to transform Continued on Pages 78-80 $\longrightarrow$


Water sports are no longer demied residents of the arid Southwest. Water shiing at ranch resort in Tucson. Arizona


Left, before reclamation. Unsightly old pit was dangerous spot where several children lost their lives. Below, after the same site was filled in and equipped for play.



Members of recreation department-sponsored Windward Boat Club learn art of sailing in eity-owned craft at Mission Bay Park. San Diego, California, water wonderland.


New man-made lakes are creating recreation areas in the land of the sagebrush and cactus, opening up play areas in the dry, desert states of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah.


North end of Florida's Sunshine Highway is put to good recreation use, with sixty-four picnic tables protected by shelters and outdoor grills. Two structures are bathhouses.


You swim when you like at this campsite on Rooserelt Lake in the Coulee Dam National Recreation area. W ashington. The great dam project created 660 miles of new shoreline.


First permanent pedestrian shopping mall in Kalainazoo, Michigan, two-block landscaped span in the heart of the downtown area, evoked enthusiastic response from shoppers.


One of the spectacular developments of the St. Lavrence Seaway, Barnhart Istand Beach is proving to be "favorite playground in the North Country of upper lew York State.


Dredging in San Diego's Mission Bay produced these manmade islands, coves, points ideal for recreation. The orean is at bottom, dredged sand used for beaches at upper left.


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thousands of acres of marshy wasteland along the Pennsylvania and New Jersey banks into areas useful for recreation, farming, and industrial purposes. In earlier operations material was pumped into the low-lying Cramer Hill section of Camden. New Jersey, which is now a public park.

New beaches, picnic grounds, and fishing sites are appearing along Florida's Gulf shore as the result of causeway fills dredged up from bay bottoms. For Florida, this is not a recent development. Tarpon Springs was one of the pioneers to utilize fills as recreation areas and St. Petersburg's famed Spa Beach is a fill that dates back to the 1920's. A nine-mile causeway between Clearwater Beach and Tampa, consisting of narrow, dredged-up islands connected by bridges, was constructed during the 1930's and provided such excellent beaches that the state road department added picnic sites. Today, fills are creating many more miles of new recreation areas. Along Florida's Atlantic or "Gold Coast," Dade County has developed 890. acre Crandon Park on Key Biscayne, a four-mile island.

In New York City, thousands of acres of new parklands along the waterfront have been made available by extending the existing shore with fill to a new bulkhead line, and by filling swamps and reclaiming blighted areas. In East River and Inwood Hill Parks, Manhattan, historic waterfronts have been reclaimed and new areas made available for recreation. On Randall's Island in the East River, developed in connection with the construction of the Triborough Bridge, marshlands were filled and reclaimed for recreation and many additional acres for ballfields and other play areas are still being added.

Along New York City's Coney Island shorefront, reclamation and acquisition programs provided forty-six acres of additional beach. Large areas were filled for the Belt Parkway, and in Queens, Flushing Meadow Park, Grand Central Parkway along Flushing Bay, Jacob Riis, Juniper Valley, Kissena Corridor, and Baisley Parks were reclaimed for public use. In the Bronx, Orchard Beach and Soundview Beach are major parks created in large part by sanitation filling. On Staten Island, Great Kills Park was opened for limited use in 1949, and will, when completed, be one of the most important oceanfront areas in the city, reclaimed by the placing of controlled garbage fill.

An earth-fill project has raised the level and doubled the recreation area of City Terrace Park in East Los Angeles, California. Excavation for the Los Angeles Civic Center area provided six hundred thousand cubic yards of earth for the park.

Old automobile bodies and obsolete trolley cars are being dropped into coastal waters to create artificial reefs and improve fishing. Coats of bryozoans and barnacles soon cover these foreign bodies, and these growths, in turn, attract crustaceans and small fish, the first step in the cycle of big game fishing. The Texas Game and Fish Commission has created three artificial car reefs at Port Isabel, Port Aransas, and Freeport. In Florida, Jacksonville has its own "Operation Barnacle" and has sunk wrecked cars and wornout kitchen appliances to make a reef.

New York City rubble (stone, brick, concrete) is also
creating an artificial reef, off Lavallette, New Jersey, and so it goes along our coasts. In Europe the "junk" playgrounds are above ground, here they are underwater.

THE BRIDGE BACK. The dramatic role of recreation in rehabilitation was movingly presented during the 8th World Congress in New York City last summer in a living-newspaper presentation by the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the III and the Handicapped, called Comeback! Foreign delegates were astounded at our extensive recreation programs for these people.

The increasingly rapid development in this area of recreation service over the past decade has seen the expansion of recreation programs not only in long-term hospitals but in rehabilitation centers, homes for the aged, nursing homes, institutions for the retarded, and many other agencies.

Recreation service is now reaching the homebound, the sheltered workshop client, and recreation is providing the bridge via which many "fringe" members of society are finding their way back into the community after leaving the protective custody of the institution. The White House Conference on the Aging last month mapped many new frontiers for our aged and every day, studies are going forward to meet the recreation needs of our exceptional children and adults.

GLORY OF YESTERYEAR. In the section on "themed" recreation last month we touched on the return to yesterday in Wild West playgrounds, pioneer villages, and Americana museums. This yearning to protect pieces of our heritage before they get buried in the onrush of our fast-change-over living can be seen in the increase of reconstructed communi-ties-both nonprofit and commercial. These range from the glory of Colonial Williamsburg and Greenfield Village to Mystic Seaport to Old Sturbridge-and to some of the most blatant of tourist traps. Elaborate commercial setups include a Gay Nineties Gaslight Village at Lake George, New York, and a half-million-dollar Wild West Frontier at North Hudson, New York (complete with the latest in swimming pools).

Greenfield Village, the two-hundred-acre "museum" of Americana supported by the will of Henry Ford, has now set up a travelling exhibit depicting a nineteenth-century "Main Street, U.S.A." It is currently on a five-year tour of the country, on two specially designed railroad cars. Both the federal government and the individual states are striding ahead in a desperate effort to protect historic sites before they are lost in a tide of "progress." (See Recreation, January 1961, Page 9).

THERE IS NO TOMORROW. Despite all warnings that open space must be acquired now or never there are too many indications that lack of forceful action will make us forfeit many of few remaining wilderness and public seashore areas. Despite the encouraging wave of bond issues approved in November's elections, a sad percentage were voted down. In recreation, there is never room for complacency. There is always a shortage and lag in land acquisition, facilities, services, and personnel; there is never enough keep-up, let alone go-ahead. \#

# VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC RECREATION 

What is their role?

## Ross A. Cunningham

Do volunteers have a definite and regular place in the operation of your recreation agency? To some recreation agencies, this question might seem naive. For, without volunteers, numerous organizations rendering leisure-time services would not be able to operate at all. Scouts and other youth-serving organizations-and these are certainly recreation agencies-depend largely on volunteers for leadership and other contributions which make their programs go.
But what about volunteers in public recreation agencies? Is not their role here apt to be less definite and regular? Certainly, they do contribute to our public recreation departments. The assistance of commissions and boards is practically universal, while both adult and youth volunteers are involved in regular program activities, special events. observances, and other functions. However, there is a great deal of difference between the assistance of volunteers in these ways and a volunteer services program, integrated into overall agency operation.
In June 1959, the San Leandro, California, Department of Recreation established the position of volunteer services coordinator. This is an upper-echelon administrative position involving the services of a professional recreation supervisor devoting time exclusively to volunteers.
In embarking upon such a program, the department had decided it would deliberately strive to involve volunteers in all facets of its activities and operations. Accordingly it made necessary changes in all agency units to facilitate adjustment to this change.

At the outset, it was necessary for all staff members to understand, accept, and become committed to involving volunteers in this manner. Such acceptance was crucial to the success of the new program and it required changes in some long-established ways of working. One of the volum-teer-service coordinator's first tasks was assisting in staff orientation and training to the new approaches which applied to everybody-from the newest part-time leader to the department director.
It was clear that a thoroughgoing volunteer program required the following: (1) job definition, (2) recruitment,

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Vice-mayor Val Gill, Councilman Bill Seurstedt and rolunteers Glen Akin and Mrs. V. Brown, Ir. meet at reception.


Volunteer P'at I'ullman directs a weekly puppet show in San Leandro's W ashington Playground for engrossed audience.


Tennis has boomed with volunteer playground instruction. Here Arvid Segerquist and Don Hagen meet eager learners.
(3) training, (4) assignment. (5) supervision. (6) evaluation, (7) detachment. and (8) recognition. Incidentally, and very important. the department reguires all volunteers to be processed-fingerprinted and clearance given-by our city police department just as we do regularly employed personnel. The volunteer-service coordinator has been involved with all of these measures, as have all other employed staff nembers.

Now, the distinction between assistance from volunteers -as traditionally utilized by public recreation departments -and a volunteer services program must be emphasized. The latter involves all department personnel, with the volunteer services coordinator serving a staff rather than a line function. The department's simplified organization chart clarifies this point.

The role of the volunteer services coordinator is comparable to that of an auxiliary personnel office serving the department in connection with regular personnel. The chart also reflects the fact that supervision of volunteers is primarily the responsibility of line staff members, whether full-time professional personnel or part-time leaders. This makes apparent the need for a thorough understanding of the volunteer services program by all staff members and the necessity for training them to their responsibilities in connection with it.

What have been the results of our new volunteer service during the first year? We feel they have been outstanding. A total of 438 adults and youth volunteers have contributed 7,695 hours of service. This reflects more than meets the eye; remember, all of these volunteers were carefully recruited through interviews, then oriented, trained, supervised, and recognized with an appropriate award.

We can honestly say we could not have operated our two swimming pools last summer, within our budget, had it not been for volunteer attendants, instructor aids, and assistant guards. The forty-one people serving at the pools contributed 1,987 hours of service. At our summer day camp, twelve youngsters donated 1,217 hours, serving as assistant counselors.

Recently we held a reception to honor our volunteers of this past year. Adult volunteers came with spouses and families; youth volunteers brought parents, brothers, and sisters. City councilmen, recreation and park commissioners, the city manager, and the recreation department
staff were the welcoming committee. Organizations, as well as individuals, were awarded certificates and pins in a brief, formal program. Appropriately, volunteer service hours had been recorded by volunteers. The reception was most successful. While enjoyed as a pleasant social event it brought together all the volunteers for the first time and made each one aware of his contribution to something much bigger than he had first thought. Moreover, the event contained much inherent public relations value.
Indeed, public relations is one of the strongest aspects of the entire volunteer services program. Carefully recruited, assigned, supervised, and recognized-in short, made to succeed-volunteers become a highly effective corps of supporters for the agency, its program, and what it stands for.
For the future, we foresee two major advantages of the volunteer-service program. First, it will provide opportunities for the kind of public service that appeals to many peo-ple-such service being a form of recreation for them. Second, with increasing demands for recreation programs, it will help the department provide them within its budget.
The importance of the volunteer services coordinator in the picture cannot be overemphasized. We were very fortunate in having Mrs. Zilpha Ambrose accept this new position. We have benefited from her thorough grasp of recreation, clear understanding of the position and its role in the agency, exceptional ability in working effectively with the regular staff, and success in arousing the interest and enthusiasm of volunteers. Having previously served with the Oakland, California, Recreation Department as supervisor and general supervisor, she is well-suited for her key position.

We believe this has been a very successful innovation. Furthermore, having no knowledge to the contrary, we claim (until set straight by another with a prior claim) to be the first public recreation department in the nation to establish a volunteer-service program with a key staff member having no other responsibility than volunteers. Are we correct? \#

## Cooperative Planning

Continued from Page 70
continue to include funds for the project in their annual budgets because no recreation site in Norway is ever considered "completed." The swimming beach, priority item of the project, was an engineering feat. A lock at the sea entrance of the area allows the sea water to enter at high tide. Then the water is trapped in the excavated sand basin to be heated by the sun and may be changed when necessary. After its completion the campsite and athletic fields were developed. The group assigned lowest priority to vacation cabins which are extremely popular, and may be rented by the week. They are often all booked by March for the summer months. Construction of the restaurant with rooms for meetings and social affairs constituted the final project of
the original plan. Although leased to a private operator, it is run under committee-established policy.

An interesting condition imposed on all areas receiving state subsidy is that all organizations with legal purposes must be allowed to participate. Legal purpose in Norway applies to practically everything that does not endanger another life, health, or personal freedom. All state-financed programs must be available to persons regardless of political belief, race, or religious creed.

Under dynamic leadership, the State Office for Sport and Youth Work, organized under the Ministry of Church and Education, is promoting cooperation and coordinating efforts of schools, municipalities, and voluntary organizations with the state in planning, not only for the immediate future, but for overall long-range development of recreation areas and facilities for the people of Norway. \#


## Missile Town Launches Tree Program

## Dick Milkovich



The seed of a bright idea grew into 914 trees for Sunnyvale, California, 1960 winner of the Plant-aTree competition in the San Francisco Bay area. The Plant-a-Tree Week program was originated in the Bay area by radio station KCBS, as part of its area-wide community service programing, to provide an opportunity for all communities to participate in the beautification of their city through planting of trees on public and private properties. KCBS offered a handsome

Mr. Milkovich is director of parks and recreation in Sunnyvale, California.
perpetual trophy to be kept by the winning community for one year. The program was coordinated as part of the celebration of Arbor Day.
In Sunnyvale, hub for the missile and electronic industries in the Bay area, the program was instituted by a committee composed of representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, city parks and recreation department, Pa cific Gas and Electric Company, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Cereza Floral Garden Club. The committee outlined the plans for each day of the week:
Sunday: the Council of Churches for Sunnyvale would announce to their congregations that Plant-a-Tree-Week would be celebrated that week.
Monday: trees would be planted in
front of the new Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company building.
Tuesday: the new Chamber of Commerce building would be landscaped through donations of the local Rotary Club.
Wednesday: each school within the city, through PTA sponsorship, would plant trees.
Thursday: trees would be planted by various civic organizations at Sunny. vale's Home Garden Arboretum.
Friday: tree planter boxes would be installed on the main business street as part of downtown Sunnyvale's beautification plan.

A second meeting was attended by over forty civic and service organizations of the community. The wheels were set into motion by the parks and
recreation department, which prepared fifty posters to be placed in strategic locations throughout the city announcing the program. A brochure prepared by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, titled Trees for Homes and Gardens, along with a brochure prepared by the parks and recreation department on Do's and Don'ts of Street Tree and Parkway Plantings, were placed with the posters. A letter was prepared by the parks and recreation department announcing Plant-a-Tree Week and asking all citizens in the community to participate in the event. Over fifteen thousand of these letters were sent home to the parents through the public schools.

Many calls from organizations and individual citizens followed, offering assistance in planting trees and donating trees to be planted. The Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, service clubs, homeowner groups, YMCA, and local business gave time and trees to the program. The trees were planted in memory of departed friends and loved ones; to enhance the beauty of store fronts; to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Scouting; and to beautify existing schools, parks, and churches.
The Sunnyvale School District and the parks and recreation department provided services for procuring and delivering the trees and assisting, where needed, in their planting. The local newspapers gave full coverage prior to and during Plant-a-Tree Week.
The strong community effort during Plant-a-Tree Week resulted in the planting of 914 trees in Sunnyvale, described as "far and away the best of the San Francisco Bay area." The Sunnyvale School District contributed the heaviest effort; a total of 594 trees were planted at various school sites. The president of the Sunnyvale Sixth District PTA Council and the assistant superintendent of schools headed this phase of the program. The parks and recreation department was credited with 256 tree plantings. Other plantings included Fremont High School District, downtown beautification program, Chamber of Commerce, Home Garden Arboretum. nnd many clubs and organizations. The San Francisco radio station which sponsored the Plant-a-Tree Week con-
test judged Sunnyvale the winner among twenty-eight other communities in active competition.

The following general program can help your community get started on a Plant-a-Tree Week.

- Appoint a master committee to prepare the plans for the program. Ap.

tify club buildings; individual homeowners plant trees for the benefit of shade and improved appearance; service stations plant trees to beautify their grounds; church youth groups plant trees around their churches; downtown businessmen plant trees in either planter boxes or other suitable planting areas; blocks of homeowners organize to plant a uniform row of street trees; high-school youth groups organize to clean up and plant trees in a rundown area; nurserymen stage a big sale of bare-root trees, with special planting instructions and help in selecting the right trees; civic officials officiate at planting a tree in front of city hall or other civic spot.
point a chairman; in most cases, it is best to choose a woman of the community who is well known, who genuinely believes in this program, who can devote time to lining up participants.
- Call a meeting immediately of representatives of all the groups who can be expected to help form subcommittees. Don't try to have two or three people do the work. Examples of organizations that may serve as committee members are: garden clubs, nurserymen's associations, PTA, service clubs, women's clubs, local park and recreation departments, local utility representatives, school board, street-tree supervisors, civic-minded businessmen, improvement associations, Boy and Girl Scouts.
- There are two basic goals to achieve: first, plant as many trees as possible working through groups and individuals; second, get as much publicity as you can for these tree-planting activities. This way thousands of people will be aware of the event and will join in. An important note to remember is that citizens should be aware of any local laws which govern planting of street trees.
- It is best to plan several events, because they provide more publicity opportunities. The success of Plant-a-Tree Week is in its cumulative effect. Possible events: school tree-planting ceremonies; garden clubs add a clump of trees or a small grove in a park or other well-protected area; service clubs plant trees to honor past members or to beau-
- Once events are set, detail one person to take full charge of each. Make sure that everything is ready to go ahead on schedule. Get all the publicity you can, arrange for announcements in all service clubs, send flyers home through your local school districts, prepare posters, write stories for the local newspapers and radio stations, provide people for radio interviews, arrange photographs for local newspapers.
- Arrange for the mayor, local board of supervisors, or your local governing agency to issue a proclamation for Plant-a-Tree Week with special reference to its local importance.
- Keep careful records of all trees planted locally during the event.
- Keep a graphic record of your pro gram and its events (scrapbook or snap book). This can be valuable in future years and can be loaned to community groups to stimulate interest in the following years.

This a good project where every. body wins. The important workmaking the plans, organizing committees, arranging the plantings, and handling the publicity-is done by hundreds of people; the results are lasting and can be viewed by thousands. Participating groups have completed a project of which to be proud. Each community has a new bit of beauty to display, something which will grow more attractive each year. The entire community will have the satisfaction of big results from cooperation in a vital venture. \#

# The True Purpose of ARTS AND CRAFTS 

## Stephen Covey

Children participate in arts and crafts because it is fun to create things and to see the result of the creative experience. Recreation leaders, in introducing these experiences to the children, can only teach procedures; that is, demonstrate the proper uses of tools and materials, to enable the child to explore their usefulness as well as to understand their limitations. However, it is while these procedures are carried out that the child performs continuous selections or decisions. He may decide that one particular shape or color is "better" than any other or he may select or eliminate to arrive at what he concludes to be the "best " result. This we call aesthetic judgnent: a decision which all children, and adults, are capable of making. The selecting or the deciding is the child's or the adult's specific technique. When we introduce arts and crafts to adult beginners the approaches and methods of teaching are often very similar to those utilized when working with youngsters.
At this point many of us disagree as to the matter of teaching or outwardly controlling the creative experience-for many adult leaders and teachers are unable to distinguish between procedures and techniques. Procedures are the various activities which can be explained within the general framework of the project being introduced; technique, on the other hand, is the highly individualized use of the materials involved. It is, therefore, extremely limiting and frustrating to the child when one attempts to control a technique which naturally grows out of his need to express himself. Such attempts will ultimately become handicaps. One can safely teach procedures and in so doing

Mr. Covey is an arts-and-crafts specialist with the Phoenix, Arizona, Parks and Recreation Department. This material is taken from a lecture given at an arts-and-crafts workshop at the Phoenix Public Library.
automatically encourage the child to develop his own technique. An aesthetic choice can only develop when the child has the freedom to make choices.
It is extremely dangerous to become so bound by traditional concepts that we exclude the many exciting possibilities of experimentation with new material and new processes. We are all aware that it is very easy to conduct a crafts program without depth or meaning. This is what is known among educators and recreation leaders alike as a "product-centered program." If the children are becoming overly concerned with the sales value of the product or project, the program they are pursuing has lost all creative value.
Those children who participate in a recreation arts and crafts program are seeking, ihrough a creative activity, a feeling of deep personal accomplish. ment. The need for this type of recreation, where attention ideally is focused on individuals, is particularly strong in those children who gain less satisfaction in participating in sports or games, or competitions with others, or a situation where team ability is of major importance. Bearing in mind that the creative experience is of utmost importance, attention should be paid to the ideas expressed rather than to the perfection with which the end product is accomplished. Care must be taken to avoid rules and formulas which will reveal nothing but the child's ability to imitate or conform. Examples of what type of thing may be made with the materials at hand should only be used (if they are used at all) to stimulate an idea of the limitations or the advantages of the medium rather than to force the child to copy the example.
It is a mistake and a serious handicap to approach any recreation activity, whether it be arts and crafts, games and sports or music and dance with a "babysitting" attitude. We are not merely entertaining the children. If we are at
all seriously interested in carrying out a meaningful program of varied activities there are, of course, several educational methods which must be employed. Not all of us are trained to educate in all areas of recreation, but it must be assumed that we are interested in providing a program which is "child focused" or centered around the uppermost interests of the child. And in a recreation setting our education methods must be geared in such a way as to encourage the child to return to the area and participate chiefly because he enjoys the experience.

We must take time to get to know and understand to some degree the children who express an interest in arts and crafts activities. Such time taken, in talking about recent experiences the child (or the adult) has experienced. can help considerably to break through and establish rapport. If we conduct our activities on an altogether too inpersonal basis, and herd the children around like cattle, we will have an im. possible barrier to break through.

Finally, the children need to be rec-ognized-especially for creative efforts. Unlike group-participation activities requiring teamwork, where achievement a wards may be given to the outstanding group or individual, we cannot place the arts-and-crafts activity on such a competitive plane. But all children seek, and deserve, recognition for their creative efforts, and we must encourage them, individually, and display as much of their work as possible in order that others may share their enjoyment of what is for them a deeply moving experience. Just as we want to offer an enjoyable and stimulating recreation program on our playgrounds, there is no reason why, with some extra effort, we cannot all offer an arts-and-crafts program which will make an outstanding contribution to the children's lives. This is the true purpose of arts and crafts in recreation. \#

## PARTIES FROM THE HEART

Roma Burnett and Evelyn Wyatt

Asuccessful party does not just just happen. It must be carefully planned. In the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Dcpartment, planning begins well in advance with inservice education sessions for all directors. Weeks before a holiday, such as St. Valentine's Day, directors learn techniques of party leadership and gain experience with party programing, games, plays, dances, and music. In these sessions leadership techniques are adapted to parties for the preschool age group and children from seven to twelve.

## For Preschool Children

To plan and carry out a successful party for the preschool age is a rewarding experience. "Tender loving thought" put into party plans helps to insure its success. This includes: the extra valentines for those who forget; the little treat for younger brothers and sisters; coffee served to the mothers at refreshment time; special effort to include the shy child; favors for all rather than prizes for a few; and group activities so all may participate. All these should be considered in the planning. If the party is planned well in advance, party materials assembled beforehand, and committees organized to assist with activities, then the director is free to enjoy the party with the children. The enjoyment will be heightened by careful preparation.

Let us consider a party plan for ap-

[^9]proximately fifty preschool children. First, the area is attractively decorated by a committee of mothers. As children arrive, a heart-shaped tag is pinned on each. This badge helps each child to feel he belongs. Each child then places in a decorated box a valentine he has brought. The children then sit in a circle around a valentine tree, made by tying valentines on a sturdy branch set in a bucket of sand. The leader, with eyes closed, takes a valentine from the tree. The entire group proceeds to imitate the action suggested by the valentine such as sky rocket zooming, bunny hopping, skipping, and so on. Carefully chosen valentines offer an opportunity for all to participate in a variety of creative activities; suitable music adds zest to this game.

After this active game children enjoy singing valentine songs as "The Queen of Hearts." After this, the children march around the room to music. At a signal from the leader, mother helpers divide children into four circle groups and all sit in this formation on the floor. They are now ready to play "A Tisket, A Tasket," which is similar to "Drop the Handkerchief." All join in the singing of this familiar tune. The "letter" mentioned in "A Tisket, A Tasket" should be decorated and sealed with a big heart. This singing game continues until every child has had a turn to skip around the circle and drop the letter.

The highlight of the party is the refreshments. To some children this is the party. These should be easy to serve and eat and should have a party flair. Cookies shaped like hearts placed on a
decorated napkin and served with pink punch and a red sucker attached to a valentine, valentine candies in a red nut cup-all these delight children of this age. If low tables and benches are not available, then table tops decorated in a valentine motif can be placed on the floor.

The recreation director, as hostess, stands near the exit so the children may say good-by and ask-as they always do-"When will the next party be?"

## For Older Children

A valentine party for children aged seven to twelve may well be the highlight of the February special events at the recreation center. Here is opportunity to draw many volunteers into participation. These should be organized into committees, and members can be drawn from boys and girls clubs and women's groups. Committees are assigned to decorate the party: assemble party material; act as hosts; welcome guests; lead games; act as scorekeepers; prepare and serve refreshments; and help clean up.

When guests arrive they are greeted at the door by hosts, given identification tags to divide them into groups for the planned games. These should be hearts, bows, arrows, or cupids. Under the leadership of a captain, each group assembles in the area marked by its symbol. The group which assembles first receives twenty points. The scorekeeper assigned each group keeps an up-to-the-minute score. A good opener is the simple dance, "Ach Ya" and each

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National Circus Week-June l-7-falls during Recreation Month

There's something about a balloon! It's light, colorful, active and unpredictable. No one ever plays with a balloon without laughing. Many of our readers in the West may have watched Keith Macdonald keep a roomful of people helpless with laughter as they followed his balloon-trick in-
structions. It took several years of nagging to get him to put these tricks down on paper-but here they are! Try them at a 4-H club meeting, a picnic, a banquet, or on the playground - everyone loves balloons. - Virginia Musselman, National Recreation Association Program Service.

## Clown Jrichs

## Keith A. Macdonald

EVERY CLOWN USES some gimmick to add zest to his act; many use magic. I use balloons and a continuous line of chatter, starting with, "I have no talent but you have to give me credit for courage." I have done my Scotty-the-Clown act for the past ten years in my spare time, having appeared at fairs, gas-station openings, banquets, supermarkets, football and baseball games, parades, PTA carnivals, Christmas parties, and what-haveyou.

Eight years ago I observed Bozo the Clown, one of the cleverest artists in the trade, making animals out of balloons. From then on, balloons were my gimmick and I've never let an opportunity pass to show how to inflate, tie, twist, and construct balloons to anyone who is interested.

One of my latest attempts at instructing was at the district fair in Auburn, California. I was in front of a rapidly filling grandstand making some twenty different type hats, hair decorations, and animals for the youngsters before the variety show started.

By the time I had completed my instructions everyone was trying to do something with the balloon; some, I'll admit, had given up because they just couldn't inflate the balloon; others had followed instructions and had completed the hat.

Mr. Macdonald is executive director of the Greater Vallejo Recreation District, Vallejo, California.


Youngsters are fascinated watching Scotty the Clown (Keith Macdonald) turn balloons into animals and hats with a few deft twists of his wrist.

## HOW TO DO IT

When you inflate the balloon, breathe from your diaphragm, not from your cheeks. Take a big lung-full of air, tighten your stomach muscles. Hold the closed end of a long ten-inch balloon with the left hand, place the open end in your mouth, and give a quick gust of air into the balloon to get it started. Place the end of your tongue at the end of the balloon to hold the air in while filling your lungs again. Expel the air and your balloon should be full.

To tie off, simply hold the balloon in your left hand to close off the air, pull the neck out about four inches, wrap it around the fore and middle fingers of your left hand, tuck the neck into the loop, and pull your fingers out. This total operation takes seconds to complete.

To make a simple Davy Crockett hat. place the inflated balloon in your left hand, grasp it four inches from the end, and, with your thumb and other fingers. squeeze into the balloon and twist toward you. With the right hand-using your hand as if you were about to pick up an apple-grasp the small end of the
balloon and twist it to the right, make at least two complete turns with this part of the balloon and hold it. Tuck this end under your left armpit and hold it while you do a similar twist about eight inches from the other end. Hang onto these twisted parts, otherwise they will untwist. Remove the balloon from your armpit and merely insert one twisted part into the other, wrapping the two twisted parts of the balloon around each other twice. Place the balloon on the youngster's head: if the long tail is down at the back. it's a Davy Crocket hat: if it sticks up at the back. it's a Heap-Big-Chief-One Feather.

Order the balloon from any of the following firms; ask for four-inch airship type balloon, ten inches in length:

All State Balloon Co., 3289 Fletcher Drive. Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Lee-Tex Rubher Products. 13151 South Western Ave., Gardena. Calif.

National Latex Products Co.. 3637 San Fernando Rd.. Glendale 1. Calif.

Maple City Rubber Co.. Norwalk. Ohio.

## A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

## Welcome Service

International understanding begins at home. In Hartford, Connecticut, the Greater Hartford People-to-People Council has for several years worked closely with local Puerto Rican authorities to develop an adult educational program in the Hartford schools. The council sponsored a series of radio programs in Spanish, offering useful information and suggestions for new Puerto Rican inhabitants, and several People-to-People TV shows have been dedicated to help the Puerto Ricans integrate into the community.

The council was initiated in 1957 to promote understanding between individuals from different cultures and is associated with many community organizations, such as the Council of Churches, the International Cultural Society of Connecticut, and the Kiwanis Club, and others. The council has not only sponsored worthwhile international projects, but has brought understanding on a much-needed levelwithin the city itself-in its attempts to aid newcomers in learning the ways and mores of the community.

## Old Stamps, New Friendships

What do you do with your cancelled stamps? Most of them probably head for Destination Waste Basket. However, at the State University of Iowa. the recreation major clubs is collecting cancelled stamps to promote international friendship and goodwill through recreation. "Stamps for Recreation" involves wholesalc, extensive solicitation of cancelled stamps by the students to aid leaders of Skrammellegepladsen, the junk playground in Copenhagen, Denmark, in raising funds for a "mixer house" (recreation building). A government subsidy will pay for part of the building, the rest will be financed
through sale of old stamps and other money raising schemes.
The Cedar Rapids Playground and Recreation Board, the Iowa City Recreation Commission, the Recreation Section of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Iowa City, and many staff members at the State University of Iowa, as well as students are pledging their symbols of postage paid to this worthwhile project.
"Stamps for Recreation" is not an exclusive project of the student recreators at SUI; any individual or group who desires to do so may contribute. All efforts will be appreciated by the membership of Skrammellegepladsen. Here is a service project for your youth, playground and senior citizens groups. Any stamps will do, even the everyday four-cent variety. Contributions and inquiries may be addressed to Dr. E. A. Scholer, Assistant Professor of Recireation, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

## PROGRAM BRIEFS

- In La Canada, California, children are digging into a nature and gardening


The Descanso Oak
program. Free instruction, sponsored by the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, is available at Descanso Gardens to children in grades one through six. The youngest children learn propagation of plants by seeds and cuttings; third and fourth graders explore nature in the plant and animal life of pond and chaparral and the gardens of the Descanso Oak woodland; older children have their own plots to prepare, plant, and cultivate for eighteen weeks.

- A novel program was begun by the Lubbock, Texas, Recreation Department, when it arranged for Explorer Scout Post No. 18 to visit and work in all of the various departments of the city government. The boys will be divided into interest groups and will work on this project two nights per month.
- You can be a mouse or a louse or an unpainted house or a droopy elastic band-the tots enrolled in the Gramma Drama program in Hewlett, New York seem to enjoy the opportunity to "be things." The program, originated and directed by Mrs. Joyce McGinn, has won a sizeable following among the district's first- and second-graders. It is run for about twenty Saturdays, is bright and new, and has resulted in a great deal of creative fun for the youngsters. (See Recreation, April 1960, for article on Mr. \& Mrs. McGinn's outdoor painting program for "dungaree daubers.")
- A royal grant from the Dukes and Duchesses Social and Civic Club in Oakland, California, added $\$ 500$ to the Alta Sims Bunker Recreation Scholarship fund. To show its appreciation of what the recreation program had done for its members, the club sponsored a
public dance with live music at the boat house overlooking Lake Merritt in the heart of Oakland. The door prize, donated by a service station adjacent to the recreation center, was one hundred gallons of ethyl gasoline. Additional money was raised through the sale of a program brochure and advertising. With printing and publicity by radio and newspaper offered at cost, or practically donated, there was little expense involved. The club presented the $\$ 500$ to Dr. C. L. Nordly, chairman of the Department of Physical Education at the University of California, who represented the fund. The first scholarship recipient, Fred Brooks, now working on his master's in recreation at San Jose, was able to start his graduate career last September.

- In Baltimore, children from the Elmer Henderson Recreation Center took part in a nature-study program which really caught fire and went right on glowing. To learn the names of flowers grown in the neighborhood, they visited several blocks which participate in the Annual Afro Clean Block Project—part of "Keep Maryland Beautiful." They were delighted with the cooperation from residents, some of whom invited the children back to see plants which bloom at other times in the year. Notes were taken on the trip and all information was shared with the entire group registered for the summer program. One thing that delighted them was the fact that every house had flowers on display in the blocks that participate in Afro Clean Blocks.
- A craft class for the adult blind is one of the fifteen weekly classes conducted by the Fitchburg, Massachusetts Parks and Recreation Department. Now in its fourth year, this class provides its members with a means for making useful, attractive articles so skillfully that


Go where the money is! Bank windows offer a wonderful opportunity to tell about your program. Here is striking display the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks set up in window provided by the Home Savings Bank.
they may be sold at a Christmas sale. Transportation and leadership difficulties were solved when the Lions Club provided transportation and Mrs. E. Kenneth Hough agreed to act as leader. Last year, Mrs. Hough, who has had many years' experience in craft leadership and work with handicapped children, instructed the group in making napkin holders, mats, baskets, plywood keyboards, and colorful clown dolls.

- Jack Frost and his chilly queen, Miss Snow Flake, will again reign over the annual Winter Carnival in Winona, Minnesota. The carnival, second largest in the Mid-West, has developed since 1930 to a three-day spectacular with an ice show, coronation ball, street parade, stage show, ice-fishing contest, squaredance festival, treasure hunt, speed skating, torchlight parade, and snow melting contest.


## Iowa Workshop

A week-long recreation workshop will be held in Iowa at Camp Wesley Woods, Indianola, April 9-15. The Hawkeye Recreatory will hold classes in creative crafts, folk and square dancing, party planning, social recreation. music, nature, and camping. Dr. E. A. Scholer, assistant professor of recreation at the State University of Iowa, will conduct a series of sessions on the philosophy of recreation. (See Dr. Scholer's article on Norway on Page 68.)

## No Gnus Is Bad News

A male gnu, donated to the Griffith Park Zoo by the Fresno Zoological Society, has arived in Los Angeles, and is expected to finally solve a problem which has long plagued the Fresno Zoological Society and the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department. Because the Griffith Park Zoo had several female gnus but no male gnus and Fresno had a male gnu but no female gnu, Fresno offered to donate its male to Los Angeles, provided that if healthy offspring are born to the Griffith Park Zoo gnus, the first and third calves will be sent to Fresno, which will then have no more claim on Los Angeles gnu-wise.

Thus, although for the time being, Fresno has no gnus and Los Angeles is gnuly rich, it is hoped that within a reasonable span of time both cities will have more gnus. (The word gnu is derived from nqu, which is Cape Bushmanese for an African-style antelope.)

## Birds of Extinction

The expansion of civilization in the form of drainage, flooding, cultivation, water pollution, and insecticide spraying is driving our bird population to extinction. The National Audubon Society is launching a nationwide survey on the bald eagle, for one, to ascertain the causes for this proud old bird's rapid evanescence. Loss of nesting areas may be the reason, along with pollution which kills off the fish that this bird feeds on.

## Winter Exchange

Ski and skate exchanges are increasing in popularity in Vermont as a winter recreation service. All recreation departments sponsor such exchanges. and in smaller communities the PTA organizes the sale of used equipment. most of which is simply outgrown.

In Brattleboro, the recreation department exchanged $\$ 2,641$ worth of winter sports equipment in one week. There were 99 pairs of skis, 132 pairs boys" skates, 97 pairs girls' skates, 170 pairs of ski boots, 35 sets of ski poles, 21 pairs of rubber boots. 3 sets of bindings, 29 items of ski clothing, 9 sleds. and 3 car ski carriers. The department was assisted at the sale by volunteers from the Outing Club.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



Ben Evans, who retired after fortythree years with the Seattle, Washington, Park Department, was feted at a surprise party by more than one hundred long-time friends and associates. Ben, was greeted by a vociferous, but warm "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" by the crowd of well-wishers. The evening's entertainment included a "This Is Your Life" panorama covering the years that Ben was engaged in meeting the recreation needs of Seattle.

Mrs. Charlotte Butler, folksong specialist, has been added to the staff of the Oakland, California, Recreation Department. Mrs. Butler, a talented young guitarist and singer, was the "Singing Lady" for the Albany and Piedmont. California, Recreation Departments during the summer months. She will now sing her songs of sixpence in Oakland's playgrounds and centers.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, retired Army Chief of Staff, has been named president of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York City. The new center, now under construction, will bring together the city's major cultural organizations, such as the New York Philharmonic and the Metropoli$\tan$ Opera. in a vast redevelopment project on the city's west side.

Ephraim R. Gomberg, who directed the White House Conference on Children and Youth, has been appointed executive vice-president of the Crime Commission of Philadelphia, Inc.

Alvin G. Kenney, director of the Community Recreation Service of Boston since 1947 and long active in the recreation field, retired from his position in December. Lois Eddy, his assistant, will succeed him. Mr. Kenney will continue as secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Recreation Association.


James H. Gately (right), president of the Chicago Park District was awarded one of the annual Founders' Day awards at Loyola University for his service to the cultural and recreation life of the city. The awards were made by the Very Rev. James F. Maguire, SJ (left).
Ralph Cornell, Los Angeles landscape architect, and Frank G. McInnes, director of the Detroit, Michigan, Zoo, have been hired by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Commission to assist in the preparation of a preliminary planning program for the construction of the Los Angeles World Zoo in Elysian Park. Mr. Cornell also had a hand in preparing the master plan for Elysian Park, as well as in the planning of Cheviot Hills and Palisades Park in Los Angeles.

Ruth McIntire, extension recreationist at the University of Massachusetts, has retired after being with the university since 1934. In December, 170 recreators and close friends honored Miss McIntire with a program highlighting the many activities she has developed. Miss McIntire helped with the $4-\mathrm{H}$ recreation program, started programs in creative retirement for the aging, public affairs, and citizenship. To date, many people have contributed to a Ruth McIntire Award, which, it is estimated, will reach $\$ 1,000$. Interest collected


Ruth McIntire
from the principal each year will be used to send a young person to an institute or conference on recreation training.

## STATE ELECTIONS

New officers of state recreation associations and societies affliated for service with the National Recreation Association include:

## Hawail

Taro leaves and squid were on the agenda and more than a hundred people feasted happily at a luau held by the Recreation Association of Hawaii when it installed new officers. Aina K. Keawe is the new president; Lillian Chan, vicepresident; Lillian Ito, secretary; Edward Fujita, treasurer; Hamilton Yap, auditor; Ruth Kondo and Nancy Corbett, directors.

Alabama


Martha Mailre
The city of Montgomery went all out to welcome delegates to the Alabama State Recreation Conference in December. A number of mayors from all over the state attended the conference and participated in a lively session, discussing recreation projects in their hometowns.

Society officers for 1961, elected at the conference, are: Martha Maitre, superintendent of recreation in Mobile, president; Henry Andrews, assistant recreation superintendent in Montgomery, president-elect; and Lenore Strickler, recreation supervisor in Mobile, secretary-treasurer.

## Obituaries

- James S. Stevens, Sr., former superintendent of recreation in Greenwich, Connecticut, died recently at the age of sixty-five. A graduate of Springfield College, Massachusetts, Mr. Stevens first served as superintendent of recreation in Springfield for twelve years. He also taught recreation at Springfield College for a number of years on a parttime basis. In 1933 he became superintendent of recreation in Greenwich. During the time he served in Greenwich he was known throughout New England as an active, efficient leader in the field. He served on a number of the National

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## LEISURE in the SOVIET UNION

## Lawrence Whetten

Communism defines as its ultimate objective the attainment of a communal mentality and morality. An intermediate goal on the way to this objective is increased industrialization which, in turn, requires improved "socialist discipline." In the Russian system economic expansion involves stringent controls over all aspects of life, including the use of leisure time.

In fact, leisure activities are vitally important in a controlled society. Unless leisure time is carefully regulated, the "sense of sacrifice" which the worker is taught on the job could desert him in the hours he is away from it. Furthermore, the nature of leisure activities will, to some extent, determine the amount of capital available to

Condensed and reprinted with permission from Challenge, (a publication of the Institute of Economic Affairs, New York University) April 1960. Mr. Whetten is a specialist in Soviet affairs and was in the Soviet Union on a graduate exchange scholarship program.
the state for reinvestment and the type of products these investments will produce. Realization of the state's ultimate goal thus depends, at least in part, on its success in controlling leisure time.

In the past, leisure has carried an evil connotation of lazy, selfish indulgence. The Soviet citizen has been expected "to rest and gather strength for new labors and successes." Rest, therefore, became a social responsibility as well as a constitutional right. The aim of this approach was increased industrial productivity; personal happiness was a secondary pursuit. Illness, boredom, and emotional restlessness were registered as a failure to observe correctly prescribed rest procedures. Such conditions were, at times, considered offenses against the state.

In the United States the basic social unit in leisure pursuits is still the family. But in Russia this basic unit is the group or collective, since the productive energies of society can more easily be controlled by units such as these.

The Russian citizen's introduction into the group commences early in life. State nurseries supervise communal training, recreation, and discipline of children. Playing "cops and robbers" is strictly forbidden. Instead, the children memorize Aleksei Tolstoi's axiom, "There can be no happiness for a child outside of his society, as there can be no life for a plant that has been uprooted and flung on the barren soil." As the Russian child becomes older, the Pioneer organization plans his leisure time. When he reaches his teens, the Komsomol organization takes over.

Many adult workers, for financial or other reasons, remain at home during their annual vacations, but those able to leave usually apply for a berth in a rest home along the Black Sea coast. These workers often vacation by themselves, since working wives have a difficult time synchronizing their holidays with those of their husbands.

Whether the rest home is at Socki, Alupka, or Yalta, the prescription is the same-enforced rest. The day consists of nourishing diets, casual bathing, oc-


Children play in an international language all their own, as these Russian small jry prove. This is one of many photographs of everyday life in the Soviet which appear in Young Russia by Rita and William V'andivert (Dodd, Mead).
casional strolls in parks, lots of sunning, compulsory two-hour naps in the afternoon, and early retirement at night. There might be an occasional dance or cultural show. Resting is a solemn business. Restful it is, but fun it is not!

Again it must be noted that recently this approach to rest has been somewhat relaxed. Today, for example, Soviet citizens can own their own fishing equipment and fish by themselves. And it is much easier now to build a summer dacha for weekends and summer vacations, by oneself, away from the collective.

EVery effort is made to fill leisure time during the working year with as many culturally and educationally rewarding activities as possible. Local groups. such as hobby clubs, apartment-
house councils, civil-defense units, the factory show study group, and the Komsomol or party cell, are organized and supported by the government. Activities of these groups center around 150,000 local palaces of culture, which are often the most impressive buildings in sight. Though the individual is not forced to join specific organizations, social pressure is strong enough to bring nonconformists to heel.

It is hard to estimate accurately the amount of time these activities consume. The average workweek is fortysix hours. Daily life is plagued with time-consuming queues. Group meetings are scheduled for most of the evenings. All told, the average Russian has little time for other leisure pursuits. Even if he had the time, he would find his choice of cultural activities very limited. Moreover, the nature and content of those that are available are always state controlled.

There are approximately five million participants in amateur art and music groups, but who would dare play a Hindemith or Bartok number? In 1957, twenty-two million people participated in physical culture clubs. These programs are directed by state supervisors and they feature a series of progressive tests which culminate in the coveted award, "Ready for Labor and Defense."

Foreign travel is possible, but carefully controlled. Domestic travel is also controlled and generally crowded. Where a car is available, a family has a much larger scope for self-reliance and a better opportunity for a familycentered life.

TIIERE are 130,000 public catering houses in Russia similar in design and service to military messhalls. However, in the entire city of Moscow, there are only thirty restaurants and no nightclubs. After 12:30 A.m. the only
bar or restaurant open is the Ukrania Hotel.

As a result of all these limitations on leisure activities, many Russians remain at home in the evening or stroll in the park. The home is often a communal apartment, since the living space legally granted to each citizen is only nine and three-tenths cubic meters, less than the floor space of a cell in an American penitentiary. Entertainment at home is usually centered around books, radio, and television in that order.

In 1958, Russia had in use two million television sets. There is only one channel and that one operates only three or four hours at night. At the same time, eighty-five percent of American homes had TV sets. Americans also have a wide choice of program listings and listening hours. Two years ago thirty-four million radio sets were distributed in Russia. These were given at a ratio of one for every four urban dwellers and one for every eight rural inhabitants. Meanwhile, there were nearly enough radios in the United States to allow one per person.

There has been a steady improvement in the quality as well as in the quantity of consumer goods available in Russia, though it will be some time before the Soviets meet Western standards. When that time arrives, one of the most effective social controls of leisure time will dissolve.

More than ever before the Soviet people have the opportunity to be individuals, to satisfy personal desires and interests, to combine imagination and leisure time for maximum private enjoyment. True, such extravagant uses of leisure time are still in the foetal stage. But if the present trend continues, social controls on the national, group, and personal level will grow more fragile and less adhesive. \#

AHUNDRED YEARS AGO, even fifty, perhaps even fifteen, to speak of world brotherhood was, I suspect, to adorn with rhetoric what was at most a remote ideal. Today, brotherhood has become an insistent, demanding reality, thrust upon us whether we accept it or not by a science that has broken down the fences which had before separated the peoples of the world.-Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

Bов Boyd, recreation-leadership consultant of the Southern Baptist Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, sends us a problem discussed a great deal around the country:
"My question centers around the use of gymnasium floors for skating. The question arises directly from the fact that a great many of our churches are building recreation facilities and skating on the gymnasium floor. I'm sure this question will have implication as far as many school people are concerned.
"As far as I know, there have not been any objective researches at this point. We have floors that have regular gym finishes on them, with large four-by-twelve Masonite sheets for skating, and some of our churches are beginning to experiment with asphalt and vinyl-tile floors in their gymnasiums. The choice of skate wheel is also a moot question. Most of our people are using the Chicago Seventy-Eight $P$ wheel.
"It is my personal opinion that roller skating is a very widely used recreation activity which has not been given much study. If you, in your column, could enlighten us some as to this flooring question, I believe you would be doing a great service to Recreation readers."

What has been your experience, good or bad, with skating on gym floors? We have sent Mr. Boyd the information we have on the subject but we would like any additional facts you may have.

- It is ice-skating time in many parts of the country. At the twelfth Annual New Hampshire-Vermont Recreator's Weekend held in Stowe, Vermont last year, the question was asked, "How do you keep ice skates from nicking up hard-surfaced warming-shelter floors and vice versa?" Two answers were given:
- Use special ribbed-plastic mat. This comes in rolls. However, it is difficult to clean.
- Use a ribbed-rubber door matting. This also comes in rolls. Worn-out sections may be replaced. The cost is reasonable and it is easy to clean.

Mr. Todd is assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association.

- Recently a committee of fathers in Darien, Connecticut, started a survey of physical hazards in the school system after two accidents to pupils. Their report notes that only two percent of the education outlay goes toward building maintenance and calls this amount "in. adequate." Also cited is a need for "greater alertness" on the part of school staffs in "noticing and reporting existing hazards." Among the hazards reported are loose electric outlets, buckled floors, loose fiberboard ceilings, defective steps, inadequate lighting, sharp metal corners on equipment, and unsafe backstops on athletic fields. One of the examples reported was a loose playground fence with projecting metal ends. An eleven-year-old girl ran into the fence and received a severe cut over her left eye.

The moral is clear-don't let maintenance deteriorate to the point that the parents have to get into the act. Regular thorough inspection with follow-up remedial action is the answer.

- Park Sanitary Facilities, an excellent booklet prepared as a part of a Michigan State University and the American Institute of Park Executives cooperative program, covers such matters as making sanitary facilities efficient and attractive; design; waste disposal methods; and building interiors. It contains detailed information about a wide variety of types of sanitary facilities, complete with pictures and plans; even describes a mobile comfort station. Order for $\$ .75$ from the Bulletin Office, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- Here's an idea that washes! Ever mix liquid detergent and tempera paint for a washable basketball court? The San Angelo, Texas, Recreation Department, when granted permission for the use of the new San Angelo Coliseum on the promise that permanent courts would not be painted, did just that. Effective and washable-a good suggestion for multi-use facilities.

Have you discovered any good ideas in upkeep? Send them to this column so others may use them.

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For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

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- A contact sheeting, earth-support system for deep, tight excavations saves labor, time, money, and material. 't he system works equally well with straight or misaligned soldier beams. This horizontal sheeting eliminates all hand excavation between soldier beam flanges and largely minimizes subsequent replacing needed with conventional sheeting. For brieflet, circle 101.

- Where analysis of body motion is important - for instructors of golf, tennis, football, basketball, dancing, and so on-there is a new movie film ready for viewing a few minutes after it is shot. A new rapid-process technique has evolved a chemically pre-saturated roll that develops and fixes the movie film as it is exposed, producing a negative film. For literature describing this product, circle 102.
- A free colorslide projector comes with a year's subscription to a new audio-visual program begun recently by a major recording company. The subscriber receives a monthly package that includes a set of thirty-two singleframe 35мm colorslides, an illustrated authoritative book, and a companion seven-inch $331 / 3$ recording describing the subject matter of the slides to the strains of appropriate background music and sound effects. Three subject categories are available in this program: travel, art, nature and science, and a special omnibus program which will draw from all three categories on a rotating basis. Each book in the art program will be written by the curator of a great museum. Narrators include Charles Boyer, Vincent Price, and Walter Cronkite, among others. Current releases include Digging for Dinosaurs, a colorslide tour of the Louvre, and a tour of Paris and the provinces. For further information, circle 103.
- Vinyl latex paint is now available in fluorescent colors. This new line was formulated specifically for use with black light in outdoor and indoor theatrical, commercial, fine and amateur arts presentations. The six daylight fluorescent colors are bright in ordinary light, intensely fluorescent in black light. The flexible, washable, crackproof surface of these high visibility colors provides increased permanence and utility for banners, posters, and theatrical props. Theatrical costumes and background, painted with invisible colors which blend with colors which can be seen in ordinary light, can depict a different scene when illumination is switched to black light.
The manufacturer's other fluorescent paint lines are oilbase bulletin, water-resoluble showcard colors, and artist oils, in visible and invisible colors. Literature describing uses of the new product line, with black light and free color chip cards, available on request. Circle 104.
- A new Rheem Califone tape recorder with a detachable twelve-inch speaker is capable of handling auditorium and playing-field activities. It offers a continuous-duty synchronous motor; easily operated, chrome-plated, two-speed tape deck which cannot spill or break the tape; a sixteenwatt, peak-to-peak, push-pull amplifier; simplified scale VU meter; resettable digital "tape position" indicator for instantly locating desired part of recording; provision for use as a powerful public address system, outfitted with a high impedance crystal microphone. The case may be closed with seven-inch reels in position. For further information, circle 105.

- Are you dis. tressed about bald spots? Seeded grass blankets now put grass where it wouldn't grow before. A real problem solver, this is economical to put down, grows rapidly and well with only average care. The fiber blanket contains not only grass seed, but fertilizer, moisture retainers, and other nutrients. No special equipment necessary, no ground preparation needed, either. For information, circle 106.
- Do your bulletin boards really get your messages across? You can focus attention on an important notice by cementing a red-painted picture frame onto a pegboard sheet. The frame is large enough to enclose a letter-size bulletin which simply is inserted into the clip-like fixtures that fit into the perforations. A hand-lettered sign, "This Week's Notice," further accentuates the section. For further information and direction, circle 107.

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## Change of Address

If you are planning to move, notify us at least thirly days before the date of the issue wilh which it is to take effect, if possible, in order to receive your magazines without interruption. Send both your old and new address by letter, card or post office form 22S to: Subscription Department Recreation Magazine, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

## FREE AIDS

The following Free Aids briefly describe resources-catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leaders. Circle the key number corresponding to the number above an ad or beneath any keyed item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail to us.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Liquid tenpera colors in breakproof plastic containers should be cut down drastically on the mess that children's craft projects can create. These temperas will not harden, separate, or settle; no bleeding or chipping. They come in thirty colors, including five fluorescents. For catalog, circle \#120.
Flowers and corsages from old nylou hose. Booklet explains how to shape them and dye them. For copy, circle \#121.

Stained class you can do yourself. Rich, colorful, leaded glass projects can be used as wall panels, room dividers, mobiles. No special tools, equipment, or skills needed. Twelve contemporary designs, created by well-known artists, are available in kits which include all necessary stains, lead, brushes, instructions, and special textured glass. Finished panel measures $8^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{lby}-16^{\prime \prime}$. For information, circle \#122.
Indian craft projects to make children whoop for joy. Among those listed are headbands, armbands, moccasins, breech cloths, and suggestions for other projects. All in new free catalog. Circle \#123.

Creatite ceramics. Booklet contains many suggestions for potters and craftsmen, is filled with photographs and sketches. Circle \#124.

## EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Brigit color surfacing for asphalt pavement. Does not darken with age, is resistant
to weather and wear, color pigments are highlly sunfast. Available in grass green, conerete gray, brick red, matte black, glossy whitc. For attractive color brochure, circle \#125.

New rake sweeps clean-levels, gradcs, rakes stones, spreads topsoil, clears debris from unpaved areas. Has forty-eight teeth of heavy duty steel alloy, with one-inch spaciny. Comes with warranty. For details, circle \#126.

Circular sprinkier sink saves space, waler, and maintenance costs. Takes the place of eight ordinary sinks, is extremely attractive, available in sand, hlack, and sage-green stone and marble aggregate mixtures, varicolored marble and colored stones. Standard and junior height. Company also offers other functional products. Circle \#127.

New 8mm movie camera has electric cye which keeps lens opening set correctly, adjusts even for a subject passing from bright sunlight into deep shade. Film speeds from ASA 5 to 40 can be chosen. Haze filter screens out ultra-violet rays which cause loss of contrast and image sharpness. Circle \#128.
Plastic-coated duck gym mats available with all popular fillers, from hair, felt, and foam to Ensolite. Safety wall mats, as well as other accessories, visual aids, and baseball bases. For catalogue, circle \#129.

## PROGRAM AIDS

For church recreation leaders! Teacherleader books for sectarian groups, religious

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Acidress City Zone State P261
awards, handcraft projects, and other aids for church groups. For catalogue, circle \#131.

Story of the Kiwi-the curious bird that is cight million years old. Booklet gives lowdown on the kiwi, from its thick hairlike feathers, no tail, beak one third as long as its body, to nostrils at the tip of its beak and nonflying wings. For copy, circle \#132.

Cleb bulletin put out by national women's service organization describes party-time ideas, homemaking, travel, grooming projects, and available materials and kits. Circle \#133.

Is a fog about clouds? Film shows how they affect our lives. Shows work of M. Dessens, director of the Observatory of the Puy de Dome. Circle \#134.

Parties that sparkle. Decorations, menus, invitations, and etiquette included in booklet that details how to make your festivities a dazzling success. Especially useful for youth clubs and canteens but also good for parties in general. For copy, circle \#151.

No wallflowers here. If your dance programs need a pick-me-up you should learn about services of a nonprofit organization that offers tax-deductible membership entitling you to projection service, photographers for making 16 mm motion pictures, still plotographs, slides and filmstrips, and services of a lecture bureau. For free catalog of 16 mm dance films and membership information circle \#152.

## RECORDINGS

An isternational potpourri of folk songsIcelandic, Portugese, Chilean, and many nationalities. For booklet describing many types available, circle \#135.

Square dancing is for everyone-urban rubes and country slickers. West Coast company offers square and round dances galore, hoedowns and instrumentals with calls. For information, do-si-do and circle \#136.

Talking books can bring a new dimension to rehabilitation centers, the homebound, senior-
citizen centers, the playground (when you lack a storyteller), and work with the visually handicapped. Pamphlet describes recordings, which range from The Great Gatsby, Grimm's Fairy Tales, and Black Beauty to Ellery Queen thrillers. Circle \#137.

## SPORTS

Two sports equipment catalogs are necessary to cover all the equipment offered by leading manufacturer. Spring-summer catalog describes golf, baseball, softball, track, tennis equipment. Fall-winter catalog covers equipment for basketball, football, boxing, volleyball, etcetera. Both are profusely illustrated, fully indexed, easy to read. For your copies, circle \#138.

Bicycle maintenance and safety. Booklet gives rules of the road, lists accessories for safe cycling. For your copy, circle \#139.

Bowling film entitled Splits, Spares and Strikes shows women bowlers in action. Besides instruction sequences, also shows slapstick bowling, a spare bowling demonstration, trick shots. Twelve minutes with sound, 16mм. Circle \#140.

Don't play in the dark. Light up your miniature golf course. One-page bulletin provides simple diagrams and lighting specifications for four sizes of miniature courses. Includes examples of how to calculate lighting levels required, with placement and quantity of floodlights needed. Tables give connected load ratings, mounting heights, and footcandle levels for specific equipment recommended. Circle \#147.

Kxow the rules. Official lawn temis rules in handy pamphlet. For copy, circle \#l48.

Nielsen method of artificial respiration is explained clearly in booklet offered by insurance company. Plotographs add to its value. For copy, circle \#149.

Fising holiday-free film, in full color, shows how to get the big ones-tarpon and snook fishing in Florida waters. The 16 mm , sound film runs twenty minutes. Circle \#150.

## A Friend in Need?

Do you have a friend in need of AGBOR?
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AGBOR is the "must" reference and ordering catalogue of books and pamphlets on all phases of recreation. Everyone interested in recreation needs and uses AGBOR.

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Just circle \#160 for your FREE copy. Another NRA service to you.

## LOW-COST AIDS

These excellent resources and references must be ordered directly from the source given (enclose remittance).
how to jump for joy in proper fashion is shown in a trampoline manual which describes stunts and details achievement tests. It also contains suggestions for awards. Available for $\$ .50$ from Trampoline Inc., 1525 W . Mag. nolia Boulevard, Burbank, California.
your senior-citizen croups will find Day After Tomorrow a "lifesaver." This health. counseling booklet discusses such subjects as good health habits, overeating and obesity, mental health, and disease common to olde people. Single copies are $\$ .35$ (discounts on quantity orders) from the Health Education Service, P.O. Box 7283, Albany, New York.
how does your garden grow? The Juniol Garden Workshop of Indiana University offers an attractive booklet, Gardening with Youth. giving pointers on garden groups for young sters, including plant care, merit awards fol good gardening, and proper care of tools Available for $\$ .50$ from Dr. Barbara Shalucha Department of Botany, Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana.
camps for young male offenders are coy ered in a guide, Camps for Delinquent Boy: issued by the Children's Bureau of the De partment of Health, Education and Welfare and written by George H. Weber, Children's Bureau institutional consultant. It stresse: the importance of helping boys prepare fos work outside of camp, of helping them de velop constructive work attitudes, of involvin $\xi_{\xi}$ them in constructive experiences. Available for $\$ .25$ from the Superintendent of Docu ments, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington 25, D.C.
a physical fitness report, complete witl descriptive graphs, outlines trends in fitness Authors of Implications of Longitudinal Re search in Fitness Programs are Robert W McCammon, M.D. and Alan W. Sexton, Ph.D It can be obtained from the Child Researcl Council, University of Colorado School o Medicine, Boulder, Colorado, for $\$ .15$.
an occupational brieflet on recreation workers is one of a series put out by Scienc Research Associates. Information comes fron original research, government sources, pro fessional societies, trade associations, anc labor unions. W. C. Sutherland of the Na tional Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service checked the material it this brief which is \#78 in the series. Singl copies are $\$ .45$ from Science Research As sociates, 259 East Erie Street, Chicago 11.
buyers of athletic equipment will fini many helpful tips in How to Budget, Select and Order Athletic Equipment, a new book let prepared by the Athletic Goods Manu facturers Association. Single copies $\$ .25$ ( 10 for $\$ .10$ each) from Athletic Goods Manu facturers Association, 209 South State Street Chicago 4.

## PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE

## Dear Mr. Recreation:

There comes a time in everyone's life when he stops and takes account of things that concern the past, the present, and the future. Now that my undergraduate days in the recreation curriculum are slipping behind me and I see my new career before me, I feel that this is an appropriate time to take stock of myself and to express the thoughts that are within me. I feel that I speak not just for myself but for all students in the field of recreation, whether they attend the large state university campuses or the smaller private colleges.

Let us start in the past. How many of us remember the day we first set foot on the grounds of the institutions of learning? For many of us, this was the first break from home; to others, our first act as a new civilian fresh from Uncle Sam's forces. Some were tall; others, short; different names and different backgrounds were to be seen, yet all had one thing in common.

As students, green as we may have been, we were already starting to become members of the big family which one finds among recreation students. We poured out our hearts in classes and cheered the alma mater on the playing fields. We had our good timés in campus life and our dark moments when we looked like the classroom idiot.

As each year went by, some of our members left us for other interests, but the dedicated ones stayed, and the family spirit kept growing. We read our books by the Meyers, Brightbills, and Butlers, and as each page was turned, we grew another inch in professional stature.

In the fall, the National Recreation
Mr. Buckley is currently a recreation intern with the Milwaukee Recreation Department.

## Daniel J. Buckley

Association Congress always opened its arms to the students and our friend, W. C. Sutherland of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service, arrived on campus to interview the latest group ready.

We may pat each other on the back for our efforts, but the unsung heroes were our teachers. These wonderful, dedicated people were not only our instructors, but our guiding light and our friends. It was they who planted in us the seed of professional spirit and then helped it to bloom into the recreation person. Without them we strongly feel that there would be no profession. May we someday give a similar helping hand to our new people starting out.

This brings us to the present, Mr. Recreation! Here we stand with a diploma in our hand and four years of professional preparation behind us. We are well aware of the fact that we are just starting to learn. We know that our intellectual appetites have just been whetted, and if we are to grow with our work we must never lose the habit of study. We are in a discipline that is growing so fast that if we were to fall behind it would not only be a disaster for us, but also to the people who worked so hard to give birth to the field.

As for the future, Mr. Recreation, we have our hopes and dreams. Some of us will become the executives and others the leaders in leisure-time activities. Some will take up the roles of scholars and teachers of the new disciples. Whatever our destiny, we wish to assure you we will not let you down.

We can look at the field of recreation in the United States as a military maneuver. The first part of the maneuever is the attack, the second is the holding of the position with the reserve force. Mr. Recreation, the attack has been made and the objective won. It is up
to us, the reserve forces, to hold the objective, which you so dearly won, and to strengthen it. We must then prepare ourselves for the assault upon the new grounds of the problems of expanded leisure.

We realize that one of our big jobs is to interpret the field. Our ammunition is spirit, preparation, and a firm belief in what we are doing. We must use the knowledge we learned in our "basic training" of college and be forever proud of membership in the crusade of the profession.

Mr. Recreation, we know we do not have an easy job before us. There will be times when we will be hit hard and a feeling of "what's the use?" will find its way into our thoughts. All of us are aware that there will be heartaches and disappointments, but people who believe in something as strongly as we do have a tendency to spring back with more determniation than before. We will have our good moments, be it public recognition for a job well done or a child's saying "thank you" for a few hours of fun you gave him.
We do not promise miracles, Mr. Recreation, but we do pledge our effort not only to you but also to those to whom in the twilight years of our career, we will turn and say "It is now up to you . . ." \#

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group, in place, joins in the dance. Remaining in circle formation, groups engage in a balloon-passing contest. On signal, the balloon is passed around the circle from one player to the next until it reaches the captain. Then the entire teams calls out "one" to signify the balloon has passed once around the circle. They continue to keep score in this fashion until one team successfully announces ten times or whatever number has been previously agreed upon. The winner is awarded twenty points.

The next event can be an adaptation of "Statues." To musical accompaniment each captain leads his group serpentine fashion until all participants are joined in one large circle. The participants strut, walk, or dance, moving counter-clockwise in the circle. When the music stops, all freeze or pose. Anyone moving after the music stops or before it begins again is eliminated. A time limit for the game is announced beforehand. When this time is reached the group having the greatest number of participants left in the circle scores twenty points.

From the circle each captain leads his team into line formation. They are then ready for a relay, "Building a Pyramid." The captain stands at the head of his line. For building the pyramid, blocks of wood painted red and white may be used. If not available, empty milk cartons may be substituted. At the signal, each captain picks up a carton, runs to the goal line about twenty feet away, and places the carton to help his group build the highest pyramid, runs back, touches the next member of the team, and so on. In placing his block the player cannot touch blocks already stacked. If the stack gets high and topples, this adds to the excitement, and the group has to start building all over again. After the game is played for a designated time, the stacks are measured for height. Twenty points are awarded for the highest, ten points for the next highest, and five points for the third highest.

After this, a quieter game should be introduced. For "Valentines Out," all groups form one large circle and sit on the floor. A valentine is given to each
captain and, when the music begins, the valentines are passed clockwise around the circle. When it stops, those holding valentines are out. This continues for a designated time. The group having the greatest number of participants remaining in the circle when time is up scores another twenty points.

All groups then assemble to watch a play or program prepared by the drama group. Afterwards the winning group is announced and given a special treat. Guests then move on to the decorated table from which they receive packaged refreshments. As they leave, members of the hospitality conmittee bid them good-by and remind them of future recreation center activities. \#

## Golden Year

Continued from Page 73
trophy winner, twice All-American and outstanding pro football player; Eugene Riccardi, district amateur golf champion; Bill Willis, former AllAmerican and noted professional football player; Hank Gowdy, one of baseball's all-time greats; Bobby Walston, all-pro end; Jack Keller, participant in the 1932 Olympic games; Jimmy Hull, Ohio State University's first All-American basketball player; Dick Furry and Joe Roberts, co-captains of the Ohio State University NCAA championship basketball team; Opal Moler, outstanding softball player; Lee Snoots, captain of 1911 champion basketball team; Carl Smith, member of 1912 championship basketball team; Lou Hinchman, a three-letter man in the early thirties at Ohio State; and Harold Cooper, general manager of the Columbus Jets professional baseball team.

The great track star, Jesse Owens, now a member of the Illinois Youth Commission, set the spirit of the evening, when he sweepingly gestured toward the seats occupied by his fellow sports stars and declared, "Without the community centers, you would not have these men before you tonight." Each of the others, in turn, commented on the importance of organized recreation. Many of them cited the single act, the single program, or the individual who had set their feet on the path of championship.

Hop Cassady, for instance, said,
"The recreation department owes me nothing, but I am indebted for life to the department and its interest in the welfare of all youngsters." He paid special tribute to a former supervisor at one of the larger recreation centers as "the man who inspired me to get out and work for my laurels."

The "Golden Year" far exceeded fondest expectations in terms of a full scrapbook. Best of all, with the passage of the bond issue, it has given both the general public and everyone connected with recreation in Columbus a new insight into the responsibility and challenge of city recreation for today and tomorrow-and that is how you total the score when it's all over. \#


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## LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION:

When a recreation department wants to publicize its program it an use media such as radio, television, r personal talks to parent-teacher assoiations and service clubs. In Illinois. he staff of the Rockford Park District iecreation Department received an avrage of two to three requests each week or talks about its recreation program. The talks presented were a half an hour n length, consisted of a ten-minute inroduction, fifteen minutes of color lides, and ten minutes of questions and nswers. The color slides were good vistal aids, but we felt they lacked the acion needed to tell the recreation story. herefore, we turned our thoughts rom still to motion pictures.
We investigated the possibility of aving a commercial film company aake a twenty to twenty-five minute olor sound film of our department's ctivities, and found that a commerially produced film would cost approxmately $\$ 1,000$ per minute or about 20,000 for the type film we wanted. ike most other recreation departments ur budget would not permit such an xpenditure. Our only other alternative as to try to produce our own film.
Shopping around at local photograhy dealers, we found we could either ent or purchase a 16 mm camera. We hose to buy a camera because we were ertain that we would want to make ome training films in the future. We urchased a used 16 mm Victor camera ith a 25 mm and 75 mm lens for $\$ 135$. fter further investigation we found lat voice and sound effects could be ut on the film by using a magnetic und projector which could be rented. his magnetic sound film could then be onverted to optical sound for use on andard 16 mm optical sound projecirs.
detailed script, outlining all film 1 sequences and narrations, was ritten and served as a complete guide $r$ all filming. The script included a oss section of recreation activities fered by our department, including aygrounds, camps, and community
centers. All scenes were shot in accordance with the prearranged script. so that the cost of film and final editing would be kept to a minimum. As an area supervisor for the recreation department, I was able to shoot most of the scenes while performing my routine supervisory duties. Because the film was to have a sound track, it was necessary that all film footage be taken at twenty-four frames per second.

It took approximately one year to film the department's activities in order to include activities in all seasons. A total of seven hundred feet of color film was used at a cost of $\$ 85$ for film and processing. The film was edited and spliced together when shooting was finished and was then sent to a commercial company for the magnetic sound stripping which was put on at a cost of $\$ 14.54$. We then "dubbed on" the mag. netic sound strip, using a rental projector in much the same way that you would use a tape recorder. The narration and music were furnished by a local radio station which offered its recording studios, records, and sound effects, free of charge. The film was again returned to a commercial company which converted the magnetic sound to optical sound at a cost of $\$ 195$ for conversion and one 16 mm optical sound color print. The total cost of producing the film was $\$ 295.54$.

The film, Public Recreation, Rockford, Illinois, has been shown to approximately five thousand people since its completion. At all showings it has been warmly received. We feel that the work in producing the film, and the original cost, has been well worth the effort. With this film we have been able to show the taxpayers of the Rockford Park District, in a meaningful way. how their recreation tax dollar is spent. A copy of this film may be obtained by writing to D. James Brademas, Superintendent of Recreation, Rockford Park District, 813 North Main Street, Rockford, Illinois.-Charles R. Fiduccia, area supervisor, special events, Rockford, Illinois, Recreation Department.

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# D FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED 

Beatrice H. Hill

This year we will see the realization of some fond hopes in recreation for the ill and handicapped. In 1952, one could dream, but dared not hope, that recreation could be brought not only to the millions of patients in hospitals and nursing homes, but also to the country's countless hidden homebound. By 1960 , thousands of hospitals and hundreds of nursing homes had asked the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on the Ill and Handicapped to set up recreation programs. But the plight of the homebound was still with us.

Therefore, as director of the Consulting Service, I asked the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to finance a demonstration and study program for a group of homebound persons. On July 1, 1960 a twoyear project, "Meeting Some SocialPsychological Needs of Homebound Persons through Recreational Experience," was initiated.

Five members of the Consulting Service made up the project team: Morton Thompson, Ed. D., director; Sheldon I. Reid and Marilyn Heischober, recreation specialists; Dorothy DeLisser, executive secretary; and Mary MacRostie, case-study editor. Patients for the study project were selected from two New York City agencies: the Visiting Nurse Service of New York, a nonprofit voluntary organization, and the Bellevue Hospital Home Care Program, a tax-supported city agency. Now, six months after the program's inception, the project team has found out some interesting facts about homebound patients. Following are some of the questions frequently asked about the project's setup and procedures.
Q: Why is the homebound project a day-time program?
$A$ : The loneliest hours in the life of the homebound are between 11 AM and 4 PM. In the earliest morning hours these people are usually busy with self-care and visits from doctors, nurses, and agency representatives. The evenings also have various diversions.
Q: Has the project team been able to recruit a sufficient number of volunteers for day-time visiting?
$A$ : The homebound project has been

[^10]successful in recruiting numerous vol unteers through the following methods (1) appealing to department store em ployees. Most are free one day durin; the week because they work on Satur days. (2) The team speaks to numer ous college groups. Students have fre hours in the middle of the day. ( 3 Project team members personally con tact potential volunteers by telephon and mail. (4) The team sponsors smal social events, which give the worker an opportunity to meet personally wit potential volunteers and explain th project.
$Q:$ Why are the participants home bound? Is it because of their ow, self-consciousness or are they trul disabled to the point where outsid activities are physically impossible: $A$ : Twenty-one of the first group o thirty patients are now engaged in group activities outside their homes Prior to the homebound project, thes participants had not been out of thei apartments from one to twenty years
Some reasons why patients are home bound are: (1) lack of funds-the need money for taxis and admission t movies, theaters, and sport events. Mos of the participants are on welfare sti pends or small pensions. (2) Poo housing conditions-many live in th slum areas of the city. It is not uncom mon to find a paraplegic or arthritic pa tient living on the top floor of a build ing with no elevator and six doubl flights of stairs between him and th street. (3) Lack of perspective-pa tients do not hesitate to ask a friend o neighbor to take them to a doctor's of fice or a clinic. However, most conside it an imposition to request help in get ting to a social event.
$Q:$ Is the goal of the homebound pro, ect accomplished now that patient are leaving their environments and taking a part in project-sponsore activities?
A: No! The first phase of the prograr involves the worker and the voluntee teaching the patient recreation in hi home. The second phase, group recres tion in an activity center, is suggeste, to patients when they show a readind or curiosity about outside activities The third phase is community partic pation-movies, sport events, visits t museums, and so on. These three stage are preparation for the fourth phase referral of the patient to existing con munity facilities. \#
oung men and women physically fit and alert, not only as bldiers but as businessmen, governors, presidents, and citiens in all walks of life. Men and women, even those with hysical defects, can find sports enjoyable and profitable or keeping in shape and alert on their jobs. We are enaged in an ideological war, a war for men's and women's linds; we must find ways of educating our youth in the alue of our ideology and its meaning to them. We must ach them to reason, to be good leaders, and to be good llowers. Recreation presents us a method of teaching eese things in a relaxed play atmosphere which makes such arning appealing to our young people. Young people like have fun, but they also want to know what makes the orld tick. You can lead them, but you cannot drive them. hey willingly give something in return for value received. is in this atmosphere that education can be enhanced and roadened without taxing the educator beyond his endurace. It will take imaginative, persevering, trained people nd volunteers to plan and remain with such a program. Specialization has perhaps been overemphasized in moda society. We should attempt to develop people who are lept in more than one field, people with primary, secondcy, and tertiary interests. There is no reason why a chemal engineer cannot be interested in Beethoven or why a hysicist cannot have an interest in Van Gogh. We must evelop people of multi-interests and multi-skills. Here creation can play a vital part.

Dr. Frederick M. Chapman also has ideas on how recreaon can help build a strong America. Dr. Chapman, assoate professor of recreation at the University of Minnesota, ent May through September 1960 in Singapore, Sarawak, runei, North Borneo, and the Philippines as an American creation specialist, under auspices of the U.S. Department State. His duties included lectures and consultation in e field of recreation for the people of southeast Asia. He sints out that the informal educational atmosphere of the $u b$, youth center, or playground in the United States could
be a starting point for realization of the following goals through planned recreation programs:

- Strengthen democratic processes as well as learn about other governing methods. Use democracy in the club and team activity, so that all participants know the steps in parliamentary procedure, self-government, and group sharing. Teach a concept of democracy so that every boy and girl can defend it as a practical system of government. Learn about the problems of communism and other governing methods.
- Strengthen desirable features of the American culture. Seek ways to show children basic values inherent in what the United States of America stands for in its history and tradition. Show an appreciation of the nation. flag, and national anthem in group activities. Aid in building a national spirit and unity that will help people feel a sense of patriotism.
- Lead activities that aid in physical fitness and survival techniques. Remember that survival of the fittest requires people who are mentally alert and physically strong. Direct more emphasis to games and physical outlets which encourage healthy bodies. Do not seek clubs of musclemen but include physically exerting skills in youthful activities. Provide challenging activities that take children and youth away from "televisionitis."
- Reach as many people as possible in recreation and group activities. Include larger numbers of participants in clubs, teams, events, and programs rather than the few chosen skilled performers. Make the program so attractive that more people want to participate. Include all races. religions, and creeds in the program with equal opportunity for everyone. Make democracy a working reality with children through setting examples in group activities.
- Recognize the wealth and material abundance in the United States of America. Develop a sense of appreciation for food, clothing, and shelter-which too many Americans take for granted. Help children see their privileged material status as compared with the plight of youngsters in certain other parts of the world. Show youth how to share, use, and conserve natural resources. Teach children how to be appreciative and not spoiled. \#


## bituaries

## Continued from Page 90

ecreation Association's national adsory committees and was also active various official capacities in the nerican Recreation Society. He was so a member of the Federal Security yency during the Depression. Upon s retirement last year he became a sident of Raleigh, North Carolina, nich is the home of his son, James S. evens, Jr., associate director of the rth Carolina Recreation Commism.

Jacob Joshua Levison, landscape hitect and former chief forester for 3 city of New York, died in January the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Levison
was one of the small group of crusading forest conservationists who organized the United States Forest Service under President Theodore Roosevelt. During his service with the city he planned and developed many of its large parks. He also was associated with garden projects for the city's medieval museum, the Cloisters, as well as gardens for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the John Pierpont Morgan Library.

When Mr. Levison was honored by the Forest Service in 1955 for his work "which helped lay the foundations of American forestry," he said, "It was the sordidness of a treeless existence that caused me to choose forestry over other vocations. Then, as now, the esthetic aspects of trees appealed to me as much as the practical ones. By nature I had
a philosophy of life that centered on a world of forestry."

- Willam J. Willsey, an organizer of the Cranford, New Jerser. Recreation Commission, died recently at the age of eighty-three. A former health officer, Mr. Willsey had been a leader in public health in the state.
- Maude Robinson, nationally known teacher and writer on pottery making, died recently at the age of eighty. For more than twenty-five years she conducted the well-known pottery school at Greenwich House in New York City. She also served as a pottery consultant to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and contributed technical articles on the subject to the Encyclopedia Brittanica and other publications.

Physical Rehabilitation

Continued from Page 74
lege students are also excellent volunteers in helping with a swim program.
The teenager and the college student often stands for more than just a teacher when viewed from the eyes of the handicapped child or teenager. Every child needs someone to look up to, to model himself after, someone who cares about him, who is near his own age. Of course, adults, parents and relatives, can act in this capacity, but the relationship is one of polite respect. When you are a handicapped young person. you often are not able to have close friends. Yet friends are needed to help in the emotional maturing of each individual. Careful supervision, training of teenagers and college students as teachers can offer more to a program than just a happy solution. It can offer substance and quality.
As the children in the program grow in size, age, and experience, allowing them the opportunity to help others gives each a stature that can not be duplicated otherwise. The basic skills for the younger children can be taught by the older handicapped children. They realize the importance of learning.

To be rehabilitated each person must recognize the need for it. Each person wants to belong, to achieve and to motivate. This will come with a chance for self-expression. Recreation offers continual expression and is one outlet that everyone can enjoy.-Barbara SterLing, director of program for the handicapped, YW CA, Spokane, Washington.

## Roller Skating is Good Medicine

$\mathbf{W}^{\text {hen a registered physical thera- }}$ pist who works with seriously handicapped children-those who cannot walk. those who need training in sitting, those whose bodies are not fully "integrated"-suggests an activity like roller-skating it is time to pay attention. Nancy D. ${ }^{\circ}$ olf is staff physical therapist at Meeting Street School, a children's rehabilitation center in Providence. Rhode Island. Her philosophy is based on physical therapy for the body as a whole: so it was natural for her to accept an invitation to bring her children to the Warren Roller Rink to learn to skate.

The first session was arranged for February 18, 1959, and mothers and children were included. It was a huge success; everyone had a good time. The rink supplied shoe skates for all who needed them, and one child who had special shoes with braces attached had clamp-on skates. Staff and parents all wore shoe skates supplied by the rink.
Children who needed support in skating were given it by one or two of the adults as required. When they had all had several trips around the rink and were getting tired, Raymond Schmidt, their host, brought out some hobby-horse-like objects which had skate wheels instead of rockers. The children sat on "horseback" and had rides around the rink pushed by the adults. The final gift of the rink at the end of the hour was hot chocolate and cookies.
The ingredients of success of the roller-skating plan, which continued weekly from February to June, were many. The first was the generosity of the roller-rink owner, Salvatore Romano and of his professional, Ray Schmidt, in supplying the rink, the skates, and the refreshments. The second was the imagination of Mr. Schmidt and Miss D'Wolf, that the activity could be learned by children aged three, four, five and six and was beneficial to the total integration of body parts for children with physical impairments (cerebral palsy, post polio, speech and hearing disorders). It took
the leadership of these two to car along the rest of the staff and the pe ents that this was a good idea. A thi ingredient of success was the contin ance of the program weekly. Four d ferent family groups skated in rinks Saturdays or Sundays, not regular but enough to maintain interest and increase skill.
The Meeting Street School, an East Seal agency, has often led the way developing the basic philosophy th crippled or physically impaired ch dren are children first; that the medic care and therapy they need can be val able and helpful when it is center around a child's natural growth pro esses; that having childike natural $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ is one of the best medicines in rehabi tation.-Margaret Langdon, executi director, Meeting Street School, Pro dence, Rhode Island.

## Don't Overlook Bowling

Tie United Cerebral Palsy Associ tion reports that a number of 344 affiliates have bowling program These include the UCP of Western Ne York (Buffalo), Cincinnati, Pittsburg New York City, and Boston. Bowlir programs are growing in populari with these groups. In some instanc local bowling alley owners provide u: of their facilities without charge or a very nominal fee. Transportation provided by volunteers in the respecti affiliates. \#

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## HELP WANTED

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work. No experience required. Starting salary $\$ 436.00$ per month; promotional oppor-
tunities; liberal employment benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Recreation Consultant needed for St. Louis County, Missouri. New position to develop and promote recreation in communities in the county. Challenging opportunity for someone adept at community organization work. Requires a
college degree plus four years of administrative or highly responsible organizational work in recreation or group social work. Salary range is $\$ 6,972$ to $\$ 8,076$, with starting salary depending upon qualifications. Liberal auto allowance. For further infornation, write Earl R. Chambers, Personnel Director, County Division of Personnel, 115 North Meramac, Clayton 5, Missouri.

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

How to Make Athletic Equipment, Joel W. Carter, illustrated by Barbara Enid Grosvenor. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 390. \$6.95.


Joel Carter

Here is much needed help for the harrassed recreation, camp, or athletic director laboring with an inadequate budget! Joel W. Carter, superintendent of parks and recreation for General Park District of Dundee Township, Illinois, explains how to make your own necessary program equipment. In this book (which every recreation director has promised himself to write-some day) he tells how to make nearly four hundred pieces of equipment, from basketball backstops to barbells. Here is a handy manual of do-it-yourself athletic and recreation equipment which can be made by persons of average skill and with the ordinary handtools usually found in any maintenance shop.

Excellent organization makes this an easy book with which to work. Various pieces of equipment are grouped in appropriate categories with one chapter devoted to baseball and softball equipment, another to football. yet another to basketball, etcetera. Each chapter contains a chart-form checklist telling what items can be made practically and which would be more wisely purchased. The do-it-vourself instructions include a careful description of the item, a list of necessary materials and tools and a step-by-step procedure. All of this is further enhanced by fine illustrations by Barbara Enid Grovesnor and a detailed index.

How to Make Athletic Equipment is a practical work that will earn its place in every recreation or athletic library. -Robert E. Cook, Superintendent of Recreation, Belleville, New Jersey.

Hand-Built Pottery, Josephine R. Krum. International Textbook Company, Scranton 15, Pennsylvania. Pp. 115. \$6.50.

The author has done a good job of covering the subject and making it eas-
ily understood and enticing. Her material is simply written and can be used in teaching adults as well as children. The book is laid out artistically and beautifully with a color frontispiece, many fine black-and-white photographs, and ink sketches by the author. It is well written, has the endorsements of several educators known in the creative art field, and has a good bibliography. It would make a fine gift for a teacher or a leader in recreation and would help anyone working with classes in ceramics.-M.B. Cummings, National Recreation Association ConsultingService on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

How to Be a More Creative Executive, Joseph G. Mason. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 281. \$5.95.

Referring to a characteristic of the present age, the president of a wellknown national advertising agency is quoted as saying that we are in an era of "mediocrity." He refers to "the halfdone job," "the goof-off," and a "stampede away from responsibility." In a national survey nearly half the people interviewed agreed with him (ten percent had no opinion).

If one has not read all the current literature on "how to be a creative person" (and who has?), this book will be both interesting and helpful. It discusses how to apply the power of creative thinking to the problems of management and gives a brief preview of what may happen to our familiar world in the future as the result of creative thinking. Some of the proposed developments are fantastic and startlingeven the law of gravity may be on the way out.

Mr. Mason, an advertising executive and management consultant who specializes in personnel relations, divides the mental circle into three parts: work. self, and others, and discusses these as they make up the basic relationships of living. He also gives some common sense warning about the "mind-weakeners" which divert attention and rol, us of our concentration, mental energy: and initiative. An excellent bibliography of books, reference works, and selected articles related to creative think-
ing is appended.-W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.


#### Abstract

Handicrafts and Hobbies for Recreation and Retirement. Marguerite Ickis, illustrated by Miriam F. Fabbri and Dr. Michlos Foghtuy. Dodd, Mead and Company, 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 276. \$4.00.*


Here is a very comprehensive sampling of a wide variety of activities that can be developed for the pleasure to be derived from them, and that, at the same time, may develop into a profitable hobby. These range from needlecrafts to raising orchids; from painting in oils to bricklaying or building a dry stone wall; from collecting buttons to raising earthworms. The author has included projects in all seven basic media -wood, metal, leather, clay, paper, textiles, and plastic. She also shows how skills in ancient crafts, such as tapestry and oriental rugmaking, and in ancient hobbies, such as gardening, collecting. painting, and mosaics, can be adapted to modern-day decor and usage. She has not skimped on the "how to."

Obviously it would be impossible to give full instruction in so many projects in one book, but Miss Ickis gives more than enough to arouse the interest and to give the "feel" of the activity. The only criticism that seems warranted is in the illustrations. They seem too quaint, too naive, too "folksy," too cluttered with detail. This, however. is a small point, since they serve the book adequately if not brilliantly.-V.M.

Folksingers and Folksongs in America, Ray M. Lawless. Duell, Sloan \& Pearce, 124 East 30th Street, New York 16. Pp. 662, illustrated. $\$ 10.00$.

Professor Lawless, chairman of the English department at the Junior College of Kansas City, has provided a "Who's Who" of twenty-two singers, a full description of typical folk instruments, major and minor folk compilations, folk societies and festivals, a checklist of 844 folksong titles in record collections, and a detailed index.

[^11]
# Books \& Pamphlets Received 

## Arts and Crafts

Anyone Can Paint Pictures, Alfred (Paddy) Kerr. Pitman Publishing, 2 W. 45 th Si.. New York 36. Pp. 128. \$3.95.
African Desigy, Margaret Trowell. Frederick Praeger, 64 University Pl., New York 3. Pp. 77 and 76 plates. $\$ 7.50$.

Art and Illusion, E. H. Gombrich. Pantheon Books, 333 6th Ave., New York 14. Pp. 466. $\$ 10.00$.
Art and Tecinics, Lewis Mumford. Colum. bia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 162. Paper, \$1.25.

Art Guide, Carvel Lee. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 111. \$4.95.
Arts of the United States, William H. Pierson and Martla Davidson, Editors. Mc-Graw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 452. \$9.95.
Beginver's Book of Pottery, The, (Part l: Coil and Slab Pottery; Part 2: Throwing, Casting, Decoration, Firing), Harold Powell. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Each, pp. 64. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Bookbinding Made Easy, Lee M. Klinefelter. Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee l. Pp. 86. $\$ 3.00$.
Ceramics, Glenn C. Nelson. Holt, Rinehart \& Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 236. $\$ 5.95$.

Home Crafts Handbook, Ray E. Haines, Editor. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 1008. $\$ 7.50$.
Hopi Kacimea Dolls (rev. ed.), Harold S. Colton. Univ. of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. Pp. 150. $\$ 8.00$.
How to Make Fish Mounts, Edward C. Mig. daski. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 218. $\$ 5.50$.
Ideas for the Cilalk Artist, George Sweeting. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 59. Paper, $\$ 1.50$.
Indian Arts of the Americas, Donald Collier. Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Rd. \& Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 5. Unpaged. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.

## Flowers, Gardens, Trees

Book of Wild Flowers, A (2nd series), Elsa Felsko. Thomas Yoseloff, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 207. $\$ 8.50$.
Designs for Outdoor Living, John Burton Brimer. Donbleday \& Co., Garden City, New York. Pp. 460. \$3.95.
Grow Cacti (2nd ed.), Cyril Marsden. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 178. $\$ 4.50$.
Iris, The (2nd ed.), N. Leslic Cave. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 240. $\$ 7.50$.

Japanese Gardens for Today, David H. Engel. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 270. $\$ 15.00$.

Landscape Composition in Colour, Leonard Riclımond. Pitman Publishing, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 87. \$6.95.
Little Textbook on Contemporary Flower Arranging, Leona R. Daughtridge. Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 104. \$2.50.

Rock Gardens, E. B. Anderson. Penguin Books, Inc., 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, Md. Pp. 176. Paper, $\$ 1.50$.
Treasury of Japanese Flower Arrangements, A, Tatsuo Ishimoto. Crown Publishers, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 127. \$7.50.
Useful Trees and Shrubs, Florence B. Robinson. Garrard Press, 510 N. Hickory St., Champaign, Ill. File of approximately 500 cards. $\$ 6.00$.

## International

Compleat Traveller in Great Britain, The, Albert B. Brushaber. Vantage Press, 120 W. 21st St., New York 21. Pp. 268. \$3.95.

Danny Kaye's Around the World Story Book. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 216. \$4.95.
Hammond's World Travelog. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N.J. Pp. 256. $\$ 7.50$.
History of Modern Japan, A, Richard Storry. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, Md. Pp. 287. \$1.25.
India's Children, Bani Shorter. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 175. $\$ 3.00$.
Introduction to Japan, An, Herschel Webb. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 145. Paper, \$1.25.
Jaunt by Mexican Bus, A, Alzina B. Franck. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 74. \$2.50.
Jewish Dance, The, compiled by Fred Berk. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 46. \$1.50.
La China Poblana, Louise A. Stinetorf. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6. Pp. 256. \$3.95.
land and People of Israel, The, Gail Hoffman. Lippincott Co., E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 119. \$2.95.
Let's Visit Indonesia, John C. Caldwell. John Day, 62 W. 54th St., New York 36. Pp. 96. $\$ 2.95$.
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Plastics Lead in New Directions (Part 3Christmas Ornaments), Thélma R. New. man.
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The Battle of Walden Pond, Truman Nelson.
Urbanization of the National Parks, Weldon F. Heald.
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Motivating the Aged Patient, Beatrice $H$. Hill.
The Optimist, January 1961
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President-Elect Kennedy Talks About Our Children, John F. Kennedy.
How to Create Facilities for Fun, Frank Burgmeier.
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Professional Nursing Home, January 1961
Creativity-The Goal of an Arts and Crafts Program, Beatrice H. Hill.

# BALLOONS . . . with a new twist Hats - Hair Decorations - Animals 

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Instructions for "Clown Tricks" (Page 87)


HORSE
A. Inflate $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon to near full. Use left hand to pull balloon up and down to shape neck and head. B. \& C. Use $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloons, twist in middle and insert at arrows $1 \& 2$. D. Use $4^{\prime \prime}$ balloon for ears, insert at 3 .


DOG
A. Inflate $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, bend to form neck and head. Tie off. B. C. \& D. Use $4^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, inflate to near full, twist in middle and insert of arrow, vary length of bady, neck, legs and ears.

SPREADIN EM
Use $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, inflate $7 / 8$ full of air. Make two balls at each end and twist into each other. Secure ends of braids to ends of bol-
 loon.


HAIR DECORATIONS
Use a $4^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, inflate $1 / 2$ full of air, tie off the end, grasp balloon in left hand and squeeze. At the same time use right hand and twist to right. Make two complete furns. Place in left hand and twist three more knots. Insert " $A$ " into "B.'


HEAP BIG CHIEF ONE FEATHER Do not inflate tight. Grasp balloon in left hand at point " $A$ " and squeeze. Use right and twist into ball. Place under left arm pit, make another twist at " $B$ " $B$ " from end. Put " $A$ '" into " $B$ '" and wrap twice.


TEXAS STEER HAT
Make standard hat shown in No. 2. inflate a $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, twist in the center, make " $A$ '" into a ball and and insert "B' into arrow. Wrap twice to hold.


HALO WITH KNOTS Inflate a $10^{\prime \prime}$ ballaon $1 / 2$ full. Tie off using directions in diagram No. 1. Twist a series of knots into balloon and insert at arrow. Attach to girl's hair.


SHORT HALO
Make standard hat again using $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon. Inflate second $10^{\prime \prime}$ baloon, twist a ball in each end. Twist anether and insert at arrow. Place "A". on women's head.


## HIGH HALO WITH PRONGS

A. Inflate $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, make balls At each end and twist together 8 Use $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloan. Place inside of boy's shirt or coat. C. Use $4^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, twist in middle and make inserts at orrow.


## KNOT IN THE HEAD

A. Make a standard hat. B. Use a $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloan, inflate to near full, tie a knot in it as you would a piece of string. Insert at arrow and twist.


## SWAN

A. Inflate $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, bend as you blow to shape neck. B. \& C. Inflate 4-10" balloons to near fullness. Tie necks of all balloons togather. Twist ball in each balloon and insert at tail.


QUESTION MARK HAT
A. Use a $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, make a standard hat. 8. Using a $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, and os you inflote pull closed end of balloon and make a complete circle. Tie off and insert at arrow.


## AIRPLANE

A. Inflate $10^{\prime \prime}$ balloon. 8. Inflate similar size balloon. Twist in middle and insert A (1). C-D-E. Use $4^{\prime \prime}$ balloon, inflate. Tie off. Twist in middle and insert for motor and tall.

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## National Recreation Association

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## On The Cover

The growing pressures of urbanization make our outdoor recreation areas more precious than ever before. Old and young are seeking surcease from brick and stone, concrete and asphalt, by turning to the wilderness, to the sea, to the mountains, to the fields for a change of pace, a change of spirit. These boys with their sailboat know the peace that a day upon the water can bring. Photograph courtesy British Information Services, New York City.

## Next Month

The April issue will be devoted to playgrounds and will include: a salute to Hawaii fired on the playgrounds of Tacoma, Washington; a zoo wagon developed by Evansville, Indiana; new activities for the summer program; an armadillo of a nature program in Austin, Texas; and summer matinee programs in Los Angeles. In addition, you will read how playground equipment proceeds from dream to drawing board in Garden Grove, California; about a church summer recreation program in Memphis, Tennessee; and a riding program in Pompano Beach, Florida. A provocative editorial by Charles K. Brightbill on creativeness will give you pause for thought and food for reflection.

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[^13]
# Let's Keep Camping in the Camp 



TThe time-worn and somewhat ambiguous statement that "camping means many things to many people" seems to afford a rationalization for dubious activities in the field of camping. In fact, it indicates that camping lacks uniqueness as well as the other specific values which have motivated so many men and women to devote lifetimes of thought and effort to providing opportunities for children to have rewarding camping experiences. It almost suggests that the label of camping can be applied to any individual concept without regard for the well-established camping movement. Evidence of this may readily be seen in visiting some socalled "camps."

Good camping not only carefully avoids duplication and extension of usual urban activities, but deliberately plans to do a goodly proportion of things which cannot be done in a city environment. Unfortunate is the camp director who, through lack of know-how and experience in camping practices and techniques, seeks to meet competition for the active or leisure time of youth with the same program and activities of his urban competitor. It is difficult to believe that camping has lost its imaginative and wholesome potentialities, that a camp director or organization executive in defense of noncamping activities in his camp needs to say, "I have to give my campers what their parents demand." Such a statement infers a lack of knowledge and faith in camping, a dearth of salesmanship and initiative, and may even imply a motivation akin to something other than that in camping.

Actually, camping is universal. It affords no room for compromise. The past decade has witnessed a veritable avalanche of individual and organized camping enthusiasts both in the United States and abroad. For verification of this fact, one only needs to review state and federal park and forest reports indicating their use by some twelve million persons in one season alone (1959). Review the record of sales of camping equipment reaching into the billion dollar bracket. There are no less than six monthly national magazines and literally hundreds of books published expressly on the theme of camping. Witness the steady increase of all types of organized camps, agency, private, church, school, day, family, travel, etcetera, serving well over five million campers in 1960.
The interesting fact of this phenomenal growth is the steady development of, and adherence to, a basic core of

[^14]camping. Church camps are emerging from conferences to multiple-purpose camps with emphasis on camping. Day camps are summer fun clubs unless they provide camping. Travel camps are tours only if they do not experience camping along the way. The trend is toward certified campcraft personnel on organized camping staffs. (Over two thousand persons have qualified by American Camping Association's standards for this important task in the past two years.) Universities and colleges are teaching and granting credit for camping courses.

0rganized camping no longer can be generalized as "many things." It is not a conglomeration of activities operated outdoors by anybody irrespective of training, experience, character, and motivation. It is rapidly taking its place among state licensed professions. Camping standards have gone beyond the areas of safety, health, and sanitation, and are now applied to personnel, administration, and program. Camping is gaining stature and recognition for what it is-a way of life conducive to the best in learning, appreciation, and personal growth. "Let's go camping" is an invitation to young and old, individual or organized group to temporarily drop the yoke of urban living. It is a dare to do without the "plush" and a challenge to selfreliance. It anticipates something new or different. It is earthy, it is woodsy, it is natural. Yet there are those who would exploit camping as there are those who have exploited our natural resources. There are those who, from lack of camping knowledge would transport the city to the woods.

Life's greatest values are derived from many sources, and each source justifiably promotes and proclaims its contribution to these values. Certain life values derived from church, home, and school have been justifiably attributed to camping. The differentiation, however, comes from the unique contribution that camping makes to these values, rather than the duplication or intensification of the same experiences to be had in the church, home, school, or any other urban relationship. The "camp" that teaches democracy, fair play, self-reliance, or that provides opportunity for spiritual growth, education, and human relationships does not provide a camping experience merely because it contains these values. It is the unique way in which it teaches and provides experiences that determines whether or not it is a camping camp. It is probably safe to say that no single value is totally derived from just one source. Camping proudly joins other sources, such as home, church, school, youth organizations and agencies, as one of the great contributing sources to the values of life. Camping will retain its reorganized professional place among these contributing sources so long as it maintains its separate identity
and adheres to the techniques and uniqueness peculiar to camping, including camperaft, nature lore, nature crafts, etcetera. Camps confining their programs solely to activities that may be done just as well, or even better, in the city, home, or school may expect to find increasing promotional problems.

Let us make sure that camping leadership establishes and
maintains a high criteria of professional camping personnel standards for director and staff. Let us insert into our camp programs the "core of camping" and capitalize on the increasing popularity of camping by providing real camping know-how and experience. Let us make camping so strong that all churches, homes, and schools will recognize it as an American heritage to be treasured and maintained. \#


## Clarence E. Brewer

## Fifty Years of Service

When Clarence E. Brewer terminates his active service with the National Recreation Association at the close of the Great Lakes District Conference, April 11-14, he will have given the field of recreation fifty years of dedicated service. Mr. Brewer was still a teenager when he started to work in 1910 for the newly created Public Department of Recreation in Columbus, Ohio. He was attending Ohio State University at the time and served as playground director during his entire college course.

In 1914 he received his BA in sociology and physical education. For the next two years, he continued at Columbus as supervisor of boys' and men's activities. Then, after a year in charge of the parks and recreation program at Racine, Wisconsin, he became supervisor of boys' and men's activities for the Detroit, Michigan, Recreation Commission.
Having been close to the national recreation movement for several years through the National Recreation Congresses, he became interested in the wartime recreation services of the National Recreation Association, which were just becoming focused upon the country through War Camp Community Service, the World War I organization of the association. From June 6, 1919 to November 1, 1920, he served as a community organizer on the field staff of WCCS. He then received appointment as commissioner of recreation at Detroit, Michigan, taking a leave of absence from WCCS-NRA. For twenty years he did an outstanding job as commissioner in Detroit, continuing in that capacity until the new charter amendment consolidated the recreation and park work of the city under the newly created department of parks and recreation. In December, 1940 he received a temporary appointment as general superintendent of the new department, and this appointment became permanent in April, 1941. In January 1943, it became necessary for Mr. Brewer to resign because of illness.

He rejoined the NRA staff on April 1, 1943, and the work of the association took all of his time from then on. Throughout the World War II period, he served as a special NRA field representative, working with war industries, management, and labor concerned with the problem of adequate recreation services for defense workers. He visited and studied more than five hundred industrial plants in more than thirty states. Few men are given as intimate a knowledge as Mr. Brewer has of the industrial recreation problem and of the techniques used in organizing to meet it. In more recent years, Mr. Brewer has served as the Association's district representative in New York State, in the Great Lakes District and, currently, in the State of Michigan.

In his service as NRA district representative to several hundred cities since 1943, Mr. Brewer has very effectively used the fine knowledge of recreation and park tecliniques and organization which he absorbed during his periods of service in Detroit, Racine, and Columbus, and through his attendance at many meetings, conferences, and Congresses from year to year. He helped in making studies of recreation and education resources available in several large regions of the country to the men and women of the armed services. He collaborated with other planners in making community recreation studies in a number of important cities and in preparing official reports covering such studies.
Mr. Brewer has been deeply interested in softball and baseball. He has been a member of the National Committee for Amateur Baseball and is a past-president of the Amateur Baseball Federation. He has been a member of the International Joint Rules Committee on Softball for thirty years, and served as its chairman during a large part of that period.
The recreation movement is indebted to the many contributions made by another of the pioneers who helped it grow into the force it is today. \#

[^15]- Maxwell Anderson

The Theory of Play and Recreation

ALLEN V. SAPORA, Professor of
Recreation, University of Illinois; ELMER D. MITCHELL, Emeritus Professor of Physical Education, University of Michigan
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## Physical Fitness

Sirs:
Let's place the responsibility for the lack of physical fitness of the youth of America upon the right shoulders. Unfit adult leaders cannot and do not give sound mental and physical fitness leadership to the children of today. American adults criticize the lack of fitness of our children as compared to that of European children. But do these same adults compare the degree of fitness of American adults to that of European adults? No!

Parents and paid youth leaders cannot give positive youth fitness leadership if they are mentally unhealthy and physically unfit to provide that type of leadership. The poor mental and physical fitness abilities of many of our children may be the direct result of the many ruts into which adults may fall and to the fact that many adults lack the courage to face themselves in the true prospective. President Eisenhower was criticized because he took every measure to keep physically and mentally fit.

Remember, fitness must start at home with the parents. Children will learn more from examples shown by adult leaders than they will from statistics taken from some athletic tests and measurement examinations.
Edsel B. Martz, Supervisor, Playgrounds and Teen Centers, Arlington County Department of Recreation and Parks, Arlington, Virginia.

## Joy of Winter

Sirs:
When I was a student at Dartmouth and had the only pair of skis in college, one was considered a bit on the queer side if one had the temerity to say that skiing was a good sport. It was with the feeling that, if initiated into the joys of winter, others would enjoy it as much as I did that I organized the Dartmouth Outing Club in 1909. Now, on its fiftieth anniversary, the club has grown from sixty members to over a thousand.

The influence of the D.O.C: has spread over the United States. It led
to the founding in 1922 of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, the largest association in this country. The first annual meeting was held in Brattleboro, Vermont. It was also this year in which the big ski jumping hill was built in Brattleboro on which four national championships have been held and which was once again the site of the ski jumping championship of the United States in February 1961.

I regret that one phase of skiing has been greatly neglected. I refer to ski touring. It is all very wonderful to be whisked to the top of the mountain and then slide down and do this over and over again, but the person who has never strapped a knapsack on his back and gone on an all day exploratory ski trip has missed one of the finest experiences winter can offer. A cross-country tour will take you to places you will otherwise never see.
Perhaps the greatest contribution which skiing has made is in connection with physical and mental fitness. With all our modern push-button appliances and save-work gadgets, Americans tend to become soft and very much need some interest to stimulate them to healthy outdoor exercise. Instead of being a period of hibernation, winter is now eagerly anticipated by over three million ski enthusiasts. Skiing has become big business and vast amounts of money have been spent in providing wonderful facilities in the form of ski lifts and accommodations. Although competitions have greatly increased, there are probably a hundred recreational skiers for every competitive skier. A splendid feature is that whole families engage in the sport.

Our nation can not afford to grow soft. There is no doubt but what skiing is making a valuable and vital contribution toward keeping our people strong and healthy.
Fred H. Harris, Brattleboro, Vermont.

## Seniors on the Job

Sirs:
Since you have been stressing aging [senior citizen programs] I would like
to call your attention to a wonderful book by T. A. (Dad) Erickson of Minnesota. It is My Sixty Years with Rural Youth (University of Minnesota Press, $\$ 2.75$ ). The author was a school teacher for thirty years and then worked with beys' and girls' clubs for over thirty years. If you have ever lived on a farm you will enjoy this book. It makes me think of the sentence on Page 25 of your January issue: "Growing old is no more than a bad habit a busy man has no time to learn" (Andre Maurois). I am now seventy-four years old and have been a 4 H leader for the past seventeen years and I find this sentence very true. Another fine book is The Call of the Land, an excellent story of 4H work.
William R. Laechelt, Leader,Ivanhoe 4 H Ag Club, Mundelein, Illinois.

## Professional Advisor

Sirs:
In my opinion, Recreation Magazine has steadily and noticeably improved in content and in format. It has always been an interesting publication, but with the steady improvement in quality of the articles and the subject matter covered, it now plays the role, in many instances, of a professional advisor. This is indeed beneficial to recreation administrators.
Ernest V. Blohm, Executive Secretary, Inter-Agency Council for Recreation, Lansing, Michigan.

Your magazine gets better and better all the time.
Victor Woodruff, Director of Recreation, Barnstable, Massachusetts.


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## RESOURCES <br> and REFERENCES

## FOLK SONG COLLECTIONS

Sometimes the newest tune on the hit parade is an old folk song. At the moment folk songs are riding high on the air waves, spinning inside juke boxes, and being whistled by checkout clerks in supermarkets. Their popularity waxes and wanes in cycles. The purists may deplore this popularity. Certainly folk songs are prey to great liberties, and the pop versions are apt to be slicked up, more gimcrackery than Jimmy-crack-corn.

This latest popularity of the folk song is reflected in the many specialized folk song collections now being published. These offer recreation leaders fresh inspiration and material for their programs. The following collections are reviewed by Siebolt Frieswyk of the National Recreation Association Program Service.

Irish Street Ballads, collected by Colm O Lochlainn. Citadel Press, 222 Park Avenue South, New York 3. Pp. 235. Paper, \$1.65. Colm O Lochlainn is a distinguished printer, collector of woodcuts, and ballad singer. Here is a singer's collection, tastefully printed, and adorned with appropriate woodcuts from the original Dublin woodsheet ballads. The 102 folk songs are of every variety of mood, story, and rhythm; each is meant to be sung by anyone who loves a good melody and lyric. They also lend themselves beautifully to group singing. and often to dramatization.

Pennsylyania Songs and Legends, George Korson, Editor. Johns Hopkins Press, Homewood, Baltimore, Maryland. Pp. 474. \$7.50. Several folklore specialists have contributed to sections on folk songs and legends of British. German, Amish and Indian tradition. Ballads and stories of railroaders, canallers, coal miners, oil men, and other folk expressions of historic interest are also included.

More Traditional Baliads of Virginia, Arthur Kyle Davis, Jr. University of North Carolina Press, Durham. Pp.371. \$7.50. This collection, as well as Mr. Davis' previous collection, Traditional Ballads of Virginia, published in 1929, contains versions or variants of


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#  <br> FUNDAMENTALS OF DAY CAMPING 

GRACE L. MITCHELL

Written for the American Camping Association


Everything from program content to the minutest housekeeping chore is covered in this omnibus of day camp know-how - based on the author's 19 years of camp management and the collected experience of many success. ful camps. You'll get sound, workaday answers to all the problems of planning, es. tablishing and furnishing a day camp, the camp site, property management, recruiting campers, publicity, administration, health, safety, staff, training, finance, insurance, food, transportation, program and activities. These countless details are related to the single end of a smooth-running, meaning-filled, growth producing camp experience for the children. Useful appendices provide a day camp standard list, publications and pamphlets to consult, necessary sample forms to follow.

Illus., 256 pp., \$4.50. At your bookseller or ASSOCIATION PRESS 291 B'way., N.Y.C. 7 I


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## DIMCO-GRAY COMPANY

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ballads to be found in an earlier fivevolume collection of James Child, published at the turn of the century. Mr. Davis has added considerable new material to the so-called Child Ballads. after extensive and devoted research. Here is a treasure trove of sad and joyous "song stories" of interest and pleasure to folklore enthusiasts. Mr. Davis is archivist for the Virginia Folklore Society and professor of English literature at the University of Virginia.

Penguin Book of Exglish Folk Sovgs, R. Vaughan Williams and A. L. Lloyd, Editors. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore 11, Maryland. Pp. 128. Paper. \$.95. The seventy folk songs and ballads which comprise this book are regarded by the editors as pure and not composed folk song. The songs and words were selected from the English Folk Dance and Song Society's Journal and the Journal of the Folk Song Society. R. Vaughan Williams based many of his compositions on these tunes.

The Yellow Book of Singing Games and Dances from Around the World and The Red Book of Singing Games and Dances from the Americas, compiled by Janet E. Tobitt. Summy-Birchard Publishing Company, Evanston, Illinois. Pp. 48 each. $\$ 1.75$ each. The selections in these two books lend themselves to a wide variety of uses for all ages in group work and recreation programs. The Red Book contains the more traditional and familiar games and dances; The Yellow Book extends the repertoire to include less familiar but equally enjoyable selections.

Folksing, Herbert Haufrecht, Editor. Berkley Publishing, 145 West 57th Street, New York 19. Pp. 192. \$.50. This collection contains a large enough supply of less familiar tunes that are suitable for group singing to make it especially valuable to song leaders. It provides a cross-section of songs which have become part and parcel of our singing tradition.

Folk Song Jamboree, Josef and Miranda Marais. Ballantine Books, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 160. $\$ .50$. This inexpensive collection contains fifty-two songs of Afrikaaner, European, and American origin with guitar accompaniment. Most of them can be easily taught and used for group singing. The collection also contains a fingering chart for guitar and a discography.

## MUSIC DRAMAS*

In a Dutch Village, music drama in one act, lyrics by Christine Turner Curtis, music based on traditional Dutch melodies, arranged by Felix Molzer. Non-royalty. Minimum purchase of 20 copies required. Performance timue, 25 minutes. Soloists, chorus of village and sailors, attendants, officials, pages. Paper, $\$ 1.32$ each. The production of this music drama can be modified as to the number of solo parts, use of scenery, choreography. Tulip Day, the crowning of the Tulip Queen, and visiting group of sailors provide the main background for the action. Young people of senior high school age and adults will enjoy performing this music drama; music, lyrics, and action are delightful, and will not tax their ability immoderately. The choral numbers are exciting and tuneful. The action is humorous and colorfu!.

In a Bohemiax Village, production number for chorus and dances, lyrics by Katherine Smith Bolt, music based on Czech folk melodies, arranged by Felix Molzer. Non-royalty. Minimum purchase of 20 copies required. Performers : 2 soprano soloists, 2 solo dancers, a mixed chorus, dance group, and optional instrumental group. Paper, $\$ 1.00$ each. The music consists largely of choral numbers. Solo requirements are minimal. Lighting directions and suggestions for dancing and pantomine are indicated throughout the scores. The specific dance routine is left to the discretion of the director. This number can be performed effectively by young people of senior high school age and adults. Choral settings and piano accompaniment are moderately difficult.

In a Norwegian Village, music drama in three acts, lyrics by Katherine Smith Bolt, music based on Norwegian folk melodies, arranged by Felix Molzer. Non-royalty. Minimum purchase of 20 copies required. Performance tinue about 40 minutes. Cast of 10, with mixed choruses. Paper, $\$ 1.60$ each. This music drama is based on a simple love story set against a background of a fishing village in Norway and its townsfolk. It is of moderate difficulty, and suitable for young people of senior high school age and older performing groups. Solos, choruses, the music arranged for piano, dances and lyrics are not over-simplified. They are sufficiently challenging to require the enthusiastic efforts of the participants. It offers an excellent opportunity to perform a work which is a welcome contrast to the usual type of operetta. \#

[^17]
# AS WE GO TO PRESS 

- AN EIGHTEEN-MONTH MORATORIUM on applications to buy public lands has been declared by the U.S. Department of the Interior, effective immediately. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall declares the measure is designed to give the department time to draft new legislation for the public lands. This legislation will be designed to permit the federal government to use and sell the land in the public interest-for state and local park projects, for urban development areas, and for such needs as airports, sanitary fill land, or televi-sion-transmitter sites.

The moratorium affects some 470,000,000 acres of non-mineral lands in the West, including nearly $300,000,000$ acres in Alaska. It does not affect the 60,000 applications now pending. The lands involved are those known in the Department of the Interior as "unreserved public domain," the remnants of the original public-domain lands settled in the West by homesteading and landgrabbing. The land is dry, arid, upland, generally without water, some of it on mountain tops. (For more on Secretary Udall's future plans, see Page 127.)

- A New attack on the "forever wild" status of New York State's Forest Preserve has come from Robert Moses, chairman of the State Council of Parks. Mr. Moses is urging Governor Nelson Rockefeller to support a revision of the state constitution that would open up the Forest Preserve for controlled recreation use. Declares Mr. Moses, "It is senseless for us to buy additional recreation land in outlying sections, especially for camping, when we have so much already owned by the state in the Forest Preserve counties but locked up against even limited use." A change in the state constitution must be approved by two successively elected legislatures and by a referendum before it can become effective. Previously highway planners and skiing interests have assailed the provision.
- A Mid-South Conference has been added to the schedule of National Recreation Association District Conferences. The meeting will be held April 6.7 at the Lafayette Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky. The Mid-South section is
designated for the states of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina.
- A bill to preserve open spaces in and around urban communities for recreation and air travel has been introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator Harrison A. Williams of New Jersey. The Williams bill would provide for federal assistance of $\$ 100,000,000$ a year to state and local governments to share 25 percent of the cost of preserving open space land in and around urban areas. The bill's intent is to provide a means, through recreation, conservation, and scenic areas, to encourage more economic and desirable patterns of urban development and growth. The bill would also encourage the provision of park and recreation areas in urban renewal projects by permitting the federal government to bear the full cost of the land put to such uses.
- A compromise solution to the knotty Glen Canyon-Rainbow Bridge situation has been proposed by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. The battle has seen the proponents of a much-needed water project stalemated by conservationists who fear the water backed up from the Glen Canyon dam might erode the Rainbow Bridge, the world's largest natural bridge, in southeastern Utah on the Arizona border. Under the Udall compromise the water would back up against the bridge but not erode it.


## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Last Calls: The 1961 Kodak High School Photo Awards will accept entries until March 31. Open to students in grades nine through twelve who attend high school daily in the United States or its territorial possessions, the competition offers cash awards and a nationwide exhibition of the winning photos. Entries and inquiries should be addressed to Kodak High School Photo Awards, Rochester 4, New York.
- March 31 is also the closing date for the American Machine and Foundry Company (AMF) Awards for outstanding reporting in the field of physical recreation, to the author or authors of the best article, column, or editorial
published in this field in a U.S. magazine. The awards will be administered and adjudged in close cooperation with the National Recreation Association (see Recreation, November 1960, Page 408).
- Birds vs aircraft. The Federal Aviation Agency recently gave the Fish and Wildlife Service $\$ 100,000$ for research on bird collision with aircraft. The problem has been with us ever since man took to the air but jets have ag. gravated the situation.
- Boating continues to zoom. The boating industry reports that over 40 ,. 000,000 persons participated in recreation boating during 1960 , spending over $\$ 2,000,000,000$ on boats, motors, accessories, storage, boat-club memberships, docking, and maintenance.
- The 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center is now available. For a copy write to Jarold A. Kieffer, Secretary, National Cultural Center, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6 . D.C.
- A new look is in store for Audubon Magazine. Editor John R. Vosburgh, Jr. says the magazine will expand its non-hird departments, especially conservation, and within a year may introduce its first color photographs. The magazine plans to campaign for more public parks, both inland and seashore.
- Another consolidation of parks and recreation. The city of White Plains, New York, is combining its department of recreation and its bureau of parks this month.
- Recreation scholarships. Scholarship aid for students in the field of recreation and park management will be available at South Illinois University next year, according to Dr. William Freeberg, chairman of the recreation and outdoor education program.

A $\$ 1,000$ scholarship for distribution over a four-year period will be offered by the Student Recreation Council of the Skokie Park District in Skokie, Illinois.

- Teenage narcotics addicts in New York City may be sent to youth camps in an attempt by the city to work out new programs to replace facilities at the city's Riverside Hospital on North Brothers Island. The hospital program serves largely as a means of detoxifying. The proposed camp programs will be flexible and in the nature of an experiment. Help from private agencies in the state is being sought. (For more on narcotic addiction, see Page 155.)
$>$ Motorboat regulations for the protection of two lakes in Yellowstone National Park have been established by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Only hand-propelled watercraft will be permitted on Shosone Lake and on approximately twenty percent of Yellowstone Lake. The Lewis River Channel, the water gateway to Shosone Lake, will also be restricted to hand-operated craft. Motorboats will be permitted to use about eighty percent of the 139 square miles of Yellowstone Lake. The National Park Service intends to im. prove facilities along the unzoned areas of Yellowstone Lake. These include new lakefront campgrounds and picnic areas, a marina at Bridge Bay, and additional launching ramps.
- A critical water shortage by 1970 is predicted by the House Science and Astronautics Committee, which says the United States is likely to be the first of the world's largest industrial nations to find itself seriously threatened by fresh water shortages. Large-scale conversion of salt water may be the only ultimate solution to the problem, the committee warns.

For promotion aids to help you celebrate National Library Week, April 16-22, write for a list of materials available from National Library Week, P.O. Box 365, Midtown Station, New York 18. Deadline on all orders of these materials is March 31. This year's theme is Wake Up and Read.

- The Selected Papers presented at the 42nd National Recreation Congress are now available for $\$ 3.50$ from the National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Strect, New York 11.

A training resource for instructors
is available to experienced camp leaders
-over twenty-five years of age-for the
conducting of a training institute. In
order to obtain training packets and
materials apply to your local American
Camping Association Section (list of
sections can be obtained from Ameri-
can Camping Association, Bradford
Woods, Martinsville, Indiana). If you

## GIRL SCOUT WEEK

March 12-18
Honor the Past-Serve the Future
have no one qualified to lead such a course your local ACA section might be able to supply someone to do so.

- Clean Waters: A summary report of the National Conference on Water Pollution held in Washington, D.C. in December is now available. Full proceedings will be published later. A limited number of the summary report and also of the final proceedings can be obtained from the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.
- An analysis of plans for parks and recreation areas serving neighborhoods and communities such as the neighborhood playground, the school park playground, the community playfield, the playfield park, and so forth, is being made by the National Committee on Recreation Standards of the National Recreation Association. George Hjelte, general manager of the Los Angeles Parks and Recreation Department, is chairman. The committee will work with a National Advisory Committee on Recreation Standards composed of representatives of eighteen national organizations. If you have any such areas that you feel approximates or meets the standards for its type and are willing to submit plans therefor, please advise the committee's secretary, George D. Butler, NRA, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.
- The 1961 american youth hostels handbook is now available for one dollar, and the attractive new AYH Travel Folder, 1961, Adventuring the Hostel Way is ready-free. Both pieces are filled with the lure of the open road. Help your youth groups to investigate the possibilities of hosteling, for hosteling trails will lead to health and fitness. Write to American Youth Hostels, 14 West 8th Street, New York 11.


## Acknowledgement

We wish to thank Stanley Stocker, executive director of the Metropolitan New York Council of American Youth Hostels and director of the American Camping Association national survey on youth camps, for his suggestions and help in planning this 1961 Camping Issue of Recreation.
-The Editors

- The index to state reports prepared for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth is now available. For those organizations or leaders seeking to implement the recommendations of that conference, this index will be very useful. It lists the exact title, address and person in charge of each state committee that submitted its finding, made its recommendations, and tells where copies of other state reports are on file for reference purposes. These state reports are a very valuable resource of existing programs, and it is good to know that they are collected so near at hand in almost every state and territory, plus being available in a few other locations.

The index is available from the White House Conference on Children and Youth, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

- Many motorboats are displaying identification numbers of wrong size, type or color contrast, according to an announcement by Admiral Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. For details write the Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois.
- Another recreation scholarship is announced by the Public Recreation Association of New Jersey, with a $\$ 600$ grant for recreation education at Newark State College, Union, New Jersey. An announcement has gone to all guidance counselors and recreation departments throughout the state.
$\downarrow$ Twenty-inch seats will be installed in the new Baltimore Civic Center, according to the architect A. G. Odell, Jr., of Charlotte, North Carolina, because "we find that many people now have difficulty getting in and out of anything smaller." His firm has previously used eighteen- and nineteen-inch seats in designing auditoriums and coliseums.
- The 1961 national convention of American Association on Health, Physical Education and Recreation will be held in Atlantic City, March 17 to 21. This year's theme: "The Pursuit of Excellence."
- The YMCA will operate a new community center in a New York City public housing development. This is the first time the YMCA has engaged in such an undertaking in New York City. The center will be in the newly constructed Baisley Park Houses in the Borough of Queens. As its first step the Y will organize a teenage center, to be open to neighborhood residents, as well as to tenants.


## CHANGING PATTERNS in CAMPING

Reynold E. Carlson



THE VERY WORD "camping" casts its magic spell over the lives of both children and adults. Today millions of American families camp in the parks and forests throughout America. Some live in the comparative luxury of the travel trailer, some take tents; the more rugged penetrate the wilderness by canoe, on horseback or on foot. Never before has the problem of providing adequate land and facilities been as acute. Organized camping, too, has burgeoned. The child camp population is growing faster than the child population itself; and all kinds of camps-private, agency, public and religious-share this increase.

These phenomena are part of a new surge into the out-ofdoors, made possible by the increase in income and leisure of the average person. Though the reasons for this movement are complex, many believe that it results from the need of human beings to reestablish their fundamental ties with nature-to get back to fields, streams, lakes, and to the basic process of caring for oneself in the simple setting of the out-of-doors.

Camping has not only grown; it has shifted in emphasis. The most conspicuous development has been in informal family camping. Though this type of camping is the oldest in existence, its growth in the past few years has been explosive. Our parks and forests have been caught unprepared. Last summer more than forty thousand family campers were unable to find spaces in the Michigan State Parks. In Wisconsin, the shortage of camping spaces in state parks resulted in a statewide furor. In the national parks and forests the number of family campers has overtaxed campgrounds. The travel trailer has added a new dimension to the traveling public, and in some Western campgrounds one-third to one-half of the spaces are sometimes occupied by trailers.
Campers are not only increasing at the roadside but are also moving into wilder areas, such as the canoe routes of the Superior National Forest and the trails of the western mountains. One wonders, sometimes, how many people the wilderness can absorb without losing the very quality that the visitors seek.

## Growth of Family Camping

Various groups have stimulated and guided the interest in family camping. Five new family camping magazines were launched during 1960. A great number of new family camping clubs and associations were launched and the membership of those already in existence expanded. Family camping clinics, demonstrations, and round-ups are intro-

[^18]ducing new families to the techniques of living out-of-doors. The recreation departments in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Rockford, Illinois, sponsor such demonstrations. (See also "Families Plan Now, Camp Later," Recreation, December 1960.) In New Hampshire, a state-wide family camping workshop has been held for several seasons. In Washing. ton, D. C., a family camping workshop was conducted under the auspices of the Washington section of the American Camping Association and the Washington YMCA. Several colleges and universities have also entered the field of family camping through workshops, conferences, and clinics. Among these are Western Michigan, University of Illinois, and Southern Illinois University.

What has caused this spurt in family camping? Longer vacations, increased incomes, and consequent mobility of the American family have been important influences. Emphasis on activities which the whole family can enjoy together is another factor.

Economics also enters the picture. Vacationing in motels and at resorts is expensive, especially for large families; and more and more people are learning that a family can live almost as cheaply while camping as at home.

Another reason may lie in the fact that organized camps of a generation ago so effectively indoctrinated their campers with a love of camping that these campers, now heads of households, are eager to share their outdoor skills with children of their own. However, probably the most important reason for family camping is that, with the urbanization of American life, the need for outdoor recreation away from the city is more keenly felt.

What are the implications in family camping for modern planning of outdoor areas? Certainly there must be increased attention to the need for campgrounds. Commercially operated family camping facilities are now being developed in many parts of the United States. These are of two types: those designed primarily for travelers, in which one night is the ordinary length of stay and camps for vacationers. In the latter, there must be varied program activities available and the site must be large, attractive, and adaptable for extended stays. Commercial developments, of course, must make a charge sufficient to make the ventures profitable. The family camping public is very probably willing to pay, and there is every reason to believe that there will be a rapid expansion of commercial camps. However, public campgrounds will have to bear the major burden of accommodating family campers. The large national and state forests and parks, which are the major land resources for family camping, will have to provide more camping spaces. The camping public has been requesting more and more comfortable facilities; and, where these are provided, charges should be made to cover costs. It is to be hoped, however, that small, simple campgrounds will continue to be available at low fees so as not to deter great numbers who wish to camp.


Roughing it at the Jumbo Rocks Campground near Split Rock, free site, Joshua Tree National Monument, California.

How will the family camping movement affect organized camping programs for children? Certainly parents will continue to want their children to have the invaluable experience of camping with other children in a good summer camp with defined objectives, varied program and trained leadership.

## School Outdoor Education Programs

Another growth in the use of the out-of-doors occurs in the school-conducted outdoor education programs in camp settings. From meager beginnings some twenty years ago, the programs have increased slowly but steadily; today there are five or six hundred programs in the United States. These programs are related definitely to school science, conservation, history, geography, physical education, and other subject fields. They are intended primarily to provide direct outdoor experiences so as to enrich and give reality to the classroom curriculum. The programs take on many of the attributes of the summer camp, including living in small groups, informal learning situations, and many of the traditional activities of the summer camp. Usually the children attend camp for one week. The fifth or sixth grades are the ones most commonly taken to camp.

Several difficulties lie in the way of the expansion of the school outdoor education program. Adequate understanding of the reasons for the program is lacking. Parents, school-board members, and sometimes administrators. although recognizing the values of the direct learning experiences, are sometimes unaware of the close relationships to the objectives and content of the school. Also, there is a lack of suitable facilities. Winterized camps are necessary, since these programs usually take place during the school year, when weather may be unreliable. There is also a lack of trained personnel to conduct such programs.

Another difficulty is that of expense. Parents usually pay for the food and lodging at camp, while the school board pays for all expenses connected with leadership and instruction. Another problem is that the school outdoor education program demands organization, initiative, and energy be-
yond that of the classroom program. In spite of the numerous difficulties, however, schools that have made a real effort in this field have found it to be tremendously rewarding.

One might ask what the impact of the school outdooreducation program is upon the summer camp. Although there are no conclusive studies, it seems logical to suppose that the knowledge and interest acquired would result in increased attendance at summer camps.

An illustration of cooperation between the schools and the municipal park and recreation department is found in Rockford, Illinois. Here a new facility, the Atwood Outdoor Education Center, has been developed by the city. With school and city personnel, an excellent outdoor education program is under way. It would be wise to develop more cooperative programs in coming years, since park and recreation authorities not only control desirable areas but often conduct outdoor education programs. There should be many ways in which park and recreation departments might aid schools in finding areas, facilities, and leadership for good outdoor education programs.

## Today's Implications for the Organized Camp

What are the implications to camping of the increased emphasis on science instruction in our schools? Certainly there are some phases of science which are adaptable to the camp. The camp, for example, is an ideal setting for conservation education-for practicing good land use and for helping young people develop understanding and sound attitudes toward our natural resources (see Page 108).

What are the implications to camping of our rising standard of living, our high income, and the trend toward more ease and comfort? The great appeal of camping has been in providing experiences in the out-of-doors that differ from those of the city. The deadening effects of over-citification, dependence upon gadgets, and over-protection must not be allowed in camps, for they will take from camping the very things that have given it its great value and appeal in the past.

Do camps have a special contribution to make toward physical fitness in a day when a great deal of physical activity has been eliminated from the lives of city-dwelling boys and girls? Should camps provide meaningful work experiences and more opportunities for strenuous outdoor activities such as hiking, swimming, boating, and canoeing? According to recent fitness reports, maybe we need to stimulate more walking for American youth.

What are the implications to camping of the nuclear age? During World War II there was evidence that those young men who had had good camping experiences were better able to cope with army conditions than those who had not. Does camp training in outdoor living have survival value in case of national catastrophe? (See "Fun and National Strength," Recreation, February 1961.)

We have considered here only a few of the trends and problems in camping in modern American life. Camping must and will change to meet the needs of changing society. However, it must continue to meet certain basic unchanging human needs and, we hope, will remain a joyous, adventurous experience for youth. \#

# Other cities across the country might do well to operate a city park as a haven for tourists-to wash up in, rest, eat, or camp in for a few days while seeing the city and area 

To many thousands of campers, tourists, school children and other persons visiting our nation's capital for the first time, the Potomac Park Motor Court in the heart of Washington, D. C., is a "home-away-from-home," offering comfortable, inexpensive accommodations and facilities close to the city's sightseeing points of interest.

There are sixty tent camp sites and fifty-four units for the accommodation of trailers at the tourist court which is part of the National Capital Park system administered by the National Park Service. Both "drive-through" and "back-in" parking is available to serve the traveler who wishes to stay one or two days without uncoupling his car as well as for the patron who plans to use the court for a longer pe-
riod. Parking space for cars is available along the roadway bordering the trailer court. In addition to connections for water, sewer, and electricity, a sleeve is also provided in the "service curb" as a socket for television antenna pipe.

The motor court which also offers fully equipped tourist cabins and dor-mitory-type facilities is open on a yearround basis. Stay at the court is limited to two weeks because of the demand for the facilities. It has a capacity of nine hundred guests at one time; during the calendar year 1959, 41,413 visitors were registered.

Recreation opportunities in great variety are available within easy access to the Potomac Park Motor Court, which is operated by a concessionaire. For the younger children, there are

## CAMPING in a

## GITY PARK



Aerial view of Potomac Park Motor Court which offers tourists tent sites, trailer space, tourist cabins and dormitory-type facilities while they visit Washington.
swings and other play equipment. Tennis courts, a swimming pool, miniature and regular golf courses, and picnic tables are provided within walking dis. tance. Fishing is permitted from the seawall except where signs prohibit it. Many persons like to walk around the willow-lined paths or merely sit on the benches observing the continuous activity on the Potomac.

East Potomac Park, in which the Potomac Park Motor Court is located, is bounded on the west by the Potomac River and on the east by the Washington Channel. Across the channel are the municipal wharves, from which boats depart for Mount Vernon. Marshall Hall Amusement Park, and a few foreign ports. Many private motor and sailboats also use these docks and operate on the river and channel to add interest to the scene. The residences and headquarters buildings of Fort McNair and the National War College are located across the channel. Where the channel meets the Anacostia River, opposite Hains Point in East Potomac Park, airplane activities at Bolling Field (U.S. Air Force) and the Naval Air Station at Anacostia make an exciting spectacle. Opposite the west side of the point are the National Airport. the Pentagon Building, and the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.

About the middle of September, the powerboat races of the President's Cup Regatta-an event of nationwide interest and importance-are run on the Potomac near Hains Point. Sailboat races are also sponsored here in June and during the summer.

At the Tidal Basin, within a half mile of the motor court, canoes and pedalboats can be rented and rides are avail. able on the "swan boat" during the outdoor season. The latter is particularly popular during the blossoming of the single-flowering Japanese cherry trees in early April.

W ashington offers the camper-tourist a warm welcome and a low-cost vacation rich in experience. \#


Appetites are hearty. Campers enjoy chuckwagon dinner al Camp Sherwood Forest.


Hadley K. Irwin

## State <br> Camping Services

Missouri takes care of her young citizens

Above, on the waterfrom. This Is one of six swimming areas in the latie of the Ozarks State P'ark. one for each sroup camp.

Right. city youngsters get a big thrill out of this primitize calmp. Each sponsoring or:anization provides its oun staff.



MIS S OURI's camping season begins in late April or early May when school buses, loaded with sixthgrade children arrive in Cuivre River State Park for a camping weekend. After school adjourns in early June, the sixteen group camps operated by the Missouri State Park Board are booked almost solid for the three vacation months of June, July, and August. Most all the camps are taken on weekends from April 1st to June 1st and September 1st to October 15th.

Group camping is not a do-it-yourself project. The state parks furnish the facilities, and organizations, such as the Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, schools, 4-H Clubs, FFA, church groups, YWCA, Jewish Community Center Association, and United Fund Agencies from Kansas City and St. Louis, furnish the campers. The several thousand children, many of them underprivileged and from the neglected middle class, as far as camping is concerned, would be unable to enjoy a camping experience if they were not sponsored by these organizations. For these reasons, the state park board feels justified in constructing and maintaining group camp facilities.

The park system does not enter into programing or directing, but periodically evaluates each camp to see that proper use is made of the facilities for which they were intended. When subpar programs are observed, recommendations and suggestions are given to the organization conducting the camp which assists them in obtaining good camp practices.

Each camping organization is responsible for staffing, programing and the proper care of all physical facilities. It teaches good outdoor manners to protect the flora and fauna of the parks. Besides the park system staff, other state agencies cooperate with the camping agencies; giving instructions are conservation agents, state foresters, and county agents. Each camp has a com-

> Mr. Irwin is recreation supervisor for the Missouri State Park Board and secretary of the Missouri Park and Recreation Association.


Concentrating on leathercraft. Another skill learned at camp.
pletely equipped dining lodge and kitchen, camper cabins with cots and mattresses, infirmary, staff quarters; all but four have a recreation building, craft house, board of health-approved water and sanitary systems. All but two have excellent water fronts, including four with pools. The total capacity in sixteen group camps is 2,362 . Charges for their use are $\$ .25$ per camper per day plus utilities and maintenance while in camp.

IN ADDITION to the satisfaction received by the state park board and the people of Missouri for furnishing camping privileges to the youth of the state, many other benefits are derived. As most camping agencies are governed by a board of directors, composed mostly of influential lay personnel, they also offer their assistance to the state park board in many ways, an example of which is best expressed in a letter from Sam Negrin, director of Camp Hawthorn, sponsored by the Jewish Community Centers Association of St. Louis:
"I am certain that you are aware of the importance in maintaining an ongoing relationship between your board and the lay members of our own community who take an active leadership role as they serve on the Camp Haw. thorn Board. This relationship is particularly meaningful to me. as a pro-
fessional camping person. since I can appreciate and recognize the value of this wonderful spirit of cooperation which both of our boards have demonstrated over the past years. Yours, in their efforts to continually provide maximum facilities at Hawthorn which are in keeping with the best of camping standards, and ours, in their efforts to support legislation which effects the operation of the state park system as well as giving community recognition to the important role played by the state park board not only as it effects our camping service. but as it relates to the total welfare of the general community.
"This kind of mutual understanding and cooperation between public and private agencies is an exemplary one which we point to with pride. It is our sincere hope that we may continue to enjoy and build upon this spirit so that we may look forward to providing our campers with the best possible services."

On November 8, 1960. the citizens had the opportunity to vote on an amendment to the Missouri Constitution concerning the manner of appropriation to the state park fund. We asked for assistance and to our knowledge, we received full support from every agency using state park facilities. The amendment carried by a better than two to one majority. \#


Left, a recreation leader practices what he preaches! Frank Dearborn, superintendent of recreation and parks in Brattleboro, Vermont, enjoys a Camp. oree meal with his family. Below, water sports for all ages were part of the Camporee program. Right, instruction in how to tie some useful camp knots.

# WOODSMOKE FOR FAMILIES 



Any family in the state of New Hampshire who enjoys camping or feels the lure of the forest trail is invited each year to register for an annual state-wide Family Camporee. Held after Labor Day in beautiful, wooded White Lake State Park, this pioneering experiment in helping families with camping know-how has been made possible by the united efforts of the New Hampshire Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association. It is coordinated and run by NRA's state representative, Richard (Wink) Tapply.

Last year marked the third year of success for this venture. Only three camporees were planned originally; but, with the enthusiasm and interest engendered* through actual participation, an increasing number of families have been signing up and the decision as of now is to continue with the help of a camporee committee. Its purpose, as officially stated, is as follows:

1. To provide all lovers of the out-of-doors the opportunity to gather together in good fellowship at one of the beautiful state parks.
2. To make possible the exchange of ideas! Each family does its outdoor living in a manner to fit its particular needs and desires. We can each teach the other something new in camping tricks and equipment.
3. To demonstrate a variety of program ideas in which

[^19]each family unit can participate on its own camping trips.
The three days of the 1960 Camporee, September 9-11, were packed with instruction and activity around a weekend theme of "The Smile of a Friendly Camper." The program lined up as follows:
Friday, 8:30 PM, "Get Acquainted Gathering," around campfire on beach.
Saturday, archery balloon shoot for boys and girls who could chalk up some experience with the bow and arrow; a family field day for everyone; novelty water sports; demonstration of charcoal cooking and baking; folk-dance party for tiny tots; instruction on how to tie useful camp knots; safety tips for camping and first aid; campfire gather on the beach in the evening for singing, awards, stunts.
Sunday, conservation walk for grownups; nature treasure hunt for small fry; parent-child archery contest-ending at 10 AM , thus giving parents time for the journey home before evening.

At the start of the first year, in 1958, Wink set up a bulletin, called Smoke Rings, which acts as a medium of communication with campers and possible campers during the year as well as for camping instructions and so on. It is part of the "kit" handed each family upon registration. The 1958 kit carried the following, which is still used and has been found very helpful.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR EQUIPMENT

It is difficult to set down a satisfactory list of equipment necessary for a family camping trip. Such a list depends on many things, including desires of each family, type of

car used, age and number of children, and the extent of camping contemplated. The purchase of expensive equipment is unnecessary--many families are camping satisfactorily using everyday household equipment.
Basic Items-Suggested "basic" items include tent, tarpaulin, cooler, stove, cook kit, lamp, air mattresses, and sleeping bags. It is obvious all these items are not necessities for every family. Sleeping accommodations may often be arranged in a station wagon or the type of car the seats of which convert to a bed, altering the size of tent needed. Some state and national parks provide a storage food box in the ground which can be iced, eliminating the need of a cooler. Cooking over an open fire may make a stove superfluous. A camp light may be merely a flashlight or a kerosene lantern. Kitchen utensils may take the place of the nested cook kit. Blankets and sleeping pads may adequately replace the more desirable air mattresses and sleeping bags.
Tents-A tent for outdoor living may be one of several designs and varying quality. Study the possibilities carefully if your family considers this purchase. A sewn-in ground cloth, mosquito netting protection, and a fly which adequately shelters the doorway are highly desirable features. Far more simple protection, which may possibly be borrowed for the initial trip, may be quite adequate. The only time when a camp can be downright miserable is when it rains. A tarp measuring at least $12^{\prime}$-by- $12^{\prime}$ that can be rigged between tent and car may be a "life-saver."
Cook Kirs-Four- or six-man cook kits are not too expensive and contains two fry pans, two kettles, coffee pot, cups,
and plates. It is well to add individual bowls of flexible plastic which will also fit inside the kit. In selecting items from your kitchen equipment it is well to keep in mind: Choose only the articles you need to prepare the menus you have planned. Wooden handles on cookware are easily damaged over an open fire; bottoms of pans will be sadly blackened. This, however. need not be tragic; rubling the bottoms with yellow soap before subjecting them to the smoke will facilitate cleaning them; a jar of scouring pads is also a tremendous help. Cut the pads in small pieces before you leave home; one small piece will probably clean a meal's supply of pans and can be immediately discarded. Paper towels eliminate a lot of packing and work-use them for place mats, napkins, for food preparation, for dish and hand towels, and for general clean-up.
Sleeping Bags-Some single sleeping bags can be opened flat, then zipped together to form a double bag. A very good substitute for a double sleeping bag may be made at home by sewing two blankets together across the foot and up the sides to within eighteen or twenty inches of the top to form a bag that cannot come untucked. Some may prefer to lay sheeting (flannel for cool weather) inside the blankets before sewing. An extra blanket or puff for warmth may be secured by a series of ties around the outer edge. A single bag may likewise be made by folding a blanket lengthwise and sewing across the bottom and up the one open side.
Mattresses-Choice of air mattresses is rubber or plastic. Each has its merits. Rubber is more expensive but far more durable. Plastic is lighter to pack and carry. In either case patching materials should be kept handy. Either variety may be inflated by mouth but a pump is by far the quicker and easier method. Children, because their bodies are light, usually sleep very well on the ground with extra blankets or pad for protection from chill or dampness. Mom and Dad will really appreciate air mattresses for a good night's sleep.
Stoves, Lanterns, Coolers-Most of the standard-make stoves, coolers, and lamps are good. One single-mantle gasoline lantern gives excellent light. If traveling, a cooler may be a nuisance-it is bulky and often times ice is not readily at hand. Perishable foodstuff can usually be purchased a meal or a day at a time. Many of the new stoves and lanterns may be operated on regular gas instead of the special white gas.
Remember that when you buy your "basic" items you are buying for a lifetime of use. Shop carefully and insist on quality. \#

Let's not get so busy or live so fast that we can't listen to the music of the meadow or the symphony that glorifies the forest. Some things in the world are far more important than wealth; one of them is the ability to enjoy simple things.-Dale Carnegie.

## Program in Adventure

## All of North America can be its campsite

Bert H. Snow



Toman, ampa di: rectors must struggle with the chronic problems of rising costs, lack of good leaders, a search for new activities, competition with family vacations, and holding campers as they enter the teen years. The growing possibility of an elevenmonth school year and a general uncertainty of the role of camping in the coming years of the space age make directors aware of a need for re-evaluation of present camp patterns.

In Keene, New Hampshire, the YMCA recently opened a new building, with a subsequent reorganization and expansion of its program. Since a day camp was already serving younger children and a fine resident camp of another organization reached boys and girls in the community, it was not desirable or financially possible to build another camp. Still, camping activities for the younger teenage group were lacking. Therefore, the Y organized Camp Cheechako. It is a program rather than a place. With a season extending over the entire year, Camp Cheechako offers a real camping experience, combined with travel and a wide variety of activities, to boys and girls. The camp owns no buildings or grounds, but has all of North America as its campus. Cheechako features trips

[^20]of varying lengths during school vacations from January to December and on weekends throughout the year. The trip camp was organized at a cost of less than $\$ 500$.

Trip camping is growing and the Camp Cheechako program has been received with enthusiasm by campers. The trip camp is not an extension of another day or resident camp, but an independent camp sponsored by the agency. Its season consists of a series of camping trips to a variety of places and with a great variety of activities. Since 1959 its campers have visited twentythree states and Canada. Among the more popular places have been Niagara Falls, the Black Hills, Yellowstone Park, the cities of Denver, Detroit, and Omaha, as well as many parts of New England and New York.

Camp activities have included mountain climbing, skiing, ocean fishing, visits to industrial sites, rodeos, and places of historical interest. Camera hunting and mid-August snowball fights are long remembered by the campers. Common to all trips has been the experience of camping in tents and using camp skills. Cheechako provides all major items of camping equipment, with campers furnishing their sleeping bags, personal clothing and incidentals only.

Careful planning is necessary for success in trip camping. The trips are planned and announced months in advance. The 1961 trip series will include winter camps in Vermont, a spring vacation trip to Washington, D. C., several weekend trips to places of interest in New England, followed by a summer vacation program of trips of one week or more in duration. Fall months feature weekend climbing trips in New Hampshire, while winter brings skiing ventures.

The series is planned to include trips of varying lengths and duration, with a wide range of costs to the camper and a wide variety of activities. An overnight trip to a nearby site has been the shortest Camp Cheechako trip. The 1962 trip of seven weeks to Alaska will be its longest with most of the campers already enrolled.

Once the season's trips have been chosen as a series, each trip is planned in detail as a separate unit. Using standard road maps, the itinerary of each trip is worked out. A file is kept of material obtained from chambers of commerce and tourist bureaus about places of interest along the route, including admission rates to places included for visits, fees for campsites, and all other important data. With this at hand, the final itinerary for each trip is put together. Daily travel distances are kept low to allow plenty of time for sightseeing.

As soon as itineraries are completed the battle of the camp budget begins. Again, each trip is budgeted as a separate unit. Items to be closely estimated include transportation, food supplies, costs of camp promotion, admission fees, insurance, camping equipment, salaries, first aid supplies, film, cost of travelers' checks, and contingencies. Transportation is the largest single item of the Camp Cheechako budget, since rented station wagons and chartered buses are used. Ownership of vehicles in the near future will greatly reduce this cost.

With itineraries planned, budget prepared, and fees established, the camp folder is written and promotion begins. Camp Cheechako uses direct mail, news releases, camp reunions, personal contacts, and, at times, paid advertising to promote its season. Enrollments usually come in early and most trips are filled to capacity. Campers enroll for as many trips as they wish in any season.

CONTRARY to expectations, it has not been difficult to obtain excellent leaders for Camp Cheechako. Leaders for trip camps are mother, father, administrator, teacher, supervisor, disciplinarian, and handyman, all at the same time, while on the road. They must have an even temperament, steady nerves, and great physical stamina. It has never been necessary to recruit such people for the trip camp, since they come forward themselves, attracted by the adventure and challenge of the camp. The greatest leadership problem is that of choosing among good leaders. Camp Cheechako leaders receive their

trip expenses, and a salary. Several of its best leaders refused the latter!
Prior to the trip, campers are prepared for the experience by newsletters, mimeographed material, and lists of books about places to be visited. The local library is helpful in providing campers with educational material about the places they will visit. Parents are informed about trip details, needed items of clothing and equipment, mail addresses, and all matters of concern by means of a newsletter. For longer trips a one-day meeting is held prior to trip departure and campers carefully briefed on procedures. Medical histories are obtained for each camper, and a campappointed doctor gives each camper a checkup.
Camp Cheechako enrolls campers from eleven years of age through high school. The age range may be reduced for specific trips, but on the long trips boys from eleven through sixteen have been included. This spread of age has never been a problem; in fact, the older campers usually voluntarily help the younger. Within a few days natural friendship groups will form among the campers which tend to follow age patterns.

Flexibility is an advantage of trip camping, and groups vary in size from six or seven campers to thirty or forty. Particular trips appeal to certain campers; small groups are sent by station wagon, larger groups by bus. School-type buses are used only for
shorter trips; bus coaches are chartered for longer ventures. With small station-wagon groups the leader acts as driver, with a safe record being one of the major requirements. Bus drivers are professionals assigned by the bus company. The flexibility of transportation makes it possible to have several groups on the road at one time, with different destinations.
Leader-camper ratios vary on Cheechako trips; the most usual is one adult for six or seven boys. This is partly the result of use of station wagons, with the leader acting as driver-leader for his own car group. The leader pattern for longer bus trips includes the director; one or two experienced adults; two bus drivers who, if carefully selected, are a valuable asset to the camp in many ways; a junior leader of high school age who is concerned with camp details; and usually two tuition-free campers,

> As there is growing interest in trip camping we would appreciate receiving readers' comments about this type of half-camping, half-sightseeing activity-particularly in terms of fifth-grade children. Is il a good idea? What training should leaders have in order to make it a valuable experience? What values can a child of this age derive from such a trip? What proportion of the time should be devoted to camping? To sightseeing? Which emphasis should predominate? Won't you write us?
> -Ed.

Tenting in swimming pool area of Dolly Copp Forest Camp in the White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire.
who perform many minor camp chores in exchange for the trip experience.

The amount of freedom given to campers at various stops is up to the director's discretion in each instance. During the day in small towns campers may be "on their own" for a specified period of time to sightsee at will. When camp is made in the evening, at places of special interest, or for planned activities, the campers may either be in a closely supervised group or "on their own" depending on the nature of the place, the activity, and whether a guided tour is involved.

Prior to the trip, campers choose their own buddies, and these pairs not only use the same tent, but are required to stay together whenever freedom is given to campers. There have been no serious problems of supervision or control under this system, but needless to say it is important to carefully count all campers before the bus leaves!

Campers on Camp Cheechako trips are required to maintain a high standard of conduct, and leaders "crack down" heavily on this point. Unfortunately some children's groups on the road have not been well supervised and have left behind a bad reputation in campgrounds. For this reason, children's groups are not welcomed in some cases. and in some private campgrounds not accepted. Camp Cheechako leaders feel proper conduct is a matter of leader responsibility. The number of compliments received by Cheechako groups has been gratifying, and campers seem to take pride in these, although some of the young "wolves" grumble when not allowed to whistle from car windows!

The problems encountered on trip camps are more than offset by the advantages of a camp of this kind. With boredom and homesickness almost nonexistent. and most administrative work done before leaving. the canlp director can relax and deal with the problems as they arise, with each day of the trip bringing the group closer to the end of another fine educational adventure. \#

## Are the children in your day camps getting their share of summer's magic?

## DAY CAMPS THAT ARE CAMPS



The term "day camping" today covers anything from a privately operated baby-sitting operation to a totlot, from playground baseball to indoor arts and crafts, from nature walks to the facsimile of a real camp situation, offering camping skills and experiences. Actually, as S. N. Geal says in his editorial on Page 109, "Day camps are summer fun clubs unless they provide camping." If the camp program must be conducted indoors, surely a little ingenuity can bring the outdoors inside! Just erect a tent in the gymnasium and see what happens.
There is nothing against summer fun clubs, of course, but labeling them "camps" is very misleading, and confusing to parents and others of the general public. We have tried to gather here a few examples of day camps whose program may suggest ideas to others as they plan their activities this year. Why not, for example, give the children a taste of what it is like to live "next to nature," as the saying goes? Can they not learn some things related to the camp experience that will spirit them away, if only in imagination, from city surroundings-walls and rooms-to the fields, the woods, and the sky, to share in the summer's camping magic? Surely they can make a nature collection, dig in the dirt and plant seeds, watch the sky and learn to read the weather signs, have "star talks," take a walk in the rain, experience other real outdoor "adventures"?

First of all, if you don't have a copy, be sure to send for Day Camp Standards, put out by the American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana. Also, get Fundamentals of Day Camping by Grace L. Mitchell (reviewed on Page 160).

## Camp-for-a-Day

In a city as large as Minneapolis, Minnesota, youngsters rarely have the opportunity to enjoy the thrills of
camping out or "roughing it" in nature. The Minneapolis Park Board has therefore tried to multiply those opportunities by setting up camping facilities in a wooded area on the fringe of the city. The recreation division of the Board of Park Commissioners started operating Camp-for-a-Day at Theodore Wirth Park in 1949. This is the largest park in the Minneapolis system, with 739 acres. It includes a golf course, swimming beach, picnic area, wild flower garden, and a large amount of rather primitive natural area. The name, Camp-for-a-Day, is used because boys and girls come for one day only, rather than for a week or longer. In the first year, Camp-for-a-Day was open only on Fridays, with children from four to five different playgrounds coming each week on an experimental basis. The success of this program was immediate, and in 1950 it was expanded to four days a week.

The first staff consisted of a camp director and a park naturalist plus the playground leaders who brought the boys and girls from the various playgrounds. The camp director is selected from among the year-round recreation center supervisors, someone who has a special interest in camping; Camp-for-a-Day becomes his assignment for the summer months. The park naturalist is chosen for his interest and ability in the natural sciences, particularly those adaptable to a camping situation. The ages of the boys and girls attending range from eight to twelve years, and if more than fifteen attend from any one playground, volunteer junior counselors are selected to go along with the playground instructor.

The plan continued to operate this way until 1959, then increased to every day of the week to give the children more opportunities to attend. Each playground has two days for the boys and two days for the girls during the summer season. The attendance in 1960 for thirty-four days was 2,677 or an
average of about seventy-nine per day.
Cost is kept at a minimum, $\$ .40$ per camper, so that it is within the reach of everyone. This covers cost of milk and transportation; the latter-to and from the camp-is provided by a private bus company.

The program for the day includes a tour through a museum maintained at the camp headquarters and a hike along a beautiful trail. Along the trail the children discover a clay pit and dig out a handful of natural red clay. They are encouraged to use this to make little animals and leave them in the sun to "bake." They view the largest tree in Minneapolis, a giant elm. The wild raspberries, the hawk's nest, the itchweed, and many other fascinating things keep the hikers interested and enthusiastic for nearly an hour and a half.

Fishing is very popular during the afternoon, probably because of the children's success in catching small sunfish. For those who are not interested in fishing, a nature scavenger hunt to Birch Pond, another water area in the park, is conducted.

Crafts are offered only on rainy days, and then a nature theme is used. The morning swimming period is enjoyed at the regular beach on Wirth Lake, with supervision furnished by the aquatics section of the recreation division.

For the noon meal, the campers are encouraged to bring something to cook out; this has proved very successful. Each playground group eats in a separate area, widely separated from other groups.

One of the attractive features of this one-day camp is that the children come with their playground instructors whom they already know and like. For many of the boys and girls, Camp-for-a-Day is their introduction to camping, and, from this experience, many of them register for the day camp at Baker County Park.-Richard J. Jorgensen, assistant director of recreation, Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis.

## Audubon Day Camp

The purpose of this camp in Memphis, Tennessee, run by the city recreation department with the help of a special staff, is "to provide wholesome experience in outdoor living for the boys and girls of Memphis, a means through which they may develop individual freedom and initiative while they learn to live in groups." The staff consists of a director, who has four assistants, two men and two women. Located in wooded Audubon Park, to which the children are brought from the playgrounds and returned by bus, the daycamp program includes swimming, hiking, nature study, campcraft cookouts, and field trips to places of interest.

The summer day-camp season is divided into five periods of two weeks each, and camp is held Monday through Friday, from 9 am to 4 pm. No camper may register for more than one period or less than one period. A ten-dollar fee is charged. Boys and girls must be between eight and eleven years of age to be eligible.

## Call of the Moose

Aт the Moosejaw Day Camp in Colorado Springs, Colorado, periods of a real camping program even include some overnight camping. They run for five days, and there are seven periods during the summer. The program is sponsored by the park and recreation department and the elementary schools. An invitation on the cover of one of the recent camp program announcements reads:

Dear Parent:
Your child is invited to an adventure of explorations, overnight-stays, cookouts and fishing excursions to prepare for fuller outdoor enjoyment of the great West.
The program is planned by a combined committee from the two sponsoring organizations. It includes other camping activities, in addition to the above, such as campcraft, fire building, camp cooking, compass reading, track-
ing and trailing, interest trips, axemanship, campfire programs, Indian lore, fishing, fossil hunts, cave hunts, and star chats. Overnight stays, on Thursday nights, require special permission.
The camping periods at Moosejaw are also of five-day duration, with seven camp periods per summer, and the camp is open to boys and girls of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. A $\$ 5.00$ registration fee is charged per period.

## They Move to the Woods

The municipal day camp of Topeka, Kansas, is held at the Kiwanis Youth Camp on Lake Shawnee, and its purpose is that every boy and girl shall know the fun of paddling a canoe, rowing a boat, going on a cook-out, shooting an arrow, riding a horse, singing together outdoors, hiking with a unit, catching a fish, and holding hands with nature. It's operated for eight consecutive one-week sessions, from June 15 to August 7 and is coeducational. It is for everyone between the ages of nine and thirteen and for senior citizens during the period of August 3 to August 7. The staff consists of fourteen full-time counselors. Fifty or so outstanding campers of previous years are chosen to assist with activities during the summer. They meet with the camp staff before camp starts and receive special training for their duties. The cost of milk, bus transportation, one cook-out are covered by a registration fee of \$4.50.

## Campfire Programs Here

At Silver Tree Camp, of the Glen Park Playground in San Francisco, campers are permitted to register for one week only, with four camping days in the week. The fee is $\$ 1.60$. The children are transported to and from the campsite by chartered motor coach. On Thursdays, so that the campers may enjoy an evening campfire, they come at 12:30 PM instead of 9 am and the coach leaves camp for the return trip at 3 pm. Parents are invited. \#

## CHURCH SPONSORED CAMPING

Remarked a visitor to one of the church's newest conference centers, "But you didn't tell me about this!"
"I sent you pictures and tried to describe the scenic beauty," was my rather weak defense.

As she looked around, drinking in the grandeur of the colorfully banded cliffs close by, then looking some twenty miles across a great unspoiled tableland (mesa, they call it in this Spanish Southwest), she turned saying: "There is so much 'vicinity' here!"

Yes, there is a great deal of "vicinity" on these twenty five thousand acres. This gift of Ghost Ranch to the Board of Christian Education of The United Presbyterian Church in 1954 raised many questions: What do you do with twenty-five thousand acres? Its location in northern New Mexico is so far from population centers, who will ever go there? The answers have come as some three thousand persons find their way to Ghost Ranch each summer.

Church people, too, take to the high. ways and byways in the summer time. Ours is a mobile population. We have found, as have the Boy Scouts at their Philmont Ranch, also in northern New Mexico, that business and professional people, Scout committeemen and church officers will travel to adult training centers. They seem willing and anxious to include a conference of a serious nature in their summer vacation plans.

Church-sponsored family camps and church-sponsored family conferences held in a camp setting are a new and exciting development. The idea of summer belonging to the children alone is no longer true. While a Minnesota church group is raising the money for development of their six hundred acre

Dr. Bone is counselor in campsite development for the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, Philadelphia.
site forty-five families last summer brought their own trailers and tenting to try out the area designated for families.

The American Baptist Assembly grounds comprising some eleven hundred acres on beautiful Green Lake in Wisconsin offers in its summer program meaningful experiences for each member of the family. Conferences, training schools, and special courses for adults in every aspect of the church's life and program appeal to adults. In another area of the property is a camp designed for young people with a continuous program throughout the summer. The children are enrolled in a laboratory observation school.

Recreation at the assembly grounds is geared to persons of all ages, from a sand box for the tiny tots to an eighteen-hole golf course for youth and adults. All the fascination of swimming and boating are there, too.

Significant in what I've said is the size of the properties now being acquired by the church. In 1913, Presbyterian churches acquired twelve acres for a campsite. Their successors in 1958 acquired 417 acres in order to assure privacy and serve a variety of program groups and needs on one property simultaneously. No longer is the tract of a few acres satisfactorily suited to the needs of camping on the scale envisioned today. Statisticians tell us that the number of individual boys and girls attending summer camps sponsored by religious groups is now greater than the attendance at all other camps put together.
The church program in the out-ofdoors has changed radically from the turn of the century to now. Some of the earliest camps in the country were large assembly grounds, "Bible camps," "camp meetings." A few are still in operation. The current trend is toward
a less highly concentrated development with decentralized units accommodating forty, fifty, or sixty persons. Several of these units are often developed in one property, thus accommodating large numbers of people but giving more versatility to the operation.
The program is changing from that which was sponsored by national, area, and statewide groups to an increasing number of events planned and sponsored by local churches. Thus, an existing group within a local church can have an experience in the out-of-doors which builds upon and relates to the life of its group. Program trends also are moving from the typical traditional Sunday School class in the out-of-doors to program that is planned by members of the group, even including trips. This means that the facilities now being developed are often the launching pad for traveling groups who want either to hike on the Appalachian Trail, take a canoe trip for a week or ten days, a horseback pack trip, or a trip for which they pack their own gear on their own backs. Add to this the possibility of a car caravan where the group is self contained, provides its own meals as it travels, and is thus free to visit places of historic and natural interests relating religion to all of life about them.

Vital in this whole trend is the guidance given by the Committee on Camps and Conferences of the National Council of Churches. In cooperation with the Outdoor Education Association, this committee brought a group of church leaders together in 1951 at Na tional Camp near Sussex, New Jersey, for an experiment in living and learning in the out-of-doors.
From that springboard came annual training sessions on a national basis bringing area leaders of church work together for a concentrated experience

Continued on Page 162

## A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

## Interior Reorganization



Stewart L. Udall, new Secretary of the Interior, is planning some reorganization of his department and has plans for fish and wildlife areas which "should delight conservationists." Secretary Udall announced his intentions to appoint several task forces to work on administrative reorganization, for a new policy for the park system, and a possible rewrite of public land laws. The new secretary, former U.S. representative from Arizona and long a champion of the Indian, also plans reorganization of the Indian Bureau and its policies.

## Happy Surprise

A surprise gift from George T. Delacorte, president of Dell Publishing Company, has assured construction of an outdoor theater in Central Park, New York City. Mr. Delacorte donated
$\$ 150,000$ to the park department toward the building of the 2,500 -seat theater, which will provide a setting for the presentation of concerts, opera, ballet, and children's entertainment and will be a showcase for New York's free Shakespeare Festival. It is now hoped it will be completed by mid-June.

## Camping Therapy

Camping as a therapy for delinquent youngsters has been gaining widespread popularity recently (see also Page 129). Legislation now in Congress is designed to stimulate even a more concentrated effort along these lines. In Minneapolis, Minnesota, the Plymouth Youth Center sponsors canoe-camping trips for approximately 150 delinquents from correctional institutions. Counselors in the camping program feel that the trips complement the regular rehabilitation programs by providing activities especially conducive to a reorientation of attitude. The wilderness setting is ideal for a close contact between adult leaders and the youth, a contact extremely

## JOINT BOARD AND STAFF LUNCHEON

At a joint luncheon meeting of the National Recreation Association board and headquarters staff on January 25, 1961, the various departments and services of the Association were described by staff members. Below left, James $H$. Evans, chairman of the board, and Dorothy Donaldson, staff, discuss Recreation Magazine. Center, in foreground, Harold Wilcox, staff; Mrs. Alfred du P. Dent, board; Charles E. Hartsoe, Congress secretary; F.W.H. Adams, board; in background, Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director; Mr. Evans; Susan M. Lee, vice-president of the board and chairman of the luncheon. Right (l. to r.) board members Sanger P. Robinson, Frederick M. Warburg, and Robert W. Crawford.

difficult to attain in the formality of the correctional institution.

In New York a $\$ 500,000$ youth rehabilitation center camp will be built at Rensselaerville in Albany County, according to an announcement by Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Boys between fifteen and seventeen will be sent to the camp upon recommendation of the courts, to receive vocational and academic training and work in reforestation programs.

## PEOPLE in the NEWS

Conrad L. Wirth will continue as director of the National Park Service, according to new Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who says, "I feel fortunate in having a man of his experience and ability as head of the National Park Service, an agency in which I have a continuing personal interest." Secretary Udall has also strongly backed the creation of a national seashore area on Cape Cod.

Lester J. Lautenschlaeger, director of the New Orleans Recreation Department, was recently awarded a citation by the Louisiana Recreation and Park Association, for his outstanding service to recreation in the state. The association also awarded citations to Mrs. Herbert A. Kenny, an active volunteer with the NORD Golden Age Club, and to Lelia Haller, volunteer chairman of the NORD ballet program.

Warren D. Pfost, director of recreation in Monroeville, Pennsylvania, was named the community's 1960 "Man of the Year" by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is the first Monroeville resident to be so honored. He was cited for his contributions and active participation in many community-wide programs.

Robert R. Gamble, director of ex-
 change projects for the International Recreation Association, is on a sixweek service visit to thirteen Latin American countries. Mr. Gamble has been closely associated with all of the nearly one hundred recreation grantees who, since 1956, have visited the United States under the sponsorship of the State Department. He will renew relationships with more than twenty of those located in Latin America and carry greetings of their former hosts and sponsors in recreation departments and agencies throughout this country. He will also confer with other Latin American leaders in the field of recreation, play, and leisure-time activities and report to them fully on these fields in the United States. In turn, he will strive to become familiar with developments and problems in Latin America.


Edsel B. Martz recently became chief of community centers in Montgomery County, Maryland, a newly created post which reflects the expansion of recreation services in the county. For the past six years Mr. Martz has been a supervisor in the Arlington County, Virginia, Recreation Department. He was a member of the Marine Corps championship boxing team in 1952. (See also Page 110.)

William H. Ridinger has been appointed project director of the national Needs and Interests Study of the Boys' Clubs of America. The study will explore the needs and interests among eleven- to thirteen-year-olds. For the past two years Mr. Ridinger has served as consultant to the American Recreation Society Annual. For four years he was supervisor of the Levittown, New York. school-community recreation department.

## Representative Herbert C. Bonner,

 author of the Federal Boating Act of 1958, recently received the 1961 OleEvinrude Award for his outstanding contributions to recreational boating. Representative Bonner's work was termed "the most constructive effort yet rendered on behalf of uniform boating legislation and the single most important step toward an effective program for small craft registration."


## Graham M. Skea,

 superintendent of recreation in East Orange, New Jersey was named "Young Man of the Year," by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the Oranges and Maplewood. He was particularly commended for his imaginative playgrounds.John M. Olin, chairman of the executive committee of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, has been named "Mr. Conservation of 1960 " by the State of Illinois "for his devotion to the cause of conserving the renewable natural resources of the great state of IIlinois for the benefit of our citizens of this and future generations."
State Conservation Director Glen D. Palmer, stated, "No man has done rnore or devoted more of his life to making the great outdoors what it is today. If it had not been for John Olin's vision in establishing Nilo Farms [near Brighton, Illinois] as an experimental shooting preserve, many of us would not have a place to hunt. As a result of the application of the fine principles laid down here at Nilo, hundreds of shooting pre-


John M. Olin (right) receives conservation award from Glen D. Palmer, director of conservation for Illinois.
serves have been established."
Another member of the Olin family, Spencer T. Olin, a director of the corporation, recently gave a half-milliondollar physical education center to Monticello College in Alton, Illinois. Spencer Olin is an honorary member of the National Recreation Association and received an NRA citation in 1956.

John W. Ebersole, an active backer of recreation in White Plains, New York, was honored recently when the municipal ice skating rink was dubbed The John W. Ebersole Memorial Ice Skating Rink. A resident of White Plains for forty years and a restaurant owner, Mr. Ebersole received the National Recreation Association citation for outstanding contributions to recreation in 1959. It was through Mr. Ebersole's efforts that the rink was added to public recreation facilities.

Mrs. Oliver Jennings, a sprightly nonagenarian from Locust Valley, New York, charmed critics recently at her one-woman art show at the Schoneman Gallery in New York City. Mrs. Jennings, whose paintings consist solely of floral arrangements that are sometimes nineteenth and sometimes twentieth century, began painting about twenty years ago. She has given all the paintings exhibited to the Sloan-Kettering Memorial Cancer Hospital and all the proceeds of any sales will benefit the hospital. A peppy ninety, Mrs. Jennings commented, "I do work hard and I get so tired. But if you're old and alone, you've got to do something. And if you're interested in what you do, it doesn't matter being tired."

## STATE ELECTIONS and NEWS

New officers of state recreation associations and societies affliated for service with the National Recreation Association include:

## Vermont

At the annual meeting of the Vermont Recreation Society the following were elected officers: President, Christopher Knowlton, director of recreation, Montpelier; Secretary, John Cioffredi, superintendent of recreation, Rutland; and Treasurer, Edward J. Koenemann of the state recreation department. The

Continued on Page 159


## CAMPFIRE EXPERIMENT

## Potential delinquents from a slum area learn that the out-of-doors offers <br> greater challenges than city streets

## Sande R. Jones



The Lower East Side of New York City has seen many a bitter battle - from the struggle of immigrants to improve their lot and move to better surroundings to the open warfare of street gangs, particularly in the summertime. During the summer of 1959 the Lower East Side Mission of Trinity Parish established a teenage camp further upstate in Dutchess County.

The response was very encouraging. Based on a work-type idea, the camp project met the needs of many of the youth. For many this was the only chance they had of getting out of the city; it gave them a chance to vent pentup emotions in a positive way; it gave them the feeling that here was something that belonged to them, some-

Mr. Jones is special project director of the Lower East Side Mission, Trinity Parish, New York City.
thing they were a part of. They made numerous suggestions on ways to improve the camp. They built tables and benches from the trees in the area; cleared brush and chopped wood; established cooking and campfire areas. During the season much was learned about what should be incorporated into a camp program of this type.

The camp is equipped to accommodate ten or twelve boys for three days. They all sleep in one large tent and have outdoor toilet facilities and cooking facilities. There is no formal schedule. The early-to-bed-and-early-to-rise maxim is cast aside in favor of a more restful and relaxed pattern.
The camp program is kept down to three-day periods, because a longer period sometimes makes the teenager very restless. However, during the three-day period the boys have a wonderful time and enjoy themselves immensely. They are encouraged to do their own cooking on stone fireplaces. Fireplaces are supplemented by two Coleman gas stoves. At night the tents are illuminated by
two Coleman gas lanterns. The fellows enjoy sitting around the campfire, telling jokes and stories. They spend a great deal of their time reflecting on what they would be doing if they were at home; they become relaxed and even the most introverted become vocal.
The entire format of the camp is geared to relieve the youth of their tense or emotional conflicts. They have an opportunity to go swimming and fishing in a nearby lake. They get a big kick out of watching colonies of ants walking around in their community ant hill. It is amazing to see that the toughest youngster on the streets of New York is often leary of a bee or a yellowjacket.

Some characteristics, pro and con, of the campers in this particular age group-thirteen to nineteen-are: - They like a work camp-a real project.

- They are not prepared for work.
- They are not skilled.
- They are not too responsible at first, but they develop.


Reaching the hard-to-reach. The leader must prowl the city streets, talk to the boys where he finds them.


It's not really work! The boys take great pride in beginning a project and carrying it through to completion.


Achievement is always a great joy. The boys learn to express themselves in the varied camp activities.

- They have poor work habits, but they want to learn and to be independent.
- They like a minimum of supervision.
- They don't like parental attitudes or sanctions carried over into their camp life.
- They are dependent upon each other and they are cliquish-one group will take sides in a dispute against another group.

The leader must be a good listener. These boys tend to be extremely moody; they are bored by repetition and want to do new things; they resent the leader taking over. The leader may work along with them, but must not put himself in the position of a director, foreman, or supervisor in their work projects.

The campfire meetings are excellent and enjoyed by all. The discussion groups cover a wide range of subjects. They are extremely talkative, particularly at night. The leader's reaction to what they say should be well channeled or completely objective, unless there is a need for him to interpolate in order to give guidance or correct a bit of misinformation. Their personal habits are sometimes poor and they are often careless and unkempt; however, upon bringing various constructive suggestions to them in regards to personal hygiene and habits, they do a remarkable job of adjustment. They learn how to express themselves in various activities. They take great pride in beginning a project and carrying it through to completion, thus proving to themselves and their friends that they can do decent things and that they are effective and receive credit for a job well done.

Operation Nature was continued in June, July, August, and September 1960, involving seventy-four boys in camp for three-day periods. The program of work, worship, and recreation went well. Groups were engaged in building outdoor toilet facilities, a kitchen area, and a dining room area. Of these projects, the most exciting was
the dining room, called the Pine Dine Room because it was built amid a lovely pine grove. A circular area was cut in the pine grove, and the ground cleared and rolled; two large picnic tables with benches attached were built. Cool and shady, the Pine Dine Room was a wonderful place to eat meals.

IN RUNNING a camp such as this, there is always the need for expanded facilities-a new tent, more cots, and blankets. There is a great need for more tools; namely, rakes, shovels, saws, axes, hatchets, ropes, and cooking utensils. Funds are also needed to feed the boys while they are in camp. A weekend trip costs approximately $\$ 8.00$ per boy. As part of the three-day or weekend period, the boys have an opportunity to go into the city of Poughkeepsie to socialize at one of the centers there. Meeting girls and attending parties is certainly a part of teenage life. This is arranged when the opportunity presents itself.

The character of the boys involved in Operation Nature was varied. Many of them were, up to that summer, active in gangs; others were fairly well "churched." By mixing the boys in the camp setting they learned to make new friends and to respect the other fellow's opinion. They worked and cooked in groups of three. The boys had an opportunity to go swimming and boating at a nearby lake.

The evening campfire was, by far, one of the most wonderful times in the camp session. After dinner, and in the evening shadows, the boys gathered around the campfire. There they learned some of the old campfire songs and sang a few of their own. It was a fine time for telling jokes and roasting marshmallows. To see boys, who would ordinarily be running in the city streets, potential victims of gang fights, involved in the calm, peace, and fellowship of Operation Nature was a gratifying experience. \#

I never knew how soothing trees are-many trees, and patches of open sunlight, and tree presences-it is almost like having another being.
-D. H. Lawrence.

## LOUTSVILTッ <br> STUCGF?



125 GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER-POWERIZED. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash with natural finish, Authentic autographed models of the twenty sluggers listed below comprise the No. 125 line. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed $4 / 33^{\prime \prime}, 5 / 34^{\prime \prime}$, and $3 / 35^{\prime \prime}$ bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds.......
MODELS:

| Henry Aaron | Ken Boyer | Al Kaline | Mickey Montle | Bill Skowron |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rlchie Ashburn | Orlondo Cepeda | Harmon Killebrew | Roger Maris | Duke Snider |
| Ernie Banks | Rocky Colovito | Sel Klusewski | Ed Mathews | Gus Triondos |
| Yogi Berra | Nelson Foz |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Harvey Kuenn |

125 SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of High School, Prep School, Bobe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball, and other teen-age players. Listed below are the autographed models in the 1255 group. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/32', 5/33', and $3 / 34^{\prime \prime}$ bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds

Each $\$ 4.60$
MODELS:

> Henry Aaron Yogi Berro Rocky Colavito

Nelson Fox Al Kaline
Harmon Killebrew
Mickey Mantle
Rd Mathews

## Jockie Robinson <br> Duke Snider

Ted Willioms

43 ASH FUNGO-GENUINE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above. Each carton of one dozen contains three ( $34^{\prime \prime}$ ) infield and nine ( $37^{\prime \prime}$ and $38^{\prime \prime}$ ) outfield fungoes. Shipping weight, 20 pounds

Eoch $\$ 4.60$


125 FLAME TEMPERED-GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash timber, Flame Tempered finish, and burn branded, the same as the bats used by many prominent maior league hitters. Packed six authentic autographed models to each carton of one dozen, $4 / 33^{\prime \prime}, 5 / 34^{\prime \prime}$, and $3 / 35^{\prime \prime}$ lengths. Shipping weight, 26 pounds

125 FLAME TEMPERED-SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to 125 Flame Tempered above, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P.O-N-Y Baseboil, and other teen-age players. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed P.O-N-Y Baseboll, and other teen-age players. An assortment of not fewer the
$4 / 32^{\prime \prime}, 5 / 33^{\prime \prime}$, and $3 / 34^{\prime \prime}$ bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds.......


150 GRAND SLAM-Turned from select northern white ash timber, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear. Six authentic models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths $4 / 33^{\prime \prime \prime}, \mathbf{S} / 34^{\prime \prime}$, and $3 / 35^{\prime \prime}$ bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds

150 S SPECIAL GRAND SLAM-(Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 150 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of High School, Prep School, Bobe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball, and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths $4 / 32^{\prime \prime}, 5 / 33^{\prime \prime}$, and $3 / 34^{\prime \prime}$ bats in carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds

$140 S$ SPECIAL POWER DRIVE. Turned from fine white ash, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth Leogue, P-O-N-Y Baseball, and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths $32^{\prime \prime}$ to $34^{\prime \prime}$; shipping weight, 24 pounds

## Bats for PONY BASEBALL

Numbers 125S, 150S, 140S, and 130 S (also the Junior and Little League numbers) are approved for PONY BASEBALL play. These numbers are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

## Bats for BABE RUTH LEAGUE

Any baseball bat in the Louisville Slugger line not longer than $34^{\prime \prime}$ may be used in BABE RUTH LEAGUE play. However, the "specials" (125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S) are particularly suitable for players of this age group.


14W SAFE HIT. Finished in natural ash white and supplied in an assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths from $32^{\prime \prime}$ to $35^{\prime \prime}$ : shipping weight, 26 pounds.

IIB BIG LEAGUER. Black finish with white tape grip. An assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Lengths range from $32^{\prime \prime}$ to $35^{\prime \prime}$; shipping weight, 26 pounds.

$130 S$ SPECIAL SAFE HIT. Turned from ash, with rich dark maroon finish and natural white handle. Patterned after original-models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P.O-N-Y Baseball, and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to the carton of one dozen, assorted lengths $32^{\prime \prime}$ to $34^{\prime \prime}$; shipping weight, 24 pounds.

Each \$2.30


## LOU'BATS


s full
eight,
25Y LOUISVILL -...... Each $\$ 3.25$
Finest selection


Huxass

| large |
| :--- |
| $6 / 34^{\prime \prime}$ |

8/34"....... Each $\$ 3.25$

-a...... Each \$3.25
125W LOUISVIL
carton of one de pounds

radual
125B LOUISVILLI quirements of th


Each \$2.90
125C LOUISVILL barrel that tape 6/32'' : shipping


White tape grip SLuGGER

${ }^{300 B}$ LOUISVILL
finish. White ta


LUGGMR and IE \& B
SOFTMBALI BATS

'BALL BAT-Bottle-shaped 'Fast Swing" model. Made of ash and hickory, with ebony brown 32'; shipping weight, 24 pounds............................................................................................................................... $\$ 20$


5' MODEL. Natural white finish ash with blue zapon grip. One dozen in carton, $33^{\prime \prime}$ length;


BAT. Ebony finish. Ash and/or hickory. White tape grip. One dozen in earton, 31" and 32" Each $\$ 2.10$




Ash and/or hickory. Skip white tape grip. One dozen in carton, $29^{\prime \prime}$ and $30^{\prime \prime}$ lengths; shipping Each $\$ 1.70$

d from ash and/or hickory; maroon finish and gray zapon grip. Assorted models. One dozen weight, 23 pounds.......

finish. One dozen assorted models to carton, $33^{\prime \prime}$ and $34^{\prime \prime}$ lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds Each $\$ 1.30$

- Baseball... One Trademart stands Suprence

125LL GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Large-size junior bat. Turned from select, open-air-seasoned white ash and hickory. Each carton of one dozen contains approximately half with natural white finish and half with antique finish. Autographs of Henry Aoron, Rocky Colavifo, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris, and Ted Williams. Packed $3 / 29^{\prime \prime}, 4 / 30^{\prime \prime}, 3 / 31^{\prime \prime}$, and $2 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 21 pounds.
3 :

125BB GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER-EBONY FINISH. Large-size junior bat. Turned from select open-air-seasoned timber. Imprinted white tape grip. Autographs of Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris, and Ted Williams. Lengths, $3 / 29^{\prime \prime}, 4 / 30^{\prime \prime}, 3 / 31^{\prime \prime}$, and $2 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 21 pounds.


125J GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Medium-size junior bat. Turned from select open-air-seasoned ash. Approximately half of the 125 J bats have natural finish as shown above; the other half have an ebony finish. Autographs, of Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris, and Ted Williams. Lengths $3 / 29^{\prime \prime}, 4 / 30^{\prime \prime}, 3 / 3 I^{\prime \prime}$, and 2/32'. Shipping weight, 20 pounds


JL LITTLE LEAGUE "'It's a Loulsville." Large-size junior bat with two-tone black barrel and white handle finish. Each bat contains the name of one of these famous hitters: Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris, and Ted Williams. One dozen in carton, $29^{\prime \prime}$ to $32^{\prime \prime}$ lengths. Shipping weight, 20 pounds.


J2 LITTLE LEAGUE. Large-size junior bat. Light brown finish. Each bat branded with name of one of these famous hitters: Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris, and Ted Williams. One dozen in carton, $29^{\prime \prime}$ to $32^{\prime \prime}$ lengths. Shipping weight, 20 pounds.


125K GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Small-size junior bat. Natural finish. Each bat contains the genuine autograph of one of these famous sluggers; Henr; Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Mickey Mantle, and Ted Williams. One dozen in carton, $28^{\prime \prime}$ length only. Shipping weight, 15 pounds.


## Booster Shots for Summer Fun

## Stanley Stocker

Languid, LIstless, Lackluster-do these adjectives describe your summer camp program? Are you fresh out of new ideas to boost their vigor? Before your activities develop programmatic senility, why not avail yourself of some rejuvenating aids available from many agencies and organizations? The inclusion of or omission of any program activity doesn't imply any recommendation as to what should or shouldn't be included in camp program.

Archery-Make your archery program come alive by including novelty shoots, archery golf, clout shots. Develop swinging targets, moving targets, to hold the interest of your more experienced archers. Join the Camp Archery Association, 200 Coligni Ave., New Rochelle, New York, and use its system of awards and pins.

Consider telegraphic and mail matches with other camps as well as the established regional and national matches. The secretary of the National Archery Association, 20212 Bay View Avenue, Santa Ana, California, will furnish information.

The increasing number of older campers is resulting in a need for a different approach to archery. Field archery offers a real potential in these cases. Write National Field Archery Association, P. O. Box 388, Redlands, California.

To obtain an invaluable pamphlet, Practical Aids for Archery Instructors in Schools, Camps, and Clubs, write to the New England Camping Association, 110 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Arts and Crafts-The U.S. Department of Commerce has prepared a number of pamphlets called the Trade Promotion Series which are especially useful in extended arts and crafts programs. Write Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. for a listing of them.

Many simple projects are listed in the mimeographed manual titled Arts and Crafts available from the State Board of Recreation, State Office Building, Montpelier, Vermont. The use of native materials and other nature projects are covered in the Nature Program at Camp by Janet Nickelsburg, which describes various types of nature programs at different kinds of camps including day camps, child-care centers, and camps for handicapped children. This spiralbound book is available for $\$ 3.50$ from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

Campcraft-Many camps have found that orienteering evokes great interest. Basically this is a cross-country hik-
Mr. Stocker is executive director of the Metropolitan New York Council, American Youth Hostels.
ing program involving the use of topographical maps and the compass. Write the American Orienteering Service, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York l, for information.

Forest fire prevention and fighting is a never-ending problem in all camps. Cooperate with the Smokey Bear program by using its materials, schedule the various films on conservation and fire prevention and fighting available at no cost from the U. S. Forest Service, Washington 25, D. C.


Canoe Trips-Canoe trips still offer a real challenge. Good rivers for canoeing are rapidly becoming a problem to find, but they still exist in most parts of the country. Write to the state development commission in your home and adjacent states for information. Also, obtain the interesting pamphlet Canoe Trips in Canada from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. This lists seventy-eight trips with all details needed to take the trips safely.

One of the best canoe-trip annuals is the Canoeing Manual available from the New Eugland Camping Association. 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, for $\$ 2.00$. It is the result of years of canoe-trip experience by old-time camp, directors in the eastern part of the country. Series of certificated awards and standards are included. Another pamphlet, Canoeing Merit Badge, is still considered one of the best practical sources of information. Available from any Boy Scout council or equipment source (\$.25).

Maine has large wilderness areas that have not been mapped by the U.S. Geodetic Survey. Many of these are good canoe country and are of tremendous interest for older camper programs. Write Everett F. Greaton, Director. Recreation Division. Department of Industry and Commerce. State House, Augusta, Maine for a copy of "Maine Canoe Trips." For other canoeing facts write the American Canoe Association. 83 Warren Street. Ramsey. N. J.

Fishing-The National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs, 958 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis 1. Missouri. offers complete aids for the development of a good fishing instruction program in camp. This program also includes a set of proficiency standards along with award emblems.

Continued on Page 157


Animal ecology plays an important part in camp's nature and conservation activities. Left, scout from Massapequa, New York, traps a field mouse to use in study of small mammals. Below left, scout estimates placement of a trail marker. Conservation must be a wide and varied program and, at times, may overlap into other specialty areas.

# The Conservation Program at Camp 

George P. Graff

## A well-balanced camping experience

 should include conservation activities with a high degree of carryover value.


Conservation can and often does play a very important role in the program of an organized camp. Its effectiveness depends upon the resourcefulness and interest of the conservation staff and the motivating influence which they can have on the campers. Boys aged eleven to sixteen often find conservation programs so absorbing they prefer projects involving wise use of our natural resources to swimming, boating, and other popular camp activities.

Conservation experiences received in camp often have a great degree of carryover value back in the home community. Perhaps this is one of the greatest values of a camp conservation program. What better way to educate the pub. lic to the need of conservation than through "grassroot conservation" in the organized camp?

[^21]Many valuable techniques of applying conservation to camping was learned during the two-year study on "Conservation in Scouting" conducted by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, during the summers of 1958-59. This program, sponsored by the Sport Fishing Institute, enabled over forty-six hundred Scouts and Explorers of the Baltimore Area Council and the Nassau County (New York) Council to learn about conservation as it applies to their camping activities. The 1958 study was conducted at the Broad Creek Memorial Scout Camp, Whiteford, Maryland, and the 1959 phase of the project was held at the Onteora Scout Reservation, Livingston Manor, New York.
All conservation programs must be extremely flexible. Before undertaking any camp conservation program the following factors must be considered: physical aspects of the site, biological aspects of the site, and human aspects and equipment available. Each of the physical and biological factors should be studied carefully by a trained professional person: district forester, district Soil Conservation Service representative, and wildife specialist. The camp director and the camp conservation specialist should study the human aspect and logistics carefully at the outset of the program.
Each camp should have the physical and biological factors studied by resource specialists even if a conservation program is not anticipated in the camp. These services are available free of charge by federal and state agencies and often pay off by saving some serious headaches in the future. For example, a forestry plan prepared by the district forester would allow for selective cutting of the timber by which minimum damage and maximum profit could be obtained. Even in the cases where no lumbering will be carried out, as in the wilderness camps, such a plan still makes an excellent inventory of the forest resources on the property. The Soil Conservation Service and the state wildlife department also will prepare inventories of the property in each of their respective fields. Such complete records are very useful in preparing a master conservation plan for the camp.
Assuming that conservation is to be offered as a major camp activity, the selection of the conservation staff should be one of the first considerations of the camp director. The camp conservation director should be a mature person with considerable education and practical experience in resource use. A graduate student in conservation would be the most desirable.

0Ne of the conservation director's primary jobs is to work with professional conservation personnel in setting up land management plans, special-project field days in various areas and coordinate plans between the camp and nearby resource agencies. He is often thrown into contact with neighboring property owners and residents of the community. Although the camp may be "private" property, the community is still vitally interested in its use and management. Hillsides eroded by campers can silt a stream for sev-
eral miles below the camp and endanger the source of water for a farmer's cattle. A small article in the local newspaper about erosion control projects at the camp can be quite rewarding in good public relations with the community.

The conservation director must also have the educational training and technical know-how to carry out an active and successful program. He must know the signs of overuse or abuse of a given piece of land and what corrective measures to take. He must know what jobs are "camper-size" and what are "man- or machine-size" projects. Nothing can be more disheartening to a camper than to be given some job which is impossible to complete or to fail to see some physical evidence for his efforts.

In all camps at least two members should make up the conservation staff. If possible, a third member can assist either on conservation or double in the nature areas. If nature and conservation are to be included in one general subject area, then a three-man staff is certainly required. Perhaps at this point it may be well to distinguish between nature and conservation. Naturally, they go hand in hand; but nature usually refers to the identification or taxonomy of the plants, animals, and minerals of the areas, whereas conservation consists of actual practices on the land; that is, erosion control, reforestation, wildlife habitat improvement, and fishery management.

The assistant conservation specialists may either be advanced high school students or undergraduate college students. It is desirable that all conservation staff members have wide and varied interests in conservation. An individual who is very outstanding in one specialized area, such as geology, often has a hard time understanding the many complex facets of total land use and management.

Availability of the proper equipment to be used in the conservation program cannot be overemphasized. Many conservation projects involve construction or building various types of shelters. Hand axes, saws, pruning shears, sickles, and so on are absolutely essential to an effective program.

Many of the federal and state agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service, state division of forestry, and the Soil Conservation Service will furnish equipment on a loan basis for several weeks or even the entire camping period. Such contacts are invaluable.

During the precamp training period, a conservation training course for all conservation and nature staff members can be very worthwhile. One of the most effective type of conservation training courses involves bringing resource personnel from the district, the SCS representative. district forester, and district wildlife specialist, into camp to present programs to the conservation and nature staff. Since the program is given on the same land where the staff will be working for the entire camping period, a demonstration forestry plot can be established and forestry methods discussed. A wildlife habitat area may be established and
stream improvement principles may even be demonstrated by such a course.

Conservation is definitely an outdoor activity. Many vital parts of any conservation program would be lost if any phase of it would be attempted to be taught indoors; for example, in a museum. Demonstrations are essential to the conservation area. These must be well done; for example, an ero-sion-control-check dam can prove completely worthless unless large enough logs are used and properly constructed. The campers must see the correct model and understand the whys involved before any project is undertaken.

Probably the most effective use of the conservation demonstration area is to give a quick shot in the arm to the campers regarding conservation at the beginning of the week or when they are first exposed to it. Eight- to ten-yearolds should not be kept in the conservation demonstration area more than thirty minutes and the twelve-to-fifteen age group should not remain longer than forty-five minutes. Campers in these age groups want to actively participate and not become passive spectators. The presentation of materials in the demonstration area must be rapid and stimulating.


If at all possible, the visit to the demonstration area and a field trip should be accomplished during the same period. Approximately two hours should be devoted to the two activities. On the field trip, the campers can see conservation in action; they begin to associate the structures seen in the demonstration area with their correct use on the land. An excellent way to stimulate camper interaction toward conservation on a field trip is to point out specific projects. For example, if when a group of campers complete a conservation project, they should place their names on a small card or piece of wood beside the project so that the other campers will know who built it.
The campers' interest will be greatly stimulated by knowing what project their fellow-campers have done. Care must be taken, however, to discourage too much competition in building these projects. A certain amount of competition can be very good but it can be carried to extremes. Counselors are often guilty of forcing campers into too big a project just so that they can come up with a project larger or more attractive that that of their fellow counselors. Conservation awards should be discouraged. The reward for any good conservation project can be seen on the land.

The visit to the conservation demonstration and the field trip should be followed by the undertaking of a conservation project. All project sites ought to be selected by the conservation staff well in advance. Campers may report directly to the project site or meet at the conservation demonstration area and move to the project area as a group.

The conservation project is an excellent time to stress leadership and individual responsibility. Each camper should be given a job and told what his part will do toward the success of the entire project. Jobs should be rotated continuously, thus enabling each camper to have a chance to work at each task involved.

TOo produce a worthwhile conservation project at least two to two and a half hours should be spent working on each project. This time must be divided into shorter periods; for example, on a stream improvement project the following one-half day programs have been very effective:

1. Short field trip along portion of stream where project will be carried out ( $1 / 2$ hour).
2. Fish seining and aquatic sampling to determine ecology of the stream ( $1 / 2$ hour).
3. Construction of rock diverters, V-dams, stream-bank stabilization, etcetera ( $1 \cdot 11 / 2$ hours).

A project in erosion control, building checkdams, can be handled in the same manner:

1. Short trip about area to determine places of greatest erosion.
2. Examination of the soil and native vegetation.
3. Construction of checkdams, rock reinforcements, etcetera.

The establishment of a one-fifth-acre habitat restoration areas in heavily wooded spots is an excellent project for combining forestry and wildlife management. The purpose of these small open areas is to create "edge effect" or interspersion needed by many of our game animals.
Not all conservation activities need to be of the construction type. Activities, such as stream sampling, forest surveys, five-acre surveys of animal signs, fishing derbies and fish races can add considerable interest and are valuable assets to a camp conservation program. At one camp, the weather station, watched daily by the campers, was considered a conservation project.

Conservation must be a wide and varied program. At times, it may even overlap into other specialty areas. However, the conservation staff and the camp director must be always aware of "danger signs" in the program.
A few don'ts in any camp conservation program must include:

- Don't select projects which require greater physical strength than that possessed by the campers.
- Don't select projects which will not make a worthwhile contribution to the camp. For example, digging stumps out of campsites often goes under the label of conservation, when actually this activity promotes unknown amounts of soil erosion from camps each year.
- Don't select projects which cannot be completed because of inadequate tools and equipment available.
- Don't select project which takes too long to complete. Remember, most campers still have rather short attention spans.
- Don't select a project which will monopolize the camper's time to such an extent that it will keep them from participating in a "balanced" camping experience. \#



## Cerebral-Palsy Day Camp

Unique facility blazes a new trail

## Morton Thompson, Ed.D.



A
DAY CAMPplayground for cerebral palsy children in Nassau County, New York, provides a Saturday recreation program through the winter months and a day-camp program during the summer. This project is one of the most unusual and exciting ever planned for handicapped children in the United States. It is the only playground in the country specifically designed to meet the needs of physically handicapped children and is the most advanced and comprehensive plan for providing combined outdoor camping and playground services for handi-

[^22]capped children in a community setting.

The Nassau County Cerebral Palsy Association in Roosevelt, New York, has added this new facility to its treatment center and school for cerebral palsy children and adults residing in Nassau County. This agency, through the efforts of its board of directors, administrative staff and other personnel, has taken positive measures to assure comprehensive and unusual recreation facilities for its patients.

Situated behind the cerebral-palsy center, the playground is composed of a group of independent circular areas connected by wide semi-paved paths. Each circular area about fifty feet in diameter will be equipped with items suitable for particular activities and a particular age group. One area contains the slide which is built into a mound on the ground. The slide has two graduated approach ramps, one with handrails and the other with mul-tiple-colored poles. There is an over-
head rail on the top to help the children sit down and left and right handrails for gripping while sliding down. The ground level is slightly higher than the slide, making it impossible for a child to fall off.

A second grouping includes a wide bicycle path around the outer rim of a circle with the center containing adequately spaced multicolored metal poles which form a maze through which the children can propel or pull themselves in a variety of games, such as chase and follow-the-leader. A large open metal playhouse is located in this area, enabling a child to wheel in a chair and use the facility in many different ways.

Another is called the water-and-sand play area and includes waterways and sand dunes on tables built at a height which will enable the children to reach across or follow the path of their boats downstream in their wheelchairs or on crutches. This area will also have two outdoor blackboards which are raised. so that children can wheel their chairs

Below. slide is built into hillside so children cannot spill off. Folunteers help wheelchairs up the grade and stand by to assist at the bottom. Right, network tunnel is equally popular with handicapped children and those not disabled. Handicapped can pull themselves through if need be.

under the boards when desiring to use them.

An unusual piece of equipment is called the mountain-climber, a series of colored metal steps with nonslip footing which ascends gradually to a platform and then down the other side. Rails formed by heavy rope support the children in climbing. The total effect of mountain climbing will motivate many of these children into a needed rehabilitation technique while having fun.

One of the areas includes concrete circular tables, adjusted by heights, so that the handicapped children can use some for quiet game play, some for climbing or sitting, and others as tables for games or eating. Other areas contain playground pieces such as magic forests, play shelters, and several multicolored networks for climbing through, under, and above. These have been adjusted so that in some cases children in wheelchairs can navigate under or around them while ambulatory children can climb through or over. These playscapes are interesting, challenging, and functional. These pieces are all made of metal which is light, durable, colorful, and practically maintenance-free.

The cerebral-palsy center operates its summer day camp in a wooded area behind the association buildings. The center authorities and board of directors after viewing the prepared playground plans, commissioned David Aaron of Playground Corporation of America to make plans for the combined playground, summer day camp area, and landscaping for the entire project. The completed plan now incorporates the playground areas adjacent to the camp site with grassed mounds and hedges screening the campers' view of the playground and the buildings. Final plans included an outdoor stage with ramps, movable backdrops, and a stone campfire area-all of which faces a large space for seats and wheelchairs for shows, plays, musicals.

The camp site, all in the woods, includes large tents placed on wood platforms flush with the ground. An eating and fireplace area with concrete round tables of various heights is situated in a clearing. A crafts area with a small equipment storage house, a cleared area with a platform base to hold the giant plastic swimming pool used in the sum-
mer program, and another open area for showers coming out of the curvedshaped piping around a circle are provided.
An unusual feature of the camp is the conversion of an old concrete foundation into a fishing hole. The entire fishing site is enclosed and covered with a $\log$ roof for shade. The children wheel onto a wide protected ramp and fish through screened openings. The building can be easily locked at the end of the day.

All of the camp facilities are connected by a series of paved paths through the woods and several of the paths end in a large circular area for turning around. These paths can be used for nature lore and hiking, as well as for locating specific areas.

This plan should motivate cerebral palsy and other handicapped children's organizations in this country to provide similar facilities for their children. Cities and other communities contemplating play facilities which could be used simultaneously by normal and handicapped children in normal recreation settings may well meet their needs by utilizing facilities of this type. \#

## WATER...

 The Life Blood of the CampIF you have ever gone through a time of very acute water scarcity, you know all too well that water is truly the life blood of the camp. In the selection of a camp site, the availability of good water has highest priority. Water provides for cooking, drinking, washing, the transportation of human wastes, and pleasant activities such as swimming, boating, and fishing. The value and beauty of a camp depend largely upon pure and abundant water.
Campers should be taught economical use of water. In arid lands such education is especially necessary. But even where water is abundant, campers should treat it with respect, should not waste it, and should help to keep its source clean.

## Water for Domestic Use

Water needs vary tremendously. Camps with their own laundries and with dishwashing machines may need up to 150 gallons per person per day, whereas camps with neither running water nor flush toilets may allow only five gallons per person daily for cooking and drinking. The average range is between thirty and ninety gallons, with fifty gallons considered adequate in the camp which uses both flush toilets and pit latrines.

Unless they use city water supplies, camps get their water from wells, springs, cisterns, lakes, ponds, streams, and canals. Water from any of these sources may be unsafe, but water that comes from surface sources is most suspect.

Ground water is the preferred source of water for domestic uses in camp. This is water obtained from underground sources, such as wells. It comes from rain and melting snow which has seeped into the ground down to the
From Conservation of the Camp Site (American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Indiana, 1960).
ground water table (the level at which the space between the soil particles is filled with water). If the water has filtered through a sufficient depth of tight, clean soil, impurities may be eliminated and the water may be safe for drinking without treatment.

However, purity of ground water cannot be taken for granted. Sometimes underground channels permit water to travel some distance without filtering. Sometimes the water becomes polluted when it is brought to the surface. In any case, the water source must be protected, and the water must be tested before its use is permitted and at frequent periods thereafter.

Dug wells are considered less satisfactory than drilled wells because they are open to contamination. Wells should be developed from sources at least ten feet and preferably twenty feet underground. Because of the lack of surface protection, springs are more apt to become contaminated than wells.
Surface water usually contains large quantities of bacteria and is sometimes polluted by sewage and industrial wastes. Such water should be used for domestic purposes in camp only if ground water cannot be obtained. Chlorination and filtration are absolutely necessary before it is used.

## Water for Camp Program

Swimming, boating, and fishing depend upon good water. Both the quantity and quality are important. Unless a camp is in an isolated area or owns the lands comprising its watershed, its water may become polluted from sources outside the camp and from causes beyond its control, such as destruction of vegetation on the watershed because of overgrazing, fire, and lumbering; pollution from sewage and industrial wastes. Pollution is now such a problem that many authorities recommend that a camp build an arti-
ficial swimming pool rather than use natural areas with their attendant problems.

Saving the soil on the banks of streams, ponds, and lakes will also help protect the water. The banks may be planted with seed, sod, and trees.

Beaches: Normal care of beaches will include provision of trash containers at convenient locations; removal of debris, papers, garbage, dead fish, cans, glass, nails, etcetera, as promptly as possible by means of rakes or sand sifters; prohibition of fires or picnics on swimming beaches. Concrete beaches have been used for areas that suffer from heavy erosion.

Water plants: Water plants in moderate amounts are valuable in natural waters, since they:

- Provide food and shelter and nests for ducks and geese.
- Serve as food for muskrats.
- Help to stabilize eroding areas.
- Shelter small fish and provide the shade needed by certain fish.
- Provide (through photosynthesis) oxygen needed by fish.
- Create beauty and variety.

However, if unchecked, water plants may become overabundant and:

- Injure or destroy fishing.
- Cause an overpopulation of small. stunted fish.
- Decrease (through decomposition) the oxygen supply.
- Become unsightly and odorous.
- Block swimming and boating.
- Eventually choke a body of water and fill it up.
Calm, shallow, sumny waters, with rich bottoms, favor the development of aquatic plant life. Deep waters, low in nutrients, exposed to wind, with rocky or gravelly bottoms. are relatively free from plant growth. Detergents are thought to stimulate the growth of algae in water. \#



# A NEW TANGLEWOOD TALE 

Teenagers receive instruction in canoeing. Last year, a group made a fiftymile canoe trip down the Yadkin River.

## Roger Warren

While a day camp can never claim to rival the valuable social lessons learned in group living in a well-organized overnight camp, experience proves that a highquality day camp can and does provide an enriching experience in the lives of the participants. At Tanglewood Day Camps in The William and Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Park in Clemmons, North Carolina, eleven hundred rolling acres provide a marvelous setting for boys and girls to learn the secrets of outdoor living. The setting is a privately endowed public park, ten miles west of Winston-Salem. The park, created by the wills of the late William N . and Kate B. Reynolds, was first opened to the public in 1954. Since the park receives no tax support whatsoever, the day camps must support themselves.

In order to assure high quality, the camp fee is considerably higher than other day camps in the area ( $\$ 30.00$ for two weeks). Many people experienced with day camping said the fee was unreasonable, that parents would not pay that much for a day camp. This certainly has not proven to be true, because the camps have shown a steady

Mr. Warren is assistant manager of The William and Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Park (Tanglewood), Clemmons, North Carolina.


Hayride at Tanglewood. Seven- to nine-year-olds at Camp Cherokee look forward to going around the spacious, rolling grounds in this old mule-drawn hoover cart.
growth. From one camp with 159 campers in 1955, Tanglewood has grown to three camps with 460 campers in 1960. Because the high camp fee legislates against some children attending camp, a limited number of camperships are available for deserving children.

The three camps include: Camp Cherokee for seven- to nine-year-olds; Camp Catawba for ten to twelve-yearolds and Teen Camp for thirteen- to seventeen-year-olds. By such homogeneous grouping the program is designed to more realistically meet the needs of a particular age group. Since the sevento nine-year-olds are not able to select their own activities intelligently, Camp Cherokee schedules all activities, aiming to give campers a good introduction to many activities. The program includes a balanced program of crafts, archery, swimming, nature lore, campcraft, pony riding, music, dance, drama, and low-organization games. This varied program does not allow for much specialization in a particular activity, but we do not feel that this is desirable with this age group.

SPECIAL CANP-WIDE activities add immeasurably to the total camp program. One of the special activities for Camp Cherokee is a hayride in a muledrawn hoover cart. On rainy days the campers enjoy frolicking in the hay in one of the large barns. Other special events which have been used with considerable success are a gorilla (a male counselor) hunt and a dinosaur egg (watermelon) hunt.

In Camp Catawba (ten to twelve-year-olds) emphasis is placed on nature and camp-craft activities supplemented by sports, crafts, riflery, golf instruction, horseback riding instruction, canoeing, swimming, and archery. This is a free-choice program where the camper himself plans his own schedule. One campcraft project undertaken by this age group was to recondition an old covered wagon in the park. The youngsters repaired, refinished, and then painted the wagon. Another group built a tree house. One of the highlights of each camp session is a medley
relay of campcraft activities or a camp. craft rodeo. These boys and girls also build their own campsites and spend one night camping in the park during each two-week session.

The Teen Camp program is also free choice and is centered around aquatics. The teenagers receive beginning and advanced instruction in water skiing, canoeing, and swimming. They also participate in horseback riding, golf, riflery, archery, and a wide variety of sports. These boys and girls plan and take overnight camping trips to the mountains. Last year a qualified group of boys and girls took a very exciting fifty-mile overnight canoe trip down the Yadkin River.

If there is a single key to the success of Tanglewood's day camp programs, it is leadership. The counselorcamper ratio is one counselor for every seven campers. No counselor is ever responsible for more than twelve camp-
ers at a time. This gives the counselor the opportunity to conduct an activity that is of the highest quality.

Most day camps have a disadvantage in finding good counselors because of lack of housing facilities and Tanglewood faces the same problem. All of the counselors come from within a fif-teen-mile radius of the park. It is difficult to find men and women with good camping experience in such a small area. The great majority of the counselors are teachers from the WinstonSalem or Forsyth County Schools. Although they are the best single resource, there is danger in using school teachers in a camping program. There is vast difference between a good school teacher and a good camp counselor. There is a danger of having a highly regimented activity certainly not wanted in a camp program. A good camp experience is a learning experience, not accomplished through classroom methods, but through motivation of the inner
drives of the camper to explore areas of personal interest in an informal manner.

In order to develop good counselors Tanglewood provides a good staff training program at the beginning of the season and an in-service training program as the season progresses. In the pre-camp staff training we seek not only to acquaint counselors with routine camp procedures, but also to imbue them with the aims and objectives of the total day-camp program and with each individual program area. During the season we hold weekly staff meetings to discuss program and suggest ways and means to strengthen weak programs.
As a result Tanglewood offers a daycamp experience with leadership and program content equal to many organized overnight camps. Its emphasis on the right philosophy, proper leadership, and high-quality program results in a rewarding experience for everyone. \#

## CAMPING LAB for OUTDOOR EDUCATION

(1)utdoor education has been an integral part of the higher education program at Southern Illinois University for the past eleven years. The SIU Recreation and Outdoor Education Department has established a unique laboratory for learning and living out-of-doors based on the principle that people learn by doing.
The "Little Giant" Camp was established at Giant City State Park for those interested in rehabilitation and handicapped children. This services three different types of campers: the mentally retarded, sponsored by the Egyptian Association for the Mentally Retarded; those with speech and hearing impediments, sponsored by the University of Illinois Division of Services for Crippled Children; and the orthopedically handicapped, sponsored by the Southern Illinois Easter Seal Society. Last year the camp was moved to Little Grassy Campus while a dining hall, lounge, cabins, and therapy center was made ready to move into.

The Grassy Lake Camp, on the other hand, serves boys and girls aged nine to fourteen from Southern Illinois. Permanent structures and buildings are being steadily included and, when the master plan is completed, this lakeside site will be the central area for the entire outdoor education program.
Because the outdoor education program is primarily for leadership training, a hundred campers is maximum for each camp. Over a period of years the counselor training progran has developed until it now offers twenty-two courses in eleven different fields, geology, geography, education, sociology, music, industrial education, psychology, speech, health education, physical education, recreation, outdoor education.
Before the actual camping period begins for the campers, the students have a two week pre-camp training session, thus making eight in all. The first two weeks are devoted to concentrated theory, and the other six putting it to work.
Each student counselor is responsible
for a certain phase of the program and rotates into different activities and administrative positions. The camp programs for both normal and handicapped children are similar, with one exception: the "Little Giant" Camp operates a therapy program each morning.
This type of learning-through-doing has many values. Camp, as a living situation, offers a provocative environment for gaining knowledge of children, studying their growth, development, and needs. It also provides an opportunity to obtain knowledge of the group process and the techniques through which the informal camp group can make its greatest contribution to the individual.

One of the greatest needs today, regardless of field, is skilled and conscientious leadership. We believe our outdoor education program is a very sound approach in developing good leadership for tomorrow.-Loren E. Taylor, Camping Coordinator.


## RESEARCH BRIEFS

George Butler

California's Recreation Plan

The study that resulted in the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan represents a comprehensive attempt to plan for meeting statewide recreation needs of the public on an intergovernmental basis. Part $1^{*}$ of the plan report is presented in an unusually attractive form. It contains colorful illustrations, photographs, diagrams, maps and charts, and is obviously designed to enlist public interest and support. Part 2* of the plan, just released, contains further data and supporting maps, charts, inventories and results of survey in which nearly one to two million people expressed their views on the state's problems.
The plan encompasses the principal types of outdoor recreation: travel and sightseeing, picnicking, camping, riding, hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, and winter activities. The report includes a discussion of the expanding needs for recreation through increased leisure time, mobility and expendable income. It places strong emphasis on the need for all levels of government to do their share and to encourage private enterprise on government and other lands.

Part 1 of the plan is not overburdened with statistics, but it does include significant figures on participation in various forms of outdoor recreation. It points out, for example, that today 55,000 public picnic sites are available in California, whereas in 1980 over 150,000 will be needed. The 29,000 present camp sites affording $13,000,000$ camperdays are overused as much as thirty percent. There are nearly as many horses for riding pleasure-over 268,000 as there are pleasure boats in California. In 1958, 1,200,000 went to the mountains to play in the snow.
Of special interest to recreation authorities are the standards that are proposed for several types of recreation facilities, as follows:
Picnic grounds within communities, designed to accommodate family groups, should be planned within these limits: (1) not more than sixteen picnic units per acre; (2) each unit to accommodate a maximum of eight persons; (3) sufficient units so that each is used no more than six hundred visitor days each season; and (4) one parking space for each unit. Picnic grounds for large organized groups within the community should be planned to accommodate two hundred persons on each acre. One-third acre of parking space, accommodating fifty cars, should be planned for each group picnicking area.

[^23]Outside the community, the space allowed should be greater: eight units per acre is recommended, with one parking space for each unit. The maximum safe use of these areas should be calculated at four hundred visitor days per unit per season; beyond that, the facilities are subject to overuse. For wayside rests, along major highway routes, units should be planned at a maximum density of sixteen to the acre, with no fewer than four units at a single location.

Campgrounds at vacation spots ("destination camps") should have no more than four camp units per acre, with each unit designed to accommodate at least four persons, giving enough space for access, auxiliary facilities, screening, and a necessary buffer strip between camp units. Camp acres used primarily by the camper en route can have as many as ten camp units per acre.

For shoreline swimming, ten effective feet will provide space for twenty persons at any one time. One effective foot of shoreline is defined as comprising one lineal foot of shore with a hundred-foot-wide band of water suitable for swimming. It has a two hundred-foot-wide strip of beach for sunbathing and play, and a hundred-foot-wide buffer zone for utilities and picnicking. Where all attendance is by automobile, an additional 265 -foot strip is needed for parking. Each thousand people need twenty-five effective feet of shoreline. The effective foot is used as a standard against which all existing and potential shoreline swimming areas are rated. . . . On a typical summer weekend day, ten effective feet of shoreline can be used by sixty persons, since a turnover rate of three is to be expected. Each ten such effective feet will park five cars. A forty percent overload of both people and cars can be handled on peak days. For each four hundred persons in the population, these ten effective feet, if properly located, will meet the shoreline swimming requirements.

The standard neighborhood pool is about eighteen hundred square feet in size. One such pool is required in each neighborhood of about thirty-two hundred people, located within walking distance of most of their homes. A larger community pool should be about forty-five hundred square feet in size. It should serve a community of about twentyfive thousand people within a radius of about two miles.

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$\bullet$
Courtesy True, The Man's Magazine

"Got any more bomemade duck calls you'd like to try?"

## So You Think Your Camp Is Insured?

MOST CAMP DIRECTORS throughout the country are now aware that, in the insurance field, there are certain musts if they are to accept their moral and financial responsibilities to campers and staff, as well as to property. Among these are:
Camper's Medical Insurance-In this, the camper is usually covered up to the policy limits for injuries sustained while travelling to, attending, and returning from camp and for the expense of treatments received within twenty-six weeks from the date of the accident. Under a sickness provision hospital, nurse, medical and surgical expense resulting from sickness is covered, from sickness contracted and for which first medical treatment is received during the camper's term of insurance. In addition, accidental death and dismemberment benefits are often included.

Several additional important features of camper's medical insurance are:

1. The adult members of your camp staff can also be included. Accidents and sicknesses may occur in this adult group during the summer, many times when they are off duty and therefore are not covered by Workmen's Compensation. Besides, most illnesses are excluded under the compensation contract. By having both the Workmen's Compensation and the camper's medical insurance, these staff members are then covered quite fully and the camp director is thus relieved of the moral, if not the legal, obligation to provide medical attention when trouble occurs.
2. Camper's Medical is often a prerequisite for comprehensive general liability policies since it is self evident that many incipient liability claims are satisfactorily settled through these medical payments.
Fire Insurance-For some reason fire insurance on camp property is universally neglected. Camps should have their property appraised every three years.

Consider writing fire insurance on a blanket basis, with ninety percent of the sound value of all buildings and contents covered. The advantages of this method are many, but most specifically, should one or two buildings burn completely, the coverage provides a hundred percent replacement of these buildings although only ninety percent of the total values are insured. New buildings and additions are automatically picked up by the terms of the policy.

Those camps who do not feel they can afford ninety percent coverage can have their property written on a schedule, with a definite amount applying to each building. If the

From a protection plan developed for a New England Camping Association meeting by Lawrence M. Fessenden, Neilson, Whitridge \& Reid, Inc.
property has been adequately appraised, one way to set the amount of insurance is to take a straight percentage of each building appraised in order to get some coverage on each property. Other camp owners try to put proper coverage on the most valuable building and allow some of the less valuable buildings to remain uninsured. Contents in any event should not be insured in each building but on a blanket basis throughout the camp.

In some states tents, boats, canoes, camp and athletic equipment can be lumped as one item on a blanket basis at a slightly lower rate. Tents, sports and athletic equipment may be better written on an all-risk floater and boats and canoes on an all-risk marine floater since thesc items are subject to perils other than fire. The expense of this additional coverage is only slightly higher.

The extended coverage endorsement, which includes windstorm coverage, has become almost a necessity.

There are many ways to budget fire insurance costs. Be sure to check with your insurance agent about the avenues open to you.
Liability Except Automobile-The only coverage for a camp is the comprehensive liability contract; and the only way to cover camps completely for liability is for each camp owner or director to fill out an exhaustive questionnaire which discloses every hazard. Unless this is done, many of the contracts may contain specific exclusions for the hazards common to these camps, such as boat hazards, saddle horses, products off the premises, malpractice, etcetera. If all known hazards are properly covered with the proper charge for them, then the camp is completely protected for all of these known hazards, and through the comprehensive feature of the liability policy, for any new or unknown hazard, not specifically excluded. The final premium charge is determined by an audit.

The properly insured camp will show in its liability contract year-round premise coverage and any off-premise property specifically mentioned, such as an office in a home. or office building, a camping site, and any other property owned, leased or rented, which might include laundries, Grange halls and beaches. All canoes, rowboats, sailboats. inboards and outboards, should be declared in the contract, also the total number of saddle animals, whether owned or hired. One of the most frequent omissions in liability contracts is the sending of children to riding academies. The riding schools generally do not have insurance, and even if they do, the responsibility of the camp does not cease when the director delivers a camper to a riding academy.

Products liability covering food handling and consumption on and off the premises should be mentioned, and contingent malpractice coverage should also be shown. Even though you do not have a camp physician, every good camp has at least one doctor on call. Every doctor and nurse should have a malpractice policy of his or her own. but some of them do not, and should they treat a camper improperly or fail to give the proper treatment, the camp night be in trouble.

All camps should carry property damage of at least $\$ 5,000$. You never know where these property damage accidents are going to come from but they can be very serious. Sailboats, inboards and outboards can do considerable damage to other craft and piers. Campers passing through other people's property have been known to damage that property, and injure domestic animals. The main reason for recommending it is the forest-fire hazard. There have been cases where a bad forest fire has led straight back to an unextinguished camp fire where campers had either spent the night or cooked a meal. Such a claim could be a serious one.
Workmen's Compensation-The Workmen's Compensation Acts of each state vary so in benefits, limits of medical paymeuts, rates, and requirements that make the act compulsory that it would be impractical to relate them here. The requirements of each state may be compulsory and it is wise to check with your company or agent as to your own proper standing.
Counsellors-in-training are a touchy subject since there has never been a clear-cut decision in many states as to whether they are employees or campers. Since the camp exercises supervision and control of these counsellors-intraining, they probably should be insured under compensation.
Automobile Liability-It is recommended that this coverage be put on a comprehensive automobile liability basis wherever possible. This permits new cars to be automatically insured, and permits pro rata premiums for short term coverage which, of course, is generally the rule in summer camps. The audit determines the date the car goes on the road and when it is taken off. A hired car and non-ownership endorsement should be included which would cover the camp for all contingencies involving counselors' cars not properly covered by their own insurance. It would also protect the camp for its contingencies in the use of buses and hired cars. Camp directors, owner's cars, and counselors' cars, if used for the transportation of campers, should have the so-called camp bus endorsement. Again the limits of the camp's automobile liability policy should be high, for when bad accidents occur, large groups are generally involved.
Automobile Fire and Theft-Camp-owned vehicles should be covered for comprehensive fire and theft, for even though stored on the premises during the winter they can burn or be stolen. If reasonably new they should also have collision coverage, for repairs and replacements in bad accidents can le very expensive. If the camp owns five or more cars and trucks, fleet rates are available.
Miscellaneous Coverage-Look into your needs for crime protection. Although companies are not overly interested in issuing it, there are many requests for various forms of burglary insurance. Burglary and theft can now be written blanket on all contents throughout a camp except on an owner's residence. In Massachusetts it can be written on the regular residence burglary policy or endorsement. In addition, the camp may wish to protect itself if it has a safe. Some of the larger camps carry interior or exterior robbery insurance and fidelity bonds on all employees handling money.

Another possible liability of the camp is its responsibility for the personal effects of the campers and for those of parents while visiting the camp. If loss occurs by fire or any of the perils of the extended coverage endorsement, there is legal liability protection under your fire contents policy. If you are a large camp it might be better to write a separate contents fire contract specifically declared to cover the property of campers and guests. Some companies issue a special campers' personal effects floater at so much per camper. Campowner's Policy-One large company has agreed to write the proposed new campowner's policy on one contract. As far as is known, this is the first package contract ever offered in this country to the camp owners and could easily become an all-risk policy if widely accepted. It includes:

1. All of the building fire insurance.
2. All of the contents fire insurance.
3. All the hazards of the extended coverage $\# 4$ endorsement.
4. Camp burglary and theft.
5. Comprehensive public liability.
6. Tuition fees and extra expense.
7. Water damage from the plumbing or heating system or from a domestic appliance.
8. Bursting of any boiler or hot-water storage or heating system.
9. Vandalism or malicious mischief.
10. Motor vehicle damage including damage by owner's vehicles.
11. Falling of trees.
12. Objects falling from the weight of ice, snow or sleet.
13. The freezing of plumbing or heating systems or domestic appliances.
14. Collapse of buildings or any part thereof. including collapse caused by weight of ice, snow, or sleet.
15. Landslide.
16. Breaking of glass.
17. Limited marine cover for boats.
18. Transportation of luggage, supplies and equipment. There are several limitations to these coverages and some of them carry the $\$ 50.00$ deductible clause.

The limits and extensions of the amounts applying to building and contents are as follows:

1. Ten percent of the face of the policy will apply to tuition fees and extra expense.
2. Five percent of the face of the policy will apply to burglary and theft.
3. The liability coverage will be attached to the campowner's policy and separately rated.
4. The transportation hazard is limited to $\$ 1000$. The premium for this policy would be less than the premiums for the separate coverages if purchased through individual contracts. The liability portion of the contract would be subject to annual audit.

Investigate the possibilities of comprehensive coverage with your own insurance company, and see if these possibilities merit careful consideration. They will probably offer you many worthwhile advantages. \#


## INDIAN GAMES

## Land and water contests for the camp braves

## Allan Macfarlan



The land and water games of the American Indian are almost custom made for camp programs. Indians, young and old alike, were very fond of games of all sorts. They had special games to play at certain seasons of the year and indoor games for the long winter evenings in their lodges. After active games, which were the favorite pastime among all but the older men, came guessing games, and they were played with a patience and persistence that is unbelievable. The Indians ran, wrestled, jumped, putted heavy stones, and contested in swimming, canoe races, and water games when tribes were close to a lake, river, or ocean. Typical of such games and contests are the following:

LOG PUSH RACE-Two, three, or four swimmers push a $\log$, broadside on, in front of them, holding the top of the $\log$ with both hands and swimming forward only with the feet. Each team contests against one or more teams. All teams start from the same starting line and each team pushes a log of the same wood, the same length, and as far as possible, of about the same weight and girth. The distance for this race can range from twenty to fifty yards, according

Reprinted with permission from Living Like Indians by Allan Macfarlan. Published by Associated Press, New York, 1961. Mr. Macfarlan, a conservationist and a world traveler, is currently professor of British and French literature at the Lycee Francaise in New York City.
to the ages of the bands participating. Races with only one brave to a short $\log$ can also be contested, using light logs of about the same size.

LOON RACE-The swimmers take a deep breath and try to swim twenty yards, breast stroke, just under the water all the way. When a swimmer comes to the surface he is disqualified. The length of this race is decided by the ability of the contestants.

OTTER SLIDE-A synthetic otter slide, built into a lake or river bank, provided there is a suitable spot for it, is a source of fun which every brave will enjoy. The slide should be cut into a rather high bank at a sufficient angle to assure a speedy ride down the chute from the top of the bank into the lake or stream, which should be fairly deep at the spot where the "otters" hit the water.

It is difficult to find a really suitable bank for the slide, but one can usually be found somewhere in the vicinity of the encampment. A chute with a heavy clay content is the best and easiest to keep in good shape for sliding. The slide should end where the water is at least three feet deep and clear of rocks. The depth can be much greater and is best decided by the ability and age of the otters using the slide. Strict supervision is required at all times when the slide is being used, not only to make certain that no brave gets into difficulties in the water at the end of the slide but also to keep the sliders far enough apart during the descent to assure safe smooth sliding.

While the slide down the chute can be made sitting down
and with no other equipment than that provided by nature, the ride down can also be made on boards. These slideboards should be perfectly smooth, strong, and thin, about two and a half feet long and from fourteen to eighteen inches wide. There should be a six-inch length of fairly heavy rope, knotted at the holding end, fastened to the edge of the floor of the board on each side, to serve as a hand hold. The sliding boards must be slightly turned up in front, and a little steaming and bending will do this. The width of the chute should not be more than three feet. On a really good clay slide which is frequently inspected by a chief, sliders can slide down lying on their bellies as well as in a sitting position, the clay which they pick up on the way down being speedily washed off when they hit the water.


When suitable planks are available and there is a carpenter to supervise the building of the slide, one may build a wooden-surfaced slide onto an earth or any other sort of bank, provided the slant is suitable, but this artificial chute is not nearly so satisfactory as one provided by nature, with a little help from the chiefs. When a plank chute is constructed, it is always much safer to build it on top of a sloping bank, which serves as a surer foundation, because a chute built on trestles can be unsafe unless built by chiefs with a thorough knowledge of carpentry. Some smooth metal can be used to surface a slide, provided it has neither rough edges nor joints.
RAVEN TAG-Recently, the author watched small bands of ravens playing various tag games high above the treetops on Graham Island, in the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada. Watching them at play, it was easy to see why not only the Indians of the Northwest Coast but also other tribes from many habitats credited these big black birds with a sense of intelligence, craftiness, and humor. Among the tag games these birds played was the simple form of tag enjoyed by human beings. One raven was It and he endeavored to tag any one of the flock of about ten players from above or below, or some unexpected direction. The bird tagged took up the chase instantly without question. It was thrilling to watch the great birds farthest from the tagger soar and circle in apparent unconcern until threatened, and then drop swiftly through the air or take off with powerful wingbeats to avoid the pursuer. Some ravens tagged with their beaks, but many of the tag-
gers seemed to enjoy plummeting on a victim from above and striking it so sharply with their feet that it was thrown off balance for a moment before it could take up the chase.

One of the games played by these raven bands has been enjoyed by modern Indians. This is how they played. One raven, chosen as It, would carry a short stick or pine cone in its beak. All of the other players would then wing off in full flight. It flew swiftly after the fleeing flock and, when he came alongside any one of the players, held out the stick, which the other raven took immediately. The new It then took up the chase while the pursued dodged and sideslipped so that It could not come alongside. The birds cawed and croaked with delight as they played, and especially when some unlucky bird was taken off guard or was nearly knocked out of the air by an energetic tagger.

Here is the game suggested for modern Indian bands. It carries a stick about six inches long and one and a half inches in diameter, rounded at both ends. When he actually comes alongside any one of the players pursued, he slips the stick into that player's hand and the new tagger takes over without question. This stick-passing tag is a test of good sportsmanship, since a tagger neither pokes the player whom he is after in the back nor expects him to turn around and take the tagger's stick as he races along just behind him. It also has the chance not to show impatience when the hopedfor victim swerves unexpectedly, making it impossible for the pursuer to come directly alongside.
HOOP AND BALL—Many Indian tribes played games with hoops of various kinds. The game which follows was a favorite with a number of tribal groups. The players form two straight lines about thirty feet apart and with about two feet between the players in each line. Each line of players is given a large ball and an instructor rolls a small wooden hoop, large enough for the ball to pass through fairly easily, between the two lines of players. Modern Indians can use a metal hoop, about eighteen inches in diameter, as a substitute when necessary. The leader rolls the hoop with a short stick, keeping it within his reach and under control. He either rolls it up and down halfway between the two lines or weaves in and out toward each line, daring the braves to throw the balls through the hoop as it rolls. The players must remain in line, especially when they throw a ball at the hoop. Any player who puts a ball through the hoop when he has stepped out of line is dropped from the game. This stresses the discipline aspect of the game, as it is hard not to step out of line in order to get a better, or closer, throw at the moving hoop. The balls should be thrown or rolled to and from between the two lines so that as many braves as possible get the chance to try their marksmanship. When a ball strikes the hoop rim and knocks the hoop over the game stops until the hoop is rolling again.

This game is more difficult when the instructor orders that the ball be thrown with both hands from the overhead position or in some other special way. No player should throw at the hoop twice in succession. The task of the hoop roller is to keep the hoop in constant motion as trickily as possible, stopping it for a moment unexpectedly or making it swerve suddenly so that a thrown ball misses its mark.


FEATHER RACE-This was a race enjoyed by Indian boys and each boy brought his own feathers. The ones used by modern Indians can either be crow or chicken feathers, and the chief should either have each brave bring his own feather or have enough cleantip chicken feathers on hand for several races. The feathers are stuck lightly into the ground in a straight line, facing a starting line about twenty yards distant. The feathers should all stick out of the ground to approximately the same height, orly the quill end being in the earth. The contesting braves line up four feet apart behind the starting line and on the word "Go!" each races to his feather, which should be in line with him, and, without kneeling, plucks the feather out of the ground, using only his teeth, and races back to the starting line with it.

This race can be made harder and more exciting by placing three feathers, each two feet behind the other, which the racing braves bring back to the starting line one at a time. Should feathers be scarce, a chief can use the same feathers a number of times by covering the tip of each feather with a piece of clean paper, about four inches long and one and a half inches wide, folded in two over the top of each feather, which can be squared off at the top so that the paper shield will remain in place more easily should there be a breeze blowing.


NATURE KNOW-HOW-This is a little trick-game which teaches braves to observe, in addition to learning how trees, plants, and flowers really look. It can be staged on an elaborate or very simple scale. In a comparatively small area, prepared in advance, the chief fastens a number of birch leaves carefully onto different willow trees, wild cherry leaves on different alders, dandelion leaves on marigold stems. He exchanges the flowers on different weeds or plants and makes as many similar and scattered changes as the flora of the area permits, without injuring rare or near-rare plants of any kind. The various attachments should be made carefully, green and brown threads being used to camouflage the "grafts." The band is then taken to the faked nature terrain, the boundaries of which should be marked with white cloth or paper streamers fastened to branches or tree trunks. The braves should be given a period of about twenty minutes, longer if the area is fairly large, to discover as many substitutions as possible in the time allowed. The brave spotting the nature switches should snip off the tied-on leaves or flowers, leaving the thread attached to the stem which he takes back to the chief. \#

Research Briefs
Continued from Page 146
Assistance in production of the plan, as well as guidance in the study, was received from representatives of more than 160 organized recreation interest groups and eightyfive agencies at all levels of government. Opinions were solicited from recreation interests and participants as well as opinions competitive with recreation. The plan, therefore, reflects a cross-section of public opinion throughout the state. (Part II will be reviewed at greater length in a future issue.)

## Follow-UP

Everyone interested in research should become familiar with the publication entitled Prospectus of Research,*" summarizing research recommendations proposed by forums at the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. It contains many suggestions about how various investigations might be pursued and how the resultant findings could be most effectively disseminated and used.
The publication includes a consideration of every aspect of the lives of children and youth, and includes one section relating to recreation and leisure. A few of the specific topics receiving special emphasis are: the need for public and voluntary agencies to conduct research in the creative and constructive use of leisure time; to determine the optimum range of activity load that should be carried on by preadolescents; to gather data on volunteer services by youth; to study the effect of reading books, magazines, comic books and newspapers; and to determine how the participation in sports benefits the children, especially by preadolescents in competitive sports.



MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

- Equipment control system keeps an eye on your athletic equipment, is designed to simplify planning, budgeting, and even budget-meeting presentations. It may be color-coded to meet any and all systems, is guaranteed reusable 150 times with normal care. You can see at a glance what equipment is on hand, issued, out for reconditioning, ordered, or to be ordered. A free, full-color catalog, illustrating these and many other new aids, may be obtained by circling \#100.
- New accessory for slide projector leaves you free to lecture on slides, control audience, direct attention to certain points in pictures. Can be purchased separately or with projector. Motor drive operates it in complete silence, frames are changed unobtrusively by touching button on a control handle held in hand. For information, circle \#101.

- New underwater search game developed for pools or lakes consists of eight black rubber discs decorated in two high visibility colors. The discs are three inches in diameter and have recessed outer edges to permit easy retrieving. Depending on the game being played, swimmers retrieve discs with highest point total, in greatest number, with numbers in sequence, by even or odd numbers, or before they sink to the bottom. An aqua-colored tray which floats serves as a neat storage box. For information, circle \#102.
- A fully submersible pump lends itself to many usespumping water from lakes at campsites, removing puddles, pumping out flooded cellars, boats, dry wells, clogged sinks. Standard garden hose screws to outlet; uses standard $110-$ VAC house current. Heavy duty, continuous operation; oil filled and sealed motor. Only $81 / 4$ " long and 4 " in diameter but with a capacity of approximately 300GPH. Twenty feet of cord with plug. Ninety-day guarantee. Precision engineered. For further information, circle \#103.
- Deluxe campstove conforms to National Park Service specifications. The stove will swivel a full circle to turn it downwind, is locked to swivel base by four threaded studs. Cooking grill is thirty inches from ground level; total weight, 129 pounds. Formed from steel plate and round grate bars, stove has cooking area of fourteen and a half inches plus five-inch-diameter stack burner. For information, circle \#104.
- Seeder-spreader machine will vitamize your grounds this spring, sow or fertilize for you. Rotating element is specially designed to forcefeed all materials, sow any grass seed uni-
formly, spread manufactured or natural fertilizers to the desired proportion, spread commercial manure and peat as lightly or heavily as desired, and spread top dressing uniformly. This machine is lightweight, sturdy, built close to ground. For literature, circle \#105.

- Make your own signs with letters cut from pine boards and exterior plywood. They are sanded and drilled for easy fastening with nails or screws to any signboard or building. Paint them any color you want. A space bar and instructions guide you in making your signs. Letters are available in sizes from four to twenty-four inches, in two styles. For literature, circle \#106.
- New pitchback netting acts as rebounder for ball. Three sizes available, standard, deluxe, and big leaguer. Units are constructed with tough nylon nets and steel framework and supports, can be adjusted for any ball, any distance, any angle for both outdoor and indoor play. For literature, circle \#107.
- An almost endless array of striking craft projects can be made with a plastic that can be sawed, drilled, carved, or polished to a high-surface gloss and won't melt or soften. One of the most beautiful crafts is a glass panel in which can be imbedded-and preserved indefinitely-such natural materials as ferns, seahorses, starfish, bamboo, and so forth, to make screens or wall plaques or hot plates. The variety of possibilities permits a free rein to creativity. Souvenirs, personal mementos, silk screen designs and on and on . . . can all be laminated into the plastic. For a complete, photofilled catalog, circle \#108.
- New grit-impregnated resin bonding agent prevents accidents in wet areas, particularly around pools. Applied like paint, it bonds tightly to the original surface material. For full details, circle \#109.
- Polyproylene rope with multi-twist assures even tension on all strands and holds the twist. Processor claims Polyproylene rope is superior to manila in every way; it's stronger, lighter in weight, much more flexible, floats, is rot-resistant, sheds water, and has a rough surface for easier handling. It comes in assorted colors for easier identification and in dimensions from $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ to $2^{\prime \prime}$. The $2^{\prime \prime}$ rope has a fifty thousand pound test strength. It can be used wherever ordinary rope is used. For further details, circle \#111.


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## WE'RE OVERWHELMED . . .

The response to our coupons offering free aids (right) has been an avalanche of requests. Our staff is working as fast as is humanly (and humanely) possible to process this load. Since this processing must be done in bulk lots, we must ask you to observe the expiration date on each coupon. We cannot process stray coupons after the expiration date. However, we are expanding the time period given to allow you more time.

## FREE AIDS

The following Free Aids briefly describe resources-catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leaders. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Glaze away! Everything for your ceramic program-glazes and floral plate patterns, equipment covered in booklet, glazes illustrated in color. Press forms, sponges, pearls, and other decorations. Circle \#119.

Craft chatter included in monthly magazine -catalogue of leading craft suppliers. Great variety of handcrafts, aids, information, and supplies for your arts and crafts program. For free subscription, circle \#120.

How to cet the most out of your power tools. Series of small hardcover books will give you the know-how. For pamphlet describing books available, circle \#121.

Fir plywood projects. Free bow-to-do-it instructions offered in a booklet of fifty-two projects. Most of the instructions are for basic storage-cabinet parts. Circle \#122.

Woodcarving kits include directions and drawings for carving animals, plus directions for finishing. Available in maple, cherry, and walnut. Finished figures range from two inches to four inches in height. Included are two blocks for carving, pocket knife, and sandpaper. Luxury set is also available. For literature, circle \#123.

## audio visual

Alice in Washington takes Lewis Carroll's little adventuress to our nation's capital via jet in a nineteen-minute color film. She sees Washington sights: the Lincoln Memorial, Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington Monument, visits Mount Vernon, Georgetown, Williamsburg, and Jamestown. Film available on free loan. Circle \#124.

Today's play may be tomorrow's work. Film on model airplanes shows youngsters playing and building background knowledge of jet engines, aerodynamics. Excellent for your model plane and rocket clubs. One of many free films described in catalog. For copy, circle \#125.

Rich lode of Western music gives the saga of the covered wagons in album of songs and narrative. Each song is authentic and representative of a specific historic period. Vocalists include Bing Crosby, Rosemary Clooncy, the Salt Lake City Mormon Tabernacle Choir, and others. For literature, circle \#126.

The songs of America-spirituals, hymns, and folk songs, as Tennessee Ernie Ford honey-tongues them. One album includes perennials like "John Henry" and "I Gave My Love A Cherry." For leaflet, circle \#127.

## PLEASE NOTE EXPIRATION DATE

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## EQUIPMENT AKD MAINTEMANCE

Thirteen "poolside chats" offer tips on pool cleanliness and algae control. Circle \#130.

Bricks with clamour-glazed and even speckled, if you want. Of top-quality clay, these bricks come in various sizes and offbeat glazes--rosewood pink, mistletoe green, platinum white, and many other colors. The speckled variety is equally unusual and good looking. For information and full description, circle \#131.

There's black magic in this air purifier. Activated charcoal traps odor particles and other foreign matter, absorbs noxious or poisonous gases. Adaptable for many different situa-tions-mecting places, offices, centers, gyms, auditoriums, etcetera. For literature concerning this product, circle \#132.

All-steel park stove is wood or charcoal burning, can be permanently mounted on a concrete or stone base, will withstand years of severe use or exposure. All components are electrically welded to main frame. Stove has three-way feature, using two end plates as warming shelves, cooking grills, or draft doors. Unit is $20^{\prime \prime}$-by $-16^{\prime 1} 2^{\prime \prime}$-by- $101 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. For catalog containing this and other useful products, circle \#133.

Second-hand bounce gives lively tennis. Used balls are good for many a serve and return. Good buy for anyone, especially beginning groups, youngsters, and all thrifty souls. For particulars, circle \#134.

Save space. Increase your closet capacity with new system for holding uniforms, costumes, overcoats, and other apparel. Tracks can be mounted either lengthwise or crossways on shelves and permit efficient use of available space of any size or shape. For information, circle \#135.

Con-operated lockers for public facilities. Box lockers, single and double-tier lockers come with assembling instructions. Steel used in construction is capable of taking high-grade baked enamel finish. For information on full line of lockers and specifications, circle \#136.

Lawn vacuum removes trash from lawns, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots, streets.

Has suction path twenty-eight inches wide. Action is so gentle it cannot injure the newest lawn. Sweepings are deposited in large fourbushel canvas bag suspended from one of the handle bars, with convenient zipper for emptying. For literature, circle \#137.

Public-address system in a nutshell. Versatile unit is a compact portable lectern which operates on 110 AC -DC current or dry-cell batteries, is transistor-powered for instant operation and low power consumption. Device has easily adjusted mike boom, necksupport mike attachment, high-fidelity system for reproduction of recordings. Outlet provided for remote speakers. Smaller than a man's traveling bag, the unit is easily handled. For information, circle \#138.

## SCIENCE

Clear as crystal-grow your own. The formation of crystals in chemical solutious provides hobby of both scientific and artistic interest. Crystalography kit contains a generous supply of chemicals needed to grow large display crystals of many kinds. Accompanying book, Crystal and Crystal Growing makes it possible to study and demonstrate factors affecting crystal growth, refraction in crystals, and symmetry. For information on the kit, circle \#140.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star? It's not quite as simple as all that! To discover what's really happening out in space send for a sisteen-page full-color booklet that tells all about astronomy-its history, what it encompasses, and what you can do with it. For free copy, circle \#141.

Know your way, on hikes and excursions, fishing, and in the forest. Model compass combines compass and protractor. Highly magnetized needle, sapphire bearing assure complete accuracy. Anodized red or blue aluminum plate with aluminum compass housing is light and sturdy. For pamphlets, describing this and other models, circle \#142.

Rockets Away! This reprint booklet on space travel and guided missiles gives a good history of scientific development in these fields, is crammed with interesting illustrations and photographs. Circle \#143.

## Program Pickups

Need ideas for planning activities for special groups?
Looking for inexpensive literature on arts and crafts, drama,
games, holiday celebrations, camping and nature?
Interested in booklets on home play, music, social recreation?

## More than two hundred pamphlets under \$1.00

(many under \$.50). Just circle \#165
for your free lists of NRA Selected Publications.

## LOW-COST AIDS

These excellent resources and references must be ordered directly from the source given (enclose remittance).
calling all bird watchers. A new, handsome wall map of North American bird migration is a real eye-opener. Mural-size, 42"-by- $33^{\prime \prime}$, the full-color map details breeding ranges, winter range, and migration routes, illustrates and explains the four major flyways, the four North American vegetation zones, and gives the different theories on migration. It can be obtained from Modern Educational Aids, P.O. Box 209, Wilmette, Illinois, for $\$ 1.50$, if folded; for $\$ 2.00$ rolled in a protective mailing tube.
family campinc is the major development on the horizon. A new booklet entitled For Family Fun-A Camping Club gives information on how to publicize and run the meetings, and some ideas on planning fun activities for members. Available for $\$ 1.00$ from the Camping Council, 17 East 48th Street, New York 17.
when you finish the popsicle, save the stick. A new booklet describes how to use the sticks for a Brazilian planter, a record rack, a Swedish trivet. Another booklet by the same author, Sidney Dubin, details many craft activities using honeycomb wax, including mushroom candles, decorative sequined candles, wax flowers, and other creative projects. The booklets are priced at $\$ 1.00$ each and are available from Sidney Dubin, 3193 Ludlow Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

The Royal Canadian Air Force's tested set of exercises designed for women and girls is called the $X B X$ Plan. (Readers will remember the 5BX Plan For Physical Fitness for men, issued a year or so ago). Developed by the RCAF for use by military personnel and dependents, these exercises and charts can make an excellent base for exercise, reducing, or fitness courses for girls and women from seven to fifty-five. The tests are progressive in difficulty, but worked out in terms of only twelve minutes a day. They require no equipment and very little spacc. This pamphlet is available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada. $\$ 35$.

Latest in the series of management aids being issued by the American Institute of Park Executives are five bulletins entitled Audio Visual Aids, Code of Ethics, Housekeeping for Parks and Recreation Buildings, Lawn Bowling Bulletin, and Park Department Equipment. The bulletins are $\$ 1.00$ each for AIPE members; $\$ 2.00$ for nonmembers. For further information write to American Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.
a cuide to parents who are sending their children to camp, Town Talk gives pointers on camp life. It is published three times a year; single copies cost $\$ .25$. Available from Town Talk about Camps, 23 Dunbar Road, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.

# P FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED 

Beatrice Hill and Elliot Young

The recreation profession recently opened a new frontier by joining forces with psychiatry and medicine in an attempt to rehabilitate heroin addicts. For more than a year, a pilot study has been demonstrating how recreation can aid in the management of addicts during the drug-withdrawal period in New York City's Metropolitan Hospital.

Records of addicts treated in New York City hospitals showed they were discharged without any follow-up care; nearly all returned to the limbo of addiction. The National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped wondered if the addition of follow-up care coupled with recreation could improve addicts' chances of remaining off drugs permanently. The New York City Department of Hospitals wanted to find out, too. So, medical, psychiatric, and recreation personnel became a research team at the Narcotics Division of Metropolitan Hospital in January, 1960. Here are some of the team's findings:

The recreation program for hospitalized addicts undergoing withdrawal is made up of passive activities because these patients are physically ill. Nausea, joint pains, generalized weakness, and possible convulsions limit ability to take part in active recreation. Therefore, the ward program is limited to television, movies, arts, crafts, and quiet games.

The "clean" addicts, the ones discharged from the hospital after withdrawal treatment, need highly specialized recreation therapy. For their use, a "quarter-way house" came into being. Similar to the halfway house used in the treatment of psychiatric patients, the quarter-way house, located in the hospital, serves as a therapeutic center to help patients bridge the difficult period between hospital discharge and the full responsibilities of everyday life.

Quarter-way house is open five days a week from 1 PM to midnight. There, discharged patients can talk about their problems with the psychiatrist, psychologist, and recreation workers. Patients

[^24]enjoy competitive activities during this post-discharge period. Group debates, boxing, and table tennis help them work out frustrations and hostility. Recreation constructively fills the void left by drug withdrawal.

GROUP THERAPY among the patients themselves is helpful, too. In the permissive atmosphere of the quarterway house, the drug-free addicts ventilate mutual problems: difficulties in finding employment and regaining acceptance by their families.

During this painful time between drug withdrawal and normal living, competitive activities are not the only means of social rehabilitation that help the addict to remain free from drugs; for example, with guidance and encouragement, these individuals can share in normal social activities with their fanilies. A dance planned by the recreation department was highly successful. Many of the discharged patients attended the event and brought their families. A spirit of camaraderie was obvious among the members of the group; they danced, sang, and dined together throughout the evening.

An eight-hour boat trip and picnic was just as successful. Thirty former patients, some with their wives and children, enjoyed this simple activity. As one professional worker said, "This group could not be singled out as different from any of the other boat riders and picnickers."

It is too soon to prophesy that recreation is one of the major factors in the permanent recovery of addicts; however, there is no doubt that active group participation and professional guidance can keep them drug-free for longer periods. This, in itself, is progress, for it gives the psychiatrist and psychologist more time to help addicts discover why they return to their old habit after withdrawal. However, it is not too soon to predict that the combined efforts of recreation, psychiatry, and medicine will hasten the time when we will have the answer to the key question: Why do some people become addicts while others do not? \#

> Mental health in the average person means that he possesses common sense, that he is reasonably free of pain and fear ... that he is able to face trials with hope.-JOSEPH L. Fetterman.

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## concerning UPKEEP

Arthur Todd

LABELS FOR use out-of-doors-for camps, parks, nature trails, and so on-can be a vexation. Robert D. Starrett, supervisor of memorials for Indiana State Parks discussed this problem at the 1958 Great Lakes Park Training Institute. Here are some of his suggestions:
"Personally I find it difficult to think of labels as text only; I also think of appearance. I know there are many fine, machine-made labels of plastic and aluminum or of glass, but I'd like to put in a 'plug' for the common 3 "-by-5" card and the shipping tag about the same size. We like a buff color in heavy stock to withstand the weather.
"Text on either card or tag may be printed (type-set), lettered by hand, or of the rubber-stamp variety. The finished $3^{\prime \prime}$-by- 5 " card should be mounted on a piece of wood slightly larger than the card, then varnished with clear spar varnish or coated with clear Krylon. This will lengthen its life. Then the piece of wood may be affixed to the tree or object you wish to label. How you mount it is your business. I know if I say 'Nail it,' it will only start an argument. But mount it as you wish.
"The shipping tag is somewhat like the $3^{\prime \prime}$-by- $-5^{\prime \prime}$ card but requires no block of wood. Its chances of survival are, however, less than that of the $3^{\prime \prime}$-by- $-5^{\prime \prime}$ card tacked on a piece of wood."

Another way to protect paper labels was described by William Hopkins, chief naturalist of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, Detroit, Michigan. He found that cardboard or shipping tag labels will last for two or three years if dipped in a high-melting-point paraffin to which a fungicide has been added. Without fungicide, discoloration may occur in a few weeks. The wax used was Aristowax, $160^{\circ}$ melting point, manufactured by Union Oil Company. The fungicide used was phenyl mercury oleate (ten percent solution) added at the rate of four liquid ounces to seven pounds paraffin.

Some sources on labels and interpretations are:
Nature Trail Labels, Bulletin 5, Park Management Series, American Institute of Park Executives and Michigan State College.

Nature Trails for Resort and Camps, Michigan State College, June 1954.
Mr. Todd is assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association.

How to Build a Nature Trail (Audubon Nature Bulletin No. 4, Series 22, 7/55), Charles E. Mohr.

Outdoor Education, Bulletin No. 6 and In. terpretive Programs, Bulletin No. 7, American Institute of Park Executives.


Each year, millions of dollars are spent for collection of litter and for cleanup operations. And each year these costs continue to increase. Howdy, the Good Outdoor Manners Raccoon, above, was created by the Pennsylvania Forestry Association as its engaging spokesman for the state's antilitter campaign.

- Football and rodeos in the same stadium? Bob Black, Midwest field representative for the National Recreation Association, writes that the new stadium in Sterling, Colorado, has a beautiful grassed field used by the high school and junior college. It is also used for Sterling's nationally known rodeo. To protect the grass during the rodeo, the grass is mowed very short and covered with sawdust to about one inch. This is kept moist. Using a regular sweeper, the sawdust is swept off the field after the rodeo and grass grows better than ever.
- Free talent for city beautification has been provided by high school students in Rockville, Maryland, and Long Beach, California. Rockville's formal gardens have been revised by the high school's landscape planning class, and new types of playground equipment, designed in the Long Beach State College industrial design classes, are now used by the city. \#


## Booster Shots

Excellent bulletin-board material to motivate interest can be obtained from the "Fishing" set of Boy's Life reprints (\#6-45, \$.15). Order from Boy's Life, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Also write for the one hundred-page booklet Fishing from the Sport Fishing Institute, Bond Building, Washington 5, D. C.

Hiking and Mountain Climbing-Write the Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts, for a listing of the available guide books to the Appalachian Trail and New England area. Be sure to inquire about its recently developed mountain leadership program which includes a June institute for practical training of your hike leaders. The number of good leaders for extended hiking trips is being greatly improved through this program.


Indian Lore-A reprint from Boy's Life on Indian Lore (\#6-84, \$.15) is an excellent source of how-to-do-it projects. Order from Boy's Life, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

A good specialist in Indian lore may provide a real assist in developing or expanding program. Write for a list of specialists from the American Indian Lore Association, 11402 Crosdale, Norwalk, California. (See also Page 150.)

Music and Singing - Community singing is lots of fun, but the initial phase in a camp season, when campers are learning the words, is often a problem. Some camps have found song slides for projection in the dining hall and during evening programs to be very helpful. Write National Studios, 41 West 48th Street, New York 36, for listing of song slides (or circle \#160 on coupon on Page 153).

The University of Massachusetts Extension Service in Amherst, offers two valuable aids: The Promotion of General Singing-What Can The Music Leader Do About It? and Musical Instruments You Can Make.

Nature-The National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, offers a wide range of nature materials. Be sure to ask about the Junior Audubon Club Programs.
In some parts of the country "spelunking" has real appeal. While exploration of caves is primarily an activity for adults it is possible that some camps for teenagers might consider it. Write the National Speleological Society. 2829 South Buchanan Street, Arlington 65, Virginia.
A set of the minerals characteristic of your area should prove to be a good program device. Write the Rock Haven Mineral Company, Whitefield, New Hampshire, for information about sets available for your area (or circle \#170
on coupon on Page 153 and note other free aids listed).
Separate color sheets from certain issues of the National Geographic Magazine are available for educational use in camps. They make excellent bulletin-board displays and are also effective teaching aids. Request the Educational Aids packet from the National Geographic Society, 16th and M Streets N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Write for the list of practical conservation aids and be sure to look at the excellent Let's Build series from the National Wildlife Federation 232 Carroll Street, N. W., Washington 12, D. C.

Cap'n Bill Vinal's Nature Games and Nature Guide's Dictionary are tops for new ideas. Available for $\$ .25$ each from the American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

Every camp should have a copy of Selected References on Conservation in the camp library. Write The Indiana Department of Conservation, 311 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, has several special publications on nature activities, including Adventures in Nature ( $\$ 1.25$ ), Nature Crafts for Camp and Playground ( $\$ .50$ ), Nature Prints (\$.25), and Nature Games for Various Situations (\$.25). The NRA Recreation Book Center also offers numerous books on nature and science listed in its annual $A$ Guide to Books on Recreation (AGBOR). A copy of the 1960 Guide is now available free (circle \#175 on coupon on Page 153).

Other ideas and aids are available from: The American Museum of Natural History, Department of Education, 77th Street and Central Park West, New York 24; Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York 16; American Nature Association, 1214 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; American Forestry Association, 919 17th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Smallboating-If there are outboards in use in your area of the country, seriously consider an instructional program to help provide safe outboard boating skills for teenagers. Write the Evinrude Boating Foundation, 4143 North 27th St., Milwaukee 16, for a copy of Outboard Boating Skills. It's free.

Instruction in the safe handling of boats should be provided in as many camps as possible. So many families own boats today that this is an area in which community recreation can provide a real service. Also, write the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, for a copy of More Fun on the Water. (See also "Recreation Afoat," Recreation, March 1960.)

Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.. provides a copy of The Motorboat Safety Issue, 1957 which includes valuable information regarding safe practices. The American Water Ski Association and Outboard Boating Club of America offer safety materials for distribution as well as for programs. Both are located at 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1. The National Boating Association, 1521 Hennenin Avenue, Minneapolis 3, is also an up-to-date source in this field. \#

## PERSONNEL

## REPORT FROM ONTARIO

Training for and on the job is the biggest concern of Ontario's Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation. Now established firmly, with a membership of more than one hundred Ontario recreation workers, the society is devoting its energies to a study "in depth" of the training needs of present and future practitioners in the province.
At its annual meeting and training institute in November, the society continued its policy of self-training by conducting a three-day course in "Techniques of Business Management in Recreation" for its members. The institute, most successful of four held by the society to date, was headed by Jack Dane, the society's director of training. Leaders in the business field presented a variety of practical, useful talks on such subjects as office design and layout, filing, registration procedures, accounting, meeting planning, etcetera. One of the highlights was a paper prepared by retiring President George Kormos on "Liability Insurance."
The Ontario society has split the function of its training committee three ways: inservice training, undergraduate training, and institutes. The first committee will continue to work directly with the Ontario Department of Education and the University of Western Ontario on the inservice training course which is the basic requirement for qualification in the municipal field in Ontario at present. In addition, it will continue studies with the same authorities to develop further inservice courses as postgraduate training for those who have completed the basic work.

The undergraduate training committee is working with officials of universities in the province, particularly the University of Western Ontario, on the development of an undergraduate degree course in recreation. Such a
course was once offered by the university, and early reports indicate there is a good possibility of its reestablishment. The institute's committee will continue to plan annual training seminars for society members, with the recommendation that future institutes include a provision for prior home study for those taking part.

The three committees all work under the director of training, Jack Dane. Mr. Dane has been responsible for the society's training program as presently constituted and projected for the future.
The result of past emphasis on training was seen at the annual meeting, when fourteen members, who had completed the inservice training course in the past year and successfully stood for
examination by the board of regents, were accepted as fellows of the society. As a result, close to half the total membership of the society is now thus qualified.

In the society's elections, William Jones, director of parks and recreation in Sarnia, was named president, to succeed George Kormos of Sudbury. Other officers are: Vice-President, Richard Watts, Brantford; Secretaries, Earl Davis, Burlington, and Laurie Branch, Waterloo; Treasurer, J. J. Keay, Scarborough Township; and Directors, Wendell Brewster, Oshawa, and Ken Robinson, Peterboro.-J. Thorsen, Director of Recreation, Cobourg, Ontario.

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Send copy with remittance to:
Recreation Classified Advertising, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

## HELP WANTED

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work. No experience required. Starting salary $\$ 436.00$ per month; promotional opportunities; liberal employment benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

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Bloomington is Minne-
sota's fourth largest city located adjacent to Minneapolis and St. Paul. The city recently established an integrated park and recreation department. Previously the recreational program was a joint city-school district operation with parks and recreation areas maintained by the city.
An aggressive program of park acquisition keeps pace with an expanding community expected to grow to over 100,000 . For further information and application form, write immediately to Personnel Office, City of Bloomington, 10200 Penn Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota.

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

## Reporter's Notebook

(Continued from Page 128)
society awarded a citation to Theresa S. Brungardt, state director of recreation.
Michigan


Mr. Kipke

New officers of the Recreation As. sociation of Michigan are: President, Herbert Kipke, director of recreation, Lansing; Secretary, Charles Oxley, assistant superintendent of recreation, Highland Park; and Treasurer, Everett R. Scherich, superintendent of parks and recreation, Jackson. The RAM awarded four special citations to persons who have contributed outstanding recreation leadership and service to Michigan and the field of recreation. They include:
Clarence E. Brewer, Great Lakes representative of the National Recreation Association, for his fifty years of service in the recreation field (see also Page 109). Mr. Brewer also received a citation recently from the Southwestern Metropolitan Recreation Executives Group which represents the Detroit metropolitan area.
Ben Hellenberg, formerly director of recreation in Monroe for many years, for his promotion of a sound recreation program and administrative setup. Said the citation, "If institutions are the lengthened shadows of great men, certainly public recreation in Monroe is that kind of tribute to Ben Hellenberg."


Lawrence (Pete) Moser, director of recreation in Kalamazoo for thirtysix years. He has served in state, regional, and national capacities with the Little League, Babe Ruth League, and American Junior Baseball League programs and both the Connie Mack and Major Divisions of the Amierican Amateur Baseball Congress. He is a member of the national board of directors of both the Babe Ruth League and Amateur American Baseball Congress.

The late Guy L. Shipps received a posthumous award for pioneering and developing many of the social and recreation programs in Midland over a forty-year period.

## Obituaries

- William Edwin Hall, president of the Boys Clubs of America for thirty-eight years, died of a heart attack recently in Palm Beach, Florida, at the age of eighty-two. A senior partner in the law firm of Hall, Haywood, Patterson and Taylor in New York City, Mr. Hall also served as a trustee and vice-president of the Children's Aid society of New York and as vice-chairman of the New York Crime Prevention Bureau.
- Francis J. McLoughlin, a lawyer who practiced his profession only when reccreation commitments allowed, died recently in Dobbs Ferry, New York. Mr. McLoughlin, usually called "Uncle Frank," was chairman of the Ardsley Village Recreation Commission and the Ardsley School Recreation Committee. He also helped to organize Ardsley's pony basketball league and Little League baseball circuit.
- Harold Buttenheim, editor of American City Magazine from 1911 to 1955, died recently at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Buttenheim and his brother Edgar organized the Civic Press which is now American City. Mr. Buttenheim was honorary president of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, pastpresident of the American Society of Planning Officials, a director of Civic Films, and honorary president of the National Municipal League.
- Loula D. Lasker, a national vicepresident of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, died
recently at the age of seventy-two. For twenty years Miss Lasker, as associate editor of the Survey and Survey Graphic, wrote on race relations, refugee problems, immigration, housing, and city planning. One article published in the twenties resulted in the formation of a metropolitan committee on the Palisades, and gift from John D. Rockefeller to purchase a large area of the Palisades was made to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (N. YN. J.). In addition, Miss Lasker was a founder in 1937 and chairman for many years of the board of the Citizen's Housing and Planning Council of New York.
- Alfred Carlton Gilbert, toymaker, Olympic pole-vaulting champion, and industrialist, died recently at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Gilbert, inventor of Erector sets, began his toy manufacturing career in 1909 with magic kits, after a brief career as a semi-professional magician. Concerned with fitness as well as toys, Gilbert was a first-place pole vaulter in the 1908 Olympics, the first man ever to top thirteen feet.
- Father Nazareno Properzi, pastor and founder of St. Anthony's Church, Somerville, Massachusetts, died recently at the age of seventy. Father Properzi has been a member of the Somerville Recreation Commission for thirty years, serving as chairman at various intervals for seventeen of these years. In June 1959, the National Recreation Association presented Father Properzi with a citation and a certificate of appreciation in recognition of his outstanding service to the recreation movement.
- Rex L. Hodges, a real estate broker and a sponsor of the National Recreation Association in Long Beach, California since 1955, died in January.

Let Us Prove It. Write: THE FLXIBLE COMPANY, LOUDONVILLE, OHIO<br>World's largest builder of coin-operated lockers

Managing the Y.M.C.A. Camp, John A. Ledlie, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 320. \$4.95.

This book should be a basic text for all concerned with camping, whatever their agency, because of its sound insights, down-to-earth observations, and practical suggestions. There is no attempt to present ideas that each camp must accept; rather, the book's whole philosophy is to modify or adjust wherever indicated. Many sample forms are included that are the result of practical experience and may be used, with only minor modification, by many camps. The food-service section is one of the most sensible I have ever read. It is designed for the nonprofessional foodservice person and effectively presents problems, procedures, and possible solutions without superfluous adjectives.
The entire book is filled with valuable information and ideas for "camp-ing-oriented" outdoor recreation professionals. What is more, it's good read-ing.-Stanley W. Stocker, Executive Director, Metropolitan New York Council, American Youth Hostels.

Fundamentals of Day Camping, Grace Mitchell, illustrated by Sylvia Feinburg. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 232. \$4.50.*
Plans for this book were conceived originally as a project of the Day Camp Committee of the American Camping Association. Such a project is very time-consuming for leaders with jobs of their own, and it soon became apparent that one person could do a better job of writing. Therefore, Mrs. Mitchell agreed to do it. It has not been an easy project, has taken much longer than planned, but the final result is worth the wait.

One of the major difficulties was that Mrs. Mitchell and most of the ACA daycamp committee had worked primarily in the field of private day camping, and not with day camping as a function of public recreation. Health and safety standards and program-activity content apply to both types, but their problems of insurance, promotion, enrollment procedures, budget, medical health records, and other phases of administration are very different. It is very much to Mrs. Mitchell's credit that her book,
while naturally leaning more toward the private day camp, makes a real effort to include the public day camp as well.
This book fills a big gap in the field of camp literature. Operators and potential operators of private day camps will find it a basic, comprehensive book of great value to them. Public recreation and park departments operating day camps will find that although parts of the book are not applicable to their administrative setup, the general, basic philosophy and many other parts are. Clearly, the valuable material on leadership selection and training, transportation, site selection and development, health and safety, type of program content, and a host of other factors pertinent to the child's development, as well as to the success of the day camp, make this one of the most important books of 1961 for the recreation library. The illustrations by Sylvia Feinburg add a spice of humor and a touch of delightful informality.-V.M.

Stepping Stones to Nature, Robert O. Bale. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South 6th Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 141, illustrated. \$2.50.*
This soft-cover, spiralbound book is full of simple, practical, and sometimes unusual craft projects made from natural materials, suitable for nature programs in camp, playgrounds, or wherever children are found. Do you know how to make a snowstorm in a glass jar? Bayberry candles? "Angel Feathers"? Mullein rosettes? A pine-needle brush? A cornhusk brush? A cow'shorn bugle?
Dozens of projects involving natural materials such as leaves, twigs, bark, flowers, bone, clay, seeds, as well as projects for studying weather, the planets, animals and plants, will be a real boon to camp counselors, playground leaders, teachers, and parents.

Conservation of the Camp Site. American Camping Association, Martinsville, Indiana. Pp. 36. \$.75.
The ever-decreasing availability of good camping lands in many parts of our country makes sound land management programs a must for all camp-site

[^26]administrators. The suggestions in this booklet, which was prepared by the ACA Conservation Camping Project chaired by Reynold Carlson of Indiana University, will go far in providing a working basis for developing effective land-management practices. Its realistic coverage, while designed for camp administrators, will also be a valuable addition to the staff library. Much of the content is equally valid for parkland management programs. The suggestion that submarginal lands be obtained now and prepared through conservation measures for future use is an example of the advanced thinking of the project committee. The multitude of simple, low-cost, workable projects that can be easily utilized by experienced camp personnel make this a valuable book. (See also Page 138.)

The Tale of a Pond, written and illustrated by Henry B. Kane. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 120. \$3.00.
The weird and the exotic are not always in far-off corners of the world. Take the strange doings in any pond. There are "clams who hitchhike on fish; animals that turn inside out, flowers that hunt for their mates; and insects who carry their air supply underwater with them." The full year's cycle in the life of a pond is described in lyric prose and dramatized by striking photographs and illustrations. Mr. Kane's beautiful book invites you to wade right in.

Early Sports and Pastimes in New Jersey, Harry B. and Grace M. Weiss. The Past Times Press, 492 Riverside Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey. Pp. 148. $\$ 5.00$.
This book, its boards and binding of decorated paper, covers the leisure activities of the people of New Jersey from its earliest days to around 1860 . Naturally, it flows into Pennsylvania and New York, since New Jersey from its earliest days was greatly influenced by Philadelphia and New York City.
Recreation in those days tended to be lusty and robust. Barn-raising, bees, fairs, bear and bull baiting, cock fighting, billiard and dice palaces, and horse races vied with exhibitions of freaks, wild animals, fireworks, minstrels, steamboat trips, dancing, and the thea-
ter. New Jersey cities that today are great industrial centers, like Weehawken and Hoboken, were famous as watering places, picnic sites, and public gardens, visited by boat, stagecoach, ferry, and horseback.

Life was full of work and hardship. Travel by foot, canoe, dugout ferry, or horseback was for business only. As roads improved, however, stage wagons and stagecoaches made traveling more comfortable. As railroads and steamboats came into use, so did the various types of amusements that depend upon travel facilities-the circus, the minstrel, the wild animal and float displays, and many others.

Life in New Jersey in the early days up to the Civil War probably was not very different from life in the other colonies and states, except that its location exposed it to more different opportunities and a more accelerated program of amusement than in other states without two large cities to draw upon. As a contribution to Americana, as well as to the background of recreation, books like this deserve praise and attention.

Creative Metalworking, E. B. Mattson. Bruce Publishing Company, 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. Pp. 121 , illustrated. \$3.25.

This beautifully printed and illustrated book is by an industrial arts instructor in Redwood City, California. In his preface, the author says, "Give a man a spark of an idea, a challenge, and he will surprise everyone with his craftsmanship. If young people are given a real challenge to meet in their early education, they will be adequately trained to meet the greater problems they will face in the future."

In his thirty-six projects, to be made of aluminum, brass or steel, Mr. Mattson has given clear write-ups, mechanical drawings, and photographs of finished projects. The projects are well chosen for modern design, usefulness, beauty, and good taste. The appendix gives a valuable listing of tools and equipment needed for a class of twentyfive in metalwork.

Songs for 4's and 5's, Nettie Lou Crowder and William J. Reynolds, Editors. Broadman Press, 127 Ninth Avenue North, Nashville 3, Tennessee. Pp. 96, illustrated. \$2.95.

Songs about God and Church, the family, nature, friends, and play activities make up this attractively illustrated collection. A few songs are of folk origin; most, however, are composed. The music and words are dignified and meaningful; the more than eighty songs will be enjoyable to learn and sing.

# Books \& Pamphlets Received 

## Camping, Nafure, Conservation

Adirondacks: American Playground, The, Charles Albert Sleicher. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 287. $\$ 3.00$.
Adventure Kit of Forest Wonders, The, Eva Knox Evans. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Kit, pp. 94. \$2.95.
Adventure Kit of Nature Craft, Richard M. Dempewolff. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Kit, pp. 95. \$2.95.
Adventures Among Birds, Hugh M. Halliday. Pennington Press, 2165 Lakeside, Cleveland. Pp. 177. \$2.95.
Animal Clocks and Compasses, Margaret O. Hyde. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 157. \$2.95.
Animal Habits, George F. Mason. William Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 93. \$2.50.
Animal Talk (pop-up alphabet zoo). Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged. \$1.95.
aYH Handbook and Hosteler's Manual, Justin J. Cline and William A. Nelson, Editors. American Youth Hostels, 14 W. 8th St., New York 11. Pp. 144. \$1.00.
Backyard Birds, Arline Thomas. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 46. \$1.00.

Balance of Nature, The, Lorus J. and Margery Milne. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 329. \$5.00.
Bird Watching for Beginners, Bruce Campbell. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11. Pp. 240. Paper, $\$ 85$.
Campground Atlas of the U. S. and Canada, James A. Bier and Henry A. Raup. Alpine Geographical Press, P.O. Station A, Champaign, Ill. Pp. 177. Paper, $\$ 3.00$.
Campsite Finder, Volume III, (Great Plains-Inter-Montaine), Richard and Jane Hartesveldt. Naturegraph Co., 8339 W. Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, \$1.00.
Cooking Out-of-Doors. Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 3rd Ave., New York 22. Pp. 216. Paper, \$1.95.

Creatures of the Sea, Capt. Wm. B. Gray. Wilfred Funk, 153 E. 24th St., New York 10. Pp. 209. $\$ 3.95$.

Earth Science-The World We Live In, Samuel N. Namowitz and Donald B. Stone. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. Pp. 614. \$5.20.
Fruit Is Born, A, J. M. Guilcher and R. H. Noailles. Sterling Publishing, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 111. \$2.50.
Grasses, Irmengarde Eberle. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 56. \$2.75.
Grasses, The, Alma Chestnut More. Marmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 150. $\$ 5.00$.
Ground Birds, Charles L. Ripper. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 64. $\$ 2.50$.

Hiking Trail Guide- Whitnall Park Root River Parkway. Milwaukee County Park Commission, Court House, Milwaukee 3. Pp. 48. $\$ .25$ (plus $\$ .09$ postage).

How Things Grow, Herbert S. Zim. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 64. \$2.50.
I Like Butterflies, Gladys Conklin. Holiday House, 8 W. 13th St., New York 11. Pp. 25. IIl. \$2.95.
Indian Canoe-Maker, Patricia Beatty. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. Pp. 194. \$4.00.
Indians of the Plains, Eugene Rachlis and John C. Ewers. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 152. \$3.50.
In Their Element, The Story of Water Mammals, Maurice Burton, D. Sc. AbelardSchuman, 404 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 155. $\$ 3.00$.
Insect Life and Insect Natural History, S. W. Frost. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 526. Paper, \$2.25.
Junior Science Book of Trees, Robert S. Lemmon. Garrard Press, 510 N. Hickory St., Champaign, Ill. Pp. 63. \$2.25.
Journey into Summer, Edwin Way Teale. Dodd, Mead, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 366. \$5.95.

Let's Go Camping, Let's Go Trailering, Albert B. Evans. Trail-R-Club of America, Box 1376, Beverly Hills, Calif. Pp. 181. Paper, \$2.50.
Look to the Wilderness, W. Douglas Burden. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 251. \$6.50.

Nature Program at Camp, The, Janet Nickelsburg. Burgess Publishing, 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 137. Spiralbound, $\$ 3.50$.
New Handbook of Attracting Birds, The, Thomas P. McElroy, Jr. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 262. $\$ 4.00$.
North American Birds, Bent's Life Histories of, (Vol. I, Water Birds, pp. 356; Vol. II, Land Birds, pp. 374), Henry Hill Collins, Jr., editor. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. $\$ 5.95$ each.
Odyssey of an Otter, The, Walt Disney's, Rutherford Montgomery. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 124. \$2.50.
Our Friend the Forest (A Conservation Story), Patricia Lauber. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 61. $\$ 2.00$.
Parrots and Related Birds, Henry J. Bates and Robert L. Busenbark. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 373. \$7.95.
Pebbles and Shells, Illa Podendorf. Grosset \& Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 47. \$1.00.
Plants Today and Tomorrow, Margaret 0. Hyde. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 157. \$3.00.
Pocket Guide to Birds, A, Allen D. Cruickshank. Washington Square Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 216. §.50.
Pocket Guide to Wild Flowers, A, Samuel Gottscho. Washington Square Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 192. §.50.
Rocks and the World Around You, Elizabeth Clemons. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 109. \$3.50.
Small Pets from Woons and Fields, Margaret Waring Buck. Abingdon Press, 210 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 72. \$3.00.
Story of Butterflies and Other Insects. The, Peter Farb. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. Pp. 126. \$2.95.
Tackle Camping this Way, Roy McCarthy.

Sportshelf, Box 6.34, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 128. \$3.75.
This Is the American Earth, Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall. Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco. Pp. 89. \$15.00.
Timber! Walter Buehr. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 96. \$2.75.
True Book of Animal Homes, The, Illa Podendorf. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. \& Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Unpaged. \$2.00.
Weecha the Racoon, Walt Disney's, Rutherford Montgomery. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 124. \$2.50.
Where Birds Sing, compiled by Ada L. F. Snell. Bookman Associates, 31 Union Sq., New York 3. Pp. 56. \$2.50.
Wildlife in Danger, Ivah Green. CowatdMcCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 128. $\$ 3.50$.
Wild Mammals of Missouri, The, Charles W. and Elizabeth R. Schwartz. Univ. of Missouri, Columbia. Pp. 341. \$5.95.
Windows in the Woods, Heinz Sielmann. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 139. \$4.95.

Workbook for Camp Counselor Training (2nd ed.), Marie D. Hartwig. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 140. Spiralbound, $\$ 4.00$.

World Around Us, The, Jean Petrus, Grosset \& Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 64. $\$ 2.95$.

World Around You, The (educational packet). The Garden Club of America, Conservation Committee, 598 Madison Ave., New York 22. Packet of materials, $\$ 35$.

## Crafts

Ceramics Handbook, Richard Hyman. Arco Publishing, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 144. $\$ 2.50$.

Creative Leathercraft, Grete Petersen. Sterling Publishing, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 92. \$2.95.
Driftwood Воok, Mary E. Thompson. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 200. $\$ 5.95$.
Good Housekeeping's Complete Book of Needlecraft, Vera P. Guild. Doubleday \& Co., Garden City, N. Y. Pp. 498. \$7.95. Guide to Modern Hobbies, Arts, and Crafts, Bill Newgold. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 289. $\$ 4.50$.

Samplers and Stitches, Mrs. Archibald Christie. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 16. Pp. 152. \$4.95.
So You Want to Start a Rock Shop, Arthur E. and Lila Mae Victor. J. D. Simpson, 19 W. 27th Ave., Spokane 41, Wash. Pp. 52. Paper, $\$ 2.00$.

## Science

Amateur Scientist, The, C. L. Strong. Simon \& Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 584. \$5.95.

Balloons from Paper Bags to Skyhooks, Peter Burchard. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 48. \$3.75.
Break-Through in Science, Isaac Asimov. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 224. $\$ 4.00$.
Dive! Story of an Atomic Submarine, Commander H. B. Harris Wärren, USN. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 130. $\$ 2.95$.

[^27]Electronics for Young People (4th ed.), Jeanne Bendick. Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 190. $\$ 3.50$.
Exploratory Electricity, Joseph P. Arnold and Kenneth L Schank. McKnight \& McKnight, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 104. Paper, \$1.25.
Friction All Around, Tillie S. Pine and Joseph Levine. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 48. \$2.50.
how And why books: Electricity, Jerome J. Notkin, Ed. D. and Sidney Gulkin; Rockets and Missiles, Clayton Knight; Weather, George Bonsall; Stars, Norman Hoss; Dinosaurs, Darlene Geis; Rocks and Minerals, Nelson W. Hyler. Wonder Books, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 48 each. $\$ .50$ each.
Science Circus, Bob Brown. Fleet Publishing, 230 Park Ave., New York 17. Pp. 253. \$4.50.
Science, Science, Everywhere! Ruth Cromer Weir. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave., S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 45. \$2.00.

Soap Bubbles, Their Colours and the Forces Which Mould Them (rev. ed.), C. V. Boys. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 193. Paper, $\$ .95$.
You and Your World (rev. ed.), Paul F. Brandwein, Leland G. Hollingworth, Alfred D. Beck, Anna E. Burgess, and Violet Strahler. Harcourt, Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 474. \$3.68.
Young Scientist Takes a Ride, George Barr. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 160. $\$ 3.00$.

## Magazine Articles

Camping Magazine, January 1961
Camping for the Very Young, Grace Mitchell.
Goals in Camping, B. Robert Berg.
American Jourval of Catholic Youth Work, Winter 1961
The Use of Leisure Time, Pope John XXIII. Some Background Theory for Youth Work, Jack Curtis and Barbara Moldraski.
Building a Productive Partnership with the Community through Sound Public Relations, William Linge.
Goals of a Youth Organization, Max F. Baer.
The Role of the Volunteer Group Advisor, Daniel Thursz.
The Catholic Charities Review, January 1961
Citizens Discuss their City, Most Rev. Aloysius J. Wycislo.
A New Dimension in Catholic Charities, Ralph W. Whelan.
Future, January 1961
Role Playing in Real Life, Ken Wilson.
Parents' Magazine, February 1961
What About Teaching Machines? Margaret B. Krieg.
They Learn from Living Things, Margaret Mead.
Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, January 1961
Recreation for the Mentally Ill, John A. Friedrich.
Recreation Is Sharing, Ernest Blohm.
Recreation Management, January 1961

They Don't Retire from Sports. Photorama.
Safety Education, February 1961
Safety Education for Exceptional Children, Ernest P. Willenberg.
Swimming Pool Age, January 1961
4th Annual Design Competition.
Today's Health, January 1961
A Word Is Spoken (the mentally ill), Dennis Orphan.
TV School in the Sky, William R. Vath.
Woman's Day, February 1961
The Story of American Needlework, Rose Wilder Lane.
It's Party Time for Children.
The YWCA, January 1961
Women, Leisure, and the Volunteer, Gertrude Zemon Gass.
Adventure in Community Education, Marion C. Fuller.

## Church Camping

Continued from Page 126
of how to live in the out-of-doors. The search still goes on and the answers are not all clear, but increasingly these leaders are discovering that the out-ofdoors offers tremendous opportunity for the church to provide an atmosphere of Christian community in which significant learning can take place supplementing and complimenting that which goes on in the home and church of the community the rest of the year. Another trend is the employment of professionally trained people now to combine Christian education and summer camp program leadership and responsibility.

Church camping in the Midwest has been and continues to be influenced by the Northland Recreation Leader's Laboratory held at Camp Ihduhapi near Minneapolis each April for the past twenty-eight years. Here, church and agency leaders learn the philosophy and skills of recreation in relation to their program. As a result, the recreation needs of camp groups are being served through the use of folk songs, folk games, games of skill from many lands and peoples, and crafts using basic materials. Northland, counting itself a worthy successor of the Waldenwoods, Michigan, Recreation Laboratory, has helped spark the development of some twenty laboratories across the nation serving the interests and needs of church, agency, and community leaders for recreation resources and skills in a unique way. \#


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14. Cassions Go Rolling Along
15. Carolina in Morning
16. Carolina Moon
17. Chasing Rainbows
18. Clementine
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20. Dear Old Girl
21. Deep in Heart of Texas
22. Dinah
23. Don't Fence Me In
24. Don't Sit Under Apple Tree
25. Down By Old Mill Stream
26. Drifting \& Dreaming
27. Easter Parade
28. East Side, West Side
29. Five Feet Two
30. Flow Gently Sweet Afton
31. For Me \& My Gal
32. Frivolous Sal
33. Girl of My Dreams
34. God Bless America
35. Home on the Range
36. How Deep is the Ocean
37. I'll Be with You in Apple B T
38. I'll See You in My Dreams 294. I'm an Old Cowhand
39. I'm Dreaming of White Xmas
40. I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles
41. I'm Looking Over 4 Leaf Clover
42. In My Merry Oldsmobile
43. In the Evening by Moonlight
44. In the Good Old Summertime
45. It's A Grand Old Flag
46. I've Been Working on RR
47. I Want a Girl, etc.
48. I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
49. Jingle Bells
50. Just a Song at Twilight
51. K-k-k-Katy
52. Let Me Call You Sweetheart
53. Let's Sing Like Birdies
54. Let Rest World Go By
55. Little Red Schoolhouse
56. Look for Silver Lining
57. Man on Flying Trapeze
58. Marching Along Together
59. Margie
60. Meet Me in St. Louis
61. Moonlight \& Roses
62. Moon over Miami
63. My Bonnie
64. My Wild Irish Rose
65. Oh Dem Golden Slippers
66. Oh Susana
67. Oh You Beautiful Doll
68. Old Gray Mare
69. Old MacDonald Had a Farm
70. On the Road to Mandalay
71. Pack Up Your Troubles
72. Peg Of My Heart
73. Polly Wolly Doodle
74. Poor Butterfly
75. Put Your Arms Around Me
76. Shanty in Old Shanty Town
77. She'll Be Comin Round M.
78. Shine on Harvest Moon
79. Show Me Way to Go Home
80. Silent Night
81. Smiles
82. Springtime in the Rockies
83. Sweet Adeline
84. Sweetheart of Sigma Chi
85. Take Me Out to Ball Game
86. That Old Gang of Mine
87. That's Peggy O' Neil
88. There's a Long Long Trail
89. Till We Meet Again
90. Wagon Wheels
91. Wait Till Sun Shines Nellie
92. When Irish Eyes are Smiling
93. When I Lost You
94. When You Wore a Tulip
95. Whiffenpoof Song
96. Whistle While You Work
97. Winter Wonderland
98. Yankee Doodle Dandy
99. You're a Grand Old Flag


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## On the Cover


"Sliding Pond," by night. A child's delight, this imaginative Danish play sculpture is also shown on the cover as it looks by daylight. Designed by Torsten Johansson, sculptor-designer, for the children's playground in Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen, it serves for play by day, is illuminated in the evening and stands as an intriguing abstract work of art. A creation of iron, and painted yellow, it is one of a group of five such designs, among them a "Fireworks Tree." Photos courtesy Georg Jensen, New York City.

## Next Month

Watch for Music Is Recreation, the first in a series of supplements to Recreation, bringing subscribers, free, an additional sixteen pages on "The Performing Arts in Recreation." (These supplements will subsequently be sold as separate pamphlets. Price to be announced.) May being Senior Citizen Month, we will discuss some new frontiers for senior citizens, the importance of recreation in their lives, and how programs have been set up for them.

## Photo Credits

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# Creativeness... Which Way? 

Charles K. Brighthill



Mario Pei, the distinguished philologist, who gave us the Story of English, wonders if we would be able to understand the American of 2061. Language, meanings, and consequently the interpretations and influences of words, change with time. The word recreation is not an exception. Unfortunately, over the years, many of us have gotten away from the real meaning of recreation. We have come to associate it not with what it originally was, and really is-living creatively, over and over again-but rather with the shallower pursuits of amusement and frivolity. We have come to so misuse the word that there are many people who think of leisure activity as recreation only if something is being done for them rather than by them. In this sense, recreation tends to achieve the direct opposite of what was originally intended. We are long overdue in bending it back toward what it was first meant to convey-living creatively. The accent is on living-full living-repeatedly and continuously. Life and creativeness are much alike in their form and nature. Change is the essence of both.

Not only is creative effort the road to inner peace and harmony, it is also the instrument for self-fulfilment and the prime mover of individuality. Modern living is group living. It has been said that as crowds grow, individuals disappear. Thus, as the population multiplies, and we become more dependent upon one another in the affluent community, the chance to preserve and strengthen individuality may become more elusive unless we learn how to imbue our leisure-centered lives with creative behavior.

Creativeness should be cultivated in the home; but too often the discipline which accompanies the raising of children washes out the free-wheeling spirit necessary to nurturing and fostering the curiosity which precedes creativity. The school should be the propellant of creative activity in the "breakthrough" to new frontiers of full living, but the probing, questioning, dynamic approach to uninhibited selfexpression, so essential to non-imitation, does not square with uniform assignments, regurgitating stale facts and covering a given amount of knowledge in a predetermined period of time.

What of the church? Here there is some opportunity, but because of its inherent nature often the channels of

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self-expression are largely confined to issues of social reform and those talents which are best expressed in service to others, the latter a worthy, if not always fertile, field for creative growth!

We ought to get from work, and certainly from the hours we spend in our homes, schools, and churches, whatever opportunities can be extracted for creative living. It seems. however, that the most promising setting of all, now and increasingly in the future, for generating creativeness and individuality, is in our leisure and our recreative use of it. Here we can live as uninhibited and as unencumbered as the rights of others and the ground rules of society will allow. Here is the opportunity for knocking routine and the perfunctory state of mind into a "cocked hat." Here we can slip off the shackles of tradition without weakening the underpinning of our most precious democratic institutions. The attractiveness of our leisure, as a force for sharpening individuality and self-making, is in its unique environment. It is an environment quite different from our work setting and one which permits new forces to play upon our imaginativeness and unused talents. It is the time for new occupations and novel preoccupations, for unheralded experiences and unhurried expectancies, for broad horizons, new frontiers, and bright hosannas.

LET US give this non-fraudulent, self-perpetuating human resource which we call creativeness a real chance to germinate and blossom. Let it be encouraged everywherein our homes, in our schools, in our churches, and in our communities. Let it be nurtured in our recreation centers and accommodated in our playgrounds. Let it begin with the natural imaginativeness and curiosity of the young and continue with the patience and understanding of the old.

Creative imagination sprouts best in an atmosphere of spontaneity where there is a real opportunity to explore according to our own sweet wills-in our leisure. But if we are to give creativeness the chance it deserves, we shall have to let it take us where it will. We shall have to accept the idea that where original and unique thinking and action develop, independent thought and action take precedence over conformity and concurrence, and that there are limits to the distance which logic can take us. We shall have to remember, too, that the price we must pay for creativeness parallels that which we must pay for freedom-open minds! \#

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LETTERS
Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. - The Editors.

## An Objective Look

Sirs:
Mr. Mose Leibowitz of our recreation commission was so interested in the article by Marion Harper, Jr., "The New Conflict of Time and Money," in the January issue that we were all alerted and ended up having the article reproduced and sent out to three hundred local residents on our active mailing lists. While most of us who are actively engaged in recreation are aware of the tremendous changes taking place in our living patterns and are convinced of recreation values, it is always very helpful to "get a look" at the picture more objectively, through the eyes of a person who is not directly involved in our field. I am taking the liberty of writing to Mr. Harper expressing our appreciation of his article.
Sylvia C. Newcombe, Superintendent, Recreation Commission, York, Pennsylvania.

- This letter illustrates one of the many values of sharing RECREATION Magazine with your boards and com-missions.-Ed.


## Rebuttal

Sirs:
I should like to take exception to the insinuations in Herb Grade's letter to the editor in the February issue. To make the all-encompassing implication that the smaller parks and "first-class playgrounds" are going unused is, at best, a misconception or a lack of knowledge. It would seem to me that there is an "old guard" among landscape designers and certain park superintendents who would still set out the signs reading "Don't Walk on the Grass." Aesthetic values notwithstanding, I can think of no prettier sight than an area where the grass has been worn or scufled away, through use, play, and enjoyment.

A certain lack of knowledge of good leadership technique is also apparent in Mr. Grade's letter. I do not believe that we "give 'em whatever they want" as such. A good recreation leader, knowing which activities are likely to best suit his charges, now and in later life, is able, unauthoritatively, to guide
participants so they will want to do what the leader believes they should. This encompasses the contrived environment technique.

Peter A. Deimel, Assistant Superintendent of Recreation, Greenwich, Connecticut.

- Mr. Deimel has just become superintendent of recreation in Wilton, Con-necticut.-Ed.


## Not All for Autos

Sirs:
I believe the attitude of the public roads officials toward parks and other recreation facilities very dangerous. I enclose an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch [February 1, 1961] that is certainly a case in point:

## NOT ALL FOR AUTOS

On the theory that parks are as important as streets, especially when a city has fewer parks than streets, the City Plan Commission ought to modify its proposed new major street plan as it affects the center of Forest Park.
The state already intends to use more acreage from Forest Park on its southern and eastern edges for the Boone route widening and Kingshighway straightening and interchange. The city is cutting into the northern edge of the park for a local expressway. Yet the Plan Commission now suggests linking Union boulevard and Hampton avenue through the middle of the park.
Has not Forest Park suffered enough for the automobile? Would the proposed north-south link really relieve park traffic, or would it divide the park into two parks?

The automobile does not yet dictate all facets of urban living, and it is the City Plan Commission's responsibility to guard a balanced use of our city's assets. Of these diminishing park space certainly must command some priority.

James V. Swift. 7363 Liberty Avenue, St. Louis 30, Missouri.

## Thank You, Thank You

Sirs:
Congratulations on the new look in Recreation. Being a relatively young
worker in the recreation field, your magazine has helped me a great deal and I look forward to continued assistance.

Ben C. Boozer, Director of Recreation, Camden, South Carolina.

We enjoy the interesting format of your magazine and the many wonderful articles you have been running.

Kenneth R. Anderson, Planning Consultant, 205 East Grant Street, Roseville, California.
. . . my congratulations to the Recreation Magazine staff for the newest format and the unusual excellent articles. . . . For over ten years I have been clipping articles, filing them in notebook covers under suitable classifications. Not only does our staff use these materials, but other community and area agencies find these materials very helpful.

John H. Crain, Jr., Executive Director, Leominster Recreation Center, Leominster, Pennsylvania.
Catalogues Wanted Sirs:

May we ask you to obtain for us, and as soon as possible, all the available information on resources from your March [Trade Mart] coupon? This endeavour to inform our graduates and undergraduates on the purchase and buying of material was undertaken recently by the Information Centre. Hence, we call on your cooperation to help us. Duplicates of requested information would be greatly appreciated for students' consultation.

Robert Matte, Correspondent, University of Ottawa, Department of Physical Education, 90 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada.

- We have been receiving many similar requests. Other countries report a paucity of catalogues of equipment and supplies. Recreation departments would be doing their counterparts overseas a real service by sharing surplus or duplicate catalogues and literature with them. Manufacturers and suppliers would also promote international goodwill by forwarding such materials. Other requests for any available catalogues and literature on supplies, materials, and equipment have been received from:

Mahboob Alam
"Adara Falah Bahbood" 30/79A, Samanabad, Lahore (West Pakistan) and
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## WHAT IS A PLAYGROUND?

Too many annual reports issued by recreation departments read as if they were written for IBM machines or turnstiles rather than human beings. However, the 1960 annual report of the parks and recreation department in St. Louis Park, Minnesota, is a simple and warm account which sets forth, among other matters, the following philosophy and aspirations motivating its activities. Dorothea Nelson is recreation superintendent in St. Louis Park.

A
playground offers children an opportunity to run, to jump, to holler, to climb-it gives children a chance to play any number of games (with equipment and without), to play by themselves, with someone, or with a group. It offers an opportunity to sit on the grass, to wade in a pool, to swing, to make a craft object, to have conversations and storytelling, to join a group who are putting on a little play, to join a team in softball, volleyball, box hockey, tennis, or to build castles in the sand box.

There are no "stay off the grass" or "don't make so much noise" signs. If you have fifty to one hundred children on a skating rink, a playground, or in an athletic event, it is necessary to have a leader who can make things move smoothly, teach the rules, and prevent domination by the few. A child's education is gained in many ways-in school, at home, in church, and on the athletic field and playground. A leader helps to direct, to advise, to show, and to teach. Leaders are there to see that everyone has an enjoyable, profitable time. A public department has personality only in its leadership. That gives it life in a community.

We all know what the ideal would be in recreation-a river, a forest. or a lake in our back yard, a few vacant lots, a barn, a tree to climb-but these are gone for the cities and suburbs. So we substitute. We have a playground program, a swimming (teaching) program, a municipal athletic program for adults and children, a tennis teaching program, groups for tiny tots and golden agers, classes to learn skills, plus skating, baseball, hockey, and football programs. As we look around every city in the country, even towns of one thousand people have some kind of organized program. . . .

One of America's foremost religious leaders, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, said: "Did you ever stop to think that nothing beautiful ever came into life until we started to play? The spirit of play, which is the crown of work and home life, is also the crown of religion." \#

Childhood knows no frontiers and all is grist to the mill when it comes to play time.-"Miss Read" (English author).

## AS WE GO TO PRESS

- A Youth Conservation Corps of male teenagers to work on conservation projects across the nation is proposed by the Kennedy Administration. A Department of Labor study group has completed recommendations, which are under review by Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg. The department report calls for a combined education. work program for 150,000 boys from 17 to 19. The volunteers would draw token wages, live in special camps, and work under such conservation agencies as the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation. The Youth Corps would most closely resemble the Civilian Conservation Corps of the depression-ridden thirties. It would have no connection with the Peace Corps.
- Host to Children's Theatre Conference: Janesville, Wisconsin is expecting a gathering of between three hundred and five hundred children's theater representatives of Region 8. May 6.7. Among those who will attend are teachers, community leaders, club leaders, recreation department directors, leaders of Boy Scout, Girl Scout, YMCA and YWCA units, psychologists.
- Establishment of public recreation areas along the nation's shorelines before the cost of acquiring such property becomes prohibitive has been urged by witnesses before a Senate Public Lands subcommittee. It is considering a bill calling for study of seashore park proposals and authorizing a $\$ 10,000,000$ appropriation to help individual states purchase lands and set up seashore recreational areas. Charles Deturk, California's chief of parks and beaches, strongly endorsed the bill but said the amount provided as a matching fund for states was "woefully inadequate."
- Covering the waterfront with safety-conscious boaters and bathers is the goal of the national aquatic and small craft schools scheduled to be operated by the American Red Cross this summer for the fortieth consecutive season. Designed to train instructors. the schools' graduates are prepared to share their skills and knowledge with the nation's water-loving amateurs.

Prospective students of either aquatic or small craft schools must be eighteen or older and certified by their physicians as physically fit. Fees for the schools range from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 60$ and include board, lodging, texts, and other materials. Further information and applications can be obtained from local Red Cross chapters or from area offices of the American Red Cross in Alexandria, Virginia; Atlanta, Georgia; St. Louis, Missouri; and San Francisco, California. Ask for a list of the schools, locations, and dates.

- The United States Volley ball Championship will be played off May 10 to 13 in Duluth, Minnesota. It is believed that about sixty teams will participate in the Duluth events. The Duluth committee is working full steam to make this tournament as successful as any past competitions.
- A national entertainment committee is announced by COMEBACK, the new organization for social rehabilitation. The committee is interviewing singers, actors, and other entertainers to work with hospitalized, homebound, and aging folk in greater New York. For further information write Mrs. Ruth Kaufman at committee headquarters, 214 East 62nd Street, New York.
- SOS! Members of the National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials, we are still waiting for volunteer writers for our remaining Manual chapters! Please write your chairman or committee secretary
immediately as to which chapter you feel best qualified to prepare. An outline guide for authors will soon be ready.


## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Better hunting and fishing in the National Forests will be available to sportsmen during the next ten to fifteen years because of a wildlife habitat management program announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This plan, called National Forest Wildlife, is Part 2 of Operation Outdoors. Highlights of the program will include: planting shrubs, grasses and herbaceous plants on a million and a half acres of game range; clearing openings, food patches, and game ways for wildlife in dense vegetation on four hundred thousand acres; and improvement of seven thousand miles of fishing streams and fifty-six thousand acres of lakes by stabilizing banks, planting stream-side cover, and constructing channel improvements. The cost of improvements is estimated at $\$ 25,600,000$ over a ten to fifteen year period.
- President John F. Kennedy, an avid boatman and sailboat racing skipper, has placed the full authority of his high office behind the promotion of boating safety through a recent Presidential Document urging the observance of National Safe Boating Week in 1961, July 2.9.
- Questions being asked. To determine what substantial groups of Americans think our national purpose is and


## QUOTING THE PRESIDENT

John Fitzgerald Kennedy is proving one of our most quotable presidents. The following are culled from a number of JFK speeches: We must eradicate slums and urban blight. We must expand our park system and provide greater recreational opportunities in order that our cities will be healthy communities in which our children may grow up free from fear, tension, and want. . . .

America's health, morale, and culture have long benefitted from our national parks and forests, and our fish and wildlife opportunities. Yet these facilities are resources not now adequate to meet the needs of a fast-growing, more mobile population-and the millions of visitor-days which are now spent in federally owned parks, forests, wildlife, refuges, and water reservoirs will triple well before the end of this century.
should be, nine national organizations will cooperate in a countrywide inquiry in 1961-62. The National Recreation Association will coordinate the project under a grant from Life magazine. Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, points out that the study differs from previous inquiries in that it seeks the opinions of a broad range of citizens rather than of a selected group of experts.

Cooperating organizations include the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Kiwanis International, the AFLCIO, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service discussion groups, the National Council for the Social Studies, the U.S. National Student Association, the Boy Scouts of America (Explorer Scout program for boys 15-18), the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. (Senior Scout program for girls 14-17).

Approximately one thousand groups from each cooperating organization or a total of nine thousand groups representing organizations with an aggregate membership in millions, are being selected to take part in the discussion. The NRA estimates that about a quarter of a million persons will actively participate in the project, and that several million more will be involved through follow-up meetings that will not be required to make formal reports and therefore will not be counted in the final returns.

Discussions will take place throughout 1961 and early 1962. Reports will be analyzed and tabulated in the spring of 1962 and the final report to the nation is scheduled for mid-1962.

- The 1961 Conference of the National Association of Recreation Thera. pists will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, April 4-7. The National Recreation Association will be represented by David Langkammer, the Association's Great Lakes District representative, and Morton Thompson, acting director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.
- Celebrate American Bike Month during May. To help you launch a bike program or expand your present one, the Bicycle Institute of America has prepared a booklet of America's AllTime Ten Best Bike Games which includes twelve official rules of safe riding. The free booklets are being distributed across the country in every retail bikestore. The BIA is located at 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17.
- The 9th Annual Conference of State Interagency Committees for Recreation will be held May 23-25 at Bear Mountain Inn, Palisades Interstate

Park, New York. Caswell M. Miles, chief of the Bureau of Physical Education, New York State Education Department, is conference director.

- A national aquarium has been proposed by Representative Michael Kirwan of Ohio in a bill (H.R. 111) he recently introduced.
- The National Folk Festival has incorporated as the National Folk Festival Association, Inc., and has settled down in a permanent home in $W$ ashing. ton, D.C., in the John Kilpen Hotel, 2310 Ashmead Place, N.W. The 25th Annual National Folk Festival will take place on May 17-19 at Constitution Hall in Washington.
- Our coastal wetlands are fast disappearing, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Drainage and other measures are ruining fish and game habitats. The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Committee, an association of states, and the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission are studying the effects of marsh burning on vegetation, soils, wildlife population, run-off, and water quality, as well as the after-effects of draining, filling, water diversion, dams, revetments on natural habitat.
- Smooth and rough ice will be skated over at the Ice Skating Institute to be held in Chicago May 2-4. Over one hundred operators and builders from all parts of the country will attempt to solve problems of operation and maintenance. A series of round-table meetings will divide participants into public-rink operators, commercial-rink managers, studio operators, builders and suppliers, and ice hockey administrators.
- Guideposts for recreation in the medical setting will be implanted during the Fifth Southern Regional Institute on Recreation in Hospitals, to be held in Morehead Planetarium at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, April 20-22. Among the ten sponsoring organizations are the North Carolina Recreation Commission, the North Carolina Recreation Society (Hospital Division) and the National Recreation Association. Doris Berryman of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped will be one of the leaders for a workshop on expanding horizons of personnel.
- A new record. Travel to twenty-nine national parks and 147 other areas administered by the National Park Service totaled $72,288,000$ visits in 1960, based on a new counting system inaugurated during the year. Since the
visitor-count system was changed, 1960 figures for individual park areas cannot be compared in every case with 1959 figures for the same areas. Had the previous system been continued in 1960 the total park travel for the year would have been shown at $65,587,000$, an increase of 4.8 percent over the 62 ,812,000 recorded in 1959. While there are 186 areas in the National Park System there are nine small areas where no count is taken. In addition; the total count does not include the other unit, National Capital Parks in Washington, D.C. and environs.

Family camping know-how is provided as a public service by the department of recreation of the University of Illinois, which will stage its annual Family Camping Show at Illini Grove, Urbana, May 20-21. First held in 1958, the show has grown steadily in scope and attendance. More than seventeen thousand who attended the 1960 show saw fifty commercial and noncommercial exhibits. The 1961 show will emphasize new types of equipment, homemade equipment, and such camping techniques as back packing, canoe tripping, outdoor cooking, and basic skills.

- Local anti-litter campaigns will get a pickup during the spring regional conferences of Keep America Beautiful, Inc. On schedule are one-day workshops in Concord, New Hampshire, April 14; Memphis, Tennessee, May 4; and Jackson, Mississippi, May 5.
- New address: Camp Fire Girls, Inc., is now located at 65 Worth Street, New York 13.


## DATES TO REMEMBER

| May 1-31 | American Bicycle |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Month |
| May 1-8 | American Camp Week |  |
| May 1-7 | National Youth Fitness |  |
|  |  | Week |
| May 7-14 | National Family Week |  |
| May 13-30 | Let's Go Fishing Time |  |
| May 14 | Mother's Day |  |
| May 14-20 | National Girls Club |  |
|  | Week |  |
| May 30 | Memorial Day |  |
| June 1-30 | National Recreation |  |
|  | Month |  |
| June 14 | Flag Day |  |
| June 18 | Father's Day |  |
| June 19-25 | Swim for Health Week |  |
| June 2-8 | National Safe Boating |  |
|  | Week |  |
| July 4 | Independence Day |  |
| July 28 | Joseph Lee Day |  |



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In the shadow of Mt. Idy-winners of the Charley Weaver contest at York's Flotilla Day. The children dressed as the saggy-baggy TV rapscallion, read their kracklebrained "letters from mamma," peering out craftily over their specs.

## PLAYGR



Tryouts for York's Traveling Theatre. Youngsters from all the playgrounds had a chance to test their talents.


Future astromant tries on a lary spuce suit on Middletown playground. He seems a likely prospect for enlistment in another decade. Vary ulso shomed lighter-than-air ships.


Vew worlds to explore! New Jersey youngsters examine display of models of Cloud-Cover Satellites. Vancuard Rocket, Explorer Satellite at exciting outer-space events.

## ND COUNTDOWN



Flotilla Day ends at twilight with a parade of lighted floats on Kiwanis Lake, followed by special contests and entertainment. Each playground made a booth on a country fair theme. Miss Country Fair (center) was the fete's reigning beauty.

Left, can't have a fair in the Pennsylvania Dutch area without some shoo fly pie, so these bonneted misses set up a pie booth on Flotilla Day. Simple Simons met some pie ladies at this fair.

Winning float of the 1960 Flotilla was a frilly castle from birthday-cake land, complete with moat, drawbridge, and topiary garden. In the candlelit gloaming, a scene from York of yore.


This Traveling Theatre was built and donated to the city playgrounds by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, is pulled by a park department jeep on its rounds. Here, playground "rubes" present a "Country Fair Musica!",


Many of today's special activities reflect the events and trends of the world and space around us.

PLayground prograys are advellturing into many realms these days-land. sea. and outer space. Here are some of the special activities to be found at the spin of the compass:

## In Outer Space

It's no wonder children in Middletown Township, New Jersey, think of outer space as their own backyard. The township lies within the New York Metropolitan Defense perimeter and has a Nike Battery and Missile Master installation within its boundaries. The U.S. Signal Corps headquarters at Fort Monmouth and the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst are nearby. Therefore. Recreation Superintendent Jack W. Moody decided to update the time-honored playground balloon launching and hunt by expanding it into a Satellite Launching Day for both children and adults. Incidentally, the local military welcomed this opportunity for an excellent bit of public relations.

Adding to the atmosphere of Bodman Park during the event were mohile and static displays exhibited through the cooperation of the military installa. tions. The U.S. Signal Corps headquarters at Fort Monmouth and the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst are nearby. The U.S. Army Signal Researeh and Development Laboratory. Fort Monmouth. exhibited models of the Cloud-Cover Satellite. Vanguard Rocket. Explorer Satellite. and an electrical model Missile Master site installation. The Naval Air Reserve Training Unit from the Naval Air Station brought along models of lighter-thanair ships. a life raft ineluding survival
gear. and a space suit, the helmet of which the children could place over their heads. Battery "B", 4th Missile Battalion of the 71st Artillery brought to the park "Middletown's Own" NikeAjax rocket complete with launcher which was elerated into firing position every five minutes.

Once the program release hit the papers other local groups and individuals offered their services to fill out the schedule of events. The commander of the VFW Post 2179 furnished the post drill team to open the activities with a five-gun four-volley salute. Drill team members remained as launching pad attendants. A local Boy Scout troop assisted in crowd control and guarding the displays. Local police reserves volunteered to direct traffic and park automobiles.

The program involved lofting five hundred helium-filled, multi-colored balloons with attached return addressed cards bearing the sender's name and a request to the finder to record his name and address and mail back to Middletown.

## On Land and Sea

Many traditional playground events have been developed into a fine science in York, Pennsylvania. Three of the most popular activities are Flotilla Day, The Boat Regatta. and The Traveling Theatre. Mrs. Sylvia Newcombe, superintendent of recreation, sends the following details:

Flotilla Day is well on its way to being an annual city-wide event, popular with children and adults alike. The program brought out eight thousand adult spectators last August. This is a playday type of event, starting in the early afternoon with all playgrounds in the city actively involved. The central feature is at twilight, when a parade of lighted floats is toured about the Ki wanis Lake. The city's Spring Garden Band plays music for this spectacle of light and the city swans are usually intrigued and curious and follow the parade in a stately row.

Each playground constructs its own float on a base approximately six feet square which is lashed to inflated innertubes. to ensure good floating. Last year's theme, "Holidays Aglow," allowed each playground to select a fa-
vorite holiday. Candles were made from discarded candles donated by city churches and poured in glass holders to protect them from the wind. The pouring was done in the department's craft workshop by playground directors on rainy-day staff sessions, sometimes with a selected group of older volunteers. The candles were then mounted on the floats on holders made of tin cans. In addition, each playground constructed a booth on a country fair theme and sold a food item, as in a country fair. Special contests and entertainment were held during the evening. Playground prizes were awarded both for floats and booths. The evening closed with a public concert. The project is not only beautiful for the public to witness but allows latitude for each playground to choose and develop its own colorful project for the event.

The Traveling Theatre is a show wagon for playground talent and entertainment. It has a stage which, when extended, measures $12^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$-by $-9^{\prime}$ and is equipped with footlights and sound. This theater was built and donated to the city playgrounds by the York Junior Chamber of Commerce. Talent tryouts are open to playground children and entertainment routines are presented. Local dance and music studios are invited to present outstanding pupils, thus giving a professional touch to the program.

The theater is pulled by the park department jeep, on a scheduled number


Illustration by Syd Hoff from Letters from Camp (Chilton Company, 1961)
of visits throughout the city. This program will be expanded this coming summer both as a development of playground talent and as to number of showings.

The Boat Regatta is a traditional playground event featuring boat making as a playground craft. All wood used is donated scrap wood from local lumber firms. This is cut into boat bottom shapes by the boys of the city high school manual arts department, and thousands are made available to city playground children who carve, sand, and further build boats from them. The following classifications are followed: sailboats, tugs and speedboats. houseboats and showboats, battleships, freighters, liners, and miscellaneous (from soap, paper, aluminum, etcetera).

One of the nice features of this event is the creativity and imagination used by the children in the boat buildingradio equipment, houseboat furniture, aircraft carriers, battleship equipment, and all manner of ideas find expression in this project. There are hundreds of boats in the final craft judging. The races are held on a playground stream which is dammed up in advance to assure a good current for the races. While considerable luck is involved in the race awards, the races are the final fun for the playground children and top off a very popular event.

## Filling a Void

Since many of the playground areas in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, have become rather void in nature resources, the park and recreation department decided to transport the children to other sites where a complete nature program could be conducted. This accomplished, the department was happy to note an immediate improvement in the quality of the program, and the excellent leaf, flower, and insect collections.

In Houston, Texas, August was Postermaking Month for all of the children's craft classes and a poster contest was sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Texas Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Over one hundred posters were displayed and judged at Dodson Lake on the last day of August.


A puppet-making session in Greenfield, Massachusetts. The youngsters also made a display for the playground parade.

## RECREATION FOR ALL CHILDREN

> Recreation must be a part of the life of every child-even of the handicapped.

These examples of what can be and is being done with retarded children are supplied by the National Association for Retarded Children, New York City.


A game of dodgeball. Adequate opportunity for play and fun is an important form of self-help for the mentally retarded.

Recreation is a human need and should be a part of the life of every child, and the job of a professional recreation worker includes a concern for the recreation of all children. Authorities agree that recreation activities for children who are handicapped, either phesically or mentally. are important not only as health, educational, and training tools but also for the social group experience. More and more such activities are being conducted on play. grounds, in camps and recreation centers. Some of the groups are isolated for the various activities, and some are integrated with so-called normal children. Recreation leaders are learning that retarded and otherwise handicapped children resemble normal children more than they differ from them. They do, however, develop at different rates of speed.

Local units of the National Association for Retarded Children, while carrying out such programs on their own. are cooperating with municipal recreation departments or other community agencies throughout the country in setting up such programs and in providing facilities such as playgrounds, day camps, social dance classes. swimming. arts and crafts. scouting, sleep-in camps, teen canteens, and most of the activities open to "normal" children and adults.

## Activities

Scouting-In Massachusetts, the Hampshire County Association for Retarded Children has organized a group of girl scouts whose ages range from seven to twenty-one. In Gardner. retarded boy scouts have been integrated into a local troop. A cub pack is being organized in Lynn under the guidance of the North Shore ARC.
Swimming-A swim program has been launched in Glouces. ter, Massachusetts. Boys and girls from Berkshire and North Berkshire ARCs take advantage of pool facilities at the Pittsfield Girls' Club on Monday nights. The scout troop in Brockton goes swimming as a group.
Playgrounds-In Kentucky. the Bluegrass Association for Mentally Retarded Children sponsors a four-week summer playground program, with one trained playground director and one volunteer helper for each four children in attend. ance. One day is devoted to handwork and play. Two days are devoted mainly to rhythm band and singing. games. and music. One day a dancing teacher teaches simple tap routines and folk dancing. Fridays the group uses one of the municipal pools before it is opened to the public.
Clubs--The Association for the Help of Retarded Children in Eugene. Oregon, was able to start a teen club for the retarded. They have received free dancing lessons from the Arthur Murray Studios and swimming instructions from the American Red Cross.

In Michigan, the Kalamazoo School for Retarded Children has a program for young adults, seventeen to thirty. They are picked up and arrive at the school about 4 PM for

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# RECREATION ... LAS VEGAS STYLE 

Gordon D. Hunsaker



To some ten million Americans who visit Las Vegas, Nevada, each year it is a neon city of festooned nighteries and gaming casinos; but to the 125,000 men, women, and children who live in and around it, Las Vegas means home. The community has gone to some extraordinary lengths to provide its young with the recreation facilities they need to grow up properly. In glittering Las Vegas there are many types of legal "games." There is the kind played on the fabulous "Strip" and equally fantastic Fremont Street downtown-in the multi-million dollar establishments with their pale-green covered crap tables and flash of roulette wheels. Then, there are the games played on those verdant ball parks and school grounds wrested from the desert by the parks department.

Recreation for the city's children and other residents is the result of sound planning by city and school officials backed by the people of Las Vegas. Like any other city, Las Vegas is concerned with the welfare of its children, as regards recreation, parks, schools, juvenile delinquency, and related children-parent-school-city problems.

Las Vegas is a twenty-four-hour town. Split shifts are commonplace; often both parents are working; and children find lonesomeness a problem. The heterogeneous population continues to climb at an amazing rate. Within the shadow of the city are the huge Nellis Air Base and Lake Mead Naval Base. Therefore, the recreation department must provide an extended program of activities geared to the pace of the town and the social backgrounds of its citi-

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zens: pit bosses and agronomists; teachers and air force pilots; laborers and 21 dealers; promoters and preachers.

As well as a full-scale sports program for all age groups, the Las Vegas Recreation Department has gradually developed a diversity of activities. It has promoted a major scale roller-skating program. Thousands of dollars were spent acquiring proper skates; instructors were found and floor guards hired. Every evening and most afternoons finds young and old skating to waltz music supplied through a hi-fi set.

The golden-age club for those over fifty has had astonishing results. Many have come from the shell of old age into a bright new aura of comradeship. They elect their own officers and plan their own activities: anything from chess-and-checker tournaments to picnics and other types of outings.

Slim-and-trim classes have been organized and a new municipal health association is offering weightlifting and other health programs. Arts-and-crafts classes are presenting new ideas to all ages. School playgrounds are kept open by recreation-department personnel during the summer months and trained recreation leaders plan programs for the neighborhood children. The city's four swimming pools accommodate thousands. Municipal officials and the school groups recently have worked out agreements regarding the use and care of the schools and their playgrounds and facilities and the city facilities, including parks, recreationdepartment facilities, and other city-owned and operated areas. The written agreement leaves no doubt as to the singleness of purpose of the city and schools: that of supplying better recreation for the citizenry of Las Vegas. Schools are available to the city primarily during the summer months; city facilities are used by the school system primarily during the winter months. New junior-high

Left, the glittering neon city of gam. ing casinos and festooned nighteries known for its fabulous "Strip" and equally fantastic Fremont Street downtown, for multi-million dollar establishments, the flash of roulette wheels, and pale-green covered crap tables.


#### Abstract

Right, a rugged landscape against the blue waters of Lake Mead behind giant Hoover Dam makes unforgettable scenery like this for boating enthusiasts visiting Las Vegas. Thousands of fishermen go after the black bass which make the man-made lake their home.


schools have been constructed, each with a beautiful, fullyequipped all-purpose room which includes gymnasium, storage rooms, stage, and office space. The city, with recommendations from the recreation and parks departments, is constructing park-type areas adjacent to the schools.
Parks and recreation, being two distinct departments within the city framework, have also found that through mutual cooperation each department functions with a singleness of purpose. Through the astuteness of Bruce Trent, superintendent of recreation, and Kenneth Hadland, superintendent of parks, a comprehensive program involving activities of both sections of city function has evolved.

Being a part of the only state with legalized gambling, Las Vegas accepts the gambling industry as a segment of its community. Through cooperation of the gambling houses many recreation projects have been furthered. Some time ago the recreation department, realizing the need for expanded baseball facilities, undertook the construction of a large, complete, and fully equipped municipal baseball diamond adjacent to the municipal golf course. It was to be fully lighted for night games and outfitted to the "nth" degree. Baseball had captured Las Vegas. Literally thousands of boys of all ages were swarming to both public and private recreation organizations during baseball season for instruction and competition. The city recreation department, alone, through the organization of seven full leagues. including eight-year-olds up through adulthood, provided activity for over eleven hundred persons.
The recreation department needed financial assistance to make the ball park a reality. Through cooperation of one of the TV stations and sportscaster Chuck Hull a marathon TV program was started. Over $\$ 20,000$ was realized for the baseball fund, with a substantial amount contributed by the various gaming houses. The ball park is now a reality, a $\$ 60,000$ facility. A large number of the teams are managed and coached by employees of the various gaming houses.
Recreation-department personnel have also been instrumental in forming and aiding various community betterment groups. Mr. Trent acts as an advisor to the Youth Advisory Council which delves into the problems of Las

Vegas' youngsters. He participates in the Southern Nevada Community-Armed Forces Council created to develop better rapport between the city and the members of the Armed Forces. Through the efforts of Bill Lewis, the council's coordinator, tours have been arranged so new Air Force, Navy, and Marine personnel can become acquainted with the area and its people.

0ther agencies, both public and private, also play an active part in recreation for Las Vegas. The Clark County Fair and Recreation Board, organized primarily to construct a $\$ 6,000,000$ convention center, has invested over half a million in the past few years to construct seven swimming pools, two parks, and several other recreation facilities in the area. The board recently acquired a six-squaremile area which it intends to develop into a recreation area for archery, golf, and other outdoor activities. It has contributed $\$ 40,000$ for a youth camp at Mt. Charleston and another $\$ 15,000$ for an honor camp for problem youngsters.
The PREWIN Foundation has sponsored many projects. The organization takes its name from Milton Prell and AI Winter, two executives of the Hotel Sahara, one of the city's major resorts, and is supported by them and other executives of the hotel. Among other things, PREIWIN has financed the activities of the city recreation department rifle team; has bought extensive rehabilitation equipment for the local Easter Seal Treatment Center; has assisted financially in the recreation department's junior baseball program; has financed Las Vegas participation in the Junior Economy Run; and finances such annual events as the Ram-49er baskethall game and football clinic and the National Fast Draw Championship.
The local Variety Club sponsors a very costly undertaking, a school for special education for handicapped young. sters, and the Sisters of Divine Providence run a day nursery for children of working mothers. Many other social and civic organizations have their own projects.
Considering the multiple problems which a city of this type experiences and its diversity of population and interests. we are indeed proud of our recreation program-Las Vegas style! \#
e Planning Committee in Session-A recent ork session in Detroit has resulted in top program for this year. with a new ad unique format developed around e theme "Recreation in a Mobile merica." A detailed report of this will pear in the earliest possible issue of ecreation. (See committee names low.


Detroit SkylineCobo Hall in Foreground

## PLANS for your $43{ }^{\text {rd }}$ NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS



> DETROIT, MICHIGAN OCTOBER 1 to 6, 1961

Sife of Meetings-Detroit's new Cobo Hall and Convention Arena is outstanding among the world's auditoriums for sheer size and flexibility. It offers more than four-hundred-thousand (nine acres) square feet of almost totally unobstructed space to house trade shows, expositions and exhibits. One hundredthousand square feet in one unit, three hundred-thousand in another, can be combined to house one major event, or partitioned to hold as many as four events simultaneously. The main auditorium holds up to fourteen thousand, and thirty-three smaller rooms will hold meetings ranging in attendance from eighty to three thousand. The two larger rooms can be combined to seat five thousand or a banquet of three thousand.

Policy and Program Committees-Standing, left to right: Edward T. McGowan, first deputy superintendent, Detroit Depart-
ment of Parks and Recreation; Howard Jeffrey, executive director, American Recreation Society; Charles E. Hartsoe, secretary, National Recreation Congress; William Frederickson, Jr., ARS president-elect; Dr. Norman P. Miller, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation; Arthur Williams, associate executive director. National Recreation Association; and Herbert E. Kipke, president, Recreation Association of Michigan. Seated, left to right: Frank J. Rowe, Congress exhibit manager; Willard C. Sutherland, director, NRA Recreation Personnel Service; Mrs. June Braaten, executive secretary, Ontario Recreation Association; Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director; R. Foster Blaisdell, ARS president; Donald B. Latshaw, RAM; Dr. Edith L. Ball, ARS first vice-president; and Thomas W. Lantz, NRA National Advisory Council. (Not in Photo: Betty J. Lloyd, Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation.)

## PROGRAM

## TENNIS SERVES!

> Free tennis clinics provide an antidote for delinquency for over forty thousand youngsters in San Francisco Bay area

It takes a racquet to beat a racket. This is being proven in the San Francisco Bay area where community leaders were seeking another way to combat juvenile delinquency and decided to try tennis as an antidote. They hoped to interest youngsters in taking a tennis racquet in hand during their most formative years by providing the best qualified instructors. They agreed that the principal ingredients of a successful program for children are the good, health-building sports and the responsible leadership that can help build character; and they felt that tennis could provide both.

But the basic idea had to be tested. Letters of inquiry went out to recreation and physical-education leaders in Northern California, asking many questions about community need in relation to well-conceived program of free tennis instruction. Surprisingly enough, the response was immediate and definite. Department heads spoke up; saying: "We would be greatly interested in
a free tennis-clinic program for our public playgrounds; but. we have neither the equipment nor instructors to carry out such a plan. . . ." "Because of budget difficulties we have not been able to supply the necessary equipment. . . ." "Our gym teachers are so heavily preoccupied with team sports that little emphasis has been placed on tennis...." "There are no tennis courts connected with our school."

The need was clear enough: to create a program was the question. Fifty men started the ball in play by signing articles of corporation and becoming the board of trustees of the Youth Tennis Foundation which is now bringing the teaching of the game to well over forty thousand youngsters in the bay area. The emphasis is on beginners, children between the ages of eight and fifteen who have never held a racquet before.

Facilities were selected with the aid of recreation supervisors for the presentation of the eight-week clinics. first in the more depressed areas. However.
an equitable, city-wide coverage was the goal.

Children from all backgrounds responded; some of the classes had twenty beginners, others seventy-five; and all of them stayed with the program. Now, at the end of spring, summer and fall instruction periods, the youngsters congregate to receive their winner and runner-up trophies; and what a proud moment it is for them! However, the real reward is to the observer who sees the expression of pride and satisfaction on the young faces.

SChools in San Francisco. Oakland. Berkeley, Pittsburg, San Leandro. and San Matco have heen treated to

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Brooks Rawlins, a Youth Tennis Foundation instructor, and trophy winners.
demonstration clinics. The turnouts in the schools ranged from two thousand junior high students at rallies to fifty or sixty children in their regular gym classes. This exposure to the game at the junior-high-school level has helped stimulate participation in the afterschool tennis clinics. It has also renewed the interest of gym instructors in carrying tennis as an elective sport.

Today, there are more children on tennis courts in the San Francisco Bay area than at any time since the golden days of the game. The delinquency rate in the same geographic area is lower than in other metropolitan areas of the United States. The foundation does not pretend to account for this variance. For, in concert with other fine youth activities, the foundation feels that even one youngster dissuaded from a path of wrongdoing makes the entire program worthwhile. \#

## A Church's Summer Recreation Program

The summer recreation program at Idlewild Presbyterian Church in midtown Memphis, Tennessee, has grown rapidly since the program began nine years ago in a large house eight blocks from the church. Now there is a spanking new building, opened in September 1960. The program offers a rich variety of activities from instruction in French and lecturediscussions on Japanese culture (highlighting again the educational trend in programing) to golf-by-mail.

The summer program starts the first of June and continues until the last of August. Some of the activities include a day camp, Boy Scout camp, Girl Scout camp. archery instructions, tennis clinic, golf team, departmental class nights for pioneers (grades 7, 8, and 9 ), senior (grades 10, 11, and 12), and college and young adults, junior first-

[^31]aid courses, beginner conversational French classes, bowling team for adults, two Pee-Wee basketball teams (ages 10 and under), two junior baseball teams (ages 11 and 12), senior baseball team (ages 13,14 , and 15), major baseball team (ages 16, 17, and 18).

The church formed a swimming and diving team in 1958, which was the first one formed by a church group in the Southeastern Amateur Athletic Union. Instructions in all Red Cross courses are given to about three hundred people of all ages participating in the swimming program. The summer recreation program is mimeographed and mailed to each family in the church.

The recreation and education committee has a combined budget. The largest percent of the recreation program is paid out of this allotment. Sometimes there is a fee for various activities enabling the church to pay the instructors. All athletics in the church are played in Presbyterian Leagues organized by the Presbyterian Athletic

Association. The Memphis Park Commission furnishes diamonds and umpires and makes up the schedules.

The recreation committee is responsible for the program. This committee is made up of an elder, a deacon, women of the church, junior deacons, the youth fellowship, the children's division, scouting, Recreation Director William R. Strunk, the Christian education director, minister, and members from the church at large. The function of this committee is to plan and supervise an active recreation program for all ages, and to counsel with the director of recreation regarding the activities of the recreation program. The recreation committee is a subcommittee of the Christian Education Committee appointed by the session of the church.

The Idlewild Presbyterian Church invites the church members and people from the vicinity to join in its summer activities. The proof of the program is in its expansion. \#

## HAVE HORSE, WILL TRAVEL

Thomas C. Miller

There is a real Wild West aura in Pompano Beach, Florida, where the recreation and parks department sponsors a riding program. Most of the fifty-odd horses and ponies are Western saddle horses; there are even a few English riding horses and two or three fine jumpers. The program began over four years ago when the writer and the city athletic director, Les Parsons, watched several local children riding their horses along the city streets. As the horses approached athletic fields or playgrounds, other children gathered around to pet them, unaware that there was any danger of being stepped on or kicked. This led to the decision to begin a riding program for children.

Pompano Beach, controlling 525 acres of airport property, is one of the few cities fortunate enough to have ample areas for recreation and park expansion. Several years ago, the local Kiwanis Club had built a fine riding ring complete with lights for night activities, underground sprinkler system, well, and pump. When the recreation department learned that the club averaged only one horse show a year, it requested that this area be used to instruct children to ride safely, build their own stables, and, with the aid of the department, to conduct their own horse shows.

The department assumed responsibility for getting the riding ring and surrounding area in good condition by fertilizing the grass, painting the ring, setting up bleachers, and constructing a building with restrooms, storage space, and a small patio where adults could watch the children ride. The department also interested riding enthusiast Albert Smoak, then city commissioner, in the clearance of more than eight miles of bridle paths.

When local residents learned that stable space was being provided, many purchased horses for themselves and their children, and the original six-horse participation has grown to almost sixty. Owners of horses, as participants in the program, are responsible for building their own stalls and stables according to city specifications, as well as cleaning stalls, feeding, watering, and grooming the mounts, and policing the park area. These enthusiastic adults have since formed the Saddle Club, which, along with the recreation department, has held many Western horse shows, barbeques, and moonlight rides.


Alley-oop! Maverick Club members learn precision riding and drills, compete in Western Horsemen's Association shows, a tribute to their skill.

## The pet that adds

 glamor to program!Three years ago the city paid the Kiwanis Club for the property and has completely taken over management of the park. The city's budget now provides for its maintenance and for a permanent custodian who lives in a trailer, and is continually on hand in case of an emergency. There is also a laborer assigned to the stables who keeps riding rings, restrooms, and the public area in good condition.

FIFTY Children and young adults recently formed the Mavericks, a club run by junior officers, but supervised by a board of adults. Here, they learn the elements of safe riding, how to care for, feed, and handle their mounts. These things are necessary if the young people wish to compete in the monthly Western Horsemen's Association circuit shows where riders are introduced to more advanced precision riding and spectacular drills. The department recently acquired an electric timing device to help precision riders performing musical chairs and other drills. A tribute to the Mavericks' riding skill is their recent permission to hold the first Western Horsemen's Association winter circuit show-never allowed a junior club before.

Even for beginners, cleanliness is a must, and stalls and tackrooms are inspected twice a week to assure that everything is in good condition. Demerits are given for dirty stalls or other disorder and a rider receiving one is grounded from riding for a day or more except to exercise his horse. In line with the emphasis on cleanliness, the department has recently purchased a dump truck to haul away manure to the city nursery and a new spray machine that attaches to the truck to disinfect the area in minutes.

The recreation department is planning many shows, moonlight rides, barbecues, and visits to ranches near the Everglades this winter. With the help of a new supervisor, an experienced horseman who has judged and directed many shows in the South, the program will become even more exciting as time goes on. The growth of this activity since its begiming has been very encouraging. You don't have to live out West to feel at home on the range. \#

Mr. Miller is director of recreation and parks in Pompano Beach, Florida.


Highly popular at Baltimore's Patterson Park fair was Ring-the-Bell, a miniature of the strength-tester seen at most carnivals. It was made from wooden boxes in which park show. er pipes had been packed.

## ADD SOMETHING NEW



The parade that climaxed summer playground activities in Newington, Connecticut, represented every facet of the program. Local residents really found out what the youngsters had been up to all summer.

While festivals, circuses. parades, and even gold rushes are nothing new historically speaking, they can be the newest-and newsiest-thing in town if you are inventive enough. They can certainly provide the high spot of any summer playground program. The four special events outlined here may inspire you to go and do likewise-or think up variations on similar themes. Frequently, something new is merely something borrowed from something old.

## Klondike Gold Rush

Even the dog days of August can be stirring if you reenact the famous Klondike Gold Rush of August 16, 1896. Here's how:
Equipment: Postage stamp; weighing scale; several rolls of gold wrapping paper (depending on size of group): and several rolls of yellow or gold-like wrapping paper or wallpaper, gold or with streaks of gold.

Preparation: Tear paper into small pieces; crumple into various sizes.
Procedure: It is very important that the leader signifies that there is "gold in them thar' hills" without divulging until the weighing.in at the assayer's office that there is fool's gold in them too. Children must not know that some of the paper scattered and hid about is fool's gold; otherwise fun is lost.
Staking Claim: Have each child register his name and age with the assayer before the event begins. A sign on door or desk could read:
U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSAYER

AND

## PAWN SHOP FOR PROSPECTORS PROSPECTORS REGISTER HERE

(signed) Sam Mint and Hank Goldmine, Mgrs. (Have assayer's desk roped off, or behind table and bench.)

While the children are registering their "staking rights," the assistant hides and scatters gold and fool's gold across playground, near trees, behind rocks, in crevices, etcetera. Anybody late or peeking through window is automatically disqualified.

Arrange children in age groups, depending on size of group and area to be covered. Send them out in age groups, one right after the other, starting with the youngest. Explain to each group that it is to search in its own area, each group having a particular area clearly defined from the others. This will give slower children a chance to find gold, too, and also prevent crowding in any particular area. Remember, do not tell them that some gold is fool's gold. They will discover this later.

At a certain prearranged time, or when whistle blows, assayer's office is open for weighing in the gold. Make sure all children have returned before opening assayer's office. (This will prevent any child from telling others still prospecting that there is a difference in the gold and what the difference is.)

After all children are seated in assayer's office, talk to them about prospecting for gold-how some prospectors don't always find real gold. "What do
they find sometimes?" Some children will eventually answer "Fool's gold." Now they know they not only have real gold, but fool's gold too. The leader can ask, "Well, what have you found?" Much moaning and hilarity will result.

Now, call each child registered and weigh in his real gold. Whenever fool's gold is brought to the table, say loudly, "Fool's gold." Soon all children will identify with each person while waiting their turn and say "fool's gold" along with you. This helps to keep control and interest.

On postage stamp scale, let one sixteenth of an ounce equal one ounce of gold. I had a paper plate taped to top of scale to hold crumpled gold paper. Person with most ounces wins game. Or let each ounce of gold equal one bubble gum or lollipop. At end give something funny to those with fool's gold as booby prize.-Victor DiMeo, Director, Lynhurst Playground, Bureau of Recreation, Baltinore, Maryland.

## The U.S.-

## A New Game Court

The map of the United States, which provides the central theme for a sprawling commercial enterprise called Freedomland in New York City, can also be the pivot of some new games on your playground's hard-surface area - as well as a project in decoration. The following instructions and games originated with Jack Isenhour, principal of the Benjamin Franklin Elementary School in Pueblo, Colorado, who passed them on to Mrs. Maud V. Stanford, secretary to the Penndel Borough School District in Pennsylvania, when she was casting about for new playground games.

Mr. Isenhour explains that you begin with a small outline map of the United States, an opaque projector and some large sheets of heavy paper. "I used a small outline map of the United States and, with the aid of an opaque projector, projected the map on the wall so 1 could make another outline map of the United States about twelve by cighteen inches. I then took this larger outline map and projected it on the wall with
the opaque projector until I had the state of Texas measuring nine feet from tip to tip. Why I decided on these dimensions and the state of Texas I do not know, but I figured if I could get Texas large enough for our biggest student to lie down in, I would eventually come out with a map the size I thought I would need. Leaving the opaque projector in the same position and placing each state in the machine, I would have a large outline map drawn to scale. I used heavy paper much like the paper used in roofing and outlined each state, thus making a stencil.
"I then cut out each state and labeled it, placing a dot to represent the position of the capital. Once I had an outline of every state, I assembled the map on the playground, which is blacktopped. I traced around each state with chalk, the only remaining job was to paint all the chalk lines with yellow traffic paint.
"The project could be handled by fifth or sixth graders quite easily. Once I outlined all of the states, I then located the dots representing approximately where Pueblo is located. The map measures thirty-five feet in length and is in constant use by the students not only in social study classes, but during recess periods.
"Your imagination sets the limit to the number of variations that can be used with the playground map. Here are four that have proven successful: Obstacle Type Races-Beginning in California, hop across Nevada, jump over Colorado, duck walk through Kansas, crawl through Missouri. and sit in


Arkansas. (An individual or team may be given written or oral instructions to follow. Starting on a signal and first team completing instructions wins.) Locating Points-Object is to be first one to point described:

Continued on Page 211

From Polynesian canoe to Pacific jet-the sweep of Hawaii's adrance to full-fledged statehood in the American Union is a dramatic and inspiring story. A succession of migrations to the islands has added to the native population many people from China, Portugal, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and the mainland of the United States. Today, the people of the islands are born to a life that is much the same as that of boys and girls on the mainland. The result is a community unique under the American flag, composed of people of unusually diverse racial ancestries, but all are American citizens and proud of it.

The Metropolitan Park District, in Tacoma, Washington, sought to capture in its summer playground program both the detail and the flavor of the islands, lovely in their beauty, colorful in their living, and devoted in their adherence to democracy. The summer playground theme was "Aloha, Hawaii." Each week was named after an island.

Mrs. Havel is supervisor of playgrounds and recreation centers for the park-school district recreation program in Tacoma, Washington.

The first week was Hawaii, "The Big Island." Large signs were painted and spread from tree to tree, saying "Aloha, Hawaii." We no longer lived in Tacoma; we were now on the islands. No one answered you when you said "Hello," you had to say "Aloha." The hill behind the shelter was no longer Franklin Park Hill, it was the pali (precipice). The scavenger hunt turned into a King Kamehameha treasure hunt. The children were told how happy and very polite Hawaiian children are; and we had the nicest treasure hunt in playground history. The checker tournament matched one island against the other. The island of Oahu, "The Gathering Place," won the checker tournament.

The second week we studied Maui. "The Valley Island." We tried throwing nets into space a la Hawaiian fishermen. Many years ago the people of Hawaii fished with individual nets. It took a great deal of practice to make the net spread out like a fan and drop smoothly on the water. The net should have weights on one side so you can sail it through the air. We drew a line
along the ground for a shore line, named the imaginary beach after an island, and the area for nets after an Hawaiian bay. The youngsters who threw the nets the longest distance received the first prize certificates. We set the contest up in age groups. The nets used were given to us by the Downtown Fishermen's Wharf. The festival was called a hukilau.
The valley luaus were the talk of the season. The food was delicious. We could not always reproduce the food, so we substituted ideas. Cooking was done in an underground oven called an $i m u$, a shallow pit filled with heated stones. The food was wrapped in leaves and placed on the stones; more hot stones were placed on the leaves; then more leaves and earth were also placed on top. Cooking is still done this way for a luau, or Hawaiian 'feast. Our hot stones were briquettes, our leaves aluminum foil, large rhubarb leaves were used for plates. The children, for once in their lives, could eat with their fingers and be absolutely correct.
T
he third week we named Oahu, "The Gathering Place." The South

## On Tacoma's playgrounds

# ALOHA HAWAII" 



Right, King Kamehameha Day. A visiting prince makes his obeisance to the princess and king before entering the lists to win princess' hand.

Left, lei making. In lieu of maile leaf, ginger flower and golden ilina the Tacoma leis were of pastel toilet tissueveryeffective and inexpensive.


Sea Island dress-up show was a sight to behold. Everyone came as a beach. comber, Hawaiian dancer, or beachboy. Grass skirts were made from yesterday's News Tribune. Mother's long dresses were worn for muumuus. Glittering gold papier-mâché King Kamehameha hats glistened in the sun as they paraded before the audience. The Waikiki sanderaft contest and the muumuu dolly tea party made our valley a place to remember.

Kauai, "The Garden Island," was a natural for our nature week. We picked the most interesting corner in our fieldhouses and decked the walls with colorful pictures about nature in Hawaii. We studied about the flowers, trees, insects, and fish of the islands. Every boy and girl made a lei for the flower lei contest. The group was told the story of how the Polynesian settlers of Hawaii brought leis of shark's teeth, shells, or coral bits with them. There were flower leis, made from every kind of blossom and leaf imaginable. When a lei is hung around your neck, it is the custom to kiss the giver; for a lei is the very nicest present that an Hawaiian can give you. (This was most popular with the teenage group.)

As the ancient Polynesians came sailing from one island to the other in small but seaworthy canoes, they brought the custom of the leis with them from India. The very oldest of the leis made in Hawaii were fashioned from the maile leaf, from the delicate and perfumed pale yellow ginger flower and the golden ilima, the flower symbol of royalty. We made our leis, believe it or not, from pastel-colored toilet tissue. The were very effective and very inexpensive.

It took quite a bit of doing to live up to our fifth week, Molokai, "The Friendly Isle." We did so, however, in great style. Everyone was so nice to everyone else, we had the caretakers worried. Our average attendance for the bike hikes over the pali were between twenty-five and thirty-five young. sters from every playground.
The first white man we know of who set foot on the islands was Captain James Cook . . . so we had a Captain Cook's Hat Day. We made hats from
newspapers, wallpaper, cardboard, and paper bags. Old sea-captain hats, pirate hats-the sky was the limit. We let our imaginations run riot-this was a great day. At our district storytelling contest, the Hawaiian stories were informative and fascinating. The librarian couldn't keep enough books on the shelves to accommodate the storytelling enthusiasts.

TThe sixth week of our playground season we learned all about pineapples and how they grew on the island of "Lanai." Our pet show was another fun time. To qualify, you had to be a playground attender, love your pet, and give it an Hawaiian name in order to le admitted into the Maunalei Gulch. This pet could be anything that breathes, smells with its nose, crawls, eats, or swims. Everything went well except for a few dog fights, cat scraps, upset children, and harassed playground leaders. The highlight of the week was our ulamaika (stone rolling contest). This required the rolling of a stone along the ground for distance and accuracy. The distance required to throw the stone was thirty-five feet. This had to be within a radius of ten feet at the end of the throw line. We used discus shaped rocks about four inches in diameter. which were found on our own Puget Sound beach. The longest-distance thrower was the winner.
Kahoolawe, "Seventh Largest Island," was our seventh week. The trave! poster contest was a natural. Wonderful dreams of traveling to the islands were expressed on the children's posters. Many original posters publicized future events on the playground. Treasures from the sea collections were "fantabulous." At the conclusion of the Honaunau Bay Water Carnival all the children threw their leis into the wading pool and let them sail into the middle to be picked up by the Kamehameha princess.

The grand finale of the wonderful summer was our Great King Kamehameha Day. We based this pageant as closely as possible on new and ancient sports of Hawaii as published in Recreation Magazine some years back.


The author (in a muиmuи) shows lei to two young beachcombers. After the water carnival leis were thrown into pool.

The herald, or liamoku, entered the arena and blew a conch shell. He then exited and the kahuna, or priest, entered chanting. He took his position to one side of the field as the king entered, preceded by a procession of eight bearers of kapu sticks, ti leaves, sugar-cane blossoms, and flower kahilis. Kapu sticks are, in effect, policemen; when they are placed before the platform, upon which sits the king and his daughter, no commoner may venture inside them.
At the proper moment the king rises and says in Hawaiian, "This is a day set aside for recreation. Now, what ever candidate wins the games will have the honor of marrying the princess." For a moment all eyes are upon the princess. Then the kahuna prays to the patrons of the different games and invokes their blessings.
The herald again blows his conch shell, amnouncing the arrival of the champions-princes-of the eight islands in the Hawaiian group. As they enter the arena they are accompanied by the herald. Every prince, with his retinue, approaches the king and his daughter and makes his obeisance. The princess refrains from indicating any favorite among the contestants.
After this ceremony, and while the princes retire to their appointed places, the king calls upon his hula dancers to perform.
Our Hawaiian program was a huge success as a fun-filled summer festival to be long remembered. \#



Hove left. hou to ase gracefully in one pasylesson. Belou. recreation department s uell-stocked coslume workshop comes up with colonial dress. Above. a sorcerer has an audience of would-be apprentices Right. all on a midsummer's day. Simple props. colorful costumes, a shady expanse of laum, an eager audience-truly a "king. dom of dream and province of illusion


Silver Be

Children's matinees b


## in Summer

## values to summer activities

## Maxine McSweeney

C1 HILDREN'S MATINEES ARE the way to such happiness and fine educational results that they qualify as a specific among recreation practices and are an important part of the sum. mer program of the Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Department. A typical show consists of a play, folk songs and foik dances presented by children in a half hour program for an audience of children.

In Los Angeles, these shows are held each week at eighteen different matinee centers during July and August. Children from almost one hundred municipal community recreation centers participate in these programs. A season schedule drawn up in April gives exact

[^32]information concerning the time and place for each group's presentation and makes possible an uninterrupted season at each of the eighteen matinee centers.

These centers, located in community recreation centers in various districts of the city, have facilities which range in size and appointments from an auditorium with a stage to a shady expanse of lawn large enough to provide a playing area and seating for the audience. All the plays are simply staged with a few stage props and screens to suggest the scene. Most of the visual effect is gained from colorful, appropriate, and well designed costumes provided by the department's costume workshop for all participants.

These participants regularly attend the classes in drama, rhythmics, and music at recreation centers nearest their homes. Here the children develop skill in the activities and rehearse the plays. group songs, and group dances of their choice until they can be presented with spirit and assurance for a local audience of playmates and relatives. After this performance at the home center, children are ready to take their program "on tour" to the nearest matinee center for their scheduled program.

To THE well known values and pleasures that come from participation in a good rhythmic, drama, and music program, the matinee adds several of its own. It makes possible the thrill of performing a program that has been in rehearsal for about a month; it furnishes the stimulus of a new audience made up of children unknown to the young players; it gives incentive for travel to another center and for getting acquainted with the children there.

The director at the matinee center helps this get-acquainted process by telling stories, conducting games, or leading community singing for both spectators and players. Throughout the season she publicizes the matinces. so a good audience attends the performance each week. She welcomes the players on arrival, familiarizes them with the stage, and introduces local children who will give any assistance
needed. She introduces the visiting director to the audience at the opening of the program.

The material presented must be of high standard. This is particularly true of the play since it is the basis of each program. To be considered for a matinee, the play must be of good dramatic structure and contain plot and dialogue worthy of the players' efforts and the attention of the audience. Additional requisites are a large cast and a twenty. to thirty-minute playing time. Fulfilling these requirements are the several plays listed here. They represent a sam. pling of the plays which have been suc. cessful in the Los Angeles Children's Summer Matinees.

Good plays may be found in each collection listed below:
Silver Bells and Cockle Shells, Marion Holbrook. National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11. Pp. 60. Paper, $\$ .35$.
The Golden Bracelet in World Friendship Plays, Virginia Olcott. Out of print, consult your library.
Flowers in the Palace Garden in Every Day Plays for Home, School and Settlement, Virginia Olcott. Out of print, consult your library.
*Cabbages and Kings in Eight Little Plays for Children, Rose Fyleman. Doubleday and Co., Garden Cily, New York. $\$ 2.00$.
The Bailiff's Wonderful Coat in More Legends in Action, Nellie McCaslin. Row Peterson Co., 2500 Crawford Avenue. Evanston, Illinois. \$2.60.

* A Treasury of Plays for Children, Montrose Moses. Little, Brown \& Co., 34 Beacon Streer, Boston 6. $\$ 5.00$.
Mrs. Magician's Mistake, Virginia Dixon. Samuel French, 25 West 45 th Street, New York 36. Unpaged. Paper. \$.50.

[^33]Know you what it is to be a child? It is . . . to be so little that elves can reach to whisper in your ear; it is to turn pumpkins into coaches, and mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, and nothing into everything, for each child has a fairy godmother in its soul.
-Percy Bysshe Shelley.

## The Lions Roar

## Evansville designs a zoo wagon for use on playgrounds

## Bret McGinnis



AFTER HAVING enjoyed a number of success. ful seasons from a show wagon, the recreation commis. sion in Evansville, Indiana, began investigating the possibility of a zoo wagon. Because Evansville has one of the better zoos in the nation, the commission wished to use this advantage in coordination with its thirty-three playgrounds. This created a number of problems. First, the recreation commission, the park board, and zoological society had to cooperate in operating, scheduling, and displaying the wagon. Second, the wagon must be designed according to the type of animals available for display at the zoo. Third, the wagon must be constructed. Fourth, a source for financing the cost of construction had to be unearthed.

The superintendent of recreation first consulted the park board and Norman Clark, president of the zoological society, concerning permission to display the animals and the plan of cooperation among the three boards involved. Upon receiving permission from the three boards, the design and plans for a zoo wagon began. A number of meetings were held between zoo and recreation officials concerning the wagon's design. The group formed a number of

Mr. McGinnis is superintendent of recreation in Evansville, Indiana, as well as president of the Evansville Central Lions Club.
conclusions before any designs were placed on paper.

1. The wagon must be portable enough to be moved easily.
2. The cages should be of two sizes.
3. The wagon must have storage space for supplies and equipment.
4. The cages should be separate and must open from the outside. Some consideration was given to placing the doors on the inside; however, because of the difficulty of handling animals in small places, the plan was discarded. Because swinging doors might be ineffective, upward sliding doors were adopted as the weight of the metal would hold the door down.
5. The roof must have overhang to counteract the straight effect of the cages.
6. For easy maintenance, the floor must slant to the outside for easy drainage, and a clean-out space should be left at the bottom of the cage.
7. The ends of the wagon should be solid and the side all barred for adequate protection and ventilation.
8. The floor must be tongue and groove to prevent splinters.
9. Awnings would be necessary for shade purposes.
10. Portable stands and a chain all around the wagon would be necessary to protect the animals.

After considerable discussion, and revisions, the design below was adopted. The overall height of the wagon is ninety-two inches and the cages are fifty-two inches high.

In the meantime the recreation commission decided to have its maintenance
staff build the wagon in the off-season if money were available for construc. tion.

As the Central Lions Club is the most active civic club in Evansville, and a lion cub would be a natural for the wagon, this group was requested to become the financing partner in the operation. Realizing the potential of the operation, the club adopted the plan and became full partners to the amount of $\$ 1,000.00$, the estimated amount needed for supplies and materials.

Members of the Lions Club immediately became active. Lions Gil Bennett and Bill Epley secured a good 1954 Dodge truck frame from a junkyard at a reasonable discount. Two recreation commission maintenance employees, with the aid of a park welder, completed the job in about four months. Most of the work was performed on days of inclement weather or when vital work to the department was not necessary. Upon completion, the Lions moved the wagon to a big garage. The Lions Club held paint parties and the wagon was given two coats of paint in two nights by members.

Since then, the wagon has been displayed in parks, shopping centers, on the mall, and in a number of parades. Needless to say, the zoo wagon is an attraction to children and adults. This project became a reality because of civic and community cooperation. More important, the story reveals the importance of public relations to recreation executives and personnel. A recreation executive cannot stand alone. \#


Above, plan for zoo wagon was adopted after considerable discussion and revision. Right, all set and ready to roll.


## Summer Playground

## Attendance Formula

## George Butler

$\mathbf{N}^{\circ}$o single attendance index is applicable to all playgrounds, according to the findings of a recent study of summer playground attendance sponsored by the National Recreation Association. The study showed a wide variation in the number of persons attending playgrounds at different times of day and for different sessions. Designed to produce a satisfactory attendance formula, the study was jointly sponsored by the Association's National Advisory Committees on Administration and Research and was conducted under the guidance of a committee of ten, with Graham Skea, superintendent of recreation in East Orange, New Jersey, as chairman.

At the outset, the committee made several assumptions: (1) the visit is the most feasible and satisfactory attendance unit; (2) an actual visitor count throughout the session is impracticable; (3) a peak count is taken at most playgrounds at each session or period; and (4) a modification of the peak count is necessary to record all visits. The committee decided to follow

the same general procedure as was used in a similar study conducted by a committee of recreation executives in the summer of 1938. This entailed keeping specified records for one week at each playground participating in the study. During all periods the playground was open under leadership, a count was made each hour of (1) the number of persons entering the playground and (2) the number of persons actually on the playground. This procedure required at least one person to be at the playground throughout the week to record the data. The committee suggested the study be made during the week beginning July 1lth if possible, and a majority of the playgrounds made their counts at that time.

To assure a degree of comparability of data and to prevent areas not neigh.
borhood playgrounds from being included in the study, the committee established a criteria for the participating playgrounds. These indicated that the areas be (1) between 2 and 7.5 acres; (2) developed and equipped for a variety of activities; (3) and open under leadership at least two sessions daily.

Forms were devised and distributed for use at each playground, with spaces for recording the number of persons entering the playground each hour, for the mid-hourly counts of participants and spectators, and for data on the weather and other factors affecting attendance.

Recreation and park authorities in eighty cities indicated a willingness to record attendance at 125 playgrounds. All sections of the country were represented by cooperating departments. Of this number sixty cities submitted reports for a total of 102 playgrounds in time for inclusion in the report. Unfortunately, data from only seventy-five playgrounds could be used; the figures in twenty-five of the reports
were useless because the person record. ing the attendance failed to follow in. structions.

Because the forms describing the playgrounds indicated wide differences in various respects it was decided to classify the areas in four ways: by acreage; by hours of operation (morning. afternoon, and evening) ; by total leadership hours per week; and by number of facilities provided. It was further agreed the best basis for arriving at an attendance index or formula was to compare the number of persons enter-


ing each playground each period with the peak count for the period.

The figures submitted were analyzed for the playground groups according to the four classifications, each of which, in turn, was further subdivided. Because of the diversity in the number and types of facilities and the difficulty in determining their influence upon attendance, the data for playgrounds grouped by number of facilities was felt to be of no significance, and was not used as a basis for a committee recommendation.

The following tables contain a summary of the ratios between the peak counts and the actual visits recordedmorning, afternoon, and evening-for the participating playgrounds, according to three different groupings. (In all cases the figures in parentheses indicate the number of playgrounds.)

| Playgrounds Classified by Acreage |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\quad$ Size | Morning | Afternoon | Evening |
| Under 3 acres | $1.98(10)$ | $2.25(10)$ | $2.25(6)$ |
| $3-5$ acres | $1.70(14)$ | $2.46(20)$ | $1.88(15)$ |
| $5-8$ acres | $1.93(17)$ | $2.97(16)$ | $1.42(9)$ |
| 8 and over | $1.83(18)$ | $2.51(19)$ | $1.71(9)$ |

Playgrounds Classified by Leadership Hours $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Under } 80 & 1.74(23) & 2.06(27) & 1.53(10)\end{array}$ per week
$80-120 \quad 1.60(14) \quad 2.05(15) \quad 1.27(7)$ 120 and over $\quad 2.07(24) \quad 2.85(26) \quad 2.26(19)$
Playgrounds Classified by Hours of Operation Morning:
Under 3 hours $\quad 1.683$ hours and over 1.96 Afternoon:
4 hours or under 1.89 over 4 hours $\quad 3.01$
Evening:
Under 2 hours 1.292 hours and over 1.94

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As the tables indicate, the study revealed a wide variation in the ratio between the number of persons attending the playgrounds during morning, afternoon, and evening sessions and the peak counts at these sessions, in the case of playgrounds of different sizes, hours of operation, and leadership hours. Therefore, the committee proposed that, wherever possible, the attendance at each individual playground should be based upon a combination of the ratios determined by the study for play. grounds of similar size, hours of operation, and hours of leadership. By way of illustration, a playground of six acres operated with a total of one hundred leadership hours per week and open three hours per morning would have morning ratios of $1.93 ; 1.60$; and 1.96 ; respectively, or an average of 1.83 . To determine the morning attendance (number of visits) at this playground the peak count would be multiplied by 1.83.

To apply the recommended ratios in a locality, the authorities at the beginning of the summer would assign to each playground its individual morning, afternoon, and evening indices, based on its size, leadership, and hours of operation. A peak count of the number present on the playground would be recorded each morning, afternoon, or evening session.

The committee recommends that attendance reports entered by the playground directors should contain only the actual peak counts and that application of the various indices to determine total attendance be a function of the central office. Such a procedure would help eliminate mistakes and misunderstandings, and is especially important in localities where a different attendance index is assigned each playground.

In cities where playgrounds are similar in size, leadership, and hours of operation, or where lack of office personnel makes it impossible to keep more

Continued on Page 208

# Have the courage to try out your own ideas, based on local needs as you see them 

## FROM DREAM t0 DRAWING BOARD



Children will twist swing chains! A model of the new space-spin rotating swing unit shown with working drawing.

ARE YOUR playgrounds a dream come true? Do they reflect the individuality of your city? Are they designed to best utilize the size and shape of the site and best suit the needs and characteristics of the individual neighborhood? In Garden Grove, California, the answer is, "Yes, indeed!"

Garden Grove has had to plan and act fast. The population of this relatively new community has increased 520 percent in nine years, more than doubled in the past four. At this rate, saturation, estimated at a hundred and fifty thousand, will take place in a few short years.

Fortunately, the administration and the City Council had the foresight to negotiate the purchase of a forty-acre park site from the federal government, even before the initiation of the recreation and parks department. This park is now in its third phase of develop. ment. The city also owns, and has redeveloped. a small neighborhood-type park, and acquisition of more neighborhood sites is under way in various sections of the city. The recreation and parks department also administers the city-wide community program with a thirty thousand weekly summer attendance in cooperation with the three local school districts. Nevertheless, the greatest problem is still acquiring and developing additional park and recreation facilities.

Garden Grove's dedicated professional staff includes a graduate landscape designer and a park superintendent who has literally grown up with horticulture and maintenance. We design and construct most of our own equipment, adapting it to individual situations. In our basic approach to equipment design three factors are always considered: play value and aes. thetic appeal; safety for participants, and ease of maintenance and durability. We do not attempt to create play apparatus simply for innovation but to eliminate shortcomings of equipment that receives only minimal use after it

> Mr. Rotsch, director of the recreation and parks department in Garden Grove, California, is well known to Recreation readers for his success in designing his own functional playground equipment.


Cantilevered children's swing unit gives youngsters a feeling of completely free suspension. Angle of pipe also discourages children climbing the columns.
has been purchased and installed. We place play value ahead of safety in our preliminary research and design. Safety, alone, is not enough! A completely safe piece of play apparatus which is not used is still a poor expenditure of the tax dollar.

With every new piece of equipment designed we make an exact model to scale. This is of great value in eliminating possible design errors. We have yet to experience any major alterations in our completed equipment. Another advantage of constructing scale models is that they present a complete picture of the equipment, difficult to visualize on an engineer's working drawing.

WE adapt ideas from all over. A spherical climbing unit used in Sweden inspired our "atomic climber." Frankly, we have never attempted to put this design on paper because the multitude of angles, curves, and pipe intersections would make it very difficult to portray in a technical drawing. Thus, in building three atomic climbers, the one-inch scale model had to be taken to the field and physically scaled as construction progressed. This unit has been so popular that we intend to utilize it at new parks throughout the city wherever it fits the design theme. The combination of a sphere with angles and free-run curves presents a challenge to a child each time he steps on it and we have counted as many as


New picnic shelters are shaded by redwood lathes, feature functional steel-and-concrete table and bench units.
eighteen youngsters on the first unit at one time.

The cantilever principle has many different applications. To date, we have applied this principle to two pieces of recreation equipment. One of them, a baseball backstop, was developed after much research. We discovered that most foul balls do not go straight over the catcher's head, but tend to follow a course of $30^{\circ}$ to $45^{\circ}$ off the batter's right or left shoulder. Accordingly, our design includes wings or projections jutting up to a forty-foot height on either side of the backstop. The dipping of the $V$ design at the top of this unit is thirty feet above grade and purposely left open so the catcher may easily field high pop-up flies. The angles of the back and top panels give the catcher a play on a ball that might have been unplayable with the standard backstop. We are very happy with the favorable comments from athletes and managers playing on the field where this unit is installed and have been approached by commercial builders and professional baseball organizations recarding the design.

The cantilever principle can also ap-
ply to playground swings. Numerous approaches have been taken to this ever-popular piece of equipment, but in all of them a direct association with the earth was necessary, as the supporting members were embedded in the ground. We felt this dissipated the thrill in swinging. Our new design for swings uses extra heavy five-inch structural pipe and the member to which our swings are attached is twelve feet above grade and supports five swing units. The supports for this pipe beam are embedded in heavy concrete footings at a $60^{\circ}$ angle behind the swings to give children a feeling of completely free suspension. We found the large size of the pipe and the angle at which it is anchored greatly discourages climbing of the columns. Also, the hanger beam for this fifteen-foot-wide unit is angled outward three feet on each side where the columns enter the ground, eliminating any possibility of a youngster swinging into the columns.

0ur three new picnic shelters at Garden Grove City Park reflect an increased use of steel as part of design. The units. designed for sixty persons
each, are designed with a dividing wall down the center. Three tables and bench sets are located on either side of the wall, and the wall of each unit is of a different material: concrete block, wire-cut red brick, and slumpstone. All units are of similar basic design and floor plan, but the shape and surface treatment of the slab, arrangement of tables and individual color schemes, are varied. Separated $2^{\prime \prime}$-by- $2^{\prime \prime}$ redwood lath which offers partial shade with a filtered sunlight pattern, shelters the units. The table and bench sets are constructed of steel angles and pipe and the tops of both tables and benches are framed with inverted angles into which solid concrete has been poured.
The green cement is treated with a hardening compound and is finally finished with a tile-like polyester-base plastic enamel. This surface treatment hardens to almost the consistency of baked vitreous clay tile, yet it may be applied with spray, brush, or roller. It is a vandal-resistant, durable surface, that is easily cleaned, has no seams to retain food particles and other soil, is impervious to grease, alkalies, and stains. The tables and benches are sup-


Above, atomic climber unit. Solid portions are gaily painted steel plate to lend visual interest and prevent injury to children. Above right, the author with one-inch scale model of the atomic climber and quarter-inch scale model of the special baseball backstop. Both were put together and details corrected prior to actual construction. Right, the cantilevered backstop, forty feet high at outside wings.

ported by pipe columns of a modern, curved design set in the concrete slab. The bench legs curve away from the table and a single-leg support at opposite ends of table assumes a reverse curve, allowing adequate knee and foot clearance. Here, the cantilever principle gives a light airy feeling to the heavy steel-and-concrete tables.

The shelter units were designed for individual families rather than largegroup picnics and table arrangements and cooking facilities have been handled accordingly. Each shelter is equipped with a freshwater faucet, sink, garbage container hidden under self-closing doors in the counter, and electrical outlets. Cooking is done on large galvanized steel barbecue braziers which are placed on each side of each of the individual shelters.

Aware of a child's urge to twist the chains on a swing while seated in it, then allow the chains to unwind and spin them, we designed a swing specifically for that purpose. The heart of the design is a one-and-a-half-ton working load swivel unit connecting two hanger brackets. The principle seemed excel-
lent, but swings with this feature cannot be mounted too close to other swings for fear of collision. Therefore, we decided upon a single swing suspended from a twelve-foot radius arched support. The arch curve reverses itself at top-center to provide additional visual interest and strength and the supporting arch allows complete freedom of swinging. Economically, it might seem that a great amount of space is consumed for a single swing unit. How. ever, we feel that the play value over a period of time will more than compensate for this, and the unit is actually inexpensive to construct.

All of Garden Grove's new play apparatus is designed around a given theme, and a single area rarely contains more than four or five separate play units. For example, Space Age is the theme on the current play development at Garden Grove City Park. It contains the cantilevered swing unit, two atomic climbers (one nine foot in diameter and one six foot for toddlers), and a new concept in slides. The possibilities of new themes are as varied as one's imagination. Quite often, we attempt to
select one which best fits the neighborhood surrounding a park. The principle involved is as basic as that of general city planning. The professional planner would hardly allow five or six different land-uses in a single city block.

All the equipment mentioned has been designed in our own department and constructed by members of our parks division staff except the backstop and picnic shelters which were contracted. We work as a team from the time a pencil touches paper until the units are completed. We feel fortunate in having well qualified craftsmen in our parks division crew to economically construct units designed by this office.

Although our designs are legally protected from infringement, we are happy to share them with other public recreation and parks agencies. Working drawings of equipment are available at cost if requested in writing on letterhead stationery and signed by the nominal head of department. However, we hope we may have inspired some other small departments, such as our own. to embark upon a do-it-yourself equipment development program custommade for their locale. \#

Elvira Delany

ALABAMA. A contribution of $\$ 54,500$ from the West Point Foundation to the Chambers County Board of Education will make possible the development of the Rehobeth Recreation Center in Fairfax. The project includes a game room and large multipurpose clubroom to be connected with the existing kitchen. The facility has been designed to serve patrons and students of Rehobeth School and other community groups within the area. Target date for completion is July.

CALIFORNIA. The Twentynine Palms Park and Recreation District is busily developing its local park. In addition to the two swimming pools and the tennis courts already in existence, plans call for two lighted baseball fields, a natural amphitheater which will seat fifteen hundred, three adventure areas for youngsters, a quiet area which will offer such facilities as lawn bowling, shuffleboard, a sheltered picnic area and barbecue installations. Eventually the park will have a lighted water fountain, an artificial lake which will serve as a multipurpose unit and assist in the water supply of the park, arbored walkway, expansion of pool facilities to include a "muscle-beach" type area, a snack bar, expanded deck facilities, and a totlot. The district has also worked out arrangements with the schools, the local Marine Corps base, and the churches for use of their facilities when idle.


In Los Angeles, a revolving "lookout" will be constructed atop 1,600-foot Mt. Hollywood in Griffith Park (see photograph of model, left). The facility's cost will be partially defrayed by funds available from the Griffith Trust, set up in the will of Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, pioneer civic leader, who donated to Los Angeles most of the 4,000-acre park which bears his name. The interior of the structure will slowly revolve, offering a sweeping view of the entire Los Angeles Metropolitan area.

KANSAS. The recreation commission in Parsons is nearing its goal of establishing the first permanent recreation center in the city's history. Five recent developments assure
a new recreation building by June 1 :

- The local "Teen Town," an organization which has continued to function since the days of World War II, has voted to disband and permit the recreation commission to provide services it formerly offered. In so doing, the organization voted its entire accumulated bank balance of $\$ 2,500$ to the commission to help finance the purchase of a new center building.
- The local Kiwanis Club board of directors voted to allocate the entire proceeds of its 1961 Pancake Day, an amount somewhere between $\$ 1,200$ and $\$ 1,500$, toward the purchase of a building for recreation.
- The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of Kansas has granted the recreation commission a first option to purchase the office and business it will vacate soon after April 1, 1961. It has also indicated that the company, in keeping with its policy of supporting community wide projects of this type, will make a contribution toward the purchase of the building.
- The Parsons Board of Education in special session has agreed to accept title to the building and will underwrite all maintenance and repairs on the structure. This has been agreed to, even though the recreation commission will retain complete control over its use at all times.
- In addition, Walter Sengpiehl, a local merchant and veteran of many civic drives and endeavors, has agreed to conduct the fund raising campaign.

OHIO. Darby Creek Metropolitan Park in the Columbus Metropolitan Park District, opened to the public last year, has become a favorite retreat for family picnics and group outings, according to the Metropolitan Park News. Although development of the 111-acre area was begun only a year ago, the entrance road and four parking areas are completed and paved with blacktop; five picnic areas have been cleared and graded; and picnic tables, outdoor grills, and toilets have been installed. Electric lighting is also being installed in picnic areas. Many acres of play areas have been graded and seeded and playground equipment is being installed. Construction of picnic shelters will be completed next year. A foot trail goes over wooded ridges and bottom land and along the steep banks of Big Darby Creek where there are scenic overlooks.

- The city of Hamilton has received a two hundred-acre site, worth about $\$ 400,000$, for a public recreation area from Dwight J. Thomson, chairman of the board of directors of the Champion Paper and Fibre Company, as a memorial to the company's past presidents. This gift increases by almost a full third the total space devoted to municipal recreation facilities in Hamilton and is said to be the largest gift ever made to the city. The site, which is the heart of the Thomson Contentment Farm, will eventually include playgrounds, picnic areas, nature trails, bridle paths, as well as an eighteen-hole municipal golf course. Also included in the gift are a number of modern buildings on the property. Among the company's past presidents was Mr. Thomson's father, Logan Thomson, active in city affairs throughout his life, and Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., a Deputy Secretary of Defense.

NEW MEXICO. Thirty-six hundred acres of surplus Atomic Energy Commission lands in the northwestern part of the state have been transferred to Bandelier National Monument. The area contains unexcavated Indian ruins; Bandelier is one of the major centers of Pueblo cultures.

TEXAS. Houston recently dedicated its new downtown recreation center. The building features a double basketball

court divided by an electrically operated sliding door which can be rolled back to make one exhibition-type floor complete with bleachers. It is equipped with an excellent craft workshop and two game-meeting rooms as well as a modern kitchen. A fenced and paved patio includes a terrazzo shuffleboard court. The patio is attractively landscaped and a soothing respite amidst the bustle of Houston's central business area.
Austin expects its new pool and bathhouse at Bartholomew Park to be completed by June 1. Cost of the pool and bathhouse totals $\$ 189,000$ with other site improvements raising cost of the project to $\$ 227,985$. The 11,970 -squarefoot pool will meet NCAA standards and will have an eightlane, fifty-yard course for competitive swimming. The Lshaped pool will be $150^{\prime}$-by- $60^{\prime}$ with a $40^{\prime}$-by- $43^{\prime}$ diving area at the bottom of the L . There will also be a $25^{\prime}$ 'by- $50^{\prime}$ wading pool.

In Dallas, twelve new picnic shelters at North Lake Park will have hyperbolic-paraboloid roofs and concrete floors. In Lubbock, the park and recreation department is justly proud of the new Maxey Community Center. At present, the center includes a recreation building and a swimming pool. The building, which contains approximately six thousand square feet, cost $\$ 54,000$.

WISCONSIN. A newly created Regional Planning Commission for seven southeastern counties will direct the development of recreation areas, natural resources, transportation, and handle related problems. It will employ a full-time planning expert. The counties are Milwaukee, Washington, Ozaukee, Waukesha, Racine, Kenosha, and Walworth, all drawing a heavy influx of tourists from the Chicago metropolitan area. The commission is the first of its kind in the state; others are expected to be created for the Fox River Valley, the Wisconsin Rapids, and the Beloit areas.

- Work has commenced on the long-awaited McKinley Beach Marina in Milwaukee. This is the first phase of a $\$ 478,000$ project primarily to provide adequate ramping facilities. When finished, the marina is expected to accommodate 1250 ramp users and enough parking space for nine hundred cars and trailers.



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# RESEARCH BRIEFS 

Gcorge Butler

## Analysis of School-Center Programs

The Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education in Milwaukee, which has a long record of successful operation of school centers, has made an analysis of its center programs for the 1958-1959 and 1959-1960 seasons. Each center's program consists of two parts-the "core" program of nonmembership activities, common to all centers, and a supplementary program, determined by the expressed interest of the individual neighborhood. Consequently, no two programs are identical. Purpose of the analysis was to determine what programs should be abandoned and which centers should be operated additional or fewer evenings or afternoon periods or discontinued entirely. It took into account minimum attendance requirements and established program standards which cover the number of sessions and the different types of activities to be conducted per week.

Results of the study are published in a bulletin entitled Analysis of Social Center Programs. It contains tables, re-


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cording for each center data on the number of afternoon and evening sessions, "core" and total attendance figures and their relation to required standards. Separate tables contain comparative figures for centers operated three and five evenings per week.

The study formed the basis for a number of conclusions. For example, the five-night (full-time) centers, as compared with those operated two and three nights weekly, showed a significantly greater mean attendance and a core program that more closely approximated the standard. It also indicated that centers tending to rank high in one statistic tended to rank high in all; that is, core activity, total attendance, etcetera, within each table.

Recommendations resulting from the study included such proposals as:

- Utilize more rooms when a social center is operating, with fewer sessions but more intensified use of facilities. "Center activities should not be relegated to basement or other specific floor rooms because of operational factors." - Develop one or more additional full-time centers over a period of years, utilizing selected personnel and facilities to the fullest extent.
- Reorient full-time personnel as to function to eliminate core program instability and lack of indigenously led activities.
- Expand the use of after-school programs.
- Include in staff one person responsible for development of family programs and development of programs for the handicapped.
- Develop more indigenous leadership, steering committees, and local councils to extend programs without adding to leadership costs.
The Milwaukee study represents an example of the selfanalysis essential for every recreation department that wishes to assure the continued effective operation of its various facilities and services.


## Senior Citizens in the Swim

Aresearch project co-sponsored by the UAW (United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America) Recreation Department and Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan, was designed to determine:

- The educability of senior citizens as learners of swimming.
- Methods of class organization and conduct.
- The appeal of swimming to the participants.
- General effects of participation in the swimming experiment.
Senior citizens who were members of the UAW Recreation Department's Retired Workers Center served as subjects of the experiment which was conducted at a department of parks and recreation pool. Mean age of the twenty-three subjects-none of whom had previously had formal instruction in swimming-was $691 / 2$ years. Following the completion of the classes, the learners' skill was evaluated by the instructor and their attitude toward the swimming experience was determined by questionnaire and interview. Among the conclusions were:

Continued on Page 208

## Child welfare needs more concern, not more laws

## Children's Behavior

## Edward H. Stullken

REading the daily press and current magazines could lead many of us to assume that the problem of children's behavior's is not only a pressing one but that it is peculiar to the present generation. Yet an Egyptian priest almost six thousand years ago wrote on the walls of a tomb that "children no longer obey their parents." Socrates wrote a paragraph over twentyfour hundred years ago that said, "Children have bad manners, contempt for authority, show disrespect for elders and tyrannize over their teachers." Mark Twain, the American humorist, capitalized on the problem boys of his generation by leaving us the delightful stories of the mischievous escapades of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. It must

[^34]be pointed out, however, that the modern city prototype of the original Tom and Huck are not engaged in harmless fishing expeditions, playing pirate on the Mississippi, nor exploring haunted limestone caves when truanting from school and running away from home.

Much has been written and said about the increase in juvenile delinquency in recent years, particularly in the last five years. The most recent statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicate that the greatest increase in crimes has occurred among the youth of the country, and that it has been greatest in the small incorporated and unincorporated areas as compared to the larger cities.

Certain factors must be considered when one discusses the behavior of children. In the first place, bad behavior, even delinquency, should not be considered in a way we consider a disease but rather as the symptom of one or more diseases. Behavior, like truancy, incorrigibility or delinquency, is
but a symptom picture of underlying conditions, the roots of which may be found in the home life, the school adjustment, or the environmental background of the community, and sometimes in physiological aspects of the child's personality. In dealing with behavior problems one must deal with the problem of a symptom which may have any one or more of many different causes. Moreover, in dealing with bad behavior one does not correct the proh. lem until fundamental causes are found and corrected or alleviated even though some measures may temporarily allay the symptom.

In the second place. a child's behav. ior must be studied from more than one point of view. It is a misconception to assume that there is only one way of considering delinquency. Certainly one must consider not only the behavior but the child as well. A juvenile may steal because he is hungry; he may steal because it is more exciting than doing something better; he may steal to please some adult, even a parent; he may steal
theause he is a kleptomaniac; or he ma) steal something for no discoverable reason.
In the third place, one must consider causal factors. Many believe that bad behavior has defuite causes. Some hlame poverty. others slum conditions. and still others find the cause within warped personalities. One reads that the home or the parents are to blame, that the scliool and teachers are at fault, or that the churches have in some way failed to meet the needs of modern routh. The lack of recreation facilities,
the increased amount of leisure time, the laws making it impossible for children under sixteen or seventeen years of age to go to work have been cited as causes.

Progressive education with its increased freedom for pupils in modern schools, even modern religion with less emphasis upon hell fire and damnation, have been blamed. Modern urban society with its increased facilities for communication, with better and faster means of transportation, with greater concentration of population-quite dif-


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[^35]ferent from the rural life of a generation or two ago-has to some writers and speakers caused the present problem. Delinquent parents. broken homes, bad politicians, insufficient police protection, the presence of adult vice and crime often are mentioned. The movies, the comic books, television and radio programs, filthy literature, and sugges. tive art are other causes given.

We read that the parents should be educated; that parents should be punished; that curfews should be established to keep juveniles off the streets; that better houses, better schools, more neighborhood agencies and more recreation facilities should be provided; that radio, movies, television, children's literature, particularly comic books, should be censored: that juveniles should not drink nor drive automobiles and that many other things should or should not be done if delinquency is to be prevented or reduced.

In general, I believe that we do not need more laws but more concern for the welfare of children. We should capitalize on the general concern that is felt regarding juvenile delinquency and try to direct the activities of interested citizens into those channels that seem at the present time to offer the best means for dealing with the problem. Facilities, procedures. educational and other programs should be increased and improved, remembering that good conduct is caught quite as much as it is taught.

The tubercular child profits from the sale of Christmas seals, the crippled child profits from the Easter seals, the polio victim from the March of Dimes. the mentally retarded from the activities of the national organization interested in their care, but the maladjusted child. the disturbed child, the truant. the incorrigible and the delinquent child has few friends. He not only evokes no sympathy but arouses feelings of anger and resentment and a desire to do something to him instead of for him.

When the general public attitude toward misbehavior is changed from thinking in constructive ways about his welfare and about ways in which he can be helped then we will make real progress in solving the problem of children's behavior. \#


## A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

## Basketball Clinic



Among the events at the free basketball clinic sponsored recently by the Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Department was an exhibition game between the 20th Century Fox movie and TV stars and the Los Angeles Rams. Below, Pat Boone (left) of the Hollywood squad and the Ram's Les Richter wait for the first tipoff. The man with the ball is George Hjelte, general manager of the department, who was himself an all-star center during his playing days at the University of California at Berkeley. Above, James McKanna (right), sports director of Hughes Aircraft, accepts the championship award of the West District Industrial League in behalf of his winning squad. Herm Alber, president of the city's recreation and park commission, makes the award as William Frederickson, Jr., superintendent of recreation, looks on.


## Stamps for Friendship

The New Orleans Recreation Department is staging a month-long contest on playgrounds and in centers in which youngsters vie to bring in the most cancelled stamps for the "Stamps for Recreation" project of the National Advisory Committee for International Services of the National Recreation Association. Winners at each facility will be honored at the close of the drive in April, says G. Gernon Brown, NORD executive assistant director, and member of the NRA Committee.
The stamps are being collected in order to help the Skrammellegepladsen playground in Copenhagen, Denmark, raise funds for the maintenance and operation of a new recreation building on its grounds (see Recreation, February 1961, Page 88).

## Tenting Tonight?

- A family camping weekend workshop will be held in High Point, North Carolina, April 22-23, sponsored by High Point College in association with the High Point Department of Parks and Recreation. Nationally known camping leaders will take part in the instruction and demonstrations during this weekend. Jesse Taylor, director of parks and recreation in High Point, and members of the North Carolina Recreation Commission will also be on hand to explain the how, where, why, and when of camping. The workshop will take place on the college campus as well as at City Lake in High Point.
- A special camp for senior Boy Scouts who have skills in the sciences is being set up at Wingdale, New York, by the Siwanoy-Bronx Valley Council. The Wingdale camp is a one hundred-acre tract formerly a dude ranch. Cost of the land and buildings for science canp was $\$ 116,200$.


## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Six outstanding career civil servants have been selected to receive the 1960 1961 Rockefeller Public Service Awards to be presented in April for contributions in the areas of general administration. science and technology, law and regulation, and conservation and resources. In the last category the two winners are: Dr. Richard E. McArdle, chief of the U.S. Forest Service, and Conrad L. Wirth, director of the National Park Service. Winners must


Conrad Wirth have had a minimum of fifteen years of public service and be at least forty-five years old. In addition to receiving a $\$ 3500$ award. each winner is also privileged, if he so desires, to make available the knowledge his years of service have given him by devoting some time to lecturing. writing. conducting a research program at a university of his choice, or engaging in some other educational endeavor. Furthermore, the awards permit additional grants on which the winners may draw to allow fulfilment of their projects.


Selwyn Orcutt, director of recreation in Fayetteville, North Carolina, has been made an honorary member of 'America's Guard of Honor" for his contributions towards promoting "the excellent relationship which that exists hetween Fayetteville and Fort Brage" and establishing good will


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within the civilian-military community. Mr. Orcutt is a member of the Army Advisory Committee in Fayetteville.
V. E. "Gene" Rotsch recently received a Pi Sigma Epsilon (National Recreation Fraternity) award for "outstanding contribution in the field of original design of play apparatus and new concepts of layout and design." This was the first award of this type from the fraternity. (For some of Mr. Rotsch's original play apparatus, see his article on Page 193.)

Conservation Service Awards of the Department of the Interior were awarded recently to: the National Geographic Society; Mrs. Gertrude Glutsch Jensen, of Portland, Oregon; the Parker Valley Soil Conservation District in Parker, Arizona; and William W. Hawkins, Dillon, Montana. The awards are made annually to private organizations and citizens for outstanding achievement in furthering natural resource conservation programs of the Department of the Interior.

Lillian Summers, national recreation consultant of the American Red Cross, recently received one of the two special citations given each year by the North Carolina Recreation Society for services to recreation. Miss Summers began her recreation career as a YWCA camp counsellor. She was a district supervisor of forty-eight counties in Tennessee for the Works Project Administration. She has served the ARC as recreation worker, recreation consultant, area recreation consultant, and now as national recreation consultant. She is also editor of Intercom, the ARC's bimonthly recreation newsletter.

Gerald Heitman, director of recreation in Alden, New York, has been named Citizen of the Year by the Kiwanis in recognition of his "efforts and many hours of devotion to the Alden recreation program [considered] one of the best small town recreation programs in the country ... juvenile delinquency is practically nonexistent largely due to (his) program."

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at its recent annual award luncheon presented a Silver Cornelius Amory Pugsley medal to Harold W. Lathrop, director of
 Colorado state parks, "for sustained and effective leadership in the field of parks and and recreation, especially for his outstanding accom. plishments in the planning and direction of state park systems in Colorado, and for his widespread counsel and guidance through the National Conference on State Parks and the National Recreation Association."

The society's Bronze Pugsley medal was awarded to Louis Benjamin Houston in recognition of his significant contribution to the city of Dallas "by developing a park system whose recreational facilities reflect the experience and professional excellence of one dedicated to the enhancement of the public's enjoyment of its leisure time in municipal surroundings." Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, accepted the medal in behalf of Mr. Houston.

The Horace Marden Albright Medal, for the Honorable William Orville Douglas, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, was accepted for him by Anthony Wayne Smith, executive secretary of the National Parks Association. This medal was awarded to Justice Douglas for dynamic leadership and tireless effort in the cause of conservation.

Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, the only woman to serve on the New York City Planning Commission, was honored recently both as a city official as a volunteer leader in welfare activities. She received a plaque commemorating her "distinguished service" with the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. Mrs. Guggenheimer has been a volunteer worker in the federation for twenty-nine years and chairman of the women's division board since 1958. She is also a vice-president and trustee of the federation.

## STATE SOCIETY NEWS

New Jersey
The former Public Recreation Association of New Jersey recently changed its constitution to unify organization and cooperation among New Jersey recreation and park directors and departmental personnel. A new title for the organization was included in the changeover: New Jersey Recreation and Parks Society, Inc. Its membership shall be designated as active professional, retired professional, and associate.

Officers for the year are: President, Carl J. Perina, Irvington; First VicePresident, David C. Goodwin, Trenton; Second Vice-President, Donald V. Joyce, Tenafly; Secretary, Ralph S. Cryder, Red Bank; and Treasurer, Joseph J. Bannon, Leonia.

## RHODE ISLAND

New officers of the Rhode Island Recreation Society are: President, Louis Cimini of North Providence; VicePresident, Walter Henry of Warwick; and Treasurer, Gerald H. Cox of Peace Dale (South Kingston).

## Obituaries

- Homer Fish, superintendent of parks in Wheeling, West Virginia, died recently after twenty-five years of service to Wheeling. During his administration, Oglebay Park was developed from a country estate of 750 acres to a municipal park of over one thousand acreswith picnic sites, nature trails, bridle paths, golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool, arboretum, and numerous other facilities. Under his guidance, too, the parks expanded and improved without any additional cost to the taxpayers of the city. His work over the years with the Wheeling park system made it one of the nation's finest.
- Frank P. Langsdorf, assistant recreation director for the Milwaukee County Park Commission, died recently at the age of fifty-eight. Mr. Langsdorf had been with the county program since 1929. He was a past-president of the Wisconsin Amateur Baseball Congress and a past-president of the Big 11 Recreation Association.



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MARKET NEWS

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- Hard-to-get-at tree stumps can create quite a problem. New model stump cutter moves the largest stumps to a depth of six inches below the surface of the ground. Remaining hole can be refilled with dirt and chips; the roots will rot by themselves. The cutting wheel, which shreds stumps in minutes, is mounted on an arm that moves hydraulically from side to side across the stump. Three hydraulic control levers operate the entire unit. Powered by an eighteen horsepower THD engine, the cutter trails easily and the hitch is equipped with rollers for hand moving. For information, circle \#100.
- Telescopic gym seats solve some of the problems involved in installing bleachers in any area. A skyscraper-like, freestanding steel superstructure provides unusual safety for capacity loads. Each seat board of the nine row, sixteen
 foot sections supports four hundred pounds of weight per lineal foot, far in excess of actual requirements, without noticeable deflection. Each row rests on eight vertical steel angle uprights that place the entire seated load directly on the floor. Although seat sections are bolted to the wall, the wall bears no load and requires no reinforcing or extra structural strengthening. Cross members are bolted and welded to form an extremely rigid unit. Straight-line opening and closing of seats is assured by steel telescoping sleeves under each seatboard and by self-aligning steel housings for the retractable rubber-cushioned rollers welded to the bottoms of each pair of vertical uprights. For more information. circle \#101.
- Music on the move-a semi-automatic hi-fi record player, designed for use in cars, is ideal for buses, show wagons, boats. and other mobile units. Use it en route to and from day camps, picnics, and outings. The $45-\mathrm{rpm}$ unit is safe to use when driving and easy to operate, even by children. Operates off six- or twelve-volt car batteries and has a power consumption of only fifty milliwatts for negligible battery drain, is distortion-free under any load and driving conditions. weighs nine and a quarter pounds. Shock absorbers compensate for sharp turns, accelerating, or bad roads without affecting records. amplifier provides volume control. Microphone can be added to amplifier to make a publicaddress unit. For information, circle $\# 102$.
- A line marker, for making basketball courts and other play areas, makes single lines $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ to $5^{\prime \prime}$ wide, holds eleven gallons. Optional equipment on models includes timer for intermittent line, which is completely adjustable for accurate retracing, hand spraygun and hoses, operator's seat, and tilt-type transporting trailer. For pamphlets describing markers for every purpose and budget, circle \#103.
- Missile kite is plastic, inflatable, and will soar in winds as low as three mph. Has been the subject of tests and study
 by a University of Minnesota aeronautical engineering professor. Comes with a winding reel, five-hundred feet of cord, instructions, and educational material on aerodynamics. Great for use in your space science programs. For information, circle \#104.
- A new coin-operated lock can be set to collect any desired fee for checking personal possessions and to vary the fee as conditions necessitate changes in checking charges. It can even be set to operate without a coin or to hold the coin for automatic return when the user returns the key. The lock is easily adjustable to work with any of seven coins from a penny to a half-dollar and a choice of two tokens for oddsum fees.

For the confusion of cheaters who are accustomed to using steel or iron slugs or folded cardboard to get free service from coin-operated locks, the inventor built in a feature which enables them to lock the lock, but not to unlock it. The various new features-specified by recreation professionals-have been over a year in engineering and development and for three months in breakdown tests. For information, check \#105.

- New lightweight starting platforms will add a splash of color and decor to many swimming meets this year. Molded from fiberglass-reinforced plastic, the platforms are available in sets of eight colors to match the score cards of timers and judges. They were developed by Goodyear in response to requests from aquatic-event officials. Because they are hollow, the warp-proof, rot-proof platforms are easy to stack for storage. Delivered with square-cut bases, they can be fitted quickly to any pool deck contour with simple hand tools and can be firmly anchored with one bolt or screw at the rear of the base.

Impervious to fading or discoloration from sun or chlorinated water, the platform is fungus resistant and may be cleaned and disinfected with ordinary detergents, according to the company. Pilot models were tested by AAU and NCAA competitors at various meets. Other tests included long exposure to the sun in Arizona, a state where 110 degrees is considered "normal" in the summer. For more information, circle \#106.

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## FREE AIDS

The following Free Aids briefly describe resources-catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leaders. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Balloon toys. Youngsters can color cardboard panels, combine them with colorful balloons to create funny collections of balloon people, animals, and vehicles. Particularly good for youngsters (or the young in heart whatever age) whose physical activity is restricted. For explanation about this, circle \#120.
For your Hansels and Gretels. A gingerbread house made of peghoard panels and fixtures for hanging on candy, gifts, and prizes. Collapsible for fast, easy set-up during games, rest hours. Resists extremes in temperature and humidity, can be nailed, bolted, screwed, and glued. For instructions circle \#121.

Ball and chain crafts add bounce to your program. Colorful glass balls make delightful and inexpensive costume jewelry. This is among the new craft ideas offered by a longestablished company with warehouses across the country for quick service. For complete catalogue of projects and supplies, circle \#122.
The teens are an age . . . a way of life . . . a time of discovery. A sparkling booklet called Talenteens tells how to make cards for all occasions, party decorations, remnant crafts; also gives ideas for party fare, and quick-fix "handouts" for hiking trips, as well as food for thought. For copy, circle \#123.
Woofing and warping? Hand weaving supply company offers complete service-looms and accessories, a wide range of yarns (cotton, linen, wool, metallic, and miscellaneous blends in a rainbow of colors). For catalogue and samples of yarns, circle \#124.

## audio visual

Songs of insects, voices in the night (frogs and toads), sounds of termites wood tapping and otters chittering are among nature recordings offered by a company which also bas a wide selection of books on birds, animals, fishes, insects, plants, rocks, stars, and fossils. Covers the country but specializes in West Coast life. For catalogue, circle \#125.
Filmstrips for church programs includes With Our Hands for senior highs, depicting life in an Ozark work camp. Catalogue of Christian Education Press includes books on camping and drama, filmstrips, color slide sets, charts and other program material. For copy, circle \#126.
Fantasy on film: Dr. Seuss' 5,000 Fingers of Dr. T. Produced by Stanley Kramer. Among many new films for children available to recreation field from a cinema service which offers material for all aspects of special programs. For complete catalogue, circle \#127.

## ELUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Liquid detergent will clean plastic finishes and rubber marks on sealed floors. Does not form precipitates like curds formed by ordinary soaps. Use on any kind of resilient and hard flooring. Outstanding as a wax stripper. For pamphlet describing this and other soap products, circle \#130.
Wallurn receptacle for refuse has modern lines, is suitable for recreation centers, gyms, hospitals. Mounted in cast aluminum bracket. Top removes readily for quick emptying of metal inner pail. Available in satin chrome or rich bronze. For information on this and other waste containers, circle \#131.

## PLEASE NOTE EXPIRATION DATE



New adhesive tape provides color and utility for temporary court markings. Available in orange, yellow, light green, red, aquamarine, and other colors, with a vinyl film back and high hold pressure-sensitive adhesive. Can be used for stage markings in drama programs, to color code equipment or storage boxes. Sample available on request. Circle \#132.
Attractive fiberboard panels to refinish scaly ceiling. Can be nailed or stapled to furring strips. Pamphlet also describes several types of tiles which trap sound waves, bush loud noises. For literature, circle \#133.
Termites will not attack wood treated with a special preservative which boasts many highly satisfied users, both private and industrial. Manufactured in one standard grade, this liquid does not hide stain in wood, can be used for camps, museums, community centers, anywhere and everywhere termites invade. For information, circle \#134.

Climbaround, jumparound, walkaround, lookaround, forty or more children can play at one time on a new playground unit. Special corner fittings have patented interlocking knob construction for safety. All fittings smooth; entire unit galvanized; need not be set in concrete; five sizes. For information, circle \#135.

## PERSONNEL

Ask your teenacers "How About Recreation?" as a career. State recreation society has prepared a booklet describing the recreation field and its pessibilities as a career. Answers questions that come to a young person's mind when he is thinking of what to do about his future. Circle \#136.

Meet the creative demands of progress. Personnel research company offers materials to evaluate performance on the job, qualification forms, recruiting inventories, materials, books, and forms for good executive management. For more information and listings, circle \#137.
Recruiting materials available from Na tional Recreation Association to help you give information on the recreation profession to your teenagers or when you give talks to high schools and colleges. For sample, circle \#138.

## PROGRAM AIDS

Chalkboards in green and slate black and a variety of bulletin boards, easels, and desk combinations available from company with
offices in United States and Canada. Aluminum or wood framed. Models also come in natural cork and pegboard. For catalogue, circle \#139.

Tommy Gets the Keys, a comic book in color, is a guide to better driving and is one of a series of educational materials offered by a national rubber company. For your teenagers and safe driving courses. Circle \#140.
Singspiration for the church group. Catalog of choral books, includes hymns, cantatas, songs for all voices, quartets, and trios. For copy, circle \#141.

## NATURE AND SCIENCE

Nature cuides. Popular series on weather, seashores, birds, insects, etcetera, now available in larger size $5^{\prime \prime}$-by $71_{1 / 4 \prime \prime}^{\prime \prime}$, with bigger type, bigger pictures, eye-pleasing margins. Each book in series written by Dr. Herbert S. Zim, authority on science, in collaboration with experts. For listing of nature series and catalogue of other books, kits, and materials, circle \#142.
Birdwatchers unanimous will warble with delight over slides of North American birds photographed by Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology. Sets available on coloration of birds, classification, and natural history of waterfowl. For leaflet, circle \#144.
Periwinkles, coffee beans, wentletraps, and mossy arks-let's go shell hunting knowing who's who and what's that. For cartooned, illustrated booklet on shell lore, circle \#145.

## SPORTS, HEALTH, FITNESS

Get into the swim-and get out of it safely, too. Booklet cues you on etiquette in the watery realm, offers some commonsense swimming pool musts. Full of peppy cartoons and easy-to-take suggestions. For copy, circle \#146.

The stuff of dreams . . . a colorful, absorbing booklet, the Wonderful, Wacky World of Sleep gives the lowdown on shuteye. Colors and layout are alive, text is informal and informative . . . believe it or not, you can catch up on sleep! To learn more, circle \#147.
Don't scratch . . . if you have poison ivy problems, here are the facts. Booklet explains the poison plant problem, including research findings, clinical documentation. Have it on hand for your camp and outdoor programs. Circle \#148.

## LOW-COST AIDS

These excellent resources and references must be ordered directly from the source given (enclose remittance).

A highly important manual for all agencies or departments that offer, or plan to offer, recreation opportunities to handicapped children, youth, and adults, More Than Fun is a handbook of planned, organized recreation programing for children and adults with cerebral palsy. The section on adaptations of materials, on parties and special events, on lead-ership-in fact, the entire booklet-is a real contribution, worth very careful study. The 38 -page manual is available for $\$ .20$ from United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York 36.

Filling a vacuum. Any recreation department or agency concerned with small or congested neighborhoods not being served by playgrounds will be interested in the mobile community service offered by Friends Neighborhood Guild in Philadelphia. Play Parade, a very readable and interesting account of this project is available for $\$ .50$ from the Guild, 703 North 8th Street, Philadelphia.

Adventure in nature. Camp Fire Girls, Inc., has just published The Outdoor Book by Arline Brauer Broy. While it is designed, of course, for leaders of Blue Birds, Camp Fire Girls, and Horizon Clubs, its contents are applicable to any leader or counselor who wishes to make outdoor experiences meaningful and enjoyable to young people. This 154 -page manual is written with clarity, is conservationminded, and is nicely organized. Available for $\$ 1.75$ from Camp Fire Girls Inc., 65 Worth Street, New York 13 (note that new address!).

Rock happy? A valuable guide for the hobbyist about to turn an avocation into a job, So You Want to Start a Rock Shop, discusses frankly such problems as buying, pricing, management, appraisal, competition, and the like. Includes many useful do's and even more useful don'ts. The 52-page booklet is available for $\$ 2.00$ from J. D. Simpson and Company, 19 West 27th Avenue, Spokane 41, Washington.
when you travel, observe the customs, learn the common language of friendship. A new booklet Travel with Your Heart tells you how to make the most of your trip. Available for $\$ .15$ from the People to People's Youth Activities Committee, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 16 East 48th Street, New York 17.
troubled people can put you in a tight spot. The National Association for Mental Health has published a very interesting and highly useful manual, How to Recognize and Handle Abnormal People, by Robert A. Matthews, M.D. and Lloyd W. Rowland, Ph.D. Slanted towards police officers, it is an excellent reference for recreation leaders. The booklet describes how to tell when a person is mentally ill, how to handle a disturbed or violent person, or a depressed person. Of special interest to recreation leaders are the chapters on the mentally retarded and mental disorders in old age. Available for $\$ .65$ from the National Association for Mental Health, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19.

# Recreation for All Children 

a program of recreation outdoors, followed by preparation of supper (plan. ned the week before) ; then dancing and games. The session ends at 8 pm; parents help drive students home.
Play School-In Evanston, Illinois, a summer play school for the mentally retarded is sponsored by the city recreation board. In the morning, the younger children participate with an instructor for every three children; in the afternoon, eighteen older children take part with four instructors.

A cross-country survey of activities for the mentally retarded reveals:

- Norwood, Ohio, has appointed a special supervisor for the mentally retarded. The year-round program set up by this supervisor was carried out within the framework of the regular recreation program. The mentally retarded children were not segregated although more supervision was required. One of the greatest benefits of this program has been to help break down barriers between parents and children and between
mentally retarded children and their "normal" playmates.
- Detroit, Michigan, has established programs in three recreation areas, with a professional staff of four assisted by a group of mothers. These started as a summer camp that has since expanded in its activities and now operates year-round. No child who is eligible to attend school may attend this program. During the regular school day, a program of swimming, games and simple crafts has been developed. The mothers assist with the luncheon and arrange car pools for transportation. The age range has been from six to thirty-five years.
- Arts and crafts are an activity at River Crest, in Mont Clare, Pennsylvania, a nonprofit training center for retarded children. River Crest converted in June, 1958 to work with retarded children exclusively.
- Creative dramatics for retarded children is a continuing hit in Allentown, Pennsylvania.
- Retarded youngsters prepared a dis. play for playground parade as part of municipal playground program in Greenfield, Massachusetts.
- Children from Pineland, a Maine institution for the retarded, spend one afternoon a week in nearby Portland under the auspices of the Greater Portland ARC. The children join with other retardates from the area in a program of crafts, cooking, games, song, and rhythm-band.
- In Vermont, horseback riding is a year-round sport at the Brandon Training School. The parents' group assumed half the initial cost for the project, which included purchase of four horses, equipment, and stable renovation. Twelve school residents worked in nearby apple orchards last summer and contributed their earnings to meet rest of cost.
Retarded children can be helped. Adequate opportunity for play and fun, and training in coordination and group living, are among the most important forms of self-help we recreationists can give the mentally handicapped among us. Plan your promotion and the activities for your summer playground, as well as for your observance of June as National Recreation Month, to include recreation for the mentally and physically handicapped. \#


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## Playground Attendance

Continued from Page 192
accurate records, a single formula may be used for all playgrounds. In such cases. the committee recommends that the following ratios be applied to determine the attendance per session:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Morning - } & \text { Peak count x } 1.8 \\
\text { Afternoon - } & \text { Peak count x } 2.5 \\
\text { Evening - } & \text { Peak count x } 1.8
\end{array}
$$

The committee recognizes that at playgrounds with unusual conditions, the recommended formulas may not apply. and suggests that a test count be made to discover the best index.

0NE OF the significant results of the study was that it generally confirmed the validity of the formula recommended by the NRA Committee that supervised the 1938 study. Furthermore, it convinced many skeptics that to record attendance merely in terms of peak counts fails to take into account a large number of playground visits. Unlike the recommendation based on the earlier study that a uniform index
be used generally, the 1960 Committee recommends that, wherever possible, authorities assign to each playground the index the study revealed to be applicable. The Committee hopes that the proposed formulas will be tested widely during the summer of 1961 and will welcome reports from playgrounds.

Members of the study committee in addition to Mr. Skea were John P. Cronin, Director of Recreation, Providence, Rhode Island; Alvin Eggeling, Superintendent of Recreation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Jerome T. Femal, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, Bloomington, Indiana; Gordon J. Guetzlaff, Supervisor, Bureau of Recreation, Dayton, Ohio; Franklin C. Hill, Director of Parks and Recreation, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Howard B. Holman, Director of Parks and Recreation, Fresno, California; Frederick C. Mandeville, Director of Recreation, Meriden, Connecticut; Jay M. Ver Lee, Superintendent of Recreation, Oakland, California; and Forest W. Wakefield, Superintendent of Recreation, Council Bluffs, Iowa. George D. Butler of the NRA acted as secretary.


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## Research Briefs

Continued from Page 192

- Aging individuals can be guided in their development of swimming skill.
- Instructional periods can be organized and conducted in a sequence comparable to swimming classes of other age groups.
- Swimming as an activity for senior citizens offers an interesting challenge.
- The general effects of swimming range from claims of improved conditions of chronic ailments to gratifications and sense of accomplishment.

The following suggestions resulting from the experiment were presented as a guide in the formulation of swimming classes of senior citizens:

- Volunteers only should be permitted to take instruction.
- Enroll not more than twenty persons in one class.
- Plan to have at least three instructors available.
- Arrange two full hour class meetings per week.
- Maintain the air and water temperature of $85^{\circ}$.
- Concentrate first on building confidence in the beginner. - Insist that false teeth be removed.
- Do not expect oldsters to use specially designed propsthey prefer to adjust to the available facilities.
- Make flippers and swim boards available if possible.
- Never encourage the aging beginner to work beyond his limit or desire.


# P FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED 

Beatrice H. Hill

Agroup of nationally eminent recreation educators met in New York City in February to establish a sound foundation for developing curricula in therapeutic recreation. The three-day work conference was sponsored by the National Recreation Association, under a special grant from the Avalon Foundation.

Groundwork for the conference had been carried on for several months prior to the actual meeting, through correspondence with more than thirty prospective participants. These key persons wrote the material for an abstract which contained descriptions of current roles and functions of the specialist in therapeutic recreation. It also presented the changes in these roles and functions which must be anticipated in preparing specialists for the next ten year period. Included were suggested standardization of terminology; a review of some of the problems the educator faces in preparing specialists to meet current and predicted demands for recreation services to the ill and handicapped; and an outline of the work to be covered during the conference.

## Participants

Dr. John H. Hutchinson of Columbia University served as chairman for the general report sessions. Other educators who participated were Dr. Catherine Allen, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts; Dr. Edith L. Ball, New York University, New York City; Dr. Fred M. Chapman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Frances Cleary, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Dr. Fred M. Coombs, Pennsylvania State University, University Park; Dr. Harry D. Edgren, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana; Dr. John L. Hutchinson, Columbia University, New York City; Dr. Theodore Kohler, San Francisco State College, California: Dr. Janet R. MacLean, Indiana University. Bloomington; Dr. Norman Miller, University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. Cecil W. Morgan. Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York; Dr. William J. Tait, Florida State University, Tallahassee; Dr. Betty van der

Mrs. Hill, formerly of the National Recreation Association, is now executive director of Comeback, Inc.

Smissen, State University of lowa; Dr. Charles Weckworth, Springfield College, Springfield; and Dr. Mary S. Wiley, San Jose State College, California. These educators worked in small groups which included Irma Davis, Mrs. Jeanette McGranahan. and Dr. Lois Timmons, who are currently engaged in actual practice in the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped. Consultants from the fields of medicine, psychiatry, nursing, rehabilitation, recreation, and curriculum development, were available to the conference participants during the conference. Dr. Martin W. Meyer, chairman of the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation, acted as observer.

The conferees developed lists of competencies required for basic functioning in therapeutic recreation; lists of competencies required for ad-vanced-level functioning in this specialty; and lists of the types of educational experiences required to develop these competencies in undergraduate and graduate students. In the course of the three-day period, the conferees picked up the ball which the National Recreation Association had started rolling and have agreed to take responsibility for developing a curriculum guide based on the work begun at this conference.

Dr. van der Smissen was anoointed chairman for the Curriculum Development Editorial Committee, which will refine the material developed at the conference; prepare a final report of the conference; and write up further material which will be developed in the course of the group's future work together. Dr. Kohler was appointed chairman of the Curriculum Develop. ment Implementation Committee, which will work with the professional organizations to implement the recommendations for action which the group will formulate in its future work. The two committees will be responsible to Dr. Hutchinson, who has agreed to serve as chairman of the curriculum development group.

In line with its policy to provide service to the recreation movement, the Na tional Recreation Association takes pleasure in having brought together this group of first-rate thinkers and doers. As Plato said in The Republic. "The beginning is the most important part of the work." \#

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[^36]

## MERRY-CO-WHEEL

Joseph Abrahams

LIKE so many communities in the 15,000-25,000 class, Marshalltown, Iowa (pop. 22,500), has a limited budget and cannot afford to purchase many of the new ideas in playground equipment. Consequently, the parks and recreation department tries to think of pieces it can make at very little cost. One piece of homemade equipment that has proven a big hit locally is a merry-go-round made from a tractor wheel. The kids sit, stand, or lie on it. They also pile on each other (lying down) to see how many can get on at one time. The idea for this equipment belongs to Park Superintendent "Sparky" Porter.

The materials needed are: a rear tractor wheel and tire ( $40^{\prime \prime} .44^{\prime \prime}$ wheels

Mr. Abrahams is director of parks and recreation in Marshalltown, Iowa.

recommended), tire should hold air; a steel disc, one-eighth inch thick, cut to fit just inside the outer rim; a front wheel spindle and bearings; a four-inch I beam, four inches long; and a quarterinch steel plate, twelve inches square. For assembly:

1. Take front spindle as used on any old tractor and cut in two. The cut is made in center of kingpin joining the two spindles.
2. Weld spindle to one end of I beam, making sure spindle is straight on beam when welded.
3. Cut hub out of rear wheel and discard. Lay front wheel on floor with cutside of wheel up. Lay rear wheel on top of front wheel and weld in place. Make sure rim of wheel is in true axis with the hub.
4. Weld steel plate to rim of rear

5. Unearth an old tractor and make off with front wheel spindle and bearings.
6. Weld the spindle to I beam with beam inserted in concrete in the ground.
7. Dismember tractor still further and annex rear wheel ( $40^{\prime \prime}$ to $44^{\prime \prime}$ ) and tire.
8. Weld steel plate to rim of the rear wheel to form merry-go-wheel platform.
9. After cement is set, adjust bearings and install hub cap-and let it whirl.
wheel forming the platform with the merry-go-wheel. Cut hole in center of disc for adjusting bearing when assembling. Make hole large enough that hub cap will fit in. The center can be covered by a plate held in place with cap screws.
10. Dig a hole four feet deep and eighteen inches in diameter, or just deep enough so when unit is assembled tire will be one inch off the ground. Place steel plate in bottom of hole and then set I beam on top of it and center. Fill hole with cement making sure the beam sets straight. Plate in bottom keeps beam from sinking into the ground when being used. A couple of crossirons welded to the beam will do the job, instead of the plate.
11. After cement is set, grease bearings and mount wheel on spindle-adjust bearings and install hub cap. The merry-go-wheel is ready to whirl!

Cost for the job will vary, depending upon ability to get the parts and whether the department has its own welding outfit. The following is our cost:

Spindle and front wheel .............. $\$ 3.00$
Rear wheel and tire ....................... 10.00
I beam ......................................... 2.00
Platform steel cut to fit ......................................
Welding ....................................... 20.00
Total
. $\$ 50.00$


## Add Something New

Continued from Page 184
(1) Find a point where four states meet;
(2) Find a state with bodies of water on two sides;
(3) Find the state with the tallest mountain.
Small Group and Relay Races-Team or individuals line up on a starting line in the Pacific Ocean. Upon a signal, they are to race from California to New York and return to starting point without stepping on Nevada, Kansas, or the Carolinas.
Using a Ball-Group stands around outside of map. A ball is bounced from

one person to another, hitting state named by caller.

## End The Summer with a Parade

Everyone loves a parade and the residents of Newington, Connecticut, are no exception. The parks and recreation department decided to organize a parade to tell a living story of its summer playground activities. It had no budget, no vehicles...nothing except ideas.

Each of the six playgrounds were asked to think of an idea for a float that would tell a story of some activity in its summer program. They were asked to contact contractors with trucks and organizations to sponsor the float. A maximum of $\$ 35.00$ was set for a sponsorship.

The junior leaders and the young. sters did most of the legwork and contacts. Their enthusiasm spread like wildfire and even warmed up some of the supervisors. At a planning meeting, final float themes were arranged to avoid duplications.

Contractors agreeing to allow use of their vehicles drove them to the playgrounds at 9:00 AM on the day of the parade and the young "bees" buzzed to work, putting the pieces of their production together.
The summer music program provided a sixty-piece marching band; the swimming program developed a beautiful water-safety production; the championship swimming team marched in their uniforms; the maintenance department had the equipment steam cleaned at a local contractor's shop the day of the parade; the midget auto club was given permission to drive along the parade route; the summer basketball league and tennis program and everything that was in any way connected with the recreation program was included. One drum corps with local youngsters involved volunteered its services and was followed by three other youth units from surrounding towns also volunteering their services.
The parade started from one of the parks, continued through the center of town and on to a center playground where the annual playground review is held. Every playground was allocated fifteen minutes for presentation of original skits. The outdoor evening program was climaxed by the presentation of trophies for the most outstanding boy and girl on each playground.

This was the climax of Newington's summer program. It has turned out to be the department's best public-relations endeavor-and did not cost the town a red cent.-Clement M. Lemire, Superintendent, Parks and Recreation Department, Newington, Connecticut.

## Miniature Fair

Over seven hundred youngsters and their parents enjoy a miniature fair each year at Patterson Park playground in Baltimore, Maryland. All of the thirty-five stands are made, planned, and managed by the youngsters, as are the tickets, decorations, and signs.

The children arrive at $8: 30$ am on Fair Day to help assemble and decorate their stands. Some of these are: fishing, spill the milk, basketball (using a peach basket), ring the clown (using jar rubbers), golf. can toss (table tennis balls tossed in tennis ball cans with faces painted on them), auto race (min-

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iature cars about two inches in size are pushed on a carrom board with areas painted with slogans like safety zone, poor driver, etcetera). There can also be a weight guesser and a fortune teller, nail driving, miniature bowling, animal bingo, and other circus thrills.

The fair tickets are free and twenty are given to each of the seven hundred guests. When the guests are lucky they receive special winning tickets. When a youngster earns ten winning tickets a lei is presented to him from the awards booth; seven winning tickets, a balloon; and five winning tickets, a lolli-pop.-Virginia Baker, Director, $B u$ ıeau of Recreation, Baltimore, Maryland.

## Change of Address

If you are planning to move, notify us at least thirty days before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect, if possible, in order to receive your magazines without interruption. Send both your old and new addresses by letter, card or post office form 22 S to: Subscription Department Recreation Magazine, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

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ment benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

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ing on qualifications. For further information, write Personnel Director, City of North Las Vegas, 1301 E. College Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada.

Applications for full-time park and recreational director are being received by Lander Parks and Recreation Board, Lander, Wyoming. For full particulars, write William A. Smith, 268 Main Street, Lander, Wyoming.

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

## RESOURCES <br> and REFERENCES

SONG COLLECTIONS

The music keeps going round and round and coming out in special song collections in both paperbound and deluxe editions. Many of these were reviewed in the March issue. Here are others of more than passing interest, reviewed by Siebolt Frieswyk of the National Recreation Association Program Service:
Folksongs and Footnotes, Theodore Bikel. Meridian Books, 12 East 22nd Street, New York 10. Pp. 254. \$2.95. Theodore Bikel, noted author and folk singer, has brought together eighty-four songs in this collection from his own extensive repertoire. The folk songs and the piano accompaniments are not only of genuine merit musically, but are also well within the reach of the amateur performer. Moreover, simple guitar chords are indicated. A number of songs are familiar, but most will be highly welcome additions to the amateur and professional's repertoire. This is an international songbook at its best.
Songs of the Gut ded Age, Margaret Bradford Bond, Editor, illustrated by Lucille Corcos. Golden Press, 630 Fitth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 156. \$6.50. Here is a handsomely bound, profusely and colorfully illustrated collection of old-time favorites about places, love, girls, patriotism, memories, and stories. Includes "Down Where the Wurzhurger Flows," "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon," "Her Golden Hair was Hanging Down Her Back," and also "The Stars and Stripes Forever." A pleasure to eye as well as ear.
Songs of the Irish, Donal O'Sullivan, Editor. Crown Publishers, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 199. $\$ 7.50$. This publication was made possible by an anonymous patron of the arts and by grants-in-aid made by the Arts Council of Ireland. It is a suverb publication in every respect. Each of the sixty-five selections is a melodic and poetic gem; the fifteen categories of songs range from lullabies and laments to songs of the itinerant harpers. Gaelic texts and lyrical translations in appropriate meter are provided. The songs stand alone and permit the human voice to accompany itself. All tunes are singable. Anyone who cannot carry a tune will find reading the poetry an equal pleasure. The publication is complete with annotations and index.

Man and Leisure, Charles K. Brightbill. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 385. \$6.50.

This book represents a hallmark in recreation philosophy. Here is a genuine and honest appraisal of the significance of leisure and recreation to mankind in today's world. The subject is treated in a depth and scope that not only reinforces existing valid foundations, but also defines new philosophical dimensions. Written by a man who has spent his entire professional career concerned with what people do in their leisure, it makes clear how leisure and the recreative use of it "can give spark and meaning to our most potent and precious concepts of life." Professor Brightbill has masterfully blended the relationships of leisure and recreation to labor, science, religion, and education into a powerful philosophy that states that life comes first and that recreative living plays an essential and indispensable part of abundant living. The author concludes with a social proposition to mankind and his society to either use leisure well or perish.

This volume will provide a richer and more meaningful understanding of leisure and recreation in relation to man's total life experience for everyone who reads it whether he be board member, lay person, student or professional recreator. - Charles Hartsoe, Secretary, National Recreation Congress.

The Squeeze, Edward Higbee. William Morrow \& Company, 425 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 348. \$5.95.
"A better organization of space for residence, for pleasure, and for business is absolutely imperative if the rising tides of population are not to make a complete shambles of the metropolitan habitat," states Mr. Higbee in his introduction. This sentence is the theme running through a volume concerned primarily with living conditions in metropolitan areas.
Mr. Higbee takes a dim view of many present-day conditions, as illustrated by the following statement: "In the allocation of public space and in the construction of public buildings, the needs of youth and the retired are slighted in favor of streets, bridges, tunnels, or
parking lots. . . ." He holds that "Today's adults . . . in their youth had better opportunities for outdoor play and exercise than they now provide for their own children."

The recent wave of encroachments on park lands comes in for serious criticism. In stating that public parks and playgrounds are among the casualties of modern community design and modern community culture, Mr. Higbee comments, "The sky above America's parks is full of hawks and buzzards peering for prey to pounce upon.
In this day of advanced multiple-purpose designs, it is downright reactionary to think a park is a park." However, one must ask where he secured his information about community park standards; and he is misleading in stating that only eighteen hundred out of more than seventeen thousand municipalities have a community park. Recreation authorities may take exception to other statements in this book, but will find it both informative and stimulating.G.D.B.

Play Activities For the Retarded Child, Bernice Wells Carlson and David R. Ginglend. Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tennessee. Pp. 224. \$4.00.

Many readers will recognize Mrs. Carlson as the author of a number of books on recreation for children, including The Junior Party Book and


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Make It and Use It! They may not know that she is very active as a volunteer in the Raritan Valley unit of the New Jersey Association for Retarded Children. Mr. Ginglend is a camp director for the same unit and has worked with retarded children in public or private schools. This book, therefore, is the result of practical experience. The games and other play activities in it are not new; to paraphrase Miss Stein, " $A$ game is a game, is a game, is a game." What makes the book unusual and very valuable is that the explanations include the techniques needed in using these activities with children whose mental age is around that of a normal six-year-old.
The authors write in an informal style that is encouraging and sympathetic and takes away the insecurity felt by many who are starting programs with handicapped groups, and have had no experience. The authors smooth the way for inexperienced leaders or leaders who are working with the retarded for the first time. The book covers music, handcraft, fingerplay, dramatic play, water play, and dancing as well as games. Here is a real and much-needed publication.

Creative Claywork, Harald Isenstein. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 93. \$2.95.
This small book with many good photographs covers very well all the aspects of working with clay. It is written simply and would be helpful to any teacher working with children and adults. Though the chapters are short. the author has tucked in many pertinent facts. Inexpensive but well designed. this book is an explicit "how-to-do-it."

You Can Teach Music (rev. ed.), Paul Wentworth Mathews, Ed.D. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Pp. 196, illustrated. \$3.75.
This handbook, although intended for the classroom teacher, is almost equally useful for the recreation leader. Singing, song leading, and "chording" melody instruments are a few of the subjects covered. This revised edition contains additional material on class piano instruction, use of film music. and rhythmic instruments.


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# Books \& Pamphlets Received 

## Areas, Facilities, Equipment

All About Swimming Pools, Larry Eisinger, Editor. Arco Publishing, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 144. \$2.50.
America's National Monuments and Historic Sites, E. John Long. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Pp. 256. $\$ 5.00$.
Birth of a National Park, Carlos C. Campbell. Univ. of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. Pp. 155. \$5.00.
Children's Room and Play Yards. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 96. Paper, \$1.75.
Four New Buildings: Architecture and Imagery. Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53rd St., New York 19. Pp. 20. \$.25.
Frank Lloyd Wright: Rebel in Concrete. Aylesa Forsee. Macrae Smith Co., 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 181. \$3.50.
South Bullds, The, Edward and Elizabeth Waugh. Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Pp. 173. \$12.50.
How to Build It, Larry Eisinger. Arco, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 144. \$2.50.
Looking at Buildings, Christopher Trent. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 160. $\$ 2.75$.

## Sports, Physical Education

Alan Oliver's Book of Horsemanship. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 126. \$4.25.
America's Best Bay, Surf, and Shoreline Fishing, Heinz Ulrich. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 240. \$5.00.
Athletic Achievement Program, Harold T. Friermood, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 111. Paper, \$4.00.
Athletics: How to Become A Champion, Percy Wells Cerutty. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 189. \$5.75.
BASEBALL: How to Score, unpaged, \$.25; Baseball Register: The Games Four Hundred, compiled by J. G. Taylor Spink, Paul A. Rickart, and Joe Abramovich, pp. 312, paper, $\$ 5.00$; Sporting News Batting Averages, Paul A. Rickart, pp. 211, paper, \$1.00; Baseball: Rules and Averages, J. G. Taylor Spink, Paul A. Rickart, and Clifford Kachline, pp. 452, $\$ 1.00$; One for the Воок, All-Time Baseball Records, Leonard Gettelson, pp. 356, $\$ 2.00$; Кnotty Problems of Baseball, pp. 84, $\$ 2.00$; How to Play Baseball, pp. 109, paper, $\$ 1.00$; Comedians of Baseball, J. G. Taylor Spink, Fred Lieb, Les Biederman, and Bob Burnes, pp. 143, paper, $\$ 3.00$; So You Want to Run A Ball Club? Milt Woodard, pp. 61, paper, $\$ 1.00$; Sporting News Ready Reckoner, pp. 128, paper, $\$ .50$; World's Series Records, pp. 318, paper, $\$ 1.00$. C. C. Spink, St. Louis 66.
Basic Facts and Figures. UNESCO, 801 3rd Ave., New York. Pp. 198. Paper, $\$ 3.00$.
Basketball Guide-Sept. 1960-1961. Orma Schalk, Editor, AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 160. Paper, \$1.00.

Basketball for Young Champions, Robert J. Antonacci \& Jene Barr. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 160. \$2.95.
Best Sports Stories-1960, Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre, Editors. Dutton \& Co., 300 Park Ave., S., New York 10. Pp. 336. $\$ 3.95$.
Boy's Book of Rifles, The, Charles Edward Chapel. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 274. \$3.95.
Boy's Book of Salling, The, Gilbert Hack-forth-Jones. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 144. $\$ 3.50$.
Cavalcade of Basketball, The, Alexander M. Weyand. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 271. \$5.00.
Coaches Handbook. AAPHER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 82. Paper, \$1.50.
Cruising Yacht Equipment \& Navigation, E. L. Delmar-Morgan. John de Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 244. \$7.50.
Dai Rees on Golf. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 176. \$5.00.
Dinehy Year Book 1961, The. John De Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 160. Paper, \$1.95.
Diving for Pleasure and Treasure, Clay Blair, Jr. World Publishing, 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio. Pp. 348. \$4.95.
Dragging \& Driving, Tom MacPherson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 191. \$2.95.
Encyclopaedia for Horsemen, R. S. Summerhays. Frederick Warne, 210 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 341. \$5.00.
Evcyclopedia of Sports (2nd ed.), Frank G. Menke. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 1106. \$10.00.
Equipment and Supplies for Athletics, Physical Education, and Recreation. American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 97. Paper, $\$ 2.50$.
Every Boy's Judo, A. P. Harrington. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 140. \$2.95.
Every Girl's Judo, A. P. Harrington. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York. Pp. 131. $\$ 2.95$.

Field Hockey-Lacrosse Guide, Sept. 196062. Caryl Newhof \& Marion R. Phillips, editors. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 144. Paper, \$1.00.
Fishing the Nymph, Jim Quick. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 139. $\$ 4.00$.

Fun of Figure Skating, The, Maribel Vinson Owen. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 167. \$4.95.
Golf Fundamentals, Corinne Crogen. N-P Publications, 850 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif. Pp. 79. Paper, $\$ 2.50$.
Golf Galore, Keith B. Marshall. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 123. $\$ 2.95$.

Gymnastics, Peter Rodwell. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 180. $\$ 4.95$.
Have Fun Learning to Sail, Lorna Slocombe and George O'Day. O'Day Corp., 9 Newbury St., Boston. Pp. 37. Paper, \$2.00.
Highlights of the Olympics, John Durant. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 160. $\$ 3.95$.

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Advertising Manager
Esta Gluck

## On the Cover

Refurbished golf courses open the new season as May brings everybody out-of-doors! This course in Long Beach, California, serves practically all year round, offers the continual promise of a cooling salt breeze from the Pacific. Photo courtesy Long Beach Chamber of Commerce.

## Next Month

June being on the edge of summer, we will take a look at summer activities and vacation ideas, with suggestions for the family that takes to the woods and other family recreation. Several articles on physical-fitness activities will carry ideas for all ages in a fitness program. Details on how to have a terrific tennis program on a tenuous budget will be given. Check this issue, too, for a story about the city of Detroit and further details of the 43rd National Recreation Congress. An article on the myriad responsibilities of the administrator of parks and recreation, one on "Developing a Pool Schedule," in order to insure that all your swimmers are happily accommodated, and new state and local developments round out the section on administration.

AND DON'T FORGET that June Is National Recreation Month - emphasize: New Horizons for Your Free Time.

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The Joys of Browsing Sirs:

While browsing in our college library the other day, I ran across your magazine. I find it to be interesting and timely . . . I especially enjoyed the article written by Sande Jones [March].

Your offer of free aids is quite valuable. I was not able to clip the coupon out of the magazine, but I tried to reproduce a reasonable facsimile of it and this card is enclosed. I hope that you will honor this card as these aids will be quite valuable.

Keep up the good work with the magazine.

Florence Breisch, Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina.

## Tribute to Clarence Brewer Sirs:

I have read in the March issue of Recreation [of the impending retirement of] Clarence E. Brewer. Mr. Brewer, much as any man we know, deserves the rest and pleasure that retirement promises. But we do hate to see him go. As a personal friend, we found him genuinely sincere, loyal, and always pleasant. We have never known any one in the entire field of recreation who brought to his profession greater integrity other than Clarence Brewer. Jack McGrath, Hillerich \& Bradsby Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

## The Hobly of Clowning

Sirs:
The article by Keith Macdonald, "Clown Tricks," in your February issue is very instructive and well written and I hope you will publish other articles on the great hobby of clowning. Mr. Macdonald has done a lot to advance the amateur clown and is always willing to aid anyone who is interested.

I am president of the Trenton, New Jersey, Clown Club and Scotty the Clown [Keith Macdonald] got us started and has kept us advised.

Walt (Wobo the Clown) Savage, Yardville, New Jersey.

## Bulletin Exchange

Sirs:
Our recreation department issues the following [program] bulletins through-
out the year: Halloween, Christmas, and Spring. They are distributed to schools, churches, and all local youthserving agencies. Supervisor Eunice Riso is responsible for compiling and editing these bulletins for the department. Lately we have been sending them to all recreation departments in Connecticut.

We particularly would like to exchange bulletins with any recreation departments who have a similar service.
I. Robert M. Shultz, Superintendent of Recreation, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

## Challenging Editorial Sirs:

I have just read Professor Brightbill's very challenging guest editorial in the April Issue and think it's very inspiring. May we have your permission to reprint this in an early issue of Illinois Parks magazine?

Marjorie M. Dickinson, Executive Secretary, Illinois Association of Park Districts, Springfield.
[Charles K. Brightbill's editorial] is a most refreshing re-emphasis of a fundamental principle we are often likely to overlook or think out-of-date in the mass of new ideas in vogue. I recognize that life has greatly accelerated in the last quarter of a century but basic needs and reaction to these needs have not changed. An occasional peep at where we actually live is refreshing, stimulating, and necessary to maintain a proper perspective for modern living.

I was also much impressed with the picture of the young lad in the J. E. Burke Company advertisement on Page 173. That young man is certainly looking this old world straight in the eye and will certainly be head of something worthwhile some day.

Grant D. Brandon (retired recreation director), Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

- The "young man" in question is actually the advertiser's grandson as the advertisement proudly proclaims. Other readers have also succumbed to his clear-eyed charm.-Ed.


Retain the best of the old . . .blend with the best of the new . . . achieve a bright new horizon of development for the mind and body of childhood.


## \#F-1 MOON ROCKET

A trip to the Moon ... a flight to Mars. Climb high in the sky up four ladders... thru four hatches ... to a tour of duty at the controls of this huge space ship . . . then down two decks to the escape hatch... for a quick slide back to earth!

## SPECIFICATIONS:

$26^{\prime}$ high, $10^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter at the ground, excluding slide. Diameter of Deck \#4 is $6^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. Center post is $5-9 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ standard pipe, to be set $5^{\prime}$ in concrete. Four fins of 12 gauge steel, 42 uprights of $3 / 8$ by $1^{\prime \prime}$ flat steel, $16^{\prime}$ slide with 18 gauge stainless steel bottom and $5^{\prime \prime}$ high steel sides. Control post with two movable levers and steering wheel. Hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Finish: fins painted yellow over galvanize. Other parts except stainless are galvanized.

## \#F-3 GREEN DRAGON

Climb the giant Green Dragon ... up the sides ... up the center on top or underneath ... climb out on the jaws... sit and swing on the fangs... slide down the pole. A lively and colorful climber that excites children's imagination.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

$11^{\prime}$ high, $13^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ long, $9^{\prime}$ wide. Main members are $1-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$, main rungs $1-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$, side rungs $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ - standard steel pipe. The sliding pole, which is vertical, is $1-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ standard pipe. All Dragon head parts are accurately cut $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ steel plate with edges smoothly rounded. All parts are hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Finish: Dragon head parts are enameled two shades of green, yellow, white, and red over galvanize, as shown. Ladder is galvanized.

## \#F-2 NAUTILUS SUBMARINE

The playground becomes the open sea when young skippers shout "Crash dive!" and "Up periscope." And there's lots to do on the Nautilus... spin the wheel to turn the propeller ... climb over the hull... take the conn on the bridge deck... helmsman's duty at the ship's controls... slide down the periscope thru the hatch.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

$24^{\prime}$ long, $4^{\prime}$ wide. Heights-deck $4^{\prime}$, railing $7^{\prime}$, periscope 12'. Furnished in pre-fabricated sections for quick, easy assembly. Hull $1-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$, railing $1-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$, rungs $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}-$ standard steel pipe. Control post with two movable levers and steering wheel. Finish: entirely hot-dip galvanized after fabrication; may be painted by installation contractor if desired.


## \#F-12 SPACE SLIDE

A cave to hide in . . . a ladder to climb . . . a hatch to crawl thru... two slides and two poles to slide down... two sides to climb... There's a universe of play on the Space Slide . . . and plenty of healthy exercise too.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

$15^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ long, $7^{\prime}$ wide, $7^{\prime}$ high. Deck is $4^{\prime}$ square, $4^{\prime}$ above ground. Both slides are $4^{\prime}$ wide, one is $6^{\prime}$ long, the other $8^{\prime}$. Sliding poles are $1-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$. Ladder, guard rails, and side frames are $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ pipe. Slide sides are $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ steel, $5^{\prime \prime}$ high. Sliding surfaces are 18 gauge stainless steel, backed by brightly enameled $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ exterior plywood. Decks, slide sides, rails and poles are hot-dip galvanized after fabrication, then carefully hand smoothed. Finish: stainless sliding surfaces; other metal is galvanized and may be painted by installation contractor if desired; underside of slide enameled bright orange.


## \#F-4 THE MERRY MACKEREL

Sliding is more fun on the Merry Mackerel! Huge in size, brilliant in color, this gay and saucy fish is a thrilling sight for little folk. Safe, secure steps lead up his back... then the slide into the briny deep!

## SPECIFICATIONS:

Entirely hot-dip galvanized after fabrication except stainless steel. All parts are carefully hand smoothed. Slide bottom is 18 gauge stainless steel, secured to $5^{\prime \prime}$ high steel sides by stainless rivets $4^{\prime \prime}$ on center. Fish image is accurately cut steel plate, with rounded edges, galvanized after fabrication, then enameled in colors as shown.
\#F-4-16 with $16^{\prime}$ long slide. $11^{\prime}$ high overall, $19^{\prime}$ long.
\#F-4-12 with $12^{\prime}$ long slide. $9^{\prime}$ high overal, $15^{\prime}$ long.


Swings, the favorite of generations, are now available in this beautiful design that harmonizes with contemporary playgrounds. The graceful archwith its smooth flowing line-replaces the straight pipe of ordinary sets.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

\#F-25, with 4 seats, above.
$9^{\prime}$ high, $25^{\prime}$ long. Two arches of $3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ standard steel pipe, $6^{\prime}$ apart at their base, long enough to be installed $3^{\prime}$ in concrete. Lacework of $2-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ standard steel pipe. Unit is furnished in two sections for assembly without welding. JACO oilless swing hangers, galvanized $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ chain, choice of swing seats. Fabricated of galvanized pipe, welds treated with zinc stick applied hot. Finish: Galvanized. May be painted by installation contractor if desired.
\#F-50, with 8 seats, below.
$12^{\prime}$ high, $50^{\prime}$ long. Furnished in two pre-fabricated sections; requires welding to install. Other specifications are the same as \#F-25.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON FANTASY EQUIPMENT

The steel sections of Fantasy Equipment (except arch swings) are hot-dip galvanized after fabrication, then carefully hand smoothed. This expensive process provides the best rust protection presently available and safe guards your investment in fine equipment. Paint as shown in the illustrations is applied at the factory over hot-dip galvanizing on the following items: Moon Rocket, Dragon, Merry Mackerel. Please refer to the specifications of each item for details of its finish.
Complete installation instructions are furnished with every order. No welding is required to install any item except the $50^{\prime}$ arch swing \#F-50. Sufficient length is allowed for installation in concrete; heights shown are after installation. Pipe used is new standard weight, sizes given are outside diameter.
All Fantasy Equipment is built with the fine workmanship and attention to detail that is traditional with Jamison.


# AS WE GO TO PRESS 

- Reprints now available: The February 1961 issue of Recreation carried the 1961 White House Conference on the Aging Official Recommendations and Official Statement of Policy exactly as determined by Section 12-Free Time Activities; Recreation, Voluntary Services, and Citizen Participation of the Conference. Upon popular request, these materials have been made up into a reprint which can now be obtained from the National Recreation Association for twenty cents per copy. (So heavy has been the demand for these that the February issue of the magazine is now out of stock!)
- A hotly contested, two-year court battle over the use of the word trampoline was decided April 5, 1961, in favor of American Trampoline Company of Jefferson, Iowa, and against Nissen Trampoline Company of Cedar Rapids. In a U.S. District Court ruling, Judge Roy L. Stephenson declared the term "trampoline" is "generic and in the public domain and cannot be exclusively appropriated for trademark usage." Judge Stephenson further decreed the trademarks "Nissen Trampoline" and "Tramp" invalid and canceled. The case was originally filed against American by Nissen on March 17, 1959, for infringement of trademark and patent, and unfair competition.

The Nissen Company now points out that this decision is contrary to other findings, and the ruling is being appealed in the Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

- New legislation for the aged and aging gives priority to recommendations for multi-purpose senior-citizen centers as in the interests of good health and making life more enjoyable and continued community service possible. The Senate Subcommittee on the aged has recommended that the federal government join with states, localities, and nonprofit organizations to stimulate and help finance senior-citizen centers with qualified staffs and with programs of education, recruiting, and training for community service, counseling, and other activities in keeping with the needs of older citizens.
- A plan for self-liquidating govern-ment-sponsored tourist promotion to
help stem the widening gap between American tourist travel abroad and foreign tourist traffic to the United States has been announced by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges. He says: "Foreign travel to the United States constitutes a large, potential market hitherto virtually untapped. American travelers annually spend some two billion in foreign countries. Foreign travelers only spend about one billion in this country. Economic conditions in many foreign countries have improved to the point where a strong travel promotion effort by this country can be expected to yield significant results." A sound, consistent program maintained annually by the United States Government and supplemented and supported by the travel industry is recommended. By 1964 this should double the present number of overseas travelers in this country, according to government estimates.
- Three men were appointed by President Kennedy to key positions on his Youth Fitness Council on April 17. He named Dr. Theodore Forbes, supervisor of health and physical education for the Sacramento, California, School District, as director of health, physical education, and recreation in the fitness program; Dean F. Markham of Westerly, Rhode Island, sales manager for an elastic textile concern, as director for administration; and Richard Snider, managing editor of The Topeka Capital-Journal, as director of public information. (For further information on the physical fitness program, see Page 233.)
- As a part of President Kennedy's CRUSADE for a healthier and more physically fit nation, the United Fund of Boston will conduct a Health and Fitness Fair in May, with the President's younger brother, Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, as chairman. Highlighting the event will be the appearances and demonstrations by prominent sports figures and nationally known experts on physical fitness. Included anong these are American League President Joe Cronin, Bob Cousy, Jack Kramer, John Thomas, Frank Gifford and Yale swimuning coach Bob Kiphuth.


## $\$ 2,100,000$ for Parks

San Jose, California, recently passed a $\$ 2,100,000$ bond issue for the development of neighborhood parks of ten acres or more. The issue passed by seventy percent.

- The appointment of Dr. Harold L. Sheppard as staff director of the Senate Special Committee on Aging was announced by Senator Pat McNamara, committee chairman. Dr. Sheppard, research director of the committee and its predecessor sub-Committee since May 1959, succeeds Sidney Spector who resigned to accept an appointment with the Housing and Home Finance Agency.
- Wanted: Augustus D. Zanzig who is serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Ruth McIntire Fund would like to have information about established recreation workshops or labs-their names, persons responsible, and addresses - particularly those stressing social recreation and games. The fund is planning to offer some financial assistance to worthy applicants. Please send this information immediately to Siebolt Frieswyck, Program Department, National Recreation Association, 8 W. Eighth St.. New York 11.
- May marks a nationwide bicycle safety program, launched by members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, to reduce the annual number of traffic deaths and injuries among children riding bicycles. Get your local press to play up your program in honor of this month-and admonish all adults to also take care. Many Jaycee chapters, and recreation departments as well, are staging bicycle rodeos.
- Recreation and the New Peace Corps: Upon President Kennedy's message to Congress regarding the formation of a Peace Corps, Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, immediately registered with R. Sargent Shriver, director of the project. the desire of the National Recreation Association, and of the recreation field in general, to be of every possible assistance. In
addition, he has suggested that a special committee of leading pracitioners and educators in the field of recreation be jointly sponsored by the National Recreation Association, the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, the American Institute of Park Executives, the American Recreation Society, and the Federation of National Professional Organizations of Recreation. This plan has been approved by all proposed cosponsors, with the exception of AAHPER, and the committee stands ready, as of this date, to go inîo action at a word from Mr. Shriver. Mr. Prendergast's proposal is now under consideration, and a decision should be reached in the near future. The public press has announced that the Peace Corps expects to include members with the qualities and training required of recreation leaders and, therefore, the cosponsored National Recreation Peace Corps Committee should be of value to Mr. Shriver in the selection of persons with these qualities and training.


## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Last call: Is there some place or some activity in your community that is unusual-educational, not over-com-mercialized-and that you would heartily recommend to visiting families with children in the eight-to-ten age group? The National Recreation Association is co-operating with Channel Press in the preparation of a guide book for families traveling with youngsters. The NRA has information about the usual and the well-known-and the not so usual and not so well-known--but wants to be sure that it hasn't missed some truly valuable experience that has not been widely publicized. The Association has already written to many of its Associates and Affliates, following up reports of special points of interest. BUT-if you have not been queried and you do know of something that should not be missed -please write immediately to Guidebook, Public Information and Education, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, DO IT NOW!
- A bill curbing highway billboards was signed recently by New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Advertising billboards can now be banned within 660 feet of the outer edges of rights of way of highways in the interstate system. The measure is aimed at promoting "the safety, convenience and enjoyment of travel and the free flow of interstate commerce" and authorizes the state superintendent of public works to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Secretary of Commerce by July 1 to make state regulations consistent with those in the Federal Highway Act of

1958. The new legislation also widens the strips along the New York State Thruway which are closed to billboards. Previously the 660 -foot strip along that part of the interstate highway system began at the edge of the pavement. The new bill makes the starting point at the outer edge of the right of way.

## Is Our Face Red!

Last paragraph of "Children's Behavior," Page 200, April 1961 issue of Recreation should read:

When the general public attitude toward mishavior is changed from thinking in mere punitive terms to thinking in constructive ways about his welfare and about ways in which he can be helped, then we will make real progress in solving the problem of children's behavior.

- Copies of Workshop Report \#8 of President Eisenhower's Council on Youth Fitness, Recreation Planning for Fitness, are still available free from council headquarters, General Accounting Office Building, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.
- Major expansion is being planned by American Youth in its recently announced five-year program to increase youth hostel overnight facilities in this country. This summer the AYH National Travel Office is offering its members trips in the Americas by bicycle, train, and station wagon, as well as European trips by bicycle, train, bus, and steamer, and four-week combination trips.
E. St. John Catchpool, past-president of the International Federation of Youth Hostels, and first secretary of the Youth Hostels Association of England and Wales, has only recently concluded a speaking tour in America and Canada, in which he pointed out that the international hosteling movement is "one of the most powerful influences at work in the world today to promote increased friendship and understanding among nations." He also recently completed an extensive tour of Africa where he helped set up youth hostels in many countries and served as an advisor for the reestablishment of a hostel in Port Said, Egypt, which had been destroyed.


## June Is National Recreation Month

New Horizons for Your Free Time

## GIFTS

- One million dollars for a public park and bird refuge was left to Fresno, California, by the late Ralph Woodward.
- An oasis of green in the heart of New York City's Lower East Side will be provided by a gift of $\$ 60,000$ from Bernard M. Baruch to the city park department. This came about through the encouragement of Robert Moses while he was still park commissioner. Newbold Morris, the present commissioner, has accepted for the city. He says, "The park will be a garden of quiet in a very congested area." An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune applauds: "A few trees breaking up the unflinching planes of masonry in the center of a city can provide more refreshment and pleasure than a forest on its outskirts. The very littleness of the room magnifies the richness it contains."
- Early enactment of legislation to create a Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in Maryland is recommended by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall "to preserve and protect the canal and to promote and develop wildlife propagation, wilderness conservation, and public recreation." The Interior Department's reports on the proposed legislation-S. 77 and H.R.4684-have been sent to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.
- Crash Program: Governor Gaylord A. Nelson of Wisconsin has won support for a ten-year program to save and enlarge Wisconsin's "vast but endangered resources." "In terms of need, he describes it as a "crash program" for decisive action; but according to The New York Times, his plan and the remedies he has designed "suggest more of a prudent investment for the future." He urged that the state be empowered to use easements on a far broader scale than any state has used them so far. Thus, he explained, the state could buy the right to prevent unsightly billboards or to have access to lake, stream, or beauty spot. Buying an easement would be cheaper than buying the land outright and in the meantime it would stay on the tax rolls.
- A limited number of free copies available: A new National Park Service booklet which is a comprehensive report on camping opportunities and needs of children, made by the American Camping Association for the Park Service, is announced by the Department of the Interior. Write directly to the Department, Washington 25, D. C.
help the family find a mooring in a world of confusion


## Mirian R. Ephrain



0ur young people of today have tremendous potentialities for making significant contributions to a better today and tomorrow if we but give them half a chance, as parents, as agency directors, as staff workers, and as citizens at large. But this "chance" involves planning, dedication, and commitment to goals and the means of achieving them.

In our work with young people in the past decade, we have all been mindful of the impact upon them of major changes in the world about us. Many of us have also been sensitive to the fact that it is not without significance for the boys and girls of today that they are children of parents who experienced the depression, a devastating war preceded by diabolical persecutions and atrocities, and the advent of the hydrogen bomb. Many of these parents struggled to rebuild their lives in a time of housing shortages and an era of expanding conformity and fear.

In more recent years, growing prosperity, the movement to suburban areas, and an increasing emphasis on material assets and striving for status have added different elements contributing to an emphasis on safety and security and a general apathy toward depth of meaning and responsible obligation in our existence. For others less privileged materially, it has introduced striving and aspirations with frustration for parents and young people alike and much confusion in ideas and practices.

Youth-serving organizations have traditionally endeavored to provide leisure-time programs and services to meet the developmental growth needs and interests of their members. However, it has become increasingly obvious to those who work with young people in their free time that our services can be far more useful and effective if we acknowledge the needs of parents as well as the young people's needs and endeavor to achieve better communication between them.

Parents and children alike find this a confusing world and are baffled in attempting to understand what is good and

[^38]what is right. And all too many of us, for one reason or another, have lost our moorings in our own respective cultural heritages and traditions which heretofore offered a compass or a roadmap to show the way. There is a great need to strengthen the role of the family in the transmission of ethical and cultural values. By working with the family as a unit, youth-serving agencies can make a significant contribution toward this end.

While the extensive development of audio-visual media and the tremendous increase in the mobility of peoples are bringing the world closer together, they have tended to widen the distance between parents and children in their free time. Youth-serving agencies have the opportunity to use these media to bring the family together for a variety of experiences, such as dealing with problems in relationships, sharing a cultural experience, gaining new knowledge and insights, and just having fun together. These and other program media can be used to stimulate an awareness of important social and ethical issues and a sense of responsi-bility for our fellowmen. It is generally agreed that there is a need for a return to a society motivated by a seuse of values, because our civilization greatly needs this if we are to be spared self-destruction. Since values are mostly "caught" rather than "taught," it becomes increasingly important for the basic group experience, the family, and other group associations such as our agencies afford, to provide day to day opportunities and living examples of values for the good life.
This emplasis on family programing is not a plea for "togetherness" at all times. It is, rather, a pointing up of the need to so strengthen the contribution of the fanily to its individual members that they will be strengthened as individuals, parents and children alike, and that, with increasing free time in our socicty, they will find a creative, constructive, and happy role. It is also necessary to reexamine our family-life education programs and institute activities in this area begimning at an earlier age and reaching out to the four-generation family which is the reality of our times. youth in recent years have been achieved with the aid


## GAME-TIME'S NEW ROCKET CLIMBER

An exciting climber that lets small tots share in "space age" adventure. All-welded steel construction, and the all-welded "launching support" bolts easily to the rocket itself. Frames are galvanized and finished in weatherproof aluminum finish, while the colorful tail fins are in red and white Grab-tite coating. The overall length is approximately $12^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ and the height of the nose ring is $7^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. For permanent installation. Here's the perfect climber for junior "astronauts"! Price \$179.00.

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of trained staff who bring to their responsibilities a sensitive understanding of people and groups, and skill in helping both to attain their maximum potentialities. The problem today is, however, that there are not enough of them available for the increasing need for their services. Y's and centers with youth membership organizations seeking to enrich the quality of their programs, to deal with problem situations, or to extend their services are limited in their capacity to do so because of staff shortages. Where volunteers are recruited for some aspects of the program, it is essential to have qualified staff to give guidance and supervision, to ensure effective service, and to afford a satisfying learning experience for the volunteer.

There are still many frontiers in work with youth toward which we must strive. We have referred to but two of them here, in alluding to the need for family programing and the integration of values in programing. The projected population increases also indicate the need to plan for serving larger numbers in the not too distant future. Both quality and quantity of services require more qualified staff. And there are not enough men and women embarking on graduate education to qualify them for these posts.

The other day I came across an excerpt from a recently published book called, Don't Raise the Bridge (Lower the River) by Max Wilk in which he referred to his graduation: "Like hundreds of my contemporaries, I was ejected into the adult world, factory equipped with a gleaming set of values and whamme! society hit me full in the face with a pie plate of reality." \#


## YOUR CONGRESS



Gateway to Rouge Plant

## Center of a nation's greatest industry

William Frederickson, Jr.



The horseless carriage has become a wingless Thunderbird, and during the metamorphosis the face of a nation has been changed and so have the habits of its people. Detroit produced the automobile, then perfected the assembly-line methods that give America the free time for using it. Our leisure and mobility are very much F.O.B. Detroit! What better backdrop, therefore, for a National Recreation Congress with the theme: "Recreation In a Mobile Ameriea"? The 43rd National Recreation Congress, October l to 6 , will pay special tribute to Detroit's great achievements when it convenes in that city for a week of stimulating meetings.

The Congress will again be sponsored by the American Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association. Cooperating agencies are the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, the Recreation Association of Michigan, and the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.

If you are wheeling to the Congress, Cobo Hall-Congress headquarters and the impressive center of Congress activities-parks 1,150 cars on its roof. (Will yours be one of them?) You will find a tour of this building well rewarding; but be sure to allow plenty of time. It is an imposing example of modern civic architecture and the world's larg. est and finest convention hall.

Meals will be available in the building. As delegates lunch (eafeteria) or dine (banquet hall), they will gaze out through the great windows at an expanse of river and sky, and across the water to the Canadian shore. River traffic will be of interest, foreign shipping and Great Lakes freighters will pass by, for this is a part of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The Congress Program Committee, in response to requests for comprehensive sessions on programing, has planned a full day focused on program dynamics. Top au-

[^39] thorities will reexamine the factors governing the needs and interests of people, the forces at work in shaping their personalities, and the challenge that faces recreation programing in terms of making our leisure more meaningful. Individual sessions will appraise the program potentials of the cultural arts, outdoor living and camping, social recreation, and sports and physical aetivities. They will also reevaluate recreation in the armed forces, industrial, religious, therapeutic, rural, public and voluntary agency settings.

Other Congress highlights will emphasize the implications of the White House Conference on Aging, the growth and development of adequate recreation leadership, and the attitudes of labor and management toward recreation. Some sessions and workshops will deal with administration, fitness, supervision, research, facility planning, encroachment, state, federal, and international reereation, and youth.

The spacious exhibit area will feature more than one hundred commercial exhibits as well as a number of educational exhibits, the National Recreation Association Job Mart, Consultation Area, and Book Center. A unique and attractive part of the exhibit area will be an eighty-by-hundred-foot park, set up by the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation. Trees, shrublery. flowers, other plant life, and benches will provide a scenic refuge for delegates who can also retreat to a Cracker Barrel Corner for off-the-cuff talks. and a special area for demonstration of program activities.

Participants will have ample opportunity to exchange ideas, renew acquaintances, and make new friends at the social functions now being planned. Preceding the Opening General Session. will be an informal get-acquainted, cafeteria dimer. A social recreation program will follow the Opening General Session. During the week, the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation will present the exciting Rodgers and Hammerstein hit Carousel.
Congress tours have been scheduled as the last feature of the program and will provide the delegates with an opportunity to tour not only the outstanding recreation and cultural points of interest in Detroit. but to take an extended weekend in Canada. if they wish. \#

# Recreation as an Economic and Social Asset 

## Fred Smith



'ecreation as a community economic asset is largely underestimated. Over the years, recreation, particularly urban recreation, has tended to fall into the category of social service and is too often regarded as a necessary, but sometimes bothersome, urban facility. Recreation suffers from being type-cast--like an otherwise good actor who has so often been a gangster or a cowboy that the public can't see him as anything else.

Recreation is an important economic asset, and I am not now referring to the business generated by recreation-the tennis racquets and skis and boats and motors and fish poles, and all the other accounterments of recreationalthough the two billion dollars a year spent for these purposes can't be brushed over lightly. Even more important is the part that well-planned recreation facilities can play in stabiliz. ing population, in reducing turnover of employees in businesses and in attracting new businesses and industries, new wealth-generating organizations, to a community.

All cities are in a struggle to attract

[^40]businesses; to survive and prosper, every city needs more local wealth in the future than it has had in the past. Additional income-producing organizations must provide this.

Before the Prudential Insurance Company decided where to build a new home office to serve New England, we made a thorough, long-range analysis of the economic future of this area. We discovered something we hadn't anticipated: people wanted to move to Boston. They wanted to live here and this can be a great asset.

With each of Prudential's new home offices we have had to face the problem of transferring key employees. As you might expect, we didn't have too much trouble with California, and getting people to move to Florida was not too difficult. But we were greatly surprised when we had more volunteers to go to Boston than to any other city, and we were at a loss to understand it.

There may have been many reasons for this, but our investigations have indicated that one of the major motivating forces that attracts people to one place over another is the availability of attractive recreation outlets. This was true in California. It was true in Florida. It was true in Boston; at least our people felt it was true.

Even without the presently contemplated organization of urban recreation facilities, Boston's had some extraordinary attractions. First, Boston has outdoor facilities in abundance; Cape Cod is within easy reach, and it is easy to find limitless skiing in the winter. The mountains and the sea, the sand duncs and the woods make some
of the finest and most famous outdoors in all the world. Thoreau and Emerson still live here in spirit; their spirit apparently moved the State Supreme Court recently when it decided that Walden Pond had to be preserved. The struggle between wilderness and prog. ress, between contemplation and the bulldozer, is being settled everywhere else by political pressures and pitched battles, and the score generally is settled by strength rather than virtue; but in Emerson's country, the State Supreme Court decided it. This was a significant decision and will have widespread reverberations.

The national and state parks and historic sites that have mounted in popularity so fantastically in the last decade are more significant in the Boston area than in any other single section of the country. Here the historic sites and parks are growing. The now-developing Lexington Concord Road, recently taken over by the National Park Service, will prove to be one of the finest historic panoramas in the country, and $\$ 8,000,000$ of federal money has been authorized for land acquisition. When the reconstruction of the historic area running from Faneuil Hall down to the river is finished-a project which is well under way, at least in the redtape department in WashingtonBoston will have a little Williamsburg within its city limits.

InCreased attention to recreation facilities, the maintenance of open space, and the stepping up of parks, such as the one projected for Cape Cod, and the historic sites, will in the end offset many of the deficiencies Boston
may appear to have from the standpoint of being an ultra-modern, streamlined, efficient city in which to do business. Efficiencies may look good in Chamber of Commerce presentations, but the simple fact is that nobody does business without people. Nobody runs an organization without employees. Nobody prospers without competent personnel. In these days of restless populations and endless frontiers, getting and holding people is as important as capital.

It is beginning to be obvious that we have undergone a major evolutionary development in national psychology in the matter of living and working. A


#### Abstract

Headlands at Great Beach, Cape Cod, are among the recreation attractions near Boston which has mountains and the sea, sand dunes and woods, within easy distance, giving it strong selling points as a place for happy living.


generation or so ago, it was common to assume that one's first obligation was to find a job that would provide some measure of security; and wherever that job was found, that was where you lived and liked it. You made the best of your surroundings. You carved out a life within the limitations of the environs, whatever and wherever they were. But in more recent years, there has been a growing determination to live a reasonably satisfactory life, and the job has become only a means to an end, not an end in itself. There has developed in the average citizen an irresistible tendency to flee from the frustrations of business, to retreat from routine, and to regard recreation as an antidote to the mounting confusions and demands of civilization.
The true economic significance of recreation attractions is only now being investigated. We know from cursory studies that the development of recreation facilities not only attracts people, but tends to stabilize populations and
to reduce expensive turnover in business organizations. These can be matters of tremendous financial significance in the business world. Perhaps in a few months we will be able to pin this down a lot better than I have been able to do it here. Prudential is launching an independent study in depth in Oklahoma and western Arkansas for the sole purpose of ascertaining the economic and social impact of recently developed recreation facilities. We have chosen this particular area because of some striking things which have hap. pened within the past few years. Boating, for example, virtually unheard of
that the productivity of workers stepped up in a way that-accidentally or other-wise-parallels the expanded use of recreation facilities.

LET's take another straw in the wind. It is general practice for larger corporations to recruit young men and women from colleges in an effort to build future leadership. Many of these organizations prepare promotion books calculated to give them an edge over other companies that are competing for the top talent. Without exception, the most successful of these booklets and the most productive of recruiters spend

in Oklahoma a few years ago, suddenly became a way of life as a result of newly developed water facilities along the Arkansas waterways and of reclamation and water-supply dams in Oklahoma. Today, tens of thousands of boats are licensed in Oklahoma and a large proportion of cars you meet on the highway are trailing boats behind.
In addition, Oklahoma City has undergone a skilled and determined transformation which has included attention to recreation facilities. As a result, the population trend away from the state has reversed, and Oklahoma is one of the most rapidly developing areas in the country. We cannot now delineate the part recreation has played in the remarkable growth of this area, nor can we say that the population trend in Oklahoma was reversed as a direct result of this recreation development. We do know that concurrent with this change in the fortunes of Oklahoma came the development of recreation facilities. There is already evidence, too.
a substantial proportion of their space and time exploiting the recreation and cultural facilities of the areas in which their plants or offices are located. And these young men and women, who presumably are more concerned, at graduation, with their future prospects than with anything else, are inclined to linger longer over the discussions of recreation facilities than over any of the other aspects of the jol, involved.

Sociologists and psychologists may argue whether this is a good sign or a bad sign, whether it reflects the right sort of objectives or whether it doesn't; but whatever they conclude, the facts are there. What interests young people as well as older people are recreation facilities. What attracts them are recreation facilities. What makes them happy in a given area is likely to be. in a large part. recreation facilities. And when an area can attract the brightest and ablest students from colleges and universities, it has made a profitable long-term investment in the future. \#


## SENIORS and SOCIETY

As Senior Citizens' Month dawns in 1961, let us consider our aging population in light of the findings of the 1961 White House Conference on the Aging

In the general pattern of social change affecting the aging, freetime activity assumes an ever increasing position of importance in individual and social well-living. Extended periods of free time in later maturity present one of the greatest challenges of our present society. Not only to live, but to live fully may be the test of our civilization.

It is every citizen's concern that senior citizens participate and become actively involved in recreation, voluntary services and in citizenship participation. There should be in every community a core group or council of concerned citizens who, with professional guidance service, will initiate, coordinate, and foster opportunities for older

[^41]people to swim actively in the stream of life. There should be appropriate government agencies on federal, state, and local levels to provide coordination, consultation, aid, and services to senior citizens for free-time activities, including recreation, voluntary services, and citizenship participation. There should also be an agency at national, state and local levels to effect cooperation planning, development, and coordination of services of public and private agencies which pertain to recreation for all ages. Well-designed legal authorities, when nonexistent, should be initiated to offer recreation services and consultation at the federal, state and local levels.

So might the deliberations and conclusions of Section 12 of the 1961 White House Conference on Aging be summed up with reference to free-time activities, recreation, voluntary services, citizenship participation.

The twentieth century has seen the number of older people in the nation increase fivefold. The middleaged sector of the population has increased three and a half times. This growth rate far outranged the general population expansion and dramatically changed the age distribution in our society. Older people were four percent of the population in 1900, and are nine percent of it today. Middle-aged people were fourteen percent of the total in 1900, and are twenty percent of it today. Collectively, the proportion of eighteen percent in 1900 has become thirty-four percent in 1960.

This growth can stand as a major achievement in the long perspective of man's history. Man has always wanted to live longer and to increase the enjoyment and satisfaction of his years. Growth means change, and change calls for adjustments and always suggests the
possibility of improvement. Today, throughout the country millions of individuals and innumerable groups have examined different aspects of this new situation as it relates to them. Already much has been accomplished; much more will follow.

Over the first half of this century the life expectancy for both men and women at birth increased greatly. For women, this expectancy has increased twenty years. Among the aging the women consistently outnumber the men, and the trend of the differential rate is increasing. It is now estimated that at seventy-five, seven out of ten women are widowed compared with four out of ten men. Projections show that in 1980 there will be 177 women for every one hundred men in the age group eighty. five and over.

The percentage of older people in the populations of the individual states range from two percent to 12.9 percent. In the 1960 Census, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin joined the states having ten percent or more of their population age sixty-five and over.

Early adult life is taken up with developing a work career, forming a family, bringing up children, and becoming established in the community. Twenty-five to thirty years later, as some of these responsibilities are being
completed and physical and mental changes appear, a new series of life events is set in motion. Each presents opportunities and problems to the individual and requires personal stocktaking and conscious adjustment to changing circumstances.

AVERAGE AGE AT:

|  | Men | Women |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Entrance into Labor Force | 19 | 19 |
| Marriage | 23 | 20 |
| Birth of Last Child | 28 | 26 |
| Marriage of Last Child | 49 | 47 |
| Death of Spouse | 66 | 64 |
| Retirement from Work | 67 | 66 |

Free time increases rapidly after the individual reaches the plateau in his work career, as the children grow up, and with retirement. In pre-industrial societies, most adults were engaged in making a living as long as their relatively shorter lives lasted. The middleaged and older worker today has more time free than he spends on the job. When he reaches later maturity and retires from work, the average individual at age sixty-five receives a gift of an additional thirty thousand hours of time to use as he wishes. Increasing numbers of middle-aged people are reviewing their objectives and goals, developing new life patterns, and planning systematically for security of income, health, and social relationships.

## High Spots for Seniors

- Minneapolis seniors not only gadabout but even globe trot. The Suburban Senior Citizens, sponsored by the United Fund, followed up a jaunt to Hawaii with a train tour to Duluth with 320 oldsters aboard. The group has also visited Winnipeg, Canada, and took a "Mystery Train Color Trip" to Winona, Minnesota.
- Connecticut senior citizens are also on the go. In New Haven, picnics and bus trips were the core of the senior citizen program all last summer. A small picnic drew sixty senior citizens and a large one around 120 . At the rate of at least one trip a week, the bus safaris included Lighthouse Beach, Guilford's old houses, the ferry around

Thimble Islands, a joint meeting of golden-age clubs of New England at Lake Quassapaug, Mystic Seaport, Port Jefferson, the Golden-Age Camp in South Coventry, Harkness Memorial State Park, the Danbury Fair, and a fall foliage trip that took in the "America Goes to the Polls" exhibit in Hartford and a tour of Southbury Training School to deliver handmade gifts.

In Bristol, the golden-agers made bus trips a sell-out on trips to New York City; Ocean Beach, New Jersey; and the Eastern States Exposition. The Bristol Area CIO-AFL and the city share expenses with the senior-citizen center.

Weekly garden parties are summer specials in Greenwich. They are held at

Midnle age is coming to be known as the turning point of maturity. Many people find new opportunities for growth in self-expression and a sense of fulfillment in one or more of a wide variety of activities such as maintenance activity, social and religious participation, recreation and education programs including travel, games, and sports, adult education classes, television and radio, reading, art. and music, and service to the community and others through service organizations, voluntary community and citizens, community and political groups. Others find only boredom and uselessness and allow themselves to decline into an unhappy and premature old age.

The transition to maturity is facilitated by preretirement programs and guidance in ways of meeting the horizons of the later years. Modern society affords a wide variety of opportunities for purposeful activity and service to others and to the community. Among these appear to lie major factors in the maintenance of independence, dignity, and physical and mental well-being.

The challenge to society is to define expectations for adventurous living in the later years, to take advantage of the experience of its senior citizens, and to provide recognition and opportunities in line with their interests and abilities. \#
country estates, lakefront homes or big townhouses in the area. These get-togethers with refreshments and conviviality as keynotes draw attendance of forty to forty-five oldsters.

- Since the Pasadena, California Senior Center is one of the bright spots in town, the center has made up color postcards of its patio and outdoor game area, its cheerful library, landscaped exterior, and one of its social dances (oh, those red shoes and that splashy Hawaiian shirt). The postcards sell for $\$ .05$. The center also publishes materials on senior citizen activities including An Evaluation of Trained Volunteers to a Senior Citizen Program $(\$ .50)$. These are available from the center at 85 East Holly Street. Pasa. dena, California. (See also Page 232.)


Senior citizen clubs offer opportunities for exploration of shared interests, new friends, companionship, and activities.

From the beginning of recorded time, human beings have shared their friendship, their strength, their hospitality, and their ability with others. They have fed the hungry, cared for the sick, comforted the bereaved, and befriended the lonely. To share with others is a part of the brotherhood of man, as natural as our breath. When the first human being extended a helpful hand to his neighbors the volunteer was born.

Today many of these services to humanity are undertaken by federal, state, or local organizations, each devoted to a specific field. And each of these fields of service-health, education, religion, social welfare, and recreation-was built and carried on in its early stages by the volunteer. Although persons are educated, trained, and paid to serve in these fields today, there are never enough of them to meet the need. So the volunteer continues to be the very lifeblood and strength of human serv-

[^42]
## The Volunteer and Senior Citizens

## In the Pasadena, California, Senior Center, the warm interest of volunteers contributes strength to its service

ice, as he was in the beginning. He continues to open up virgin fields of service and carry them on until the cumbersome wheels of government and organized professional work make provision for it in their budgets and in their training.

Now, an area of service has appeared in the field of care for the aged. Until a few years ago, not many had ever thought about the aged as a group of needy people. Few had thought about their still-human need for fun or of the possibility of recreation clubs for the aged. But the moment the idea and need were made known, volunteers were there with the first vanguard of pioneers in the field.

## A Bill of Rights For Aging Persons

- The right to grow old, with the emphasis on grow. We should not be old except as we grow old. The right to be treated as a person and an adult at that. Years bring experience and experience is an essential ingredient of wisdom.
- The right to a future. We can't live in the past. We must live in the future. The right to have something to say about our life in that future.
- The right to work, to play, to plan, to produce as we are able, to continue to live and be a part of life. The right to have fun and friends, to have hobbies, to be interested in politics and current events, to enjoy harmless gossip, and to be a normal human person.
- The right to have the help of one's family and friends, in being interesting to that family and their friends. The right to have professional help and advice whenever necessary. The right of opportunity to earn and cherish these rights and to live happily and usefully until the end.

While these rights are inherent, still they must be earned. The rights of man,
life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness . . . are inherent but they must be fought for in every age of man. Old age is not a penalty . . . it is an achievement.

## A Bill of Rights For Volunteers

l. The right to be treated as a co-worker-not just as free help, not as a prima donna.
2. The right to a suitable assignment, with consideration for personal preference, temperament, life experience, education, and employment background.
3. The right to know as much about the organization as possible-its policies, its people, its programs.
4. The right to training for the job -thoughtfully planned and effectively presented training.
5. The right to continuing education on the job as a follow-up in initial training, information about new developments, training for greater responsibility.
6. The right to sound guidance and direction by someone who is experienced, well-informed, patient, and thoughtful, and who has the time to invest in giving guidance.
7. The right to a place to work, an orderly, designated place, conducive to work and worthy of the job to be done.
8. The right to promotion and a variety of experiences, through advancement to assignments of more responsibility, through transfer from one activity to another, through special assignments.
9. The right to be heard, to have a part in planning, to feel free to make suggestions, to have respect shown for and honest opinion.
10. The right to recognition through day-by-day expressions of appreciation and by being treated as a bona fide co-worker. \#

## Out of the Gymnasium

 . and into our daily lives marches today's crusade for American FitnessAll Americans have been alerted by President John F. Kennedy - through his article on "The Soft American"* and his interest in the President's Council on Youth Fitness-to his vital concern for the fitness of American youth. (The council was first established in 1956, by executive order of President Eisenhower.) In his special Message on Health and Hospital Care to the Congress of the United States on February 9, 1961, President Kennedy said, in part:
"In order to provide more unified administration and increased effectiveness of federal efforts for physical fitness, I am designating the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare [Abraham Ribicoff] as the chairman of the President's Council on Youth Fitness. I am asking him to mobilize the full resources of his department and other interested agencies toward encouraging public and private agencies and individuals to improve the physical fitness of our nation's youth. . . ."

Charles B. Wilkinson, head football coach at Oklahoma University, has been designated by the President as a special consultant to frame the national fitness plan. C. Carson Conrad of Sacramento, California, chief of the State Bureau of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, has been named as his assistant.

Ameeting in Washington, called by Mr. Ribicoff on February 21, 1961, was attended by representatives of some ninety organizations. The National Recreation Association was represented by its executive director and board member, Joseph Prendergast; Board Member Mrs. James C. Parker, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; and NRA service associates Milo F. Christiansen, superintendent of recreation, District of Columbia; Julian W. Smith, Michigan State University; Alfred B. LaGasse, executive secretary, American Institute of Park Executives; Olga Madar, director of recreation, United Automobile Workers Union; and Hubert I. Snyder, director of recreation and parks, Baltimore County, Maryland.
Today's interest and activity in behalf of youth fitness affirms that health and fitness activities are the responsibility of the recreation field as well as of the physical education and other fields, and that it should be brought out of the gymnasium and into the daily life of all young citizens. As we go into the larger picture of overall fitness, everyone is bound to promote the values inherent in recreation. As

[^43]Mr. Ribicoff points out, "Our search for physical excellence goes along hand-in-hand with-and gives strong support to-other efforts for young people. Intellectual and emotional growth, good human relationships, spiritual insights -all these we want for our children. It is part of their total development."

TThe following questions asked by Mr. Ribicoff at the conference should be carefully considered by every recreation policy-maker, administrator, or leader. Mr. Prendergast will appreciate hearing from Recreation readers regarding them so that he can more effectively represent the thinking of persons engaged in this field.

- In what ways can the federal government strengthen its services and facilities that affect physical fitness of youth?
- What can be done to assure more opportunities for healthful competition in athletics for all youngsters?
- What are the recreation and space needs of our communities? Our state and national parks?
- How can we get enough teachers, recreation leaders, and workers with young people to carry out top quality programs?
- What research is available and what more is needed to make our work more effective?
- How can we gain true citizen support for the cost of providing more opportunities for physical fitness for our children?
- How can we create a good image of physical fitness for all citizens-and in particular for our youth?
- In the total national effort, what should be the role of the President's Council of Physical Fitness of Youth? Of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare? Of other departments also vitally concerned with this problem? \#

To Joseph Prendergast and
The National Recreation Association
April 7, 1961
The National Recreation Association has been a leader in the cause of fitness for many years. We look forward to close cooperation with you. Charles B. Wilkinson, Consultant to the President.

April 10, 1961
On behalf of the Federal Government I would like to express my deep gratitude for the contribution you have made to this cause. I hope you will continue your interest and that we may count on your counsel and assistance in the days ahead.-Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington.

## TEENAGER PREFERENCES

## Julian L. Greifer



How young people spend their free time should be of utmost concern to every community. Youth's creative and positive use of leisure time is not only a preparation for wholesome adulthood and sound citizenship, but also keeps them in a happier frame of mind. Misspent leisure may lead to character and personality distortion or, worse still, criminal behavior. If the adult community expects to do something about the problem of leisure-time use by teenagers, it needs to have more accurate data on what they actually do and prefer to do. Guesses and surmises are not enough. This report is a resume of what one community did about this problem. The following is a study of leisure time spent during the weekend of April 29-May 1, 1960, by junior- and senior-high-school students of several Philadelphia northwest neighborhoods.

This investigation was launched at the instigation of the Neighborhood Centre of Philadelphia because of the difficulties encountered in attempting to initiate a recreation program for children, youth, and the aged in the West Oak Lane, Mt. Airy, and Temple Stadium neighborhoods of Philadelphia. These programs were introduced in the fall of 1958 because of mounting demands by local residents concerned with teenage misbehavior. It was financed by the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Philadelphia in 1959.

Neighborhoods Centre's first survey of neighborhood needs produced surprising results. This large segment of Philadelphia with a population of about one hundred thousand did not possess a single recreation building! Facilities for recreation were offered to a very limited extent by public schools, churches, and the department of recreation. The police Juvenile Aid Bureau revealed that in these middle-class neighborhoods, there was a considerable degree of serious juvenile crime and a very high incidence of car thefts. In view of these facts, the center was dismayed to find so many obstacles in the way of initiating its proposed recreation programs: neighbors who fought against the center's securing zoning variance, difficulty in obtaining any kind of facility for teenage activity in the schools, and the appalling indifference on the part of many parents to this problem which their teenagers faced in finding appropriate and wholesome recreation outlets in the neighborhoods where they live.

We cannot emphasize too strongly that this report will give only a preliminary and tentative indication of some

Dr. Greifer is executive director of Neighborhood Centres of Philadelphia.
aspects of leisure-time activities and preferences to juniorand senior-high-school youth of the northwest neighborhoods limited to West Oak Lane, Mt. Airy, and Temple Stadium, roughly comprising the Postal Zone \#50 in Philadelphia. The analysis of the data has not gone far enough to give a greater validation or reveal refined correlations.

TThe questionnaire was designed by Dr. Sidney Rappaport, Herbert Epstein, and the writer. Specifically these students were asked on Page One some basic information as to age, sex, the street they live on and the postal zone, but not their name. On Pages Two and Three they were given the following directions:
"We'd like you to think back over all the things you did last weekend. Think back to last Friday evening, go down the list of activities and in the column which is headed "Friday Evening" put a check mark next to any of those thinks which you did last Friday evening."
Forty eight possible activities were listed and room allowed for additions. This was repeated for Saturday and Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening. The second selection called for a check of those activities which they liked to do and enjoyed the most. On the fourth page they were asked to indicate the places they visited for their recreation, public, private and commercial, and queried as to their awareness of community recreation programs.

The questionnaire was collected a week later with an almost ninety percent of completed responses, a remarkable result. The committee decided to make a special study of the children who come from Mt. Airy, West Oak Lane, and Temple Stadium neighborhoods, comprising Postal Zone \#50, since these are the neighborhoods in which the West Oak Lane Co-Ordinating Council is particularly interested.

| TABLE I |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Activity reported most frequently checked according to grade, during a weekend in May 1960, by 804 junior and senior high school boys and girls. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grades | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Period <br> Fri. Eve. | TV | IV | IV | TV | TV | $\begin{gathered} \text { Car } \\ \text { Riding } \end{gathered}$ |
| Sat. AM | TV | IV | Sleep | Body Care | Home Chores | Sleep |
| Sat. PM | TV | TV | IV | IV | Talk Phone | $\begin{gathered} \text { Car } \\ \text { Riding } \end{gathered}$ |
| Sat. Eve. | IV | TV | TV | TV | Dating | Dating |
| Sun. AM | Rel. School | Body Care | Sleep | Sleep | Sleep | Sleep |
| Sun. PM | IV | IV | Home Work | Home Work | $\begin{gathered} \text { Car } \\ \text { Riding } \end{gathered}$ | Home Work |
| Sun. Eve. | IV | IV | IV | TV | Home Work | Home Work |

# A surprising image of the teenager emerges from a study of the leisure-time activities and preferences of teenagers in several selected Philadelphia neighborhoods 

| TABLE II <br> Activities reported as most frequently indulged in during seven weekend periods in May 1960 by 804 jurior and senior high school boys and girls. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  | Sat. AM |  | Sat. PM |  | Sat. Eve. |  | Sun. AM |  | Sun. PM |  | Sun. Eve. |  |
| Activ. | No. | Activ. | No. | Activ. | No. | Activ. | No. | Activ. | No. | Activ. | No. | Activ. | No. |
| TV | 471 | Chores | 258 | IV | 231 | IV | 381 | Sleep | 265 | Home Work | 214 | TV | 397 |
| Talk | 319 | TV | 244 | Talk | 210 | Pers. Care | 255 | Pers. Care | 218 | TV | 235 | Home Work | 285 |
| Pers. Care | 315 | Talk | 215 | Sports | 182 | Talk | 222 | Relig. School | 218 | Talk | 179 | Care | 251 |
| Sleep | 214 | Sleep | 215 | Care | 158 | Date | 197 | Home Work | 159 | Car | 163 | Talk | 204 |
| Home Work | 182 | Pers. Care | 133 | Shop | 156 | Car | 133 | IV | 150 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Body } \\ & \text { Care } \end{aligned}$ <br> Sports | $\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 137 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Sleep | 175 |

Volunteering for social service or other citizen activities is negligible, a little over one percent. Hobbies only involve about two percent, while less than fifteen percent of the total group (127) attended a club meeting, almost as many as go to a beauty parlor (about one quarter of all girls reporting) and about the same number report reading for pleasure. The latter appears to be largely a junior high activity. Very few report attending sport contests. There were probably few such contests during an early May weekend. Work for pay attracted about ten percent who seemed to enjoy the experience.

Alternate returns of the 1628 which came from these neighborhoods were selected, a total of 814; of this number, 397 were girls and 417 boys. Ten were discarded for insufficient or unreliable reporting. The balance, 804 boys and girls, form the basic source of the following interpretations.

## The Most Popular Activities

The 804 teenagers divide themselves into six age groups, from twelve to seventeen, according to their grade distribution in junior and senior high school. Multiplying these six age groupings by the seven weekend periods which we are studying, we have a total of forty-two periods of activity. During twenty-one of these, or half of the total, TV ranks highest as the most frequently checked by all these young people. Junior high school pupils, especially, are TV devotees. Only on Sunday mornings do we find more of them going to Sunday School than watching TV. Though TV is displaced as Number One activity, it does not mean that it is eliminated from their Sunday morning's schedule. It still takes third place for most of them. Second in popularity to TV is talking on the telephone. Sleep is in third place as a prominent activity during the weekend followed by homework and car riding for pleasure. Sixth and seventh are home chores and dating. In eighth place is religious education, followed by "sports." Dating for these youngsters begin at the fifteen-year level and with it, coffee shop or restaurant loitering. The largest attendance at coffee shops is recorded for Friday evenings by the high-school group. Almost two thirds of the entire fifteen to seventeen age group (133), reported that they were there. Movies. though ranking high on the fifteen to seventeen age group list, is reported only by sixteen-year-olds as a Saturdaynight activity.

Only about a quarter ( $26 \%$ ) of the total group indicated attendance at religious services or religious school. Interest in religion begins to wane after the thirteenth year. At age twelve, two-fifths report attendance at religious school on Sundays. This drops to less than a quarter $(24.8 \%)$ at age thirteen and to seventeen percent at age fourteen; down to eleven percent at age sixteen.

## What They Most Enjoy

What do these young people enjoy most? In order of choice, the top ranking ten are as follows:

1. Bowling
2. Talking on telephone
3. Watching TV
4. Dancing
5. Dating
6. Reading for pleasure
7. Movies
8. Entertain friends
9. Sports
10. Car riding

## TABLE |l|

Activities most frequently checked and activities most enjoyed as Indicated by 804 junior and senior high school students.

| Rank | Activity Checked | Activity Preferred |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | TV | Bowling |
| 2. | Talking on 'phone | Dating |
| 3. | Sleep | Movies |
| 4. | Homework | Sports |
| 5. | Car riding for pleasure | Talking on 'phone |
| 6. | Home chores | Dancing |
| 7. | Dating | Riding for pleasure |
| 8. | Religious education | Entertaining friends |
| 9. | Sporis | Car riding |
| 10. | Bowling |  |

Continted $\longrightarrow$

Is there a relationship with what they do and what they enjoy most? A comparison of the top ten activities checked by the teenagers and the top ten most enjoyed, reveals some interesting discrepancies, as we note from Table III.
The most important discrepancy is in the realm of participating in sports. While it is in ninth place in popularity as an activity, it is in fifth place as an activity most enjoyed. No doubt that the lack of facilities is a factor in limiting teenage participation in athletics. Dancing is another activity desired and enjoyed but apparently not indulged in because of a lack of either facilities or opportunity.
It is also interesting to compare the activities enjoyed most by junior high school and senior high school groups as Table IV illustrates.
While the younger teens stick to their TV, the older teens put dating on top of the list. Not the activity they most indulge in, but one apparently most desired, bowling appeals equally to the older and the younger teens. The fact that this does not rank high in what they actually do may be due to the fact that most bowling alleys limit their teenage clientele and besides it costs money to play. There were several instances of police action at the bowling alleys to control the teenagers' misbehavior.
Movies, though still an enjoyable activity for youth, is only mentioned by the sixteen-year-olds as a Saturday-evening activity. Its displacement by TV is obvious. Sports, though not at the top of the list, still is an activity youth enjoys. The fact that it does not rank high in participation may be due to a lack of facilities.
Do these teenagers use community facilities? Are they participating in the programs offered by public recreation and private agencies such as "Y's," settlement houses, churches and schools? Are they aware that such activities are offered? Fifty percent of those reporting attended a bowling alley during the weekend and forty-five percent attended a church or synagogue function. Only a fifth attended a meeting of a national organization (scouting, B'nai B'rith Youth, Catholic Youth, etcetera) and only eighteen percent utilized public or private recreation. While

| table IV <br> Most Enjoyed Activities-Junior and Senior High School Students Compared |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Rank 1 | Junior High School TV Viewing | Senior High School Dating |
| 2 | Bowling | *Bowling |
| 3 | Movies | Viewing TV |
| 4 | Sports | Riding in Car |
| 5 | Talking on 'phone | Sports |

* It should be pointed out that bowling is just as much a social as it is an athletic activity and apparently supercedes interest in other sports.
more than half knew of the programs existing in synagogues and churches, and two-fifths, of recreation programs in schools, only one-fifth were aware of such programs in private or public recreation agencies.


## Questions Still To Be Answered

This is preliminary review of the material. Much more study is required of the data. This is in the nature of an introduction to fuller analysis of the material at hand. There is also need for further research in order to validate these findings. A similar questionnaire should be given in the fall and winter to the same group, in order to make allowances for the different seasons, if we are to secure a more correct and balanced picture of the teenager and his leisure. We also need to substantiate data which the present questionnaire does not reveal. How much time does the youth spend in pursuing the activity he checks? What are his money resources? Is there any way we can find out something about the "taboo" activities which the teenager is reluctant to discuss? How many own cars? To what extent is the nature of the leisure-time activity determined by another teen leader, by advertising, or any other media which have a determining influence on his behavior, his cultural and social milieu? Are these socio-economic differences as revealed in the leisure-time behavior of present day youth? \#

Automobiles, elevators, escalators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and a host of other products of the machine age have eliminated from modern life much of the physical activity that was once a normal part of daily living. They offer both advantages and disadvantages. They can make us a lazy, sedentary people, or they can free us to replace irksome physical labor with enjoyable physical recreation. Time spent at the tennis court, golf links, beach, or gym is time profitably used. And the relatively small price you may pay for bowling, horseback riding, archery, boating, or other favorite sports is a sound investment in health and happiness.-Thurman B. Rice, M.D. and Fred V. Hein, Ph.D.


Dancing is the most popular activity at the Friday night Teen Time programs held in nine junior high schools.

The teenagers sign in at entering the Teen Time center. Parents know where their children are until closing.

# TEEN TIME in TACOMA 

## About 3,500 junior high school students are attracted back to school on Friday evenings. They like it!

## Tom Lantz



"IT'S AMAZING how much energy they burn," said the supervisor of recreation centers for the joint park-school program in Tacoma, Washington. "When kids are bent on having fun and being busy, they aren't getting into trouble during the Friday Night Teen Time program in nine junior high schools."

Tacoma's Teen Time for junior high school students began sixteen years ago

Mr. Lantz is superintendent of public recreation for the Metropolitan Park District in Tacoma, Washington.
when Parent-Teacher Association and Student Councils requested that junior high schools be open on Friday evenings under trained recreation leadership during the school year. "There is nothing to do but go to the corner drug store," adolescent youths said. "Our parents go to club parties. We need a good place to have fun, too."

Do the youngsters like it? About thirty-five hundred of them pay fifteen cents every Friday night to get into one of the nine junior high schools. They dance to recorded music, play table tennis, shuffleboard, volleyball, wrestle, tumble, play basketball. and jump on the trampoline.

Supervision at the centers is tight
but not suffocating. The director is a junior-high-school teacher who knows youngsters of adolescent age. He is recommended by the principal of the school and this makes for good liaison between the principal and the supervisory staff of the joint school-park department. The director of the center is assisted by part-time paid college students who are taking community recreation leadership courses.

All participants "sign in" at 7:00 PM and are encouraged to attend the teen-time center at the junior high school they go to during the day. Parochial school youths are invited too. Parents are encouraged to meet their youngsters at the school door at the 10:00 PM closing time.

Each teen-time center has an advisory council composed of the school principal, director of the center, a PTA representative and a boy and girl from each junior-high-school grade. This advisory council meets periodically to plan the program and evaluate it. Holidays. such as Halloween, Christmas, and Valentine's Day, call for specific planning.

Will adolescents go back to school at night for their fun? Yes, indeed! The regular attendance each Friday night of thirty-five hundred boys and girls in nine school buildings tells the story. Best of all, the park board does not have to build separate youth centers or community centers. The taxpayers already own the school buildings, and they are not dark at night. Tacoma's school indoor and outdoor facilities are used for community recreation purposes extensively.

Four of the top administrative staff of Tacoma's joint park-school districts' recreation program are paid by the school and park districts. The budgets are separate. The school district budget includes salaries, equipment, supplies and custodial wages. The Teen-Time program is paid entirely from the school budget and the fifteen cents collected every Friday Teen-Time night goes to the school district's general fund. Youngsters are helping to pay the bill.

Are the centers effective? Lieutenant Carl Peterson of Tacoma's Police Department's Youth Guidance Division thinks so. "The program assists us materially. I endorse it wholeheartedly." \#


# Creative Grist for an Old Mill 

Nancy DuBois Hagmayer

Seclusion is an important factor in the life of a craftsman, yet even the most secluded artist will admit that his work must be seen by the public, and that he must meet with other craftsmen to see their work and discuss mutual problems of design and technique. Six years ago, a group of us in Brookfield, Connecticut, decided to pool samples of our work for a crafts exhibit. We hoped there would be enough talent and enthusiasm to make a serious crafts project possible, and were not disappointed. The exhibit was so successful that it led to the formation of the Brookfield Craft Center.

The first step was to incorporate. Using the American Craftsmen's Council booklet, Craftsmanship For the Community, as a guide, we had a lawyer draw up articles of incorporation and launched the first council meeting. Here, we elected four officers who, together with two additional members, make up an executive committee which serves for one year. We also elected a larger council to serve a three-year term and to pass on recommendations. The rotating membership on this council provides a certain degree of continuity. The center has also been fortunate in having the advice and guidance of the Society of Connecticut Craftsmen, which works closely with us.
Once incorporated, it was necessary to set organization policy. The purpose of one craft center may differ radically from another. One group may wish to stress merchandising, another may simply want a common workshop, and a third may be primarily interested in display. At first, the Brookfield group cheerfully embraced all these functions, and it took two years to decide that sale of crafts would be incidental to the most important function-that of instruction and display.
From the beginning, we were fortunate in having a build-

[^44]ing at our disposal, an old, partially remodeled grist mill. However, other groups have been equally successful in church basements, barns, or schools. An accommodation can be fairly primitive as long as it is safe, has access to water and electricity power and heating.

Because funds were limited the center had to utilize the different talents of volunteers. One person understood electrical wiring and was called upon to handle lighting problems, kiln building, and so on. Another, skilled in building maintenance, knew how to insulate, control water supplies, install sinks, and build display shelves. We also discovered we needed office helpers, artists, printers, photographers, all of whom had to be dedicated enough to give many hours of free service. This sounds like a big order, but can be done if the scale of the project is kept within reason, and if it is understood that time is no object and improvements may take years. It was only as the center got going that we became fully aware of the bookkeeping, publicity, showmanship, and housekeeping necessary for its administration. All this had to be learned while tending to the primary business of obtaining the right teachers, equipping workshops, and guaranteeing an uncompromising and high standard of work-and we floundered on every point but the last.

Most of the first teachers were graduates of The School for American Craftsmen. Because these young people had elected crafts as their chief interest, they lifted the instruction out of the hobby or do-it-yourself category. This meant that classes were not always filled but students were serious and exhibits ambitious. By refusing to compromise on the caliber of the work, the center gained the confidence of the very best designer-craftsmen. They have been glad to teach at the center, to exhibit there, and even to become members.

It certainly was not easy in those early years when membership dues and tuition fees did not begin to meet expenses. It meant cake and rummage sales, occasional gifts, such as a loom, a potter's wheel, or a set of books, and, for the most part, dependance upon the generosity of a few loyal friends for support. Since then, the center has worked very hard to establish itself as a nonprofit educational organization with tax-exempt status. This has taken three years of correspondence and filling of forms, but mounting this important hurdle has brought us prestige and good will. Contributions are now tax deductible.

Experiments over the past six years have improved our timing, and lessened errors. The center program now includes work at the potter's wheel, hooking rugs on old looms, and making silver jewelry and other art objects.

Within the mill itself there are small apartments where the instructors and a few students live simply during the season (April through September). Courses range from a one-day session in ceramic mosaics to regular weekly classes in weaving.

Have six years of hard and dedicated work been worth it? Emphatically, yes! The primary purpose, that of developing a serious crafts center, has been accomplished. We have made an artistic and creative world in an old grist mill where the oats still fall from the beams whenever someone hammers a nail. \#


## A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

## National Forest Progress

Recreation visits to the national forests have been increasing by more than twelve percent a year, according to Richard E. McArdle, chief of the U.S. Forest Service. Development of additional family units for camping and picnicking, expansion of the recreation research program, and additions to the wilderness system are a few indications of the progress made in national forest recreation during the year.

At least one thousand new camp and picnic units were constructed this past year under Operation Outdoors.

During 1960, half a million acres were added to the national forest wilderness system. Largest addition was the 458,505-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness in the Washington Cascades. Also new was the 6,051 -acre Wheeler Peak Wild Area in New Mexico. About three thousand acres were added to the Cucamonga Wild Area of California. Scenic areas have proved to be very popular-the largest one in the national forest system, Tracy Arms-Fords Terror in Alaska, was established last year. (See also "Recreation in our National Forests," Recreation, October 1960.)

## Action on Cape Cod

Cape Codders recently appealed to the Massachusetts State Legislature for $\$ 50,000$ for a study on how to conserve the land that will remain after the Federal government takes over a 32 ,500 -acre tract for park use. The long stretch of shore from Provincetown to Chatham is expected to be established as a national seashore park before summer. The area provides what is considered to be some of the best surf and deep-sea fishing in the world. Cape inhabitants are seeking $\$ 25,000$ from the county commissioners and an equal amount from the federal government's urban renewal funds. President Ken-
nedy, while U. S. Senator from Massachusetts last summer, was co-author of legislation for the establishment of a national seashore area on the Cape.

## Omaha Spoke Up

Five "Speak Up, Omaha!" meetings gave hundreds of citizens in Omaha, Nebraska, a rare opportunity to help chart the future course of the local chamber of commerce. The jam sessions on bright ideas were a well-organized prelude to the chamber's program for progress. Suggestions and comments for recreation services included a children's zoo, drag strip for teenagers with guidance and supervision. more correlation between school and
 Sing a song of summer fun! In Louisville, Kentucky, the summer playground program winds up in a grand parade of floats that sometimes stagger the imagination and leave onlookers agasp at the infinite ingenuity employed. At the right, a royal scene from the deep blue sea under the tentacles of a most friendly octopus. Below, a salute to the neighboring state of West Virginia. complete with coal miners, realistic mine entrance of chicken wive and crepe paper. Note all the loving touches such as lantern, cowbell, cowcatcher. The miners are all slicked up for the occasion. Their realism did not extend to dirty faces for this special occasion! Another float depicted Robert E. Lee mounted onknobby-kneed papier-mâché steed.

city recreation, and lighted baseball parks for amateur baseball. More than six hundred propositions were put forth at the meetings.

## Serve-Yourself Information

The nation's first outdoor self-service state-wide travel information center has been opened in Fairfield, Connecticut. the first of twenty-eight to be erected this year on the state's limited-access parkways, highways, and turnpikes. The directory will help motorists in locating interesting points, such as recreation areas, summer theaters, public golf and swimming areas, historic sites, and universities. Overnight and other accommodations are listed, too. The


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unit is lighted at night and advance signs before the service area tell the motorist that travel information is available there.

## Youth Council Activities

- The Recreation Youth Council of Dobbs Ferry, New York, will give an annual $\$ 100$ citizenship award to an outstanding graduating senior. The council consists of thirty high school students. Citizenship and community activities are more important in winning the award than grades, although average marks are mandatory.
- The Teenage Council in Wellsville, New York, has used funds raised from its dances and memberships to purchase a Polaroid camera to photograph dances in lieu of a commercial photographer, to establish a scholarship fund which will pay $\$ 100$ per year for four years to any high school graduate who majors in recreation, and to purchase a tractor for scraping the ice-skating rink.


## Bouncing Program

- The boom in bouncing is keeping kids of all ages "up in the air," (see "Signs of the Times," Recreation, January, 1961). In Springfield, Illinois, the Play Tramps, a group of teenagers, sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Commission, perform for the area's civic clubs and have served as junior playground leaders where they taught and demonstrated trampoline technique to boys and girls. The youngsters range in age from twelve to nineteen years of age. They have appeared at the Illinois State County Fairs Association, the Governor's Christmas Party, and at the municipal parks with a band during the summer.
- Even toddlers have found there's more bounce to the ounce. In 1959, when the Los Gatos-Saratoga Recreation Department in Los Gatos, California, initiated a program of tumbling for tots from three to five, it expected to fill one class of fifteen children. When fiftytwo youngsters signed up the first day, it was necessary to form four classes. Today, each week, sixty eager tots make tumbling one of the department's most popular activities. Because there is usually a waiting list of thirty hoping to get into the next session, sign-ups are on a first-come, first-served basis.


## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



Aloha, Hawaii! Mrs. Paul C. Gallagher (center), National Recreation Association board member, recently visited Hawaii and called on the Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation. She is seen chatting with Theodore Nobriga, department director, and Ethel T. Mori, superintendent of recreation. Mrs. Mori recently spent two months on the mainland attending recreation conferences and vacationing.

John P. Cronin, director of recreation in Providence, Rhode Island, was recently honored by the Rhode Island Recreation Society for his outstanding work not only in the city but through. out the state. The resolution stated: "He has been a model example of the kind of man the communities of our state need as their recreation directors, not only in professional ability but as a person. . . ."

In Hartford, Connecticut, James H. Dillon, retired city recreation director, was feted at a testimonial dinner recently. Over three hundred persons attended. A special citation recognizing Jim's many contributions of time and effort to the Newington Hospital for Crippled Children was presented by Wilfred H. Dresser, a director of the institution. He also received the Na tional Catholic Welfare Conference's youth division medal in recognition of his almost forty years of outstanding contribution to the recreation field.

A dollar for every year? That adds up to a tidy little sum when you've got ninety-three years behind you. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, who is just ninetythree, has been a National Recreation Association sponsor in New Orleans since 1943 and is still going strong. Recently a respectful and bemused donor gave her a $\$ 93$ contribution in honor of each of her birthdays.

Continued on Page 273

## THE PERFORMING ARTS AS RECREATION

This is the first in a series of supplements on The Performing Arts as Recreation which will be carried in RECREATION from time to time. Each will also be made available separately, in reprint form.


## music is

# Fresh come, to a new world, yet long prepared I see the genius of the modern, child of the real and ideal 

> Clearing the ground for broad humanity, the true America, heir to the past so grand, To build a grander future.

Walt Whitman

A Report on Music in Public Recreation
Prepared by the Program Department
Virginia Musselman
Siebolt H. Frieswyk

Music charms children, and they follow its magic sounds naturally. It is a great treat to ask questions about its mysteries.

"W
hen music dies. recreation dies with it." When V. K. Brown, former director of recreation for the Chicago Pak District, made this olservation. he no doubt had in mind Chicago's music festivals, its many choruses. hands. orchestras. dancing groups on the playgrounds, in the centers. ant parks. and all the city's recreation musieal activities.

Music. like games. -ports. hobhier. and similar pursuits of happiness sewes a recreation purpose. It engenders derotion to an interes for its own sake. releases energies. prow ones excitement. brings about good will smong neigh-
bors. makes one feel alive. gives one a mental and physical toning up. provides relaxation. and. in general. enlivens the present and brightens the fature. Moreoser, musie deepens one sensibilities. broadens one's understanding. and enriches the personality.

Music offers certain adrantages as recreation. It la-ts a lifetime: can take on a multitude of forms. unlike eertain games and sports whose practices are more or lese preseribed: is highly adapt. able and can suit any age. sex. taste. abilits. mond or circumstance. It ran he used with wher activities. indudine wher performing arts. eports. celebrations. festivals. and pageants. It can be

## MUSIC IS RECREATION

There folle tronbulors strumming up a storm and having a Erand time doing it. Torlas: banjos and wuitars are plankins: and thrumming their war into all all-time popularity


A yakiky jam session transpires during tune-up time at an orchestra rehearsal for these bubbly-spirited youngsters. Music is fun-and it has certainly broken the ice here.

Play it, man, play it! This young musician beatifically tootles away, eyes closed for better concentration-and just take a gander at that professional bulge of the cheeks.

highly informal or highly organized; in the words of Joseph Lee it helps "to liberate the power of expression of people and communities." It is creative.

## Music Finds Its Place

MUSIC is finding its rightful place as avocation and recreation, as distinct from professionalism, in ever-increasing volume. The past decade has shown progress in leaps and bounds, with the participation by 35,000 orchestras, 50,000 bands, and 100,000 choruses in public secondary schools, according to the United States Office of Education; while the American Music Conference estimates that $8,500,000$ children play musical instruments.

Although not generally recognized as an outlet for amateur musical expression, publicly sponsored recreation programs constitute an increasingly important opportunity for the further growth and development of our musical culture. Returns on a recent questionnaire sent to affiliates and associates of the National Recreation Association provide a fascinating cross-section of substantial musical activities offered by recreation agencies. Music, dance, drama, opera, and poetry have been encouraged and developed as recreation by the National Recreation Association since its founding in 1906. Music helongs in every recreation program.

## We Are a Musical Nation

$\mathbf{P}$EOPLE singing and playing instruments and making music for their own enjoyment is a great American
tradition. The Bay Psalm Book (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1641) was the first book ever printed in America. The singing of these hymns by the early settlers has served as a precedent for the participation of laymen in the performance of religious music for the past three centuries.

Among the immigrants from European countries were trained musical leaders who not only performed but also took part in the formation of our musical societies and performing groups. Their influence is still strongly felt. People of every nationality brought their folk music to our shores. A new folk music sprang up from the new experiences in the New World-from work, play, courtship, love, nature, and events. The European, African, and new folk music lived side by side with the songs and dances of the Indians. The people of America were unable to hire trained musicians as was common in the musical centers of the Old World. They made music themselves out of sheer necessity.

## Cultural Life in America

Today, the performing arts as recreation are of major importance. The beginning of a new era in the advancement of cultural life in America is marked by the passage of the National Cultural Center Act ly Congress. September 2. 1958, authorizing the establishment of the National Cultural Center in Washington. D. C.

The center will present programs of music, dance. drama, opera. and noetry, and will develop programs for
children and youth and the elderlyand for other age groups as well-in such arts specifically for their participation, education and recreation.

The National Recreation Association has been named as an affiliate of the National Cultural Center to represent the performing arts as recreation. The chairman of the NRA Board of Directors, James H. Evans, and NRA's executive director, Joseph Prendergast, are members of the President's Advisory Committee on the Arts for the National Cultural Center.

In its role as National Cultural Center affiliate, the National Recreation Association gathers and provides the Center with information regarding the performing arts as recreation; assists in the formation of concepts; acts as a chamel through which the reereation profession can make its wishes and thoughts known: disseminates information to the public: works with national organizations in the performing arts field with a view toward establishing closer relationships through the Center. When appropriate and possible. the NRA utilizes the personnel and resources of the Association on behalf of the National Cultural Center.

This special section of Recreation. Music Is Recreation, is the first of a series of such supplements on the performing arts as recreation offered hy the National Recreation Association in the interests of the National Cultural Center and community recration throughout the country. (Each supplement will also be arailable as a separate pamphlet.)

Some coaching on the high notes during an operetta rehearsal in San Diego, California.


Right: Darling, I Am Growing Old. Time for a song at the Senior Cilizens Center in Cincinnati, Ohio.


A modern classic, Amahl and the Night Visitors, is performed by opera group sponsored by New Orleans Recreation Department.

Jumior flute choir in Wilmington, Delaware. takes part in the summermusic program.


## Today's Programs

The response to the recent National Cultural Center Performing Arts Questionnaire sent out by the National Recreation Association brought certain aspects of music as recreation into clear focus. It became clear that many recreation agencies sponsor musical groups and activities, and that where music is a substantial factor in the recreation program, it has been so over a period of time. The music services in these instances may be considered to be regular and permanent.

Variety is a keynote in the questionnaire replies. Musical activities mentioned ranged from kazoo bands to symphony orchestras, from musical games to opera. This variety is in keeping with the philosophy of public recreation; people of all ages have the right of individual choice. Nevertheless, it does not impose its programs upon people, seeking rather to expose them to good activities, to guide their interests, and to create favorable situations and opportunities for musical expression through community cooperation.

The importance of such musical recreation cannot be denied. First, it offers means for developing civic, community, and social conditions ordinar-

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79. Bicycle For Two
100. Bye Bye Blues
104. By the Light Silvery Moon
105. Cassions Go Rolling Along
113. Carolina in Morning
114. Carolina Moon
121. Chasing Rainbows
129. Clementine
150. Danny Boy
156. Dear Old Girl
159. Deep in Heart of Texas
163. Dinah
167. Don't Fence Me In
170. Don't Sit Under Apple Tree
171. Down By Old Mill Stream
177. Drifting \& Dreaming
181. Easter Parade
182. East Side, West Side
201. Five Feet Two
202. Flow Gently Sweet Afton
204. For Me \& My Gal
207. Frivolous Sal
218. Girl of My Dreams
221. God Bless America
259. Home on the Range
265. How Deep is the Ocean
287. I'll Be with You in Apple B T 289. I'll See You in My Dreams 294. I'm an Old Cowhand
297. I'm Dreaming of White Xmas
298. I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles
300. I'm Looking Over 4 Leaf Clover 309. In My Merry Oldsmobile
310. In the Evening by Moonlight 313. In the Good Old Summertime 331. It's A Grand Old Flag
337. I've Been Working on RR
341. I Want a Girl, etc.
346. IWonder Who's Kissing Her Now
348. Jingle Bells
356. Just a Song at Twilight
358. K-k-k-Katy
375. Let Me Call You Sweetheart
379. Let's Sing Like Birdies
380. Let Rest Worid Go By
391. Little Red Schoolhouse
395. Look for Silver Lining
414. Man on Flying Trapeze
420. Marching Along Together,
422. Margie
433. Meet Me in St. Louis
450. Mooniight \& Roses
454. Moon over Miami
460. My Bonnie
473. My Wild Irish Rose
485. Oh Dem Golden Slippers
492. Oh Susana
494. Oh You Beautiful Doll
497. Old Gray Mare
500. Old MacDonald Had a Farm
513. On the Road to Mandalay
520. Pack Up Your Troubles
524. Peg Of My Heart
528. Polly Wolly Doodle
532. Poor Butterfly
537. Put Your Arms Around Me
576. Shanty in Old Shanty Town
578. She'll Be Comin Round M.
582. Shine on Harvest Moon
584. Show Me Way to Go Home
586. Siient Night
594. Smiles
616. Springtime in the Rockies
629. Sweet Adeline
635. Sweetheart of Sigma Chi
644. Take Me Out to Ball Game
651. That Oid Gang of Mine
656. That's Peggy O' Neil
663. There's a Long Long Trail
691. Till We Meet Again
715. Wagon Wheels
718. Wait Till Sun Shines Nellie
731. When Irish Eyes are Smiling
734. When I Lost You
742. When You Wore a Tulip
749. Whiffenpoof Song
751. Whistle While You Work
760. Winter Wonderland
763. Yankee Doodle Dandy
780. You're a Grand Old Flag
ily imposible in wher channels. Men and women can express their pride as citizens of the Lnited States through community-wide celebrations, festivals, and public programs.

Second, public recreation can organize the participation of young people with backgrounds of musical training in schools and private studios, and can ensure continuance of their activities in out-of-school time. Further, these pro-
grams enrich the lives of all ages, all walks of life, during leisure hours.

Musical talent combines readily with such activities as dance, drama, sports (skating, for example), pageants, contests. religious services in parks under public recreational sponsorship. Under their wing, facilities, and experienced administrative know-how, programs of tremendous scope, utilizing music, can be developed.

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[^45]
## Musical Tales of Four Cities

LET US LOOK at such examples as Portland, Maine; Portland, Oregon; Bloomfield, New Jersey; and Hollywood, Florida. In the West Coast Portland, a community music center flourishes under Director of Recreation Dorothea M. Lensch. There, for a fee of $\$ 1.00$, entrants can enjoy lessons in a variety of instruments-recorder, classic guitar, violin, viola, and celloand join a string orchestra.

Summer festival concerts in Washington Park, Portland, drew crowds from the entire metropolitan area. The recreation department also boasts the only theater to occupy an extinct volcano, a theater where musical events form a large part of the program.

At the opposite end of the continent, Portland, Maine, maintains chorus and instrumental groups, and offers concerts in the park and informal musical activities on playgrounds, including rhythm bands. Ben Campbell is superintendent of recreation.

Bloomfield, New Jersey, is proud of its symphony orchestra, oratorio society, and bands composed of accordions, guitars, ukuleles, and harmonicas-all under the guidance of Dr. C. A. Emons, superintendent of recreation.

Hollywood, Florida, schedules a wide variety of events, notably a symphony orchestra, organized in 1959, which Recreation Superintendent Patrick J. Heneghan calls "a most exciting addition to the community program." This ambitious undertaking also sponsors music appreciation groups, a series of musicales, a branch of the SPEBSQSA (Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America), and its feminine counterpart, the Sweet Adelines; while theater professional concerts are given in the Young Circle Amphitheatre and a local "Night of Stars" attracts the Hollywood population to the bandshell in the park. Band, orchestra, and choral clinics with nationally known leaders add further interest. The program occasionally combines music with drama and pageantry: an Irish Fair, a Scots Day, a Pageant of Nations, Hungarian
dances, and Indian ceremonial dances. A children's showcase and an annual opera workshop under Claudio Frigerio (with private cooperation) complete this far-ranging activity.

Other programs of note exist in the County of Kent, California; Austin, Texas; New Orleans; Baltimore; Westchester County, New York; and Evanston, Illinois, among many others. The vast scope of public recreation activity in Chicago and Los Angeles is well known. The Federation of Music Clubs has been most helpful in connection with the annual Opera Workshop conducted by Boris Goldovsky in Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, under the auspices of the Oglebay Institute.

## To Each His Own

The questionnaire returns and additional information gathered subsequently point up one significant fact: that each recreation agency goes about the development of a community music program in its own characteristic way and ends up with its own local-customed
results. The musical enthusiasms of one community may well hit a sour note in another. No outsider can formulate and prescribe a set of musical exercises or activities to fit every town; each community must more or less play it hy ear and sing its own song. This is why some recreation administrators feel blank when it comes to setting up musical activities, not realizing that a good music program. like any other activity, be it softball, boating, or ceramics, merely calls upon the administration to administrate, not to be an expert or specialist.

The late E. T. Attwell, field representative for the National Recreation Association, when asked, "How do you get activities going?" would answer in his brief and pointed way, "Well, first you have to show some interest." Many excellent recreation-agency-sponsored music groups are the result of the interest shown by administrators and staff leaders who, in most instances, did not have any special knowledge or training in music. But their willingness to bring music to their community-if it was
wanted-turned sporadic musieal of forts into a full-scale program.

## Self-Direction

RECogation of and awarenes of (ipportunities on the part of recreation administrators and leaders for musical recreation frequently have led to spontaneous and original accomplishments. NRA District Representative Temple Jarrell, formerly superintendent of recreation in Fort Lauder. dale. Florida, reports that high-school students, who gathered regularly at one of the recreation centers. used leadership and talents within their own ranks to prepare a full-scale production of Oklahoma for public performance. The recreation department assisted with plaming. space, and promotion.

Questionnaire returns indicate that departments commonly provide this kind of assistance and encouragement to spontaneous. self-directed music groups. They do so, moreover, without incurring special budgetary and administrative adjustments. However. the in-

Saxophone choir rehearses during vacation-time music program in Wilmington, Delatare.



Musical diplomacy. Youth Ambassadors from Jefferson County, Kentucky, have sung in other lands.


Full-scale youth band from Torrance, California, ready to perform at Chicago Mid-Western Band Clinic.




Above, music in the park. Summer band sponsored biy the recreation department in Springfield. Ohio, strilies up "The Bĭue-Tail Fly" at an al fresco concert for audience in beachehairs and on hown.

Conductor Lee Cardo and members of the Richmond, California. Symphony at a weekly rehearsal.

clusion of more highly organized programs and groups in the department's activities ordinarily does require adjustments in the administrative and budgetary framework.

## Use of Volunteers

Regardless of the extent of the sponsored or "controlled" music groups and activities, the advice, assistance, and support of special music committees, specialists, and interested citizens are required. Volunteer committees and individuals serving in this capacity must be oriented in the recreation agency purposes, philosophy, objectives, and must be acquainted with the recreation program as a whole. They must also be civic-minded, be willing and able to serve without prejudice, and with the welfare of the agency, its total program, and community foremost in mind.

It is necessary also for volunteer individuals and committees whose special concern is community music to work cooperatively with other individuals and committees in the department. For example, Oglebay Institute which conducts music programs in Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, has a general committee which considers all musical activities and projects. In addition, special committees serve respectively for its choral workshop, opera workshop, summer entertainment program, advanced choral singers, music leaders' training program, summer vesper series, and special programs.
lt is good procedure to enlist the volunteer services of individuals and committees to obtain knowledge of the resources and possibilities of musical recreation in the community, to report such information to the agency, and to assist in the planning and the conduct of projects that are undertaken.

If, as a first step, provision for special music leadership is being considered for the playground program or recreation center program, the music committee can lie helpful in suggesting appropriate activities and services, sources of leadership, and otherwise
rendering assistancé in developing music projects and programs. If, as a further step, the organization of community choral, instrumental, operatic, festival, summer band, or other more highly organized activities are contem. plated, volunteer individuals and committees can not only assist in planning and obtaining resources, but also be given a large share of the responsibilities for the management of these groups and activities.

Advanced musical organizations, although essentially recreational, involve at times considerable managerial responsibilities and tend to become independent. Some, however, continue under partial or limited sponsorship of the recreation agency, and, therefore, committee responsibilities must continue.

The services of volunteers individually and in committees should be enlisted by the agency in connection with all of its sponsored or "controlled" music groups and activities. In turn, the administrative staff of the recreation agency can be helpful in defining budgetary and administrative requirements.

## Meeting the Cost

TThe administrative staff is also in a key position to submit proposals and budgets to governing bodies. Many departments provide for expenditures for music in their budgets, particularly for leadership, supplies, equipment, facilities and related services. Expenses can often be partially met through reg. istration fees, admissions, gifts, dues, income from endowment, and through the services of the Music Performance Trust Fund. The music committee can be helpful in evaluating the need for support and the justification for it, and in finding and recommending ways in which groups and activities can be made to be self-supporting.

In summary, if music is to be developed as part of the community recreation program, interest must first be shown, the services of volunteer individuals and committees must be eulisted
for planning and implementation of th plans, qualified leadership, part or fu time, obtained, and a sound fiscal an managerial commitment made. Gener philosophy and organizational practice which pertain with relation to the pro gram as a whole apply to music group and activities as well.

## The Returns Show

T$\mathbf{T}^{\text {His sponsorship of music by rec }}$ reation agencies indicates that: Musical activities in the program of fer a legitimate and desirable mean of fulfilling important recreation inter ests and needs in the community. Fo example, the returns show that forme high-school and college students wh have had band, orchestra, and chora training are brought together either in formally or as a group organized ol a regular basis. The more advance players and singers are sought out mor frequently. However, the less advance person, and even the rank amateur, $i$ too often neglected. He should have th chance to enjoy music, too.

Standard types of musical organiza tions, such as bands, orchestras, an choruses, are fairly common, and ther are many "combos" (small instrumenta groups which play popular music an jazz). Apparently the folk instrument are not used as extensively in recreation as might be expected. These folk o popular instruments, such as the har monica, accordion, the ukelele, and sim ilar fretted instruments, are extremel useful recreationally and when oppor tunities are created for their use unde competent leadership full participation is practically guaranteed. On the voca side, quartets, quintets, sextets, septets octets, although fairly common, coul be encouraged more vigorously.

## Talent to Tap

MUSICAL TALENT of all types, largel nomprofessional, exists in every community. Several departments hav done outstanding work in bringing thes talents to the fore, and not only hav presented them in variety programs
but in musical productions and even opera as well. A talent file can be built up and serve a number of purposes. The contributions of talented people are most welcome in programs for the ill and handicapped, for various civic occasions, parties, and other equally worthwhile and rewarding opportunities for service.

Recreation agencies face a major problem in reaching a large number of boys and girls with the music program. The schools have met this problem by employing classroom teachers who have had musical training which can be used under the direction of the music supervisor. Playground and center leaders with musical qualifications have been able to enrich their programs by virtue of their own interest and training. An imaginative and enterprising leader with little or no special training can seek out leadership and make arrangements for musical activities. Musical activity helps to attract attention, and build up attendance and participation.

Other needs and opportunities to which recreation agencies have been alert and have responded in a practical way relate to providing for equipment, facilities, and information services. Community-wide or neighborhood music festivals and contests are to be found in many department programs. This area of service can be and should be widely developed and practiced.

Musical activities do not depend exclusively upon the paid specialist. They are made possible in large measure through the efforts of the agency staff, as a whole, and volunteers. However, full or part-time music specialists are employed wherever possible and as the program requires.

## Music on the Playground

INFORMAL muSIC activities are part of the leadership training program for playground and day camp leaders. Departments which have succeeded in making music a lively and enjoyable part of the playground program have given more than casual training to play-


Music Appreciation: Quartet of professional musicians play simplified classics and explain music to adult listeners in the Woodland Recreation Center in Cleveland, Ohio.


The Community Chorus, sponsored by the recreation department in Houston, Texas, takes part in a production of The Chimes of Normandy, hardy peremial operetla farorite.

The Chordcutters represent Manhattan in Vew Vork City's anmual barbershop quartet contest held in Central Park.

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Time out for music at West Point. An Army cadet strums out a tune on his guitar for his roommate. Musical activities at the academy also include the Cadet Chapel Choir. The guitar player is All-American Pete Dawkins.


In the good old summertime. Percussion group on Rochester, New York, playground prepares to have a bang-up session as leader with accordion explains the beat. Music is a lively and integral part of many playground programs.
ground leaders. The music periods may occupy a substantial part of a complete program, and specific instructions and materials may be placed in the hands of the leaders. A training manual should be prepared and should include instructions on how to lead group singing. make simple rhythm instruments. music for singing games, musical games. folk songs, and other materials which might be free of copyright restriction.

Instructions are also given for arranging musical events, using volunteer leadership and other available resources. The ways of enjoying music with dance, simple dramatics and sports are explained. Consequently, the playground leaders have at their command the basic equipment for informal music on the playground.

## Areas and Facilities

Major facilities can be made available by recreation departments, such as auditoriums, outdoor theaters.


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The Mobile Combination Band Stand and Oufdoor Stage
Ideal for use at music events, rallies, acts, demonstrations, and for speakers, the Wenger Bandwagon provides comfortable quarters for performers, plus assuring resonance and volume for the audience. At site, the Wenger Bandwagon opens in minutes into a generous stage or outdoor theater, or a complete, scientifically designed music shell for band, orchestra, or chorus. After event, it folds quickly into a handsome, completely enclosed road trailer with ample locked storage space for chairs, stands, instruments, or accessory equipment. May be used indoors, too! Every community will want one! Send for complete details and specifications, or ask for a free demonstration. No obligation, of course.


It's never too early. Music can be as much a part of childhood as love and ice cream.


Kerping an eye on the conductor. young cello player ready to come in on cue. Sneaker-and-blue-jean set $i$ with it. whether it"s "The Barcarolle" or "Buffalo Gal.


Teens will always have their rhythm music. It is an in evitable part of growing up. It is estimated that 3,750,00t teenagers play musical instruments. Theirs is an infectiou. beat uhether rocl'n'roll or "Pop Goes the Weasel" or Bach


Clowe harmoms. Burborshop quartets will never lose their
 directed by lefferoon (ommts. Aenturtio. Playseonad amd Recreation Boand. whint heepts "teleni fite for the area.

## MUSIC IS RECREATION

shells, rehearsal and storage space, and other facilities. Departments have access to sound equipment, transportation, lighting, pianos, and, in some instances, the large instruments such as double basses, and the larger brass instruments. Tape recorders, choral and instrumental libraries, costumes, uniforms, recordings and phonographs are furnished by certain departments. Making facilities and equipment available for musical purposes is a valuable area for many recreation departments to expand these services to the community.

## A Primary Service

Coordinating and planning services constitute a primary service to musical groups and interests in the community. Musical groups and individuals, although not sponsored by the recreation agency, participate in public recreation programs. Music is related to many other phases of the program;
for example, gymnasium classes, swimming, drama, dance, pageants, and celebrations.

Many recreation agencies provide for the extension of the schools' music-education program in cooperation with the schools.

## Music Trust Fund

Acooperative arrangement with the Music Performance Trust Fund has made a considerable number of recreation department musical activities possible. Union musicians are called upon from time to time to perform for special concerts, productions, and dances. Headquarters of the Music Performance Trust Fund is located in New York City at 225 West 34 th Street. Recreation agencies may request the Local Musicians' Union (AFL) to supply players for non-admission, and noncommercial activities on a mutually responsible arrangement. The trust de-
rives its financial resources through the recording industries.

Private funds and the assistance of private associations, endowment funds and gifts contribute toward the music program of recreation agencies in several instances.

## Key Points

The key points of departure for recreation agencies in the field of community music are: first, the encouragement, stimulation, assistance to individuals and groups, desiring musical recreation without assuming direct responsibility; and secondly, the development of music programs within the department for which responsibility is taken and for which there is strong community support as a department activity.

The variety of music groups and activities in recreation is unlimited. The following list drawn from the questionnaire conjures up all kinds of interest-

## MUSIC UNLIMITED

## Accordion Lessons and Band <br> Adult Quartet <br> All-Age Band Group <br> Attendance at Musical Events <br> Band Instruction and Concerts <br> Banjo Lessons <br> Barbershop Quartets and Groups <br> (Men and Women)

Beginning Strings
Bell Choir
Boys' Band
Boys' Choir
Carillon Concerts
Cello Classes
Chamber Music Groups
Children's Choir
Children's Choral Group
Children's Concerts
Choir
Choral Clinics
Choral Groups (Men, Women, and Mixed)
Choral Workshop
Christmas Caroling or Choral Program
Christmas Music in Shopping Area
Classical Music
Classic Guitar
Combos for Dance Accompaniments
Competition in Original Choral or
Instrumental Composition
Concert Bands
Concerts
Creative Music for Children
Dance Band or Orchestra
Distribution of Instructional Tapes
Drum and Bugle Corps (Senior and Junior)
Drum Corps
Elementary Orchestra

[^46]ing and enjoyable recreation projects. In addition to its variety, the purpose of presenting it here is to prove that music in recreation is no cut-and-dried affair. The list itself is not exhaustive; it is made up of the musical activities which were noted in the questionnaire. (Returns from 425 public-recreation agencies were received in January 1960.) Each community has its own ways of enjoying musical recreation.

It is apparent that public recreation concerns itself not only with the standard forms of musical participation, but meets the needs of individusls and groups which have a special musical interest.

## Leadership and Support

Leadership-Full-time employment of specialized leadership is confined largely to the big city recreation programs. Part-time leadership, paid or volunteer, is used to conduct programs for recreation departments serving less populated areas. Assistance to the music program comes also from the administrators, directors, supervisors, and the non-specialized recreation leaders themselves. Support-Support of music programs on the part of the agencies is both financial and in the form of leadership and

IAM fully convinced that a child with music as an integral part of his life will be less prone to the lures of the Iunatic fringe, be it from the right or left, less open to the dangers of flinging self-control and discipline to the winds and better able to achieve an inner equilibrium, a sense of form, and an understanding of the varieties of forces and colors that make our world.-

Yehudi Menuhin.
administrative office help. Assistance is also rendered through the use of facilities, supplies and equipment.

A sharing of financial and managerial responsibilities is standard procedure in respect to advanced organizations such as adult orchestras, bands, and other advanced groups. A registration fee is commonly charged for a musical instruction type of activity. It was noted that a number of musical organizations which started under the aegis of the recreation agency now operate as independent community organizations. A flexible approach prevails in working out the problems of support, and solutions are arrived at on the basis of the individual community's conditions and needs.

From this it is possible to gather
that public recreation resources are frequently used not only to support musical activity as recreation, but to stimulate, encourage, and assist in creating opportunities for participation in music in cooperation with various other community groups.

## We Live in a World of Music

MOdERN TECHNOLOGY now places powerful means at our disposal to make possible the universal enjoyment of music. America has in music two great traditions: one, the making of music by the people themselves; and second, the making of music by professional musicians for the entertainment and benefit of great audiences. These traditions are the products of free men in a free society-an expression of American democracy.

The fuller realization of these traditions as our future goal must be regarded as an absolute and desirable objective from every point of view. The creation of increasingly widespread opportunities by recreation agencies throughout the country for participation in musical activities will help meet this objective; it will give promise of an even greater future for our American way of life.

# National recreation association committee on music in community recreation 

(Liaison With Music Educators National Conference)

Dr. Artilur Berger<br>Chairman, Music Department<br>Trenton State College<br>Dr. William F. Bergmann<br>Director of Music<br>Chicago Park District<br>Mrs. C. Arthur Bullock<br>President<br>National Federation of Music Clubs<br>Robert Crowley<br>Director of Music<br>Bureau of Parks and Recreation<br>Portland, Oregon<br>Marion S. Egbert<br>Vice-President<br>Ameriran Music Conference

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## Secretary

Siebolt Frieswyk
Consultant--Performing Arts
National Recreation Association

Music Is Recreation is based on information and photographs supplied by many individuals and agencies in the field of recreation. Grateful acknowledgement is hereby extended to them for their generous and helpful assistance.

## I AM MUSIC


am MUSIC, most ancient of the arts. II am more than ancient; I am eternal. $\ddagger$ Even before life commenced upon this earth, I was here - in the winds and the waves. I When the first trees and flowers and grasses appeared, I was among them. 【And when Man came, I at once became the most delicate, most subtle, and most powerful medium for the expression of Man's emotions. When men were little better than beasts, I influenced them for their good. II In all ages I have inspired men with hope, kindled their love, given a voice to their joys, cheered them on to valorous deeds, and soothed them in times of despair. $T$ I have played a great part in the drama of Life, whose end and purpose is the complete perfection of man's nature. © Through my influence human nature has been uplifted, sweetened and refined. With the aid of men, I have become a Fine Art. From Tubalcain to Thomas Edison a long line of the brightest minds have devoted themselves to the perfection of instruments through which men may utilize my powers and enjoy my charms. $\mathbb{T}$ I have myriads of voices and instruments. I am in the hearts of all men and on their tongues, in all lands and among all peoples; the ignorant and unlettered know me, not less than the rich and learned. - For I speak to all men, in a language that all understand. Even the deaf hear me, if they but listen to the voices of their own souls. II am the food of love. 9 I have taught men gentleness and peace; and I have led them onward to heroic deeds. II comfort the lonely, and I harmonize the discord of crowds. II am a necessary luxury to all men. II am MUSIC.

# BRIDGING THE GAP 

John Gehan

## Peoria's activity-therapy

## program helps the current

## supply meet the demand

for recreation in hospitals
and nursing homes.


The demand for professionally directed, medical-ly-oriented recreation programs for the ill, aged, and handicapped, in hospitals and other institutions has increased phenomenally in recent years. Unfortunately, our colleges and universities have not been able to turn out sufficient numbers of recreation specialists prepared to conduct such programs; and it will be some time before current recruitment and education programs can produce adequate results. Like others concerned with developing comprehensive rehabilitation programs for the disabled, your own community has undoubtedly felt the pinch. In attempting to bridge the gap between demand and supply, the Forest Park Foundation of Peoria, Illinois, has tried a new approach to the problem.

This foundation was established in 1939 to study the problems of the aging, to design and carry out research and demonstration projects in the fields of gerontology, physical medicine, and rehabilitation. It also participates in planning for the orderly growth of the community and its health facilities.

While investigating existing recreation programs and services in various types of hospitals throughout the country in 1957-58, the foundation became interested in the pilot projects in nursing homes being carried on by the Na tional Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the III and Handicapped. It was evident that this method-in which a group of institutions shares the costs of professional recreation leadership and equip-ment-had implications for developing recreation programs in Peoria's institutions.

In 1958 the foundation set up a new activity-therapy program in a group of six participating agencies: three general hospitals, a county nursing home, a private home for the aged, and the Peoria Institute for Physical Medicine

Mr. Gehan is activity therapy director for the Forest Park Foundation, Peoria, Illinois.
and Rehabilitation. Two of the general hospitals have psychiatric units and are also divisions of the institute. Another private home for the aged and a private mental institution have recently joined the program.

## Initial Planning

One of the immediate tasks of the director was to survey and evaluate existing facilities and resources within the participating institutions and in the community. In Peoria, this involved interviews with prospective volunteers, talks with staff members and patients in the participating institutions, and making decisions about procedures. For example, evaluation of patient needs and interests resulted in the decision to begin the actual program with art, music, and craft activities and to utilize the services of persons in the community with special talent and experience in these areas. These specialists were appointed as salaried consultants.
The director must also be a good public-relations man. Good publicity serves a number of purposes in promoting an activity therapy program: it gains the interest and support of the community at large; interprets the concept of recreation as an indispensible part of treatment and rehabilitationhelping to dispel the popular notion that this is a mere "frill" or diversion for patients; gives the public information about the participating agencies: promotes agency goodwill toward the project; and, most important, helps recruit volunteers for training as activities aides.

In Peoria the publicity campaign began with the writing of a descriptive flyer, A Unique Chance to IIelp the Aged, Ill, and Handicapped. It invited recipients to attend an orientation course on activity therapy; and gave dates, times, places, and topics to be discussed. This was mimeographed and distributed by mail and by hand.

The mailing list included member organizations of the local Chamber of Commerce, the auxiliary of the local medical society, registered members of a course offered by a central volunteer bureau. the faculty and staff of the local
university, and all volunteers serving the program's participating agencies. In addition, a total of five thousand Alyers at the university's student center, the community theater, movie houses, restaurants, the local library, the monthly meeting of a music fraternity, and at visitors' entrances in the participating homes and hospitals.

Peoria's communications media gave us tremendous assistance - full-page public service announcements were carried in the Peoria Journal Star for several days; cards were displayed for a week in the city's buses; three TV stations showed films of activity therapy with pediatric, geriatric, and rehabilitation patients; twenty-four churches announced the proposed program from their pulpits or in their news bulletins; and community-relations departments of various industries spread the information to their employees.

Alarge group of key persons had accepted the invitation, and the orientation course was ready for presentation. The sessions ran 90 to 105 minutes, two evenings a week for a period of three weeks.

The administrator of one of the participant general hospitals spoke on his institution's history, current functioning, and future plans. A profile of activity therapy was presented, and the session ended with a showing of the film Rx Recreation [produced by the National Recreation Association and distributed by Association Films]. This film is particularly effective in promoting community awareness of the need for recreation programs among institutionalized persons of all ages; and also indicates how to go about establishing such programs.

Succeeding sessions included presentations by administrators of each of the participating agencies; discussions of the specific recreation needs of institutionalized persons of various ages and with various disorders; information on volunteer registration and the training programs available through the Peoria Central Volunteer Bureau and the local chapter of the American Red Cross; use of the local library's books, films, and
recordings; demonstrations of the use of art and music in institutional activ-ity-therapy programs; a talk on the history of hospitals; and the showing of selected films.

## Consultants

In any community, large or small, you will find teachers and practitioners in the fields of art, music, and crafts. These persons are almost invariably willing to do part-time work in their specialties and will accept a small salary for a good cause.

The consultants have developed programs in each specialty, in each of the consulting agencies. They are responsible for direct supervision of volunteers. The consultants regularly turn in written reports to the program director with suggestions for improving and expanding the program, as well as recommendations for purchase of additional supplies and equipment.

The early tapping of this valuable community resource was a giant preliminary step toward the third objective of the program: In Peoria, there are strong indications that the Forest Park Foundation will shortly be able to turn this project over to a community centered, operated, and sustained program.

## Programing

Institutions are like people-each has its own unique personality, special needs and problems. In directing a coordinated program of activity therapy in several institutions, the recreation therapist must be flexible.
The Rehabilitation Center-In an institute for physical medicine and rehabilitation, treatment periods and training sessions keep the patient busy about eight hours a day, five days a week. Here the primary purpose of the activity-therapy program is to help the patient learn how to use leisure time constructively, in preparation for his return to community living. A secondary purpose is to provide continuity of normal social-recreation experience during the patient's stay in the center. For these reasons, activities must be scheduled evenings and weekends.
The General Hospital - The average
length of a patient's stay in a general hospital is relatively brief. In this situation, the arts, music, and crafts consultants have limited time for making direct contacts with patients. The consultants and the program director therefore serve primarily as resource persons for ward personnel and supervisors for the volunteers. The activity-therapy team maintains a particularly close working relationship with nursing personnel of the pediatric and psychiatric units. In collaboration with nursing service, the director schedules such activities as storytelling, parties, entertainment, movies, and the like.
Institutions for the Aged-For the patient who faces a long-term stay, or perhaps a lifetime of institutional living, the program of activity therapy must be as complete as possible. It should provide activities as nearly like those encountered in normal living as possible. How can such institutions afford to pay for the full-time service of a trained activity therapist? Here we are up against the same old problem of demand and supply.

## Personnel

In the county nursing home the superintendent was asked to assign an employee to the program. The consultants and activity-therapy director worked closely with this staff member to help her develop leadership and supervisory skills, as well as skills in performing and teaching activities per se. In the fifteen months since this staff member began her work, the superintendent has assigned two assistants to work with her. The county nursing home's new activities department was recently dedicated at a formal "open house." The home's activity program is well on its way to being an independent operation.

It was in the private home for the aged, however, that the most significant accomplishment of the activity-therapy program was realized. The man hired as the home's program director has severe rheumatoid arthritis, which limits him to two bodily positions-standing or lying down. While a patient in an

Continued on Page 273


## SWIMMING POOL SAFETY-

## Take up these important points with your pool designer

## Jerrold M. Michael, M.S.E., M.P.H.

Swimming pool safety begins with the first blueprint. Proper design can eliminate many hazards. Here are some important considerations. Check the list:

1. Projecting Steps-These create a swimmer's hazard and should be eliminated by recessing into the pool wall or by replacement with ladders.
2. Pool Floor Slopes-Slopes in excess of one foot in fifteen or sudden changes in slope pose a problem to the beginning swimmer.
3. Pool Lighting-If used at night, the pool area should be provided with a level of five-foot candles of artificial light and the pool proper with underwater lighting at the rate of 9.5 watts per square foot of pool surface area.
4. Depth Marking-Since depth is often difficult to determine from the pool side, marking of four-inch minimum height should be placed at regular intervals at the pool periphery at not more than twenty-five foot increments.
5. Drinking Water Contamination-Air-gap or vacuumbreaker installations are mandatory for all fresh water inlet or makeup lines to preclude back siphonage.
6. Main Drain Sizing-The main drain should have an area of openings four times the area of the discharge pipe to preclude objectionable suction effects.

[^47]7. Egress-A means of egress such as a ladder should be provided at the shallow end of a pool if the distance from runway to pool bottom is more than two feet.
8. Fencing-A wall or other enclosure of four-foot minimum height is a desirable adjunct to pool operation. It prevents accidental drownings during off-hours.
9. Diving Depths-To prevent divers from striking the pool bottom, these depth standards should be adhered to:
Elevation of Diving Board Minimum Diving Depth
Above Water (feet)
3
5 (feet)
8

7
9

10
12
10. Lifeguard Stands-One lifeguard chair should be provided for each two thousand square feet of pool surface area or fraction thereof. If a pool has a width of forty feet or more and is provided with more than one lifeguard stand, these stands should be located on each side of the pool.
11. Chlorination Equipment-The chlorinator should be located in a room separate from all other equipment and provided with high and low ventilation. The chlorine tanks should be provided with wall-hung straps or other devices such as floor recesses which will hold them securely in an upright position.
12. Access to Equipment-The pool layout should be ar-
ranged so that pool patrons do not have ready access to the equipment rooms.
13. Bathhouse and Pool Deck Flooring-Nonslip flooring of impervious construction should be specified.
14. Electrical Wiring-No electrical wires should be permitted to pass overhead within twenty feet of the pool enclosure.
15. Showers-Showers should be provided with premixing devices to preclude serious burns to bathers. Liquid soap dispensers should be provided in place of bar soap racks to eliminate slipping in the shower. Spray-nozzle corridors predispose to accidents if the bathers run through them.
16. Location of Deep End of Pool-In planning the pool layout, the deep end of the pool should be placed at the end of the pool enclosure away from the exit from the bathhouse. \#

Courtesy True, The Man's Magazine

"These three should do very nicely, don't you think?

## Administrative Ills Defined

At a recent conference of State Employment Security Directors, conducted under the Executive Conference Program of the Brookings Institution, Louis J. Kroeger of Griffenhagen-Kroeger, Inc. identified and discussed the following administrative ills:
Administrative Arthritis: Rigidity or contortion of the organization; often resulting from lack of stimulation to the incentives that keep things moving smoothly.
Administrative Bronchitis: A form of congestion; exemplified by such as excessively complex clearances.
Administrative Elephantiasis: A growth of the organization to unwieldly size.
Administrative Gout: Painful congestion in the extremities (the field organization) resulting from improper delegation; reflects a tendency to "decentralize" the work load, but without the authority to do it with dispatch and finality. Administrative Indigestion: Acute discomfort caused by an unnatural mixing of things that don't agree, such as line and staff, planning and coordination, etcetera.

Administrative Locomotor Ataxia: Complete lack of coordination, resulting from delegating without proper standards or review.
Administrative Neuritis: Manifests itself in delays or inaccuracies in administrative reactions, due to inaccurate, incomplete or delayed information. May be due to extended chain of command, faulty communication, etcetera.
Administrative Psychoses: Various states and stages of confusion about purpose and policy; also characterized by fuzzy thinking or expression of policy.
Administrative Tumor: A variety of unhealthy and usually destructive administrative growths; sometimes benign but always a threat of infection.
Administrative Senility: Characterized by set ways; resistance to new ideas; self-centeredness; complacency; lack of vigor; lack-lustre outlook; exaltation of legal responsibility above managerial freedom; emphasis on seniority. \#

[^48]

## The Same Old Problems

The following quotes from the Proceedings of the 1959 Conference of the Ontario Recreation Association* indicate that recreation workers in Canada face problems quite similar to those in the United States:
"We give a lot of lip service to what we are all doing in community planning. We talk about divisions of responsibility between government-sponsored agencies and voluntary effort, but the average taxpayer and the average church member and union member and contributor to the United Fund and the Community Chest is very confused. . . .
"'I wonder why all these schools and churches, with their expensive facilities, are lying idle while voluntary agencies are out raising funds to build more facilities . . .?'
"' I wonder why we have to have so many scattered facilities and why we divide our people up into those with personal problems, people with problems based on age, sex, nationality, etcetera . . .?'
"We have to include the public in our thinking and we have to assure the contributor to the Chest, the church leaders, the union leaders, and the taxpayers that we are making the very best use of the wealth that is already at our disposal, before he is going to be persuaded of what we all know, and that is, that more funds must be made available for providing recreation services in our community."

The Proceedings noted that, in the administration of parks, commissions should set policy only and should not interfere with the actual operation by the head of the department:
"There should not be competition between organizations who wish to provide programs for the same age-groups. This type of competition borders on theft of public monies. Some of this available money could be spent on leadership training.
"The great need in recreation planning is to educate the public to its value, benefits and needs. It is only after the community has such education that there is effective planning. The various organizations must be made to realize the importance of effective amicable planning and cooperation in the work.
"It is now the business of the recreation director to be a social engineer, for we are at the stage of seeing visions and dreaming dreams of what we would like life to be. We are at the stage when we must put the foundation under those visions and dreams. . . .
". . . a wide variety of beliefs, temperaments, and backgrounds, in this whole field of recreation is NOT a disaster at all but a rich opportunity for all of us to teach, learn and share our collective gifts, knowledge! For the men, women,

[^49]and children who share our lives 'back home' have many needs, many desires, many wishes, many dreams, which it will take our combined skill and work to fulfill. No single organization can meet the community's total leisure-time needs nor have all the answers! Hence our need for one another."
Road blocks that prevent better cooperative planning were listed (1) our lack of knowledge about one another and our organizations, (2) our mistrust or distrust of one another, (3) lack of effective communication on all levels, and (4) the age-old problem of vested interests.

## Testing Ground for Ideas

Kenneth E. Beasley of the University of Kansas summarized an address entitled "Using Citizen Advisory Groups" at a meeting of municipal officers at the University of Minnesota with the following statement:
"Let me emphasize three things in conclusion: First, citizen groups should be used to reflect public attitudes. They should not be a device-or pawn-for someone to sell his viewpoints to the city. Citizen advisory groups are an excellent device to overcome local apathy and educate the public about local problems. They are a testing ground for ideas, they are a useful device to locate and train the community's future leaders, and they help to solve minor problems during the year so that the real major issues are easily distinguished at election time.
"Secondly, if we do not find some way to draw the people into government, give them a feeling they are a part of the community decision making, they will find some way to achieve this end. They may store up their emotions and periodically let them 'explode' at election time, they may become apathetic and take no interest in community affairs, or they may complain and irritate public officials no matter what they do. If democracy is worth having at election time, it is worth having the entire year. The present public officials must assume this responsibility to start making changes.
"Third, it will be argued 'committees' are overdone in the United States. I disagree with this statement. They are a nuisance only when they become an end in themselves or are used to complicate and confuse the decision-making process so that someone can work easier behind the scene."

## Jargon Jungle

Because of their close and continuous relationship with the public, there is little likelihood that recreation authorities will be faced with a problem which confronted one citycouncil planning and zoning commission. Because nobody but experts could understand the commission's reports because they were so full of planners' jargon, it reportedly had to hire a translator to explain the reports to the publie!

## Temple Jarrell



Eery recreation department responsible for the operation of a recreation building or other major recreation facility must adopt policies designed to assure its optimum and equitable use. Implementation of these policies requires the setting up and enforcement of rules and regulations for the use of the facilities. The following statement adapted from material issued by the parks and recreation department in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, affords an example of such policies and regulations. The objective of these policies and regulations is to define the purpose for which facilities under the jurisdiction of the recreation division may be used, the organized groups who might use them, and the rates to be charged for specific activities.

The buildings and facilities are to be used primarily for activities conducted by the recreation division for children. youth and adults in the city. Recognizing that suitable buildings and facilities for use by established local recreation groups are extremely limited, the centers and facilities may be made available to recognized recreation groups

Mr. Jarrell, Southern District representative of the National Recreation Association, was formerly director of parks and recreation in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.
when not in conflict with the division's activities. They may also be made available to nonrecreation groups-professional, civic, service, or fraternal-when not otherwise in use by the recreation division or outside recreation groups.

Recognized recreation groups having a direct sponsorship status with the division will be considered free users of the buildings and facilities and will be given first priority use when these are not in use for the division's activities.

All permits for the use of the facilities will be restricted to responsible and recognized organizations within the city under the provision outlined in this policy.

Applicants must satisfy the issuing office of the recreation division that they will be personally responsible or that they represent responsible local organizations, will guarantee orderly behavior and will underwrite any damage due to their use of the facility.

Liability will be assumed by the recipient of the permit in regard to any personal or property damage arising out of the activities of the group.

## Permits

1. Permits or notification of action on permit applications will be given the requestor within one week after the application is received, unless contingent upon conflicting schedules.
2. Payment of rental for use of facilities will be made at

# Policies for Use of Recreation Buildings and Facilities 

To assure optimum and equitable use

Fort Lauderdale neighborhood centers are set up for playground, youth, and adult programs.


Picnic shelters at Holiday Park cost $\$ 1,000$ each or $\$ 3.79$ per square foot. Each shelter contains a large patio suitable for parties; charcoal grills with a sink and running water; electrical outlets for radio and record players for dancing; can accommodate eighty.

the issuing office at the time the permit is issued which should be at least forty-eight hours before scheduled use. Permits not called for at least forty-eight hours before scheduled use will be void.
3. Cancellations may be initiated by either party fortyeight hours prior to scheduled use without liability. The recreation division will issue notices as far in advance as possible, but reserves the right to make later cancellations in case of extreme necessity.
4. Any activity in which the division's facilities are utilized will be conducted according to law and will conform with the moral standards of the recreation division and the city. No meetings or entertainment will be held for the purpose of advancing any doctrine or theory subversive to the United States.
5. Alcoholic beverages will not be served in or on any of the municipal facilities operated by the recreation division.

## Finance

Collection of entrance and/or membership fees, sale of literature or any other money-raising activity is not permissible in meetings or functions for which free use of facilities is granted, unless prior written approval is received from the director of parks and recreation.

No group having a direct sponsorship status with the recreation division may possess more than $\$ 200$ in its treasury at any one time (unless specific approval is given by the director of parks and recreation) and all monies received must be expended only for activities of the group. Upon termination of its activities at the center or facility or of the group's sponsorship status by the recreation division, all unexpended funds shall revert to the division and the city for further development of the specific activity. or items may be purchased by the group for use at the center or facility.

## Recreation Centers

Two types of recreation centers are operated by the recreation division: community recreation centers used primarily for social activities for youth and adults and neighborhood centers primarily for neighborhood activities and functions including playground, youth and adult programs conducted by the division.

At community centers, groups not connected with the
recreation division shall pay a rental fee of $\$ 15$ for a period not to exceed four hours, provided no membership fee. admission, or other money-raising activity is conducted for the event.

All organizations or groups conducting an event to which membership fees or an admission or donation is charged. or any other money-raising activity is conducted will pay a rental fee of $\$ 30$ or fifteen percent of the gross revenue. whichever is greater, if the net revenue is used for the personal gain of the organization or group. This rate is for a maximum of four hours of continuous usage and includes the use of all facilities of the center, normal maintenance, and electricity. An additional fee will be charged for the service of a recreation division representative.

All recognized groups or organizations conducting an activity where a membership fee is charged to finance the event or to which an admission or donation is requested shall render a rental payment of $\$ 10$ for use of the center. provided the net proceeds are used for the recognized benefit of the community such as a direct contribution to a community project. This rate includes the use of the facility as related in the above.

At neighborhood centers, groups not connected with the recreation division shall pay a rental fee of $\$ 6$ for a period not to exceed three hours, such rate to include use of the entire facility, normal maintenance. and electricity. An additional fee will be charged for the services of a recreation division representative.

No money raising projects may be conducted at the neighborhood centers.

## Athletic Fields

All athletic fields under the jurisdiction of the recreation division will be scheduled on a permit basis by calling the permit clerk of the division Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to $4: 30 \mathrm{PM}$. The following regulations are applicable to all athletic and sports facilities:

1. Activities organized and conducted directly by the division shall have priority relative to scheduled use of the facilities.
2. Leagues and organizations sponsored by the division shall have second priority and the division will assume the responsibility of providing space for the activity.
3. Outside organizations conducting sports activities may
apply for the use of facilities at specified times and the division will make every effort to provide a suitable time and a facility that will not conflict with the division's activities or the activities sponsored by the division.
4. These facilities may not be used for individual purposes or for personal financial gain.
5. Practice sessions in the evening, requiring the use of lights, shall be restricted as follows:
a. Permits for baseball or softball practice or practice games will be restricted to one night per team prior to the start of the league season.
b. Football practice prior to the start of league play will be restricted to three evenings per week. After the start of the league season, the league may utilize a lighted field no more than twice a week for practice sessions with a time limitation of one and a half hours. The difference in the amount of practice time allocated to football teams in preference to baseball or softball is due to the following reasons:
(1) Prior to baseball and softball season, there is ample time to practice without the use of lights due to the longer daylight hours.
(2) The conditioning of teams in baseball, softball and football vary. In order to condition players properly in football, it is necessary to devote more time to team practice prior to the actual scheduled games.

## Outside Leagues and Organizations

Leagues and organizations not under the direct operation or sponsorship of the recreation division shall not charge admission, nor shall donations be received without special written approval of the director of parks and recreation and the positive recommendation of the parks and recreation advisory board.

Should approval for admission or donation be received to provide revenue for the operation of a league or to raise funds for the benefit of a specific project to benefit the community, a charge will be leveled to defray the expenses of lights and other special services, dependent upon the field used for the activity ( $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 4.00$ per hour).

## Leagues

In the event an admission or donation is approved for a league operation not under the direction or sponsorship of the division, five percent of the gross revenue received for the entire season shall be paid to the city to help defray the expense of maintaining the field, facility improvements, and providing lights for play.

A financial report of the league operation reflecting the total revenue received and the amount and sources where funds are expended and payment of five percent of the gross revenue received, must be submitted to the supervisor of municipal athletics no later than two weeks after the conclusion of the season. Failure to submit this accounting and the payment shall result in the loss of privilege of utilizing the facilities.

## Organizations

Should approval for an organization to charge admission or secure donations for an event be received from the di-
rector of parks and recreation the following policies shall prevail:

1. An organization or group conducting an event for the personal gain of the group shall pay a minimum fee of fifteen percent of the gross revenue, whichever is greater, in accordance to the facility used and services rendered.
2. An organization or group conducting an event to enable the organization to provide the net proceeds toward the recognized benefit of the community such as a direct contribution to a community project, shall pay a stipulated fee in accordance to the services rendered by the parks and recreation department and the city. A report must be submitted to the recreation division relating the revemue realized from the operation and the allocation of the net proceeds to the community project or projects.

## Concessions

Revenue from all concessions on park and recreation areas and facilities shall revert to the athletic association under jurisdiction of the recreation division in accordance to a contractual agreement. These funds will aid the recreation division in making the athletic program self-supporting.

## Swimming Pools

Three types of use are authorized.
Class 1-Groups and activities conducted directly by the recreation division shall have priority relative to the scheduled use of the facilities, when not in conflict with patron use.
Class 2-Recognized groups and activities sponsored by the recreation division shall have second priority and the division will assume responsibility of providing space for the group or activity.
Class 3-Swimming organizations not connected either directly or sponsored by the recreation division may apply for the use of the swimming pool on a rental basis and may be made available when not in conflict with the division's activities or with school use.

Admission or donations shall not be received without special written approval from the director of parks and recreation. Should approval be received by organizations desiring to raise funds for the benefit of recognized community projects, a minimum charge will be leveled to defray service expenses incurred by the division. These services include maintenance, electricity and personnel assigned to the facility for the program or event.

The rental charge for the facility shall be $\$ 25$ for a maximum time limitation of three hours. This fee includes the services of a lifeguard.

The facility will not be made available to any organization or group not directly connected with the recreation division unless a division employee is assigned duty during the time the facility is rented.

## Miscellaneous

Group Water Shows-Organizations desiring to use the facility for a special function such as a water show shall not

Continued on Page 279


Arthur Todd

- Anyone responsible for repairs and maintenance in the recreation centeror wherever things need to be fixed and kept up-will welcome a new illustrated book called Hints and Tips for the Handyman.* It contains hundreds of time- and money-saving ideas on the use and care of tools; repairs and improvements; painting and wood finishing; plumbing, heating, and electrical work; and miscellaneous housekeeping hints. The author, Bernard Gladstone, is home-improvement editor of The New York Times. In addition to turning out his popular weekly column and many books and articles on home improvements, he has accumulated practical experience in the building industry and has gathered his hints and tips from working with professionals.

Here are a few tips from the book: For Easier Reading-Steel squares and other engraved metal rules often become difficult to read as they get older. For easier reading rub a crayon across the markings. Select one in a contrasting color. Then wipe off with a flat pad of cloth that has been moistened with a little kerosene or turpentine. The color will be wiped off the surface but will remain in the bottom of the grooved markings.
Rubber Handle-Anyone who has occasion to use a hammer a great deal will find that as his hands perspire the handle sometimes slips in his grip. To prevent this, wrap the handle with a layer of rubber electrician's tape or with adhesive tape. The grip provided will not only be slip-proof, it will also have less tendency to form blisters on the palms or fingers.
Duplicate Pieces-When a number of lengths of wood must be cut to the same size, use only one piece as a guide or measuring stick for marking off each of the other pieces. If the successive, freshly cut lengths were used each time, slight errors would be multiplied by each succeeding piece so that the last one might be off considerably. By using the same piece throughout, the possibility of compound errors is eliminated and greater accuracy will be assured.

[^50]Drilling Glass-When necessary to drill holes in bottles, jars, or other glass objects, try using a short piece of an old triangular file as a drill bit. Build a dam of putty around the spot where the hole is to be drilled, then fill this with turpentine. Sharpen the end of the file on a grinding wheel so that it forms a point, and use this in the drill chuck to bore the hole in the middle of the pool of turpentine.

- Recently, the Bureau of Parks, Dayton, Ohio, found it necessary to paint the municipal bandshell. When it became obvious that scaffolding to do the work would be a problem because of the sloping portion of the shell, the city forester volunteered the use of his Mobile Aerial Towers hydraulic Hi-Ranger truck-mounted lift. This has a fortyfoot reach and a turning radius of 370 degrees. Using it, the men were able to paint the sloping portion of the shell in two days. The unit, generally used for tree pruning, has completed many other unusual assignments handily. It has been used to paint flagpoles, replace flagpole ropes, to take pictures of group gatherings, to replace light bulbs at the bandshell and tennis courts, and to install Christmas decorations.
- Charles W. Cassell, park superintendent in LaGrange, Illinois, reports in American City that he uses firemen (during their off time) on the city's park maintenance crews. The park district uses five of them to be on call, working only when needed. They perform such work as maintaining skating areas in the winter and general park maintenance during the balance of the year. In this way, the park district does not have to carry extra full-time men all year round. Superintendent Cassell estimates that the use of the city's firemen on their time off has saved the district about $\$ 7,000$ on its salary budget each year.
- A mechanically-drawn ice planer attached to a jeep has been developed by Martin F. Walsh, commissioner of parks and recreation in Boston. The planer consists of plow blades on edge set in a V formation. It planes a field of ten acres in two hours, giving a smooth finished surface. The planer was constructed in six hours.


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Financing recreation services is a problem and a concern foremost in the minds of recreation executives and managing authorities as they draw up immediate and long-range plans. Therefore recreation executives have chosen "Budget and Finance for Recreation Services" as the theme for the Sixth National Institute in Recreation Administration. The Institute will take place just before the opening of the 43rd National Recreation Congress to make it convenient for recreation executives to attend both without conflict.

The Date: Saturday and Sunday, Sep. tember 30 and October 1, 1961.

The Place: Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan (Congress Headquarters).

With the dynamic changes now occurring politically, socially, and economically, all of which affect private resources and public appropriations, recreation executives must be well informed in the field of finance. He and his board must thoroughly understand the effect these forces are having on the distribution and purchasing power of the tax dollar, if recreation is to keep pace with the growing needs and demands for services.
The Institute will deal specifically with: recreation and the national economy; recreation in relation to other community services; how to get an equitable and fair share of the tax dollar; what's ahead in municipal finance; sources of revenue; old and new trends; functional and performance budgeting.
The following authorities will make up the Institute faculty:

Joseph Prendergast, executive director, National Recreation Association, New York City.

John Huss, executive director, Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor.

David Addy, auditor general, Detroit, former budget director and participant in community and welfare affairs.

Walter Laidlaw, director, Michigan United Foundation. Mr. Laidlaw's organization raises annually about $\$ 18$,000,000 , the largest federated funds for


Five recreation executives who have attended each of the National Institutes in Recreation Administration are shown with Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association. From left to right: Jack Puryear, St. Petersburg, Florida; Forest V. Gustafson, Montgomery County, Maryland; Mr. Prendergast; Howard Rich, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Al J. Cukierski, Garden City, New York; Jack Springer, Statesville, North Carolina.

welfare services in the country, although Detroit is only fifth in population.

Luther Gulick, president, Institute in Public Administration; chairman of NRA Finance Committee; research specialist; director of municipal surveys; nationally known authority in finance and public administration.

Edward Nowak, budget director, Detroit. Mr. Nowak was named by the International City Managers' Association as one of the two outstanding finance men in the country on functional and performance budgeting.

George Hjelte, general manager, Department of parks and recreation, Los Angeles; member of NRA Board of Directors.

Arthur Williams, associate director, National Recreation Association; director of Defense Services; in charge of the NRA Functional and Performance Budget.

The quota of one hundred will be adhered to as in former Institutes and applications will be accepted in the order that they are received. Write to Willard C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street. New York 11. \#

## Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 240
Ralph Van Fleet, National Recreation Association Southern District representative, was recently presented with a Mayor's Proclamation making him an honorary citizen of Mobile, Alabama, and a member of the mayor's staff.

Nicholas Chiera, youth director of the White Plains, New York, Department of Recreation received a plaque from the Northern Area Recreation Council for his thrce years serving in an advisory capacity to the Council and as a liaison man between the recreation department and the council.

At the annual conference of the California Recreation Society, awards were presented to recreation professionals. Fellowships went to William A. Frederickson, superintendent of recreation, in Los Angeles, and Matt C. Thiltgen, superintendent of recreation in San Mateo. Honorary Membership awards were presented to Robert W. Crawford, park and recreation commissioner, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Ross A. Cunningham, special consultant in recreation and physical education, E. P. Finigan Company, San Francisco. Citations were awarded to Wayne Bartholomew, recreation specialist, State of California; Mae E. Mathers, recreation supervisor, Long Beach; Laurence O. Janssen, medical administration assistant, Veterans Administration Hospital, Livermore; Elsie Ryan, volunteer, San Jose; and Ann C. Woolf, girls' camp director, Los Angeles.

## STATE SOCIETY ELECTIONS

 California

Shown at the 13th annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference are, left to right, Grant Mainland, immediate past-president of the California Recreation Society; Carol Brown, the society's new treasurer; and Richard Abernethy, the new president. Also elected were Marvin Arnold, second vice-president; Patricia Delaney, secretary; and Law. rence Seifert, first vice-president.

The California Recreation Society changed its name to the California Park and Recreation Society. Its new address is 105 South Kenwood, Glendale. The society's board of directors also recently accepted the Armed Forces to section status.

## Wisconsin

A. J. Schara of Manitowoc was elected president of the Wisconsin Park and Recreation Society recently. Other officers include Vice-President, Richard
 Lindl, Kenosha; Secretary, Warner Bartram, Milwaukee; Treasurer, Hugo Meuler, Oconomowoc; Directors, Richard Wilsman, Eau Claire; William Schulenburg, Wausau; and Ed Mundy, Milwaukee.

## Obituaries

- Charles H. English, one of the "grand old men" of recreation, died at seventy-three after serving thirty-five years in the profession in various cities. Executive secretary of the former Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia for eighteen years, Mr. English retired in 1945. He was an organizer of the Philadelphia Model Aeroplane Association, one of the first such groups in the nation. During World War I he was one of the national leaders in the War Camp Community Service program. He gave courses in the National Recreation School for many years, always emphasizing the warm, human side of life.

One of his closest friends has said of him, "He always fled from stereotypes. Recreation, he felt, lost most of its vitamins unless served garden-fresh." - W. A. "Buck" Richardson, first director of the Department of Recreation and Parks in Arlington County, Virginia, died recently at the age of fifty-eight. Involved with the recreation of Arlington since 1928, Buck watched over the beginnings of the department's Children's Theatre, Teen Theatre, Music Theatre, two Silver Age Clubs, the Over-60 Employment Service, four summer day camps, and an annual arts festival.
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- Mrs. Robert J. Block, member of the Seattle, Washington, Park Board and a leader in youth and civic activities, died recently after surgery at the age of thirty-five. Mrs. Block was secretary of the Washington State Council for Children and Youth and was vice-chairman for the Washington State Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. She was widely known for her work with the Seattle-King County Council of the Campfire Girls.
- Edwin M. Steckel, Sr., musician and director emeritus of Oglebay Insti-
tute in Wheeling, West Virginia, died recently at the age of seventy. Mr. Steckel was associated with Oglebay Institute since 1939 and retired in 1959. He established the Oglebay Opera Workshop in 1952.
- Mrs. Elizabeth C. Baldwin, a charter member of the Lower Make-field-Yardley Recreation Board in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, died recently at the age of forty-two. Mrs. Baldwin, a strong supporter of recreation in that area, had been awarded a National Recreation Association citation for her recreation work in 1958.


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## Bridging the Gap

Continued from Page 262
East Coast hospital, he had served as office manager for an activity-therapy program in the hospital. There he learned a good deal about the administrative procedure required for conducting a wide-scale activity-therapy program. In his "spare time" he acted as reporter for the hospital newspaper, director of the patients' glee club, assistant director of the dramatics club, sometime director of the hospital radio station, and was an active participant in the adapted sports offered.

He was one of the first to join the "patient volunteers," a group which brought games, parties, and other activities to the totally bedridden population of the institution. With this background of experience, this man was well qualified to direct activity therapy in a home for the aged. The foundation agreed to pay his small salary on a oneyear trial basis. The private home for the aged supplied his room, board, laundry service, meals, and other benefits. Before the year was completed, the activity-therapy program in this home was a model for all to see. The home has retained this ex-patient as its activ-ity-therapy director.

Through the economic use of human resources, Peoria's activity-therapy program bridges the gap between the demand for professionally directed, medically oriented recreation service and the current supply of prepared recreation therapists. The program is based on these concepts:

- The recreation therapist plays a variety of roles in carrying out the function of program director.
- Local specialists in arts, music, and crafts serve as part-time consultants to patients. personnel, and volunteers in the participating institutions.
- Leadership skills are tapped and developed among employees and patients in the participating institutions.
- When the philanthropic foundation or other private source promotes community awareness of a need and educates the community to its responsibility, the community eventually takes over responsibility for financing, staffing, and operating the activity therapy program. \#


## STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

INDIANA. Residents of Madison have organized Historic Madison, Inc., to preserve important structures in town. Its first project will be to restore the 144 -year-old Jeremiah Sullivan Home, purchased at auction for $\$ 12,000$, half of which was a gift from Eli Lilly, industrialist and philanthropist. The house is considered one of the finest surviving examples of Federal style architecture in the Ohio Valley.

In South Bend development of La Salle Park (formerly known as Beck's Lake Tract) is under way. It will take about five years to fill the old lakebed and complete the project. The city's new senior citizen center is shown below.


ILLINOIS. The Skokie Park District will open new recreation facilities this summer which will enable residents to enjoy an additional $\$ 257,000$ swimming pool and a $\$ 108$,000 neighborhood recreation center in 18 -acre Oakton Park. The pool is scheduled for completion for swimming during the 1961 season. There will be a separate $40^{\prime}$-by- $45^{\prime}$ diving pool in addition to an L-shaped pool for wading and swimming. Minimum depth is $2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$, tapering to $5^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. In all, there will be 11,300 square feet of water surface, 25,000 square feet of deck plus 2,500 square feet for a raised sun deck. The bathhouse has 7,500 square feet.

The neighborhood recreation center has six thousand square feet and provides the following facilities: recreation room, kitchen, game room, lounge, checking facilities, meeting room, arts-and-craft room, and warming shelter. The purposes of this new facility are twofold: (1) to provide needed indoor facilities for a more comprehensive recreation program particularly for elementary age children and (2) to provide facilities for community organizations to utilize for their various functions. Adjacent to the facility will be off-street parking to accommodate cars for both the pools and recreation center. These improvements are a part
of the $\$ 464,000$ bond issue for the redevelopment of Oakton Park.

MISSOURI. Kansas City has passed a $\$ 75,000,000$ bond issue for construction of a sewage treatment plant. Not only will the waste treatment facilities make the Missouri River more attractive for boating and other forms of water recreation, but this is a major step forward leading to the construction of an important marina on city-owned lands along the river.

NEW JERSEY. The state has allocated $\$ 519,750$ for beach protection funds in six counties. The projects to be undertaken will all be on a matching-money basis, with the state paying one half the cost.

In Wildwood-by-the-Sea, Charles L. Julian, director of recreation, reports a new recreation center under way. Included will be a spacious gymnasium to be used primarily for basketball and rollerskating. The main office will be enclosed in glass, giving visibility to the entire playing area. On the second floor, two of six conference rooms will be divided by a folding partition which, when open, will make one large room approximately thirty feet square. The first and second floors will have separate entrances.

In Bayonne, the department of parks and public property is planning the development of a quadrangular area in City Park. The project will include a chip-and-putt green, two clay tennis courts, three outdoor basketball courts, a volleyball court, an open play area for stickball, diamondball, etcetera, and a peripheral curbing to retain water in cold weather. The seating capacity of City Park Stadium will be expanded to accommodate an additional twelve hundred spectators. During the past year Bayonne's recreation program was augmented with the addition of play activities for mentally retarded children, free golf lessons, a glee club, soccer, operation of recreation rooms in city housing projects, bowling for elementary school boys, and the City Park Twilight League.

In Madison Township, a recreation area for employees will be included on the 200 -acre site of the $\$ 30,000,000$ Golden Circle Industrial Park. Industrial firms have found that many employes like to spend their lunch hours relaxing outdoors. Softball and touch football are among the favorite activities.

Baseball fields and a swimming area will be situated conveniently, yet far enough away from rail and truck loading areas. The recreation areas will have park-like surroundings, which will include outdoor eating facilities with tables and benches.

WEST VIRGINIA. The state will soon have nine new fishing lakes, totaling 1,325 acres in area, as a result of the State Temporary Economic Program (STEP), launched last year by legislative appropriation. All but two of the new lakes are either under construction or in the advanced planning stage; some will be completed by July 1 and all by 1962. The largest lake will be Bull Creek in Wood County ( 500 acres). Sleepy Creek in Berkeley and Morgan Counties will be either one 200 -acre lake or two 100 -acre lakes. \#

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

- Romp 0 Lene is a new compact spring-a-long bouncer for kids from one to eleven years of age and up to ninety pounds. Strong, lightweight, the frame is electrically welded steel with baked on enamel, $38^{\prime \prime}$-by- $27^{\prime \prime}$-by-10", with soft rubber cushions on all four legs. Handlebar is twenty inches above the bed which is heavy canvas duck, lock-stitched. Sturdy plastic bed clamps and wide Anco rubber elastomers provide foolproof, safe bounce. Frame sections detach for easy, compact storage. For more information, circle \#100.
- Special athletic lockers are the answer to locales where space is at a minimum and need at a maximum. These units have adequate storage and hanging space for average equipment. All are available in several baked enamel finishes or can be custom finished to customer's color sample. For further information, circle \#101.

- The catcher's lot will be a happier one with a new, more compact catcher's protector which eliminates the bulk and hulk of the older models. Side seams replace the bulging center seam, making the protector fit like a vest for more comfort and longer wear. It also has a completely removable and replaceable harness, so that there is no need to discard the entire protector when the harness wears out. Long and short styles available, also youth league models. For information, circle \#102.
- No dark corners. Panel unit wall made of fiberglassreinforced polyester plastic and aluminum lets natural light into your buildings. You can beautify your facilities with translucent or opaque Kalwall panels which have a core of aluminum I-beams mechanically interlocked to form eight-by-twenty-inch rectangles, uniform in color, thickness, and strength, and highly resistant to acids, fading, sharp blows, and erosion. Size and pattern may be varied. Come in white, crystal, either Northern or Southern red, green, yellow, and blue. Northern colors let in more sunlight, Southern colors contain sunlight filtering pigments. For further information, circle \#103.
- Originally designed for New York State parks, Long's natural cedar-log picnic units are sturdy, rugged and comfortable. Engineered to resist tipping over, with galvanized bolt construction, units have two board seats, nine-and-onehalf inches wide and a seven-board top, thirty-three inches wide and six inches long. Also available is a six-foot rustic settee with matching chair for indoor or outdoor use in patios, centers with rustic decor, and other areas. For information, circle \#104.
- Now it's instant swimming. The average child can learn to swim in an hour with a Swim-Quick bouyant unit made of Goodyear Koroseal. Virtually indestructible, it never absorbs water and is impossible to sink under any circumstances. Scientifically controlled bouyancy keeps pupil's body in the correct swimming position, gives complete freedom of movement. For additional information and catalog, circle \#105.
- Fold-a-way gym will open up new possibilities in fitness classes for your young mothers' programs, on playgrounds, and beaches, in centers and churches without gyms or formal exercise areas. Folds to a neat $4^{\prime \prime}$-by- $42^{\prime \prime}$. by-84" for a compact unit. For leaflet describing Stamm's Gym, giving its uses in many special circumstances and outlining a variety of suggested exercises, for folk of all ages, circle \#106.

- A hand exerciser with a loop handle can be used by athletes, sportsmen, and musicians to strengthen hands. Also valuable for fingers weakened by hand injuries or diseases such as polio or cerebral palsy. The vinyl ball is produced in three densities-soft, medium, and hard. The smooth texture, strength, resilience, ease of molding, and resistance to perspiration makes it pleasant to use. For literature, circle \#107.
- Are your grounds on the downgrade? A new four-foot Viking "Roller Blade" has been designed for mounting on an International Harvester Cub or Lo-Boy tractor for leveling scarifying, rolling, seeding, and compacting. According to the manufacturer, anyone who can steer a tractor can turn six hundred square yards of rough graded land into a level, fine graded seed bed in fifteen to twenty-five minutes. Accuracy is built into the machine and does not depend upon the skill of the operator. He just sets the blade at the desired level and drives around. The heavy blade floats between the rear wheels of the tractor and the grid roller. It thus maintains its straight line level regardless of how the front wheels go up and down. Completely equipped, it includes a scarifier and an automatic seed and fertilizer dispenser. For further information, circle \#108.
- A new ten-bushel-capacity Alsto incinerator mounted on casters is constructed of rust-resistant aluminized steel (molten aluminum bonded to steel) and features a large hinged hood for easy loading and fire protection. Burns refuse of all kinds to a fine ash in any weather. Scientific draft control burns damp, green, or dry refuse without fire danger and nuisance of burning, blowing bits of paper. The burners minimize smoke and smell and require no watching. Front casters swivel so unit may be pulled in any direction. For descriptive literature, circle \#109.


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TR

The following Free Aids briefly describe resources-catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leaders. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

A rainbow of thermo-setting colons for hard surfaces like glass, clina, metal. Easy to use, quick drying, durable. Simple baking in an ordinary oven makes permanent, lasting finishes. Comes in various size sets of paints, mixer, brush, and information. For catalog containing this and other craft ideas, circle \#120.

For buzzing sociablityy, try a rug hooking bee. Catalog of hooked rug patterns lists many, many patterns that senior citizens, young marrieds, women's clubs will love to try. For copy, circle \#121.
The gentle arts. Wooden carvings, ceramics, glass designs, weaving are shown in film The Hands Are Sure. Runs thirty minutes and depicts how these crafts are practiced in French Canada. Circle \#122.

Sixteen radiant semi-moist cakes of watercolor give richer, more vibrant effects. Packaged with brush and water cup. For information, circle \#123.

Animals with a twist. Make a menagerie with assorted balloons in mardi-gras colors. Balloon kits are also great for prizes, clown stunts, and so on. For more details, circle \#124.
If you ply the weaver's trade, you can have a kaleidoscope of colorful yarns of wool or cotton, linen floss, slub linen. For information on looms and weaving accessories, circle \#125.

## Music

Ring in new program activities with resonator bells. Twenty bells-C to $G$ chromatic-
are fabricated from aluminum alloy of same quality used in concert vibraphones. Chamhers of high-impact polystyrene. Why not consider forming a bell chorale? If you need bells for ear training or accompaniment of ensemble singing, these will hit the right note for you. For literature, circle \#126.

Music for the making. Children, parents, grandparents-anyone can master the recorder. Excellent family recreation (see Music Is Recreation supplement in this issue of Recreation). The recorder provides an ideal accompaniment for folk singing, madrigal groups, carols. An instrument of an earlier day with a refreshing, sweet sound, welcome change from the constant twang of the guitar. Available in pcar, maple, cherry, olive, sandalwood, ehony, and other woods. Models of varying prices and quality. For further information, circle \#127.

Jazz is America's ow $\times$ imion for upheats and downbeats. Get in on the far out in today's jazz as well as the grooves of yesteryear. To get in the swing, get a complete listing of the latest in jazz, circle \#128.

Strike up the band! Your bands and orches-tras-of whatever size, age, shape, or formwill appreciate bright, well-made Selmer instruments. For catalog in color, with many photographs, circle \# 129.

Even the littulest angels can make hearenly sounds with an autoharp which has ready. made chords for accompaniment and casy harmony. The instrument is compact and simple to learn to play, has been successfully used on playgrounds, adds magic to a sum-

## PLEASE NOTE EXPIRATION DATE

## Clip and mail today, to

recreation Magazine, Dept. R561, 8 W. 8th St., New York 11
This coupon expires July 1, 1961
Please send me more information on circled products.

nier day. For leaflet describing it and how to play it, circle \#130.

Harmonicize alone or in a group. Harmonicas have many program possibilities for all ages. The instrument is inexpensive, compact, easy to learn to play. Youngsters enjoy making like the "Harmonicats." Let them try some harmonizing. This instrument is simple to learn to play. For booklet giving the "how," circle \#131.

Mr. B. Natural is the music man in a film for children and adults which explores the basic objectives and values of music. This mirthful pixie introduces youngsters to the spirit of music-and the band plays on. Circle \#132.

## EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

On land and sea, shuffleboard has long been a favorite sport. Many models of shuffleboard sets available for centers, schools, playgrounds, backyards-for family recreationand other areas. For pamphlet on equipment, circle \#133.

Muscles in tone? Bicycle exerciser is strong and sturdy, portable and well made, can be adjusted to different degrees of leg resistance. Excellent for your physical fitness program. Use indoors or outdoors, to get your sports teams and paunchy participants into shape and keep them that way. For leaflet, circle \#134.

Ligit on the subject. Tapered steel lighting tubes for area and floodlighting are available in heights from 40 to 140 feet. For night lighting sports areas and parking lots. For information, circle \#135.

Net gains. Tennis, volleyball, and badminton nets, synthetic golf cage nets are among the products of company specializing in thread and cord. For catalogue, circle \#136.

Pipe lines. Plastic pipes resist corrosion, replace metal economically. No contamination, because they contain no corrosive products. Nontoxic, remain smooth, resist abrasion, will not attract rodents or termites, no environmental effects. Pipe can be joined by cementing, welding, or threading. Can be cut with hacksaw. Weighs less than one-fifth the
weight of steel, half that of aluminum. For more information, circle \#137.

Trap dirt under the mat. Easy-to-roll golf mats clean shoes and do the trapping. They keep floors clean, save dirt-wear and excess cleaning. Can be used in locker and shower rooms, for entrances and lobbies. For literature, circle \#138.

No bugs in the butter or varmints in the victuals. Camper's kitchen makes outdoor cooking easier. Can be completely assembled in one evening. Everything is included in the kit, even the glue. Compact unit takes up only two-and-a-half feet of floor space. Properly stocked, it will feed four adults for three-and-a-half-days, a minimum based on civil defense recommendations. For descriptive leaflet with photographs, circle \#139.

Gook in the filters? Pool equipment and chemical company offers free aids to solve swimming pool problems from booklet on al. gae control, test-it-kit on gook dissolver, and how-to-paint guides. For your copies, circle \#140.

Ups and downs are more fun with new hi-ride stratosphere seesaw. Carries children a third higher than conventional seesaws and seats remain parallel to ground throughout ride. A weight-equalizing feature makes it possible for children with weight differences to ride without balance or operating difficulties. Circle \#141.

Exotic birds of many feathers for park ponds and lakes, zoos, gardens, animal farms. Company specializes in all manner of fowl, from geese to swans to ducks. If you don't want a black swan, take a gander. For information, circle \#142.

Pool and bumper pool tables for your teen canteens, senior citizens centers, community centers, or family playroom. If you're cramped for space, folding pool tables fit the footage. Accessory equipment also available. For brochure, circle \#143.

Seating arrangements. Portable steel bleachers can be easily assembled and disassembled for multiple use. Six-page brochure tells bow to plan your outdoor seating, includes clarts of seating capacities and bleacher specifications. Company also produces wood bleachers. Circle \#144.

## JOIN and USE ALL

## National Recreation Association services

RECREATION Magazine is only one of many services the National Recreation Association offers its service affiliates and associates. For more than fifty years, professional specialists on the NRA staff have served the recreation field through the Association's many departments, with on-the-spot advice, through correspondence and consultation, with program information, at annual district conferences, and at National Recreation Congresses.
The NRA is your service agency. Know it and use it. For complete information about membership in the National Recreation Association circle \#115 on coupon on reverse side.

## LOW-COST AIDS

These excellent resources and references must be ordered directly from the source given (enclose remittance).

Model airplane enthusiasts will zoom for sets of plans that include old favorites and new combinations of great designs. Plans include a complete building text-really a course in basic aircraft construction. Sets are $\$ .50$ each. For complete information on available materials, write to Model Airplane News, Plan Department, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17.

An attractive bulletin board is a great asset, whether on the playground, in the community recreation building, the schoolroom, or the office. Fearon Publishers, 828 Valencia Street, San Francisco 10, California, publishes several different manuals on bulletin boards, the latest of which is $4 D$ Bulletin Boards That Teach by Doris Ruby ( $\$ 1.50$ ). It is aimed at schoolroom bulletin boards and at displays that not only get a message across but teach in the process. However, the ideas for figures and designs for displays that are dynanic and eyecatching can be adapted easily for other types of bulletin-board use. Also available in the company's Teacher-Aid Series are Baited Bulletin Boards, Bulletin Boards for Holidays and Seasons and E-Z Bulletin Boards.

Vest-pocket-size music dictionary, with leather cover, contains nearly five thousand musical terms in four languages-French, German, Italian, and English. Available for $\$ 1.00$ from Ottenheinier Publishers, 4805 Nel son Avenue, Baltimore 15, Maryland.

What-to-look-for in a casip for retarded children. A leaflet called The Retarded Child Goes to Camp lists simple pointers, and is available for $\$ .05$ from the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, 19 Union Square, New York 3.

Trail blazinc. Pamphlet on Historic Trails lists more than one hundred hiking trails throughout the United States. Included are trails for the stout-hearted expert, some for the novice, all with a rich historical background. Single copies are $\$ 1.00$ from Sam White \& Associates, 4123 North Keystone Avenue, Indianapolis 5, Indiana.

Library in a $8^{\prime \prime}$-by- $5^{1} /{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ box contains forty informative, catchily illustrated booklets on topics ranging from plumbing to the arts. Subjects include music, social security, library cards, information unlimited, ballet, poetry, safety, work, and politics. Written to give you a quick grasp of general information in double-quick time. Set costs $\$ 3.95$ and is available from Channing L. Bete Co., Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Summer jobs for teenacers? The 1961 annual edition of Summer Jobs contains opportunities in hotels, camps, ranches, church education, etcetera. Available for $\$ 3.00$ from the Advancement and Placement Institute, Box 99, Station G, Brooklyn 22, New York.

## Policies for Public Facilities

Continued from Page 268
receive donations or charge an admission without special written approval from the director of parks and recreation. The pool may not be used for individual financial gain.

Should approval for admission or donation be received to provide revenue for the benefit of the community or for the advancement of swimming, a charge of $\$ 2.50$ an hour will be leveled to defray the expense of lights and a lifeguard assigned to the facility during the show. Also, a financial report reflecting the total revenue received and the sources where the funds are expended must be submitted in writing to the division.
College Aquatic Forum-The division will sponsor the College Swimming Forum and no charge will be rendered to the forum swimmers during this period. The pool will be made available to the forum groups at specified times determined on an advanced schedule basis.
High School Swimming Teams--The local public junior and senior high school swimming teams, each limited to fifty members, will be entitled to utilize the pool at specified times, Mondays through Fridays during school months, without charge. These times shall be, except under unusual conditions, during the hours that the pool is not open to the public, generally between 4:00 and 6:00 PM. During this time the schools shall provide adequate liability insurance in the name of the city.
Before the season starts, representatives of the schools

"Come on! Come on! Get back in! You're scaring the fish!"

and the pool manager will meet to arrange a definite time for the teams to practice and for swim meets. Team members must pay the regular admission fee on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays and team locker rooms will be used only at regular scheduled practices.
Local Swimming Groups-Recognizing the great value that local swimming groups are to the community and to the individual members of the group, every effort will be made by the division to offer its facility to recognized public groups after the facility is closed to patron admission and when not in use by the division's groups in rate of priority in accordance to policies as stipulated above. \#

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10¢ Crafts For Kids, Jane Wardwell. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 128, illustrated. \$2.95.*

Usually this reviewer cringes at the usual "scrap" crafts, and dislikes the use of the word "kids"! This book. however, is so warm, so humorous, and so ingenious (with few exceptions) that all is forgiven! The simple crafts include games, models and toys, things to wear, presents for home, things to use, etcetera. Also included are very realistic suggestions on working with children, getting started, tools, and supplies.

Instructions are clear and well-illustrated. They are also salty with experience: "Here is a toy that can be made in a few minutes, yet the play possibilities will keep the child going for a long time, at least until the thing gets hung up in a tree!" Very obviously, Mrs. Wardwell is not just "editing" material; she's been through the mill; she belongs.-V.M.

Community Structure and Change, Lowry Nelson, Ph.D., Charles E. Ramsey, Ph.D., and Coolie Verner, Ed.D. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 464. \$6.50.

This book, largely theoretical, presents a framework for community analysis, study, and development. It should prove helpful to civic-minded citizens, local planning organizations, professional workers in health, recreation, education, or welfare, college students of the community or sociology. Each chapter is followed by a list of selected references for more intensive study. The terminology is simple and familiar, so that the text can be understood by the reader with no previous education in the social sciences.

Stage Scenery-Its Construction and Rigging, A. S. Gillette. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 315, illustrated. $\$ 8.00$.

Drama leaders in high schools, colleges, and community theaters can heave a lig sigh of relief-at last, here is a book that defines the relationship of the production staff to the producer

[^51]and the acting staff. Here is a book that defines the work of the scene designer and the scene technician, that explains backstage organization and management, that tells how to plan and use a sceneshop.
As if these heretofore neglected problem areas are not enough, here is detailed and illustrated information about building and painting sets, construction and rigging of two- and three-dimensional scenery, cycloramas, and many special construction problems. More than a hundred $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \cdot$ by- $11^{\prime \prime}$ plates, many with several separate drawings, illustrate construction and rigging.
Mr. Gillette is director of the University Theatre of the State University of Iowa. His work here, and his studies both here and abroad, make him an authority on the technical aspects of the theatre.

Designing and Making Handwrought Jewelry, Joseph F. Shoenfelt. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 172., illustrated. \$4.95.

A nicely printed, well-illustrated book written with a specific philosophy. As Mr. Schoenfelt says, "Many books for beginners are aimed too far below the creative possibilities of the part-time craftsman or student; they are unsatisfactory to the amateur who wishes to move on to a higher level." This one is addressed to the amateur craftsman, the art and industrial art teacher, the therapist, and the hard-working student. It is written in an interesting, informal, and original style, illustrated with photographs and sketches. The author has taught since 1946 at the State University of New York, College of Education, at Oswego. He has produced a fine book, one that should be added to any good art and craft library.

> Decorating with Seed Mosaics, Chipped Glass and Plant Materials, Eleanor Van Rensselaer. D. Van Nostrand Company, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 214, illustrated. \$5.95.

Mrs. Rensselaer's new book is lovely with beautiful illustrations, many in color. Her listing of sources of supplies fills a long-awaited need, and West

Coast hobbyists will be pleased to know that many cones, pods, and other natural materials typical of their area are used in the book's projects. The projects are charming, and the author makes them sound like fun; hobby and craft clubs would enjoy them. They combine creativity, crafts, and home decoration-interests that will appeal to many groups, especially women's groups, garden clubs, and the like.

Printing For Fun, Koshi Ota, Susumu Kaheki, Tokuzo Haba, Kiyoaki Baba, and Bummei Fukita. McDowell, Obolensky, 219 East 61 st Street, New York. Pp. 53, illustrated. \$3.95.
Six Japanese artists prepared the informal, interesting directions for seven techniques of printing-stamping, clay printing, plaster printing, printing from glued patterns, rubbings, stencil printing, and monoprints. Each is illustrated, step by step, by examples and finished prints, in full color, made by children from six to twelve years old. Every technique is creative, yet so simple it could be used on playgrounds or in craft or classrooms. Each produces satisfying results. A book to be used and enjoyed by leaders of any type of group, children or adult, or by individuals looking for new creative outlets.

Indoor Games and Activities, Sylvia Cassell. Harper \& Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 115, illustrated. \$2.75.

Miss Cassell is well-known for the help she has given to parents in her previous books, Nature Games and Activities, and Backyard Games and Activities. This third in her series on home play follows the pattern of the others: a simple style that can be read by youngsters from around eight to twelve. The activities described are not always new to recreation leaders, but they very probably are new to the child and the average parent. They require simple equipment or material easily found and inexpensive.

Simple craft projects, puzzles, and games are included. Miss Cassell also devotes a chapter to "kitchen capers" (easy recipes of "goodies" to eat or drink). Still another chapter, on the "junior scientist," is one of the best in
the book. It contains a number of interesting but simple experiments that have scientific facts behind them.

The artist, Sylvia S. Cassell, is the author's mother. Her simple line drawings are very apt and add to the book's usefulness.

Family Night Fun, Monroe and Shirley Paxman. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 212 , illustrated. $\$ 3.95$.

This "how-to" book of family fun, written by the parents of seven children, suggests a variety of activities bearing the distinct imprint of experience. The authors recommend the setting aside of a definite evening each week and devoting it solely to activities that create warmth, affection, and understanding between the members of the family. How to plan such evenings and what activities can be included form the basis for this useful book on home play. The illustrations by Mary and Dick Scopes fit uicely into the text and the atmos. phere of the book.

Toni Hughes' Book of Party Favors and Decorations, Toni Hughes. E. P. Dutton and Company, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Pp. 125, illustrated. \$4.75.

Readers who remember Toni Hughes' How To Make Shapes In Space, and Fun With Shapes In Space will recall with great admiration the originality and beauty of the projects she describes, so well in her books on papercraft. From these two books she has selected carefully the projects that can be used for greeting cards, posters, decorations, masks, favors, and the like, grouping them together for easy use. Anyone planning parties, looking for ideas for decorations of bazaars, floats, booths, holidays, or other events and occasions will be happy to have this material reassembled for easy reference.

## The Standard Book of Quilt Making and Collecting, Marguerite Ickis. Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14. Pp. 276, illustrated. \$2.00.

Miss Ickis has collected quilts, studied quilting, and designed beautiful. original ones which she has made for herself. This book is therefore a labor of love. Its fully illustrated descriptions of old-time patterns, its instructions on how to "piece" a quilt, and its information on quiltmaking throughout the ages make it a very fine addition to any hobby library. This is also an excellent example of what a paperback can beexcellent binding, good quality paper and fine sketch and photograph reproductions.

## BOOKS \& PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

## Art and Crafts

Colour, Leslie Thomson. Amphoto, 33 W . 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 144. Paper, \$1.95.
Cowboy-Artist-Charles M. Russell, Shamnon Garst. Julian Messner, 8 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 192. \$2.95.
Cbeative Arts and Crafts Activities, Arthur S. Green. T. S. Denison, 3215 th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 96. \$4.95.

Creative Arts in Amemican Education, Thomas Munro and Herbert Read. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge 38, Mass. Pp. 65. $\$ 2.50$.
Creative Metiods for Adult Classes, John McKinley. Bethany Press, Box 179, St. Louis 66, Mo. Pp. 96. Paper, \$1.50.
Creative Vision for Art and Life (rev. ed.), Richard Guggenheimer. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York. Pp. 175. \$3.50.
Get in There and Paint (2nd. ed.), Joseph Alger. Thomas Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 122. \$2.95.
Modern American Painting and Sculpture, Sam Hunter. Dell, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 256. Paper, $\$ .95$.

Navaho Sand Painting, Leland C. Wyman. Taylor Museum, Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, 30 W. Dale, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Pp. 88. \$1.75.
Oil Painting as a Pastime, John WyneeMorgan. Taplinger Publishing, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 118. $\$ 3.00$.
Painting . . Materials and Methods, Alexander Abels. Pitman, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 47. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
Poetry-Drawing Book, The, Willianı Cole and Julia Colmore, Editors. Simon \& Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged. Spiralbound, $\$ 1.95$.
Print, The, Adele Lewis, Editor. Studio of Art and Fashion, 8 W. 13th St., New York 11. Pp. 32. $\$ 2.00$.

Print Making with a Spoon, Norman Gorbaty. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 68. \$3.95.
Sculpture of This Century, The, Michel Seuphor. George Braziller, 215 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 372. \$15.00.

To Paint Is to Love Again, Henry Miller. Horizon Press, 156 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 62. Paper, $\$ 2.50$.
What Shall We Do in Art? Florence M. Hart. C. S. Hammond, 5215 th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 160. \$2.75.
Wood Carving for Fun and Profit, Al Ball.


Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 56. \$2.50.
Woodworking witil Hand Tools, A. W. Lewis. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle. N. Y. Pp. 41. Paper, \$1.25.

Woobworking with Machines, J. H. Douglass. McKniglit and MeKnight, Towanda Ave. \& Rt. 66, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 181. $\$ 4.20$.

## Cartoons, Humor

Abominahle Showmen, The, William F. Brown. New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 143. \$.35.
After Hours Cartoons. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 128. $\$ 3.50$. And Now a Word from Our Sponsor, Henry Morgan and Gary Wagner. Citadel Press, 222 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Unpaged. \$1.25.
Best Cartoons of the Year 1960, Lawrence Lariar, Editor. Crown Publishers, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. \$2.95.
Cartoon Countbown, Bernard Wiseman. Ballantine Books, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Unpaged. \$.35.

Explainers, The, Jules Feiffer. McGraw-11ill. 330 W .42 nd St., New York 35. Unpaged. Paper, $\$ 1.50$.
Hey! B. C., Johnny Hart. Funk \& Wagnalls, 153 E. 24th St., New York 10. Unpaged. Paper, \$1.00.
How to Draw Cartoons, Arthur Zaidenherg. Vanguard Press, 424 Marlison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 61. \$3.00.
How to Live witil a Neurotic Dog, Stephen Baker, cartoons by Eric Gurney. PrenticeHall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Unpaged. \$3.50.
Jokes, Riddles, Puns, selected by Helen Hoke and Joseph Leeming. Franklin Watts. 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 697. $\$ 4.95$.
Please Sir, l've Broken my Aim . . (sporiing commentary in eartoon), Alex Graham. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 93. \$3.75.
Thime, Charles Preston, Editor. Fawcelt Publications, 67 WV. 44th St., New York 36. Unpaged. \$.25.
True album of Cartoons, The. Crown Pub). lishers, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. $\$ 3.95$.
Western on Wry, Bill Adler and Bob Reisner. Citadel Press, 222 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.25.
Wit and Humor of Oscar Wilde, Tie, Alvin Wilde, Editor. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 260. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.

## Science

Geology, Richard M. Pearl. Barnes \& Noble. 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 260. Paper. \$1.75.
Gooo Digerngs, Dorothy and Joseph Samaclison. Rand McNally, Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 224. \$3.50.
Ghowing Up Witth Science, Mariame Besser. Mecraw-IIIll, 330 W. 42 nd St., New York 36. Pp. 218. \$4.50.

Haspmook for Space Travelers, Walter B. Hendrickson. Jr. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. $38 \mathrm{t}_{1}$ St., Indianapolis 6. Pp. 251. §3.95.
How Space Rockets Began, Le Grand. Hoingdon Press, 2018 th Ave., S., Nashville 2. Tem. Pp, 64. $\$ 2.00$.
Introntection to Moders Mathematios, An.

Robert W. Sloan. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 73. \$3.75.
One Hundred and Science Experiments, 1lla Podendorf. Grosset \& Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 157. \$3.95.
Saturday Science, Andrew Bluemle, Editor. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 333. \$5.95.

Science Book List for Chlidren, The, compiled by Hilary J. Deason. American Assn. for Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 137. Paper, \$1.00.
Scifnce Puzzlers, Martin Gardner. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York. Pp. 127. $\$ 2.00$.

Science and Medicine of Exercise and Sports, Warren R. Johnson, Editor. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 740. $\$ 12.00$.

## Sports, Physical Education

Horseback Riding, Sports Illustrated Book of. Lippincott, 227 S. 6th St., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 86. \$2.75.

Нот Rons: How to Build and Race Them, John Christy. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6. Pp. 336. $\$ 4.95$.
How You Can Play Better Golf Using Self-Hypnosis, Jack Heise. Wilshire Book Co., 8721 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood 46, Calif. Pp. 128. Paper, \$2.00.
Instructions in Table Tennis, Harry Venner. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 121. \$3.75.
Introduction to Physical Education, Ray O. Duncan \& Helen B. Watson. Ronald Press Co., 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 204. $\$ 4.00$.

It's Fun to Swim the Y's Way. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Unpaged. $\$ 15.00$ per 100.
Soccer Footrall Rules. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Unpaged. Paper, $\$ 20$.
Soccer/Speedball Guide including Fieldball, July, 1960-62. Ruth Sevy and Mary Buice Allerson, Editors. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 128. \$1.00.

## MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Arts and Activities, February 1961
Cable Cars and Dinosaurs (tissue panels), Mary D. Marshall.
Mosaics Take the Floor, Jack Lerman.
The Magic of S.P.R. (sponge, pressure, rhythm), Samuel B. Faier.

## March 1961

Annual Ceramics Issue.
Leaf Mobiles, Joyce L. Singleton.
We Love a Parade (mask making), Rachel King.
Painting with Paper, Bernice Starr Moore. Camping Magazine, March 1961
The Future of Camping, C. Walton Johnson.
Conservation Activities, Nancy A. De Groff.
Camper Guidance (24-page handbook for counselors).
Catholic Charities Review, March 1961
The Education of Retarded Children. Rev. Elmer H. Behrmann.
Challenge, February 1961
The Human Equation (automation), Edward T. Townsend.

New, improved Golden Age Club Pin. Now in real gold plate with tree la green jewelers' enamel. Safety catch. 50 c each, including federal tax and posiage.

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## March 1961

Needs of the Aged, James L. Essig.
Is the 'Good Life' Here? Harry W'. Pearson. Girl Scout Leader, February 1961

Natural Science Venture, Alice S. Rushton. Harvest Years*, March 1961

Having Fun at a Senior Center, Florence E. Vickery.
Psychological Aspects of Retirement.
We Help the Girl Scouts.
Mental Hospitals, February 1961
Proceedings of the 12th Mental Hospital Institute.
Music Journal, March 1961
They Like to Sing Along, Mitch Miller.
A Practical "Mnsic-Mobile," Josephine Davis.

March 1961
Special Section on Creativity.
Felt-Board Magic, Kenneth L. Bowers.
Music Makers.
A Sadistic Statistic (jump rope chants).
A Knapsack Full of Values (camping), Frank Walters.
NEA Journal, February 1961
Conservation
Singing and Learning Spanish, Margit $W$. MacRae.
Outboard Boating, January-February 1961
Oklahoma's Unique Camp Site Boaters, Lee H. Schrimpf.

The Lake Where Each Cares to Share (Havasu), Charles C. Niehnis.
"Suddenly Upon the Waters" (misuse of water), Robert Florzak.
Park Maintenance, March 1961
Annual Swimming Pool Issue.
Safety Education, March 1961
Designing for the Handicapped, Ray Graham.
Safety with Kites and Model Airplanes.
School Activities, March 1961
Valentines from Loveland, Jean Goudy.
A Changing Perspective Regarding AfterSchool Sports, Louis J. Powers.
Today's Health, March 1961
Why the Ladies Love to Bowl, Kurt T. Dunn.
North Carolina's Outer Banks-Family Va. cation Paradise, Al Balk.
How to Plan Happy Children's Parties, Part II, Jack Harrison Pollack.

April 1961
Gamescape Your Yard for Fun, James Joseph.
How to Plan Happy Children's Parties, Part III, Jack Harrison Pollack.
Woman's Day, March 1961
Growing Old Can Be Graceful, Richard G. Hubler.
A Twist of Porcelain on the Beach, Jean Hersey.
American Needlework, \#1: Crewel, Rose Wilder Lane.
Indoor and Outdoor Planters.

## April 1961

You Can Be a Poet Japanese Style, Alfred L. Creager.

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[^52]


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## RECREATION

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## On the Cover

Delicate as a Japanese print are the graceful silhouettes of these Demoiselle cranes from Asia. They are members of a colony of rare and exotic birds found throughout 125 -acre Sterling Forest Gardens part of a research-education park development near Tuxedo, New York. The gardens are the showpiece of Sterling Forest which harbors research laboratories and a new division of New York University. The gardens are a fairyland of flowers from April to October while peacocks and other birds stroll freely and show off for visitors. The gardens also harbor an avant-garde playground for children and the artificial floating island described in the December 1960 issue of Recreation.

## Next Month

Our next issue of Recreation, which will appear in September, will be the annual Congress Issue and give readers the lowdown on speakers, exhibitors, and such. A special article by Ed McGowan, first deputy superintendent of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, will point up some of the outstanding things being done in the Detroit recreation program and tell about some of the facilities Congress delegates will not want to miss. Other challenging feature articles will provide good background reading for the Congress Sessions. "Men to Match Our Mountains" by Dr. Norman P. Miller of the University of California in Los Angeles, will unveil for us the 1970 model of the model recreation executive as derived from discussions with many individuals with a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences.

## Photo Credits

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A service affiliation with the National Recreation Association is open to all nonprofit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily provision of recreation services, and which include recreation as an important part of their total program, and whose cooperation in the Association's work would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

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Service association with the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or parttime employed basis, or as volunteers, in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization, and whose cooperation in the work of lic recreation organization, and whose cooperation in the opinion of the Association's Board of the Association would, in the opinion of the Association's Boar Association is a special category for those enrolled full-time in colleges and universities, talking recreation courses.

## CONTRIBUTORS

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation and support of several hundred volunteer sponsors, community chests
and united funds, foundations, corporations, and individual con tributors throughout the country, to help provide healthy, happy creative living for Americans of all ages.

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 agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and the 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 and its specializcd services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.


Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. - The Editors.

## Sweet Music

Sirs:
The May Issue of Recreation-Music Is Recreation-is GREAT . . . I would like extra copies for an Ashland College music course.
Harold McCuen, Mansfield, Ohio.
Your May Issue was excellent and I like your idea of a supplement on performing arts. This, unfortunately, is one of the weakest areas of our program and I hope to be able to spend more time in this area. . .

Gordon Jaeger, Director, Recreation Department, Merrill Public Schools, Merrill, Wisconsin.

Please congratulate Mrs. Miriam R. Ephraim on her fine editorial, "The Pie Plate of Reality" in the May Issue.

Laura King, Founder-Director, Community and Allied Arts League, Washington, D.C.

Music Is Recreation . . . a truly excellent presentation-good content, outstanding format, and, all in all, just the greatest.
W. H. Shumard, Executive Director of Program, Recreation Department, Oakland, California.

Recreation has always been an interesting magazine ... [it] continues to improve with age. ...

Gladys Arthur, Lynchburg, Va.
All of us in the [Los Angeles] Department [of Recreation and Parks] were delighted with the way you used our pictures and copy on Summer Matinees (April). You certainly made the most of all the material we sent you and it was a pleasure to see it so organized

Maxine McSweeney, Senior Recreation Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles, Calif.

So many thanks for the wonderfully interpreted article in your April Issue on the Youth Tennis Foundation. I know that our board of directors will all
want to read this and pass it along to their friends. I wonder whether it would be possible to have thirty extra copies?
Barbara L. Rosenthal, Executive Secretary, Youth Tennis Foundation of Northern California, San Francisco, California.

I think [Recreation Magazine] is being improved by leaps and bounds. Among the qualities I am most impressed by are:

- The modern outlook on developments in the field.
- The recognition that recreation involves more than the National Recreation Association, our own local department activities, etcetera (don't take this wrong!) We've finally recognized the broad scope of people's recreation, don't you think?
- The imaginative style and format. It's eye-catching, well-edited, beautifully framed.
- The photos and art work are excellent.

In short, I think you and the NRA are to be congratulated for a topnotch professional magazine.
Donald F. Sinn, Superintendent, Recreation and Park Board, Flint, Michigan.
. . . The "uew face" of Recreation Magazine is excellent. All of us in the field are quite impressed with the high quality of articles now published. The analysis of the White House Conference on Aging (February) was excellent.
Carol Lucas, Instructor in Recreation for the Aged, Ill, and Handicapped, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

I have read with considerable interest the articles on church recreation which have appeared during recent months. This is certainly a rapidly growing field which I feel is making a worthy impression in many communities.
R. E. Fakkema, Associate Professor,
Department of Christian Education,
Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C.


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## A REPORTER'S

 NOTEBOOK
## Splash Parties

- No more olive green park benches for St. Petersburg, Florida. New colorssunshine yellow, gulf blue, sandrift brown, bay green, and ocean coralare adding exotic patches amid the greenery. This paint-the-town-pastel revamping is part of a project of the Suncoast Advertising Club to alter the face of St. Petersburg.
- If the playground equipment at Alaska's Elmendorf Air Force base is splashy bright, it's because the teen-agers-forty of them-organized a paint-up project. The swings, slides, teeters got a face lifting. Recreation Director Gerald Pelton reports, "We estimated fifty gallons of paint on the equipment and twenty-five gallons on the painters."
- Meet the lady who splashed flowers along New York City's Park Avenue. Mrs. Albert Lasker started a colorful series of flower beds at her own expense on four Park Avenue blocks; then, with the city's permission, extended planting to twenty-two blocks. Finally the city voted to take over the project and spread it to other avenues, using concrete tubs of colorful plantings along sidewalks where necessary. A number of private participants also make contributions. The City Gardens Club has presented its first citation to Mrs. Lasker for her green-thumb activities on Park Avenue. Mrs. Lasker gave the city another $\$ 17,000$ this spring to extend the plantings another mile along the avenue.
In addition, the new magnolia trees in front of the main building of the


At the National Recreation Association Mid-South District Conference held in Lexington, Kentucky, this group gathered to discuss the first session, "Strengthening the State Recreation Society." From left to right, John Gettler, recreation and parks director, Lexington; Temple Jarrell, NRA district representative; Virginia Gregory, assistant director, North Carolina State Recreation Commission; Stanley Coul. ling, executive director, Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, W.Va.; and Robert Coady, Cincinnati Recreation Commission.

New York Public Library were bought with money that passersby tossed into a pool set up there last year as part of a Japanese Garden display. Collection totalled $\$ 537.55$. This year Italian gardens are on display-with an inviting pool.

## Youth Camp

New York State's first youth camp was chartered recently. Construction will get under way this spring near Salamanca. Boys admitted to this center will work in state reforestation areas, receive vocational and academic training, remedial instruction and counseling. Only boys referred by social agencies with the consent of the parents will be admitted.

## Wildwood Recruitment

In Wildwood, New Jersey, this year's high-school graduating class, in both Wildwood High School and Wildwood Catholic High School, was given a preview of recreation as a career. Charles Julian, director of recreation in Wildwood, sent his own publicity letter and a The Future is Yours pamphlet published by the National Recreation Association to each of the 150 seniors.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lou Evans, who retired as Seattle, Washington, Park Department playfield director last year, received the Pop Warner Award recognizing his years of service to America's youth. Since his retirement, Lou has continued to help supervise Little League football and baseball, softball, and many other athletic programs.

Richard H. Pough of Pelham, New York, one of the nation's leading conservationists, recently received the

Frances K. Hutchinson Medal for service in conservation at a dinner of the Garden Club of America held in New York City. The citation states that most recently Mr. Pough "has been the leader in the fight to preserve the few remaining natural areas throughout the country, by setting them aside in perpetuity, as living museums of our natural history heritage." He is probably most familiar for his planning and supervising of the Hall of North American Forests at the American Museum of Na tural History in New York City. These dioramas were done when Mr. Pough was chairman of the museum's Department of Conservation and General Ecology. The exhibit, which opened on May 14,1958 , is viewed by $1,750,000$ people annually.

Mrs. John N. Dill, Yonkers, New York, educator, was named Citizen of the Year by the Citywide Brotherhood Committee of the B'nai B'rith during its Brotherhood Week observances. Mrs. Dill has served as Yonkers sponsor of the National Recreation Association.

Four veteran recreation leaders who have retired within the past year received awards of recognition at the recent National Recreation Association Pacific Northwest District Conference held in Tacoma, Washington. These


Sculptured Raintree Fountain in Sterling Forest Gardens near Tuxedo, New York, depicts the legendary Raintree, for centuries a symbol of good luck. Viggo Rambusch was the designersculptor. For more on Sterling Forest see front cover and "On the Cover."


Carving totem poles was part of Indian crafts practised by youngsters in Livonia, Michigan. One totem pole was turned into this decorative signpost.
four represent a total of 129 years of service in the parks and recreation movement: Mrs. Marjorie Milne and Phil Stroyan of Vancouver, British Columbia; S. G. Witter of Spokane, and Ben Evans of Seattle.
During the conference Marshal Smith, supervisor of Community Centres and Playgrounds for the Board of Parks and Public Recreation in Vancouver was chosen chairman-elect of the Pacific Northwest Advisory Committee and will automatically become chairman for the 1962-63 year. This marks the first time that someone outside of the United States has been elected chairman of any NRA district advisory committee. The Pacific Northwest District includes Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Washington and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. District representative for this is Charles H. Odegaard.

Chief Longhorn and Princess Leader of Recreation have new feathers in their caps. These two new members of the Poto Indian Tribe are better known as Bol, Shipp, Southwest District representative of the NRA and Virginia Musselman, director of the NRA Program Service. The induction occurred during the Southwest District Conference in Tulsa, Oklahoma. where a buffalo barbeque and Indian powwow (real buffalo and genuine Indians) were


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amone the special events. Princess Vir. ginia then proceeded to the Pacific Northwest District Conference in Tacoma, where she received a Pacific Coast totem pole and a scale model of the Boeing Bomarc 1M-99 Intercontinental Missile.
Mrs. David K. Spofford of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was elected national president of Girls Club of America at the organization's sixteenth annual conference in New York City. Other officers chosen for one-year terms were: Mrs. W. R. Bovard 2nd of Wilmington, Delaware, vice-president, and Mrs. James J. Kerrigan of New York, reelected secretary.

The theme of the conference, "Key to Total Fitness," was well carried out by speakers and discussion groups. Among the speakers were Dr. David Abrahamsen on "Emotional Keys to Mental Fitness," and Jay B. Nash on "Physical Keys to Social Fitness."

## STATE SOCIETIES

## Florida

New president of the six-hundredmember Florida Recreation Association is Roy E. Leilich, chairman of the recreation curriculum at the University of Florida. Other officers, elected at the recent state conference, are: PresidentElect, Denson H. Hambleton of Hialeah; Secretary, Madge Williams, Jacksonville; Treasurer, Betty Palmer, Tallahassee; District Vice-Presidents, Walter Edge, Port Malabar; Donn James, Quincy; Sandy DeSandro, Fernandina Beach, Don Donnelly, St. Petersburg, and Mrs. Jeanette Hunt, Coral Gables.

## Illinois

The Joint Annual Conference of the Illinois Association of Park Districts and the Illinois Recreation Association will be in Springfield, October 11-13 -the week following the 43rd National Recreation Congress in Detroit, October 1-6. This year's conference theme: "A Better Tomorrow Through Parks and Recreation."

## New York

Newly elected officials of the New York State Recreation Society installed at the recent state conference in Syracuse are, left to right (in photo top center) : Joseph Caverly, Rochester, member of executive committee; Treasurer,


Gordon Perry, Irondequoit ; Al Cukierski, Garden City, and Joseph Curtis, White Plains, both executive committee; Vice-President, William Foley, Scarsdale; and President, Ralph Damiano, Rye. Not shown are Secretary, Francis Donnon, Rochester, and Peter J. Mayers, New Rochelle, executive committee.

During the state conference the society presented citations to Clarence Brewer, recently retired Great Lakes District representative of the National Recreation Association, and to Willard Stone, retired secretary of the National Recreation Congress.

## Оніо

The Ohio Recreation Association has established an all-time high in membership. As of April 12, 448 members have been registered. The previous high was in 1959 with 331 members. Membership Chairman Gordon J. Guetzlaff of Dayton, Ohio, is going full speed ahead towards his goal of five hundred members. Mr. Guetzlaff is also conference chairman for the ORA annual meeting in Dayton in November 8-10.

## Obituaries

- Robert Garrett, a board member of the National Recreation Association for forty-eight years and chairman of the board from 1941 to 1950, died recently in his native Baltimore at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Garrett was a partner in the investment-banking firm of Robert Garrett and Sons. While a junior at Princeton University, he competed in the 1896 Olympic Games at Athens, the first games of the modern era. Mr. Garrett trained for discus and, upon arrival at the Olympics, found the Greeks using a much smaller and lighter type. He won the discus-throwing event with what was then a world's record; also the shotput; placed second in broadjump; and tied for second in the high jump. He originated and largely f-
nanced a series of outdoor gyms in Baltimore and headed the city's Public Athletic League, a forerunner of the present Bureau of Recreation.
- Carl E. Milliken, member of the National Recreation Association Board of Directors for forty-two years, died last month in Springfield, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-three. When he joined the NRA Board Mr. Milliken was the new governor of the state of Maine, an office which he held for two terms. In May 1959, Mr. Milliken received a citation from the board of the NRA in appreciation of his long services.
- Cason Jewell Callaway, Georgia industrialist, farmer, and philanthropist, died recently at the age of sixtysix. Mr. Callaway set aside a considerable part of his industrial wealth for a foundation named in honor of his mother, the Ida Cason Callaway Gardens. His son, Howard H. Callaway, is a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Directors.
- Mrs. Emma Bailey Speer, honorary president and charter member of the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association and former head for sixteen years until her retirement in 1932, died recently at the age of eighty eight. Mrs. Speer was cited this year by Bryn Mawr College as one of its seventyfive most distinguished alumnae.
- Lee F. Hanmer, a pioneer in the field of recreation, died recently at the age of eighty-nine. Mr. Hanmer became the National Recreation Association's first field secretary in 1907 and strongly influenced recreation legislation, planning, surveys, and research. He later became associate director of the Russell Sage Foundation's Department of Child Hygiene and served as director of the foundation's recreation department from 1912 until his retirement in 1937. He was also a founder of the Boy Scouts. - Mrs. Goldie Whittington McGirt, assistant director of the program-development division of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. since 1955 , died recently at the age of forty-eight. She was responsible for coordinating a variety of program aids for more than a thousand councils across the nation. Included in these were publications, training assignments, field services, and films and records.


## AS WE GO TO PRESS

## \$1,000,000 Park Bond Issue Wins in Greensboro, North Carolina

- New sources of revenue to finance a massive outdoor recreation program are being studied by the Department of the Interior-among them a possible one-cent tax on soft drinks or cigarettes. Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall also listed as other possibilities of financing the program: taxes on manufacturers who benefit from federal parks and recreation areas, a $\$ 2,000,000,000$ bond is. sue with the bonds to be retired by special fees or taxes, and a direct fee to be paid by those utilizing the federal areas.
- A "Green Acres" bond issue of $\$ 60,000,000$ to purchase land for parks and recreation was included in the 1961-62 budget message of Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey, who said the state is facing an open-space crisis. He recommends that $\$ 45,000,000$ of the bond issue be spent for acquisition of land and $\$ 15,000,000$ used on a matching basis with counties and municipalities for local purchase of recreation areas.
- The American Male. According to the New York Post, heart specialist Dr. Paul Dudley White, who attended President Eisenhower, called the 1961 model of the American man a flabby weakling compared with his predecessor of thirty years ago. On a visit to Australia, Dr. Dudley commented: "It is a great effort for the out-of-shape, calorie-laden American male to walk around a corner these days. In 1930 it was nothing to walk five miles a day." Dr. White further stated that a healthy man should not put on weight after he turned twenty-four.
- Reprints available: "Recreation as an Economic and Social Asset" by Fred Smith, vice-president of Prudential Life Insurance Company, which was published in our May 1961 issue, has been reprinted by popular request and is now available in quantity lots at low costten copies for eighty cents, fifty copies or more at seven cents each or one hundred for seven dollars. Orders for single copies cannot be filled.

Also available are reprints of the 1961 White House Conference on the Aging on recreation and free-time activities (\$.20) and Music Is Recreation,

## a Basic Freedom

Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York City

How we Americans spend leisure time might seem to have little bearing on the strength of our nation or the worth and prestige of our free society. Yet we certainly cannot continue to thrive as a strong and vigorous free people unless we understand and use creatively one of our greatest re-sources-our leisure.

I FIND IT particularly encouraging during these times of world tension that the National Recreation Association has chosen the theme "New Horizons for Your Free Time" for the observance of National Recreation Month.

FOR US TODAY, opportunity for recreation is bounteous and ever-increasing. Perhaps no other nation in the world is more consciously oriented toward recreation, and in no other nation is such a favorable combination of leisure time, income, and mobility coupled with such enormous recreation resources, both existing and potential.

We accept as one of our basic freedoms the right to enjoy our leisure time as we please. We must also accept the responsibility inherent in that freedom: the challenge which free time offers a free people. It is my sincere belief that the moral fibre, mental health, and physical strength of each of us, contributing to the sum total of American greatness, is now and will be derived in large measure from the creative use of our leisure. We have enormous capacity, enormous power in recreation. Let us engace in it WISELY, NOT WASTEFULLY.
Iohn 7. Kennedy
the performing arts supplement in the May issue (see back cover).

- Early enactment of legislation to create Point Reyes National Seashore has been recommended by the Department of the Interior. The proposed area would embrace 53,000 acres on California's Point Reyes peninsula in Marin County, thirty miles north of San Francisco. Copies of the Economic Feasibility Study and of the Land Use Study of the proposed Point Reyes seashore are available from National Park Service offices in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco.

The Interior Department also recommended early enactment of legislation to create Padre Island National Seashore in Texas, embracing the longest undeveloped segment of seashore in the United States' portion of the Gulf of Mexico.

- Consolidation of park and recreation agencies continues. In New York, Governor Nelson Rockefeller has signed a bill abolishing the citizen boards that
have governed the Westchester County park and recreation departments, authorizing selection of a paid career administrator to do a combined job. The bill ends the semi-autonomous park and recreation commissions and creates a new Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation under control of the County Executive. The merger bill also gave strong powers to a nine-member non-salaried citizen board. None may serve more than three three-year terms.
- Hundreds of thousands of family campers will visit the sixty-one acres of the National Park System which provide campsites this summer and will probably break the 1960 record of 4,839,700 camp-use days, predicts Secretary of the Interior Udall.
Mission 66, the National Park Service's conservation and development program, proposes completion of thirty thousand campsites, capable of handling more than one hundred thousand campers per day by 1966. During its first five years since July 1, 1956-when


## The Waste Makers

We are a nation of litterbugs according to New York City's new Commissioner of Parks, Newbold Morris, who declares, "As a nation we seem wiling to allocate an enormous percentage of our income to pay people to pick up after us."
about 12,800 campsites were available to park visitors-approximately seven thousand new or rehabilitated campsites have been completed so that facilities are now available for approximately sixty thousand campers per day.

- Twelve members of the National Recreation Association National Advisory Council have just concluded a his-tory-making meeting with the NRA Board of Directors at National headquarters in New York City. Recommendations and reports were presented to the Board by Council members after two days of hard-hitting committee work under the chairmanship of Tom Lantz of Seattle.

The response of the entire group was voiced by Susan Lee, NRA vice-president, who stated that this kind of communication with active leaders in the field was stimulating, thought provoking, and of significant value to the Board and the entire organization.

In addition to Mr. Lantz, Council members present included: Paul Boehm, South Bend, Indiana; Ernest Craner, Twin Falls, Iowa; Woodrow Dukes, Ft. Pierce, Florida; William H. Keeling, Dallas; Ralph B. McClintock, Omaha, Nebraska; Dr. Norman Miller, Los Angeles; Z. Carol Pulcifer, Oakland, California; E. A. Scholer, Iowa City, Iowa; Beverly Sheffield, Austin, Texas; Alec S. Smith, Palo Alto, California; and George Willott, Los Angeles.

- Taking some giant steps: Minnesota will set aside one-third of the tax revenues from gasoline sold for nonhighway purposes for park land acquisition and development. Estimated yield is $\$ 300,000$ biennially. The state has created four new parks totaling 28,000 acres and has appropriated $\$ 65,000$ to buy land for the proposed 2,450 -acre Fort Snelling State Park.

Nebraska has authorized a .30 -mill levy to buy and develop state parks as part of the state's ten-year park development program.

## An Eternal Game

> Says Britain's Lord Mancroft, "Cricket is a game that the English, not being a spiritual people, have invented to give themselves some conception of eternity."

The Michigan Conservation Commission has moved to prohibit oil and gas wildcatting on state park and recreation area lands, though oil companies may still lease the lands for protective purposes. The commission's policy will be to deny drilling applications for the park lands except when production on adjacent land threatens to drain oil or gas from the state property. In such cases minimum wells would be considered if the facilities did not jeopardize park developments and use.

West Virginia has established a new Department of Natural Resources to assume the functions of the Department of Mines. The new department will have five divisions: Game and Fish, Forestry, Parks and Recreation, Water Resources, and Reclamation.

- A new faculty member for the Sixth Institute in Recreation Administration in Detroit, September 30-October 1 , has just been announced by the National Recreation Association. Robert L. Brunton, assistant director of the


## Wanted

Adisplay of recreation department newsletters and bulletins will be shown at the 43rd National Recreation Congress in Detroit, Michigan, October 1-6, under the sponsorship for the National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials of the National Recreation Association. Please send sample of your department's publication to the committee's secretary, Dorothy Donaldson, 8 West Eighth Street, New York City 11.

International City Managers Association, will handle a special session on "Financing Recreation - Sources of Revenue."

## SUMMER MEETINGS

- A work conference on "The Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded-The Sheltered Workshop as a Community Resource" will be held at Teachers College, Columbia University, and at the training center and workshop of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, New York City, July 24 to August 4 . Academic credit will be offered.
- The 14th Annual Conference on the Aging, to be held at the Michigan Union in Ann Arbor June 19-21, will be devoted to "A Study of the Political Aspects of Aging." Following the conference, the University of Michigan will hold a Senior Citizen Leadership Institute, June 21-22. Membership in the training institute will be limited to twenty-five senior citizens of retired status.


## Did You Know...

That in 1951, the National Recreation Association had 620 Affliates and 1,035 Active Associates . . . ? In 1959, 1,787 Affiliates and 4,061 Associates . . ?
In 1960, 1,851 Affliates and 4,167 Associates

- For leaders and laymen, the 21st Annual Eastern Cooperative Recreation School will be held August 19-September 1 at New York University Camp, Lake Sebago, Sloatsburg, New York. The school offers courses in theory and practice of play activities and program planning, dancing, dramatics, games and music, recreation for the ill and handicapped, crafts, and swimming.
- Family camping will be the subject of the day at the 1961 National Convention of the National Campers and Hikers Association at Lake of the Ozarks State Park in Missouri, June 26-July 2. During convention week all members attending are urged to pay for local purchases with silver dollars and to make known the fact that "This Is a Camper's Dollar." For further information write to John Grant, NCHA president, at Box 451, Orange, New Jersey.
- Senior citizens will descend on Wichita, Kansas, July 3-5 for a Conference of National Organizations of Senior Citizens. For information write to Karl C. Parkhurst, Golden Age Seniors Inc., 131 West Central, Wichita 2.


## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Never too late. Ben Evans, who retired some months back as director of recreation in Seattle, Washington, went over many a hump in his forty years around playgrounds but it wasn't until his retirement that he got the MUMPS. Says Ben, "I knew I was too young to retire."
The official proceedings of the 10th annual meeting in November 1960 of the Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics has been published and is available to member organizations and other interested groups or individuals. The 80 -page volume may be obtained from CNCA, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., at $\$ 1.50$ a copy.
Two other aquatic publications, one on synchronized swimming and one on scuba, are available free while the supply lasts from the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department, Fell and Stanyan Street, San Francisco 17. These two inservice training course booklets were developed by Mrs. Helen Center.

Time to tell folks what recreation is really all about. June Is National Recreation Month-the theme this year: New Horizons For Your Free Time


EVery now and then someone says to me: "In our town we offer recreation twelve months a year. Why should it be only June that is called National Recreation Month?"

Let us answer that with another question: "Do you usually give people presents just any old time or do you wait for a birthday, Christmas, or another special occasion?"

Of course, every month can and should bring its own recreation opportunities, and promotion of its seasonal activities, but National Recreation Month provides the occasion for emphasizing specific services developed throughout the year and for telling the story behind them. It also can act as an ideal springboard for new phases of program. Introduce them with a splash!

National Recreation Month gives citizens a special reason for visiting recreation facilities and agencies they have never seen before; it gives you an opportunity to talk with them about the meaning and philosophy behind all recreation programs.

All year long we are engrossed in the performance of our jobs-planning facilities, offering activities, and so onand June is the time for special events plus. Plus what? Plus the reminder that individual events and programs are part of something bigger; plus an extra-warm invitation to everyone to find out what recreation can mean to him; plus a pat on the back for the many people who have helped to make your year-round operations possible; plus an opportunity to call citizen attention to your community program.

June, in short, is the time for you to paint the big picture of what recreation really is and how important it is.

Why June instead of July or some other month? Because the great majority of the recreation agencies and departments affiliated with the National Recreation Association voted for June as the hest month in which to hold this special observance.

We know that, for some of you, other months might be better, but this would have been true no matter which month was chosen. Since the choice was so overwhelmingly for June, however, June it will continue to be. We hope that all of you are finding it possible to hold observances, so that you may benefit from the increasing national interest in this month. (See also "A Basic Need," Page 291.)

National Recreation Month has been designed to help all Americans find more challenging and creative uses for their leisure time. It is designed to help you set your sights for another year and to help you find "new horizons" for community free time. Don't forget that the best results are obtained with the cooperation of all other recreation-related agencies.

Happy Recreation Month to all of you!

$$
\text { - Dorothy } D_{\text {onaldson }}
$$

## The 43rd National Recreation Congress




Some members of the Congress Policy Committee use motorized go-cart to inspect Cobo Hall. Behind the wheel is Joseph Prendergast, National Recreation Association. His co-pilot is R. Foster Blaisdell, American Recreation Society. Standing, left to right, are Thomas Lantz, NRA National Advisory Council; Edward McGowan, Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation; and William Frederickson, Jr., ARS.

## Detroit, Michigan, October 1-6

## HOTELS

This year there will be no headquarters hotel but rather four Official Congress Hotels as well as other cooperating hotels and motels. The four Official Congress Hotels and their rates are as follows:

PICK-FORT SHELBY
525 West Lafayette Boulevard
Single ( 1 bed-l person)
$\$ 8.00$
Double ( 1 bed-2 persons) $\quad \$ 12.00$
Twin (Double Occupancy) $\$ 14.50$
Suite-1 (Parlor \& 1 bedroom) $\$ 25-\$ 45.00$
Suite-2 (Parlor \& 2 bedrooms) $\$ 40-\$ 60.00$

## DETROIT-LELAND

Bagley at Cass Avenue
Single ( 1 bed-l person) $\$ 7.50$
Double ( 1 bed- 2 persons) $\quad \$ 10.50$
Twin (Double Occupancy) $\quad \$ 12.00$ Suite-1 (Parlor \& 1 bedroom) $\$ 28.00$

## HENROSE

111 Cadillac Square
Single ( 1 bed-1 person) $\quad \$ 6.50$
Double (I bed- 2 persons) $\quad \$ 9.00$
Twin (Double Occupancy) $\$ 12.00$
Suite-I (Parlor \& 1 bedroom) $\$ 25.00$
Suite-2 (Parlor \& 2 bedrooms) $\$ 45.00$

## PRINCE EDWARD <br> Windsor, Canada

| Single ( 1 bed-1 person) | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Double ( 1 bed-2 persons) | $\$ 8.75$ |
| Twin (Double Occupancy) | $\$ 11.00$ |
| Suite-1 (Parlor \& 1 bedroom) | $\$ 21.00$ |

Cooperating motels and hotels, with rates, are as follows:
SHERATON CADILLAC HOTEL
Washington Blvd. \& Michigan Avenue

| Single | $\$ 8.50-\$ 16.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Double | $\$ 14.35-\$ 20.50$ |
| Twin | $\$ 14.85-\$ 23.00$ |

HARLAN HOUSE MOTOR HOTEL
Lodge Expressway between
W. Grand \& W. Milwaukee

| Single | $\$ 9.50-\$ 12.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Double | $\$ 11.50-\$ 14.00$ |
| Twin | $\$ 12.50-\$ 16.00$ |

PARK PLAZA MOTOR HOTEL
2560 Second Avenue
Twin $\$ 15.00$

## CADILLAC HOUSE MOTEL <br> 500 W. Congress Avenue

| Single | $\$ 12.00-\$ 16.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Double | $\$ 16.00-\$ 20.00$ |
| Twin | $\$ 18.00-\$ 20.00$ |

For location of hotels in relation to Cobo Hall see map on opposite page.

## REGISTRATION

Headquarters for the 43rd National Recreation Congress will be located at Cobo Hall. All registration for the Congress will be handled there, and there will be no advance registration. Registration fees for the 1961 Congress are as follows:
$\$ 10.00$ Full Registration
3.50 Daily Registration
2.00 Full Student Registration
1.00 Daily Student Registration

Wives will be guests of the Congress. The registration fee entitles delegates to admittance at all Congress meetings, exhibits and entertainment. Tickets for meal events will be sold separately at the registration desk.

## Map of Cobo Hall area shows location of hotels in relation to the Congress (convention) arena.

## IT'S EASY TO GET TO DETROIT

BY RAll: Via New York Central, Chesapeake \& Ohio, Baltimore \& Ohio, Grand Trunk (Canadian National), Wabash, or Canadian Pacific systems.

BY AIR: Fly Allegheny, American, BOAC, Capital, Delta, Eastern, Lake Central, Mohawk, North Central, Northwest, Pan American, Tag, Trans Canada, Trans World or United lines.

BY BUS: Greyhound and Trailways bus lines.

BY AUTO: A network of fast U.S., state and Canadian highways leads to Detroit. A new express. way connects with the trans-continental turnpike system.


## APPLICATION FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS OCTOBER 1.6, 1961

INSTRUCTIONS: Please give all the information requested below and mail form to Na tional Recreation Congress Housing Bureau, Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau, 626 Book Building, Detroit 26, Michigan before September 1. All reservations must be cleared through the Housing Bureau.

Your choice of hotels will be followed if rooms are available. Otherwise, assignment will be made to best possible advantage elsewhere Reservations will be confirmed directly by the hotel in which the reservation is placed. If you desire accommodations at a Detroit hotel not listed, please so indicate and the Bureau will try to place you there.
(Please Print)
Choice of Hotels:
1st Choice 2nd Choice $\qquad$ 3rd Choice $\qquad$
Accommodations Desired:
.......... Room (s) with one bed for one person (single)
$\$$ $\qquad$ to.
.......... Room(s) with twin beds for two persons (twin)
\$... $\qquad$
to
Room(s) with one bed for two persons (double)
Suite (1) parlor and one bedroom
.......... Suite (2) parlor and two bedrooms \$................. to
$\qquad$
$\$$. $\qquad$ to

Arrival: Date
Time. $\qquad$ Departure: Date $\qquad$ Time. Names of All Occupants (Please Bracket Those Sharing A Room)

# DETROIT: F 

 rom the humble beginnings of the American automobile industry-starting with Mr. Ford's Model T and progressing to today's powerful and luxurious cars, such as the Thunderbird, Chrysler Imperial or 1961 Cadillac-Detroit measures for us the industrial progress of our nation in the last half-century. As in a journey in a time machine, the visitor to Detroit is transported back through time to the industry's beginnings in a small garage -via the exhibits at Ford's Greenfield Village and in the Ford Museum. Delegates to the 43rd National Recreation Congress, October 1-6, will want to include these in their sightseeing while in Detroit, for here has been gathered, and in many cases reconstructed, a collection of interesting Americana.Greenfield Village, for example, is in itself a living museum, in that it consists of two hundred acres outdoorswhere homes, shops, public buildings have been restored and historical shrines preserved. The village was the personal hobby of the late Henry Ford-a man who mistrusted written histories-and shows to what lengths a hobby can carry a man and what pleasure it can give to others as well. Mr. Ford's goal was to "reproduce American life as lived." It is a wonderful place to browse and to wander down the street of Early American craft shops. You can also ride around in a horse-drawn carriage or sail on a Mississippi


Right. landmarks of American history are collected at Detroit's Greenfield Village, founded by Henry Ford. Historical houses. shops, public buildings, and schools have been moved bodily to this two-hundred-acre site from all parts of the conntry and some foreign lands. Street of Early American shops is a real magnet for visitors.


Left, Belle Isle, Detroit's most fanous playground, is a thousand-acre island park in the Detroit River. A quarter of its territory is in virgin forest through which herds of white deer roam. Below, five-mile-long Mackinac Bridge, connecting Michigan's Lower and Upper Peninsulas, is world's longest suspension bridge, cost $\$ 100,000,000$. Great Lakes freighters ply busily under its immense span.

paddlewheel steamer around a lagoon in the village. An old mill grinds flour, the blacksmith works at his anvil, and an ancient tintype studio busily turns out mementos.

The City-Some measure of Detroit's status as a metropolis was established last fall when, for the first time, new models of the automobile industry were first exhibited in that city. In previous years, the manufacturers brought their latest wares to New York City to give the public its first look at the new designs.

Detroit has suffered many growing pains. Once a quiet city, brewing beer and hammering together carriages and stoves, the city was staggered by impact of the automobile age that has made it the country's fifth largest city. Today it covers nearly 150 square miles-almost all of it as undulating as the bottom of a flatiron. The city was laid out on the lines of the L'Enfant plan for Washington, D.C. with streets radiating from a series of circles. Somewhere along the way a gridiron pattern was superimposed, resulting in a maze remarkable in its confusion. Today, civic planning is desperately trying to change the complexion of the city.

Culture in Clusters-Many of Detroit's museums are world famous. They are located in what the city has officially designated as its cultural center. Two miles from downtown, the Municipal Institute of Arts and the main public library confront each other in impressive white marble, across wide lawns and Woodward Avenue, Detroit's main artery. They are flanked by other imposing landmarks: the Detroit Historical Museum; the Rackham Memorial, seat of more than forty engineering and scientific societies and of the Detroit Extension of the University of Michigan; and International Institute, a center for the folk culture and folk art of Detroit's more than forty nationality groups. On the north side of the Art Institute is Detroit's Children's Museum, and ranging over the blocks west of the library stretches the campus of Wayne State University.

A stroll through the Detroit Institute of Arts is an adventure. Each gallery encloses the paintings. sculpture and crafts of a particular culture and period, thus recreating something of the spirit and atmosphere of an age. Enormous murals by Diego Rivera, depicting the vitality and excitement of Detroit's automotive industry, line the institute's Rivera Court.

In the Detroit Historical Museum you may walk through history in the "Streets of Old Detroit" exhibit. The "Street of 1840 " and the "Street of 1870 " are life-sized reconstructions of the streets, storewalks, and storefronts of these colorful periods.

Swedish blue pearl granite laid in a basket-weave form the outer walls of the Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium, home of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and the Town Hall Series. The Fort Wayne Military Museum is a fifteenacre compound with the original native limestone barracks and powder magazine, ramparts, tunnels, gun casements and dry moat. It is considered the best pre-Civil War fort in the Midwest. Detroit's Masonic Temple is the largest Masonic structure in the world, encloses a cathedral. In all. Detroit has some nine hundred churches.


Oldest of the over 165 early automobiles in the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village is a Roper Steam Carriage built in 1865. Also included are historic airplanes, early steam engines, bicycles, crude plows, modern farm implements.

Parks-Among eight parks, Belle Isle takes the lead. In the Detroit River between Detroit and Canada, it has long been the city's favorite cooling off place in summer. A quarter of the island's area is virgin woods, left unchanged except for woodland trails. Its three-quarter-mile-long beach is packed, picnic tables under the trees are laden, and crowds enjoy the beauty of the evenings and music under the stars or around the lighted fountains. An Aqua Theater, a combination of proscenium and water stage in a dramatic outdoor setting, is the scene of water ballets, the yearly Aqua Follies, and so on. The Children's Zoo is also on Belle Isle.

Detroit is composed of many communities, many small worlds within an assembly-line cosmopolis. It entirely surrounds the little city of Hamtramck ( 2.09 square miles) . a politically independent entity largely populated by citizens of Polish descent. This Polish background is reflected in many of the signs, specialty stores and frequent celebrations. The Dodge plant and others employ most of Hamtramck's population.

Detroit's "Gold Coast" is comprised of four exclusive residential communities fronting on Lake St. Clair: Grosse Pointe Shores, Grosse Pointe Farms. Grosse Pointe. and Grosse Pointe Park. Here are the estates of many of the families who built Michigan's giant industries.

You will have a chance to look into all of this and a great deal more when you attend the National Recreation Congress. Also, for further details. the September issue of Recreation will carry an article about the municipal recreation department program. areas and facilities in $\mathrm{De}^{2}$ troit. and point up some of the things unique to that department and of special interest. Watch for it! \#

## NATIONAL

RECREATION ASSOCIATION
SERVICES...

## ENCOURAGING

## COOPERATION

If you are a recreation executive, or leader, or volunteer, if you are concerned about recreation for all of the residents of your community, here is something you will be interested in learning about-how the National Recreation Association represents your interests, by promoting cooperation

With the Public Housing Program in the United States

From the inception of the federal housing program, at least by the latter 1930's, the National Recreation Association established a cooperative and consultant relationship with the Federal Public Housing authorities. It has re-
garded the national public housing program as one of the highly important movements for the benefit of the people of America, and has endeavored to render assistance to this movement by promoting:

## 1. Participation

One of the first contacts, at their invitation, was participation in a conference with the federal housing authorities in Washington by the heads of the Association's research and field staffs. Two important problems which received special consideration were: (a) the amount of recreation space,

## 2. Joint Planning

From the outset the National Recreation Association declared its acceptance of the principle laid down by the public housing program that new neighborhoods created in communities by virtue of the establishment of such federal projects should be considered as normal neighborhoods, the same as other sections of a locality. This concept pointed up more sharply the importance of joint planning by the local housing, recreation, school, and municipal planning authorities. Many of the projects developed in localities constituted a new neighborhood. In some instances the projects were not a total new neighborhood in the usual sense.

In many communities throughout the country, the cooperative relationship between the housing and recreation

## 3. Periodic Meetings

Through the years, the Association has responded on many occasions at the request of local recreation authorities and housing officials to make its field staff available to assist with these important planning procedures at the local level. The housing authorities have expressed wide appreciation of the interest and cooperation received from community recreation authorities and from the National Recreation Association in the many and varied attempts to meet these overall needs. Happily, there has been increasing accept-
both indoor and outdoor, that would be required to meet the needs of occupants of local housing projects; and (b) the possibility of joint consultations by the housing representatives and the local public recreation authorities to develop plans for the ultimate provision of these essential facilities.
forces has resulted in the provision of more adequate recreation facilities and services to local housing occupants (see Recreation, May 1960, Page 209). In some instances the desired results have not been so successfully achieved. The Association's experience, derived from its work with both local recreation and housing leaders, and from many joint conferences with federal and district housing officials, points clearly to the fact that local cooperation by the two forces, in order to be more uniformly effective, should begin in advance of rather than after actual construction of housing units. Moreover, such procedure at the very outset tends to eliminate problems that have resulted where such cooperative planning in advance has not occurred.
ance of the principle that it is the joint responsibility of the two forces to see to it that through the proper utilization of the federal and local resources the people in these neighborhoods and communities have the recreation services they need. The Association's help will continue as heretofore through joint staff meetings and special sessions at the National Recreation Congress and at the Association's District Conferences for the consideration of important housing and recreation problems.

## THE

## FAMILY

## CAMPING



About 4,000,000 American families go camping.

## George T. Wilson



American families of today are becoming camping families. Some have long been camping families but we are now faced with a rapid resurgency of interest. One of the peculiarities of camping families is that each is sure its own rig is the best and that facilities provided ought to meet its needs specifically. Since recent estimates place camping families at around the four million mark, it is quite obvious this cannot be done.

With this in mind, the Milwaukee Family Camping Association, under Department of Municipal Recreation sponsorship, and in cooperation with the regional office of the U. S. Forest Service, developed a questionnaire survey which it hoped would help interpret camper needs to those concerned with facilities and planning for family camping. Some seven hundred urban camping families were sent survey forms and a little over two hundred completed ones were returned for an approximate twenty-eight percent return. The survey largely reflects the preferences of urban

[^53]campers who have had previous family camping experience. The typical camping family surveyed was made up of four and one-half persons.
The single-angle campsite as planned by the U. S. Forest Service was the choice of fifty-five percent, with the "Y" and bypass type evenly distributed among the balance. The survey established the most desirable site for each family as being the single-angle with a minimum area of $50^{\prime}$-by- $50^{\prime}$, with a spur road $12^{\prime}$-by- $40^{\prime}$, and an extension added to accommodate a boat trailer or camping gear trailer. Heavy-duty barrier posts eighteen inches high should ring the spur road to prevent vehicles from driving on the grass or other surface area.

Campers overwhelmingly favored the single-angle-design campsite with each site equipped with one table and individual grate or campfire ring. They wanted a clean, separate toilet of the out-house variety and safe, pure pump water within three hundred feet. More "citified" developments of campsites may be needed for certain campers, but emphasis should remain on philosophy of "not taking the city to the country."

The ideal site will be about one-half shaded and have grass surface. Moveable wood platforms and rotation of areas where use is great may prevent deterioration from overuse. Most campers use the gasoline pressure-type stove and sometimes have trouble finding a source of white gas. The individual
grate or curbed ring for each family was preferred, although a general council ring for get-togethers is considered important. On individual grates, a grate of $18^{\prime \prime}$ to $24^{\prime \prime}$ high was preferred.

Camping families responding to the questionnaire gave a high rating to the importance of a level tent site. pump water, a table, clean outhouses, wood for fires, their own campfire grate, and swimming nearby. They attached little importance to flush toilet and laundry facilities, tap water, and those facilities which "citify" a campground. It ought to be pointed out, however, that other campers 'just breaking in" may wish such facilities. It would appear that the greatest number of facilities provided should be simple and rustic, but some so-called "deluxe" facilities could be provided.

Interpretive programs and guide service may have been considered unimportant because such services are new in this field. However, wherever they have tried, they have been highly successful and have added much to camp life enrichment as indicated by some twenty-eight percent who were willing to pay extra for such services. It should be noted, however, that campers responding to this questionnaire camped most frequently in Wisconsin where little has been done with interpretive services. Where such programs have been developed elsewhere, they have been highly successful.

Considered fairly important were trails, police protection, grocery store near the campsite, and to a considerable number, cut wood for fires. It would appear from this that self-guiding nature trails were "catching on" and again that the campfire plays a very important part in camp life, with firewood becoming a most important problem for both camper and camp-area administrator.

Adollar per night or five dollars per week campsite fee was favored for the campsite. Campers were willing to pay only a very little more for "deluxe" facilities. It would appear that camping is attractive for many reasons and that economy is one important reason. The campers believed that priority of campsite development should be placed upon facilities providing weekend or longer opportunities. The private development of overnight camp stops for families could help alleviate
campers range far and wide for their annual vacation trek. However, rapidly growing weekend camping trips are generally confined to an area within a radius of three hundred miles of the camper's home. This would indicate that planners and developers for the facilities should give special recognition to the need for the development of numerous campsites within six or seven hours' driving time from large metropolitan centers.

The number-one pet peeve of campers is overcrowding. Others mentioned frequently were rowdiness, noise, young people's late parties, unsanitary facilities, inadequate garbage disposal cans, and poor methods of fee collection. All appear to be remedial, but overcrowding may get worse before it gets better.

The family camping movement is not without its problems. Some of them are:
8. An understanding of the needs of various kinds of campers (tent, tenttrailer, station-wagon, canoe, pack, boat, plane).
9. An understanding of function in family camping as it relates to local, state, national, private, pullic, and commercial tourist interests.
10. The consideration of family camping in its "aloneness" and "social" aspects.
11. The relationship and distribution of rustic and deluxe facilities.
12. The recognition, especially of park and recreation departments, of services they can render in camper education.
13. Use of an international campsite insignia to provide easy recognition of campground areas.
14. Recognition of the close relationship between organized camping and the family camping movement.
15. The recognition that camping


Camping is attractive for many reasons and economy is an important one.
this problem while public funds could be used for the weekend or longer developments. Of the campers, fifty-six per cent believed that local communities were justified in developing and maintaining campsites, although such sites would be used largely by non-resident campers.

Over half of the campers responding were tent campers, while most of the remainder used tent-type trailers. A smaller group used station wagons, slept in cars or used house-trailers. The rapid growth in popularity of tent-type trailers was indicated. Campers camped as few as three days and as many as 120 days per year based on a three year average. Most families, however, averaged from twenty to twenty-five days.

Our camp survey indicates that

1. The question of how much is the right amount of equipment for the neophyte camper to take along.
2. The growth of camper associations and their cooperative functions on the local, state, and national level.
3. The question of standards for quality equipment.
4. Complete, up-to-date accurate information and guides on campground location.
5. Standards for campsites and campground development.
6. The need for greater understanding among camper and resort operators.
7. The universal recognition and understanding of growing trends for recreational uses of forest lands.
for families should be a progressive family experience which would help assure a balance between camp experience in remote and in easily accessible areas.
8. A universal recognition of the contribution family camping can make to a civil defense program.
9. A realization by campers of their responsibility for a camper's code of ethics. good woodland mamers. and fostering appreciations for and understanding of conservation principles.
10. The recognition by many agencies and institutions that they could perform a function in this field.
11. A general recognition of the contribution family camping can make to the strengthening of American family life. \#

# Social Rehabilitation of the HOMEBOUND 

## A pioneering project-to bring the handicapped out of their homes to rejoin life in their community

## Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

In the last decade, recreation or social rehabilitation programs have been developed for many types of ill and handicapped children and adults. They have arisen in hospitals, mental institutions, associations for the handicapped in schools, camps for the handicapped, and homes for the aged. Unfortunately, there is still another large group of people in this country who are not institutionalized or in dire need of constant hospitalization. These are the homebound. They include many thousands of persons who are confined to their homes for long periods of time. Most of the homebound have physical ailments or disabilities; many have multiple conditions such as partial paralysis and heart conditions. Others have psychological problems because of their ailments and become increasingly withdrawn due to isolation and loneliness. In family relationships, over-

Dr. Thompson is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped and is director of the Homebound Project.
protection by a husband, wife, or children leads to withdrawal. Still another factor is finance, for many of the homebound handicapped are on welfare, social security, or in the lower income bracket and cannot afford the help and transportation to get out of the house. Many of the homebound are restricted to beds or wheelchairs; others live in walkup apartments, making it extremely difficult to get out.

Today, there are some recreation programs for the homebound but, in each instance, the program is confined to a specific agency and to one specific type of program. For example, three of the better programs for the homebound in New York City are the Children's Homebound Recreation Service, the Montefiore Hospital program, and the program of the Federation of the Handicapped. The first program is limited to children, the second provides recreation professional home visits, and the third, an activity center.

In 1959 Mrs. Beatrice H. Hill, then director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on the Ill
and Handicapped, applied to the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for financial assistance to develop a demonstration project for the homebound which would demonstrate for communities how a complete program could be developed on a community level. The project entitled "Meeting Some SocialPsychological Needs of Homebound Persons through Recreative Experience" was awarded to the National Recreation Association on July 1, 1960. The project staff selected two agencies for the study, Bellevue Hospital Home Care Division, a city hospital, and the Visiting Nurse Service of New York, a volunteer agency. Two professional recreation workers were assigned to work with the agencies. These professionals were to direct the volunteers for the agencies' programs.

The plan included selection of a maximum of one hundred cases to participate in the two-year project, fifty from each agency. The team decided that the program would be a daytime program because those hours were

## Family Fun Night for the Retarded

0nCE A MONTH, all the retarded children of Clark County in southwestern Washington are invited, along with their families, to meet at the Hough School gymnasium for an evening of entertainment and ganes. This idea for the event originated in 1957 at a regular business meeting of the Clark County Association for the Mentally Handicapped Children which is composed mainly of parents of mentally retarded children attending special-edu-
cation classes in the Clark County public schools.

The members feel that recreation is an important tool for developing selfconfidence in the mentally retarded and that these children need the give-andtake of group experiences-just as any other child-but without competition or tension. They hoped too, that parents and the normal brothers and sisters would gain better understanding of their problems by talking with others
faced with the same situation.
No dues are assessed and few rules are observed so as to keep the affair informal and give everyone a feeling of being welcome and unpressured. The one rule to which they adhere is that no small children can attend without a parent or guardian but the older retarded children (above eighteen) may come alone to help develop their sense of independence.

The evening is divided into four half-
the most boring for the homebound when their families were in school or working. This meant that day-time volunteers would have to be recruited and this posed the project's greatest hurdle.

The team set as its goal a four-phase program to include: the volunteer bringing activity into the home on an individual basis, group recreation in an activity center, trips in the community, and referrals to existing community agency facilities for more permanent social and cultural ties. Transportation was planned by contracting for a special station-wagon service whose personnel could handle wheelchair and other handicapped problems.

AFTER the first eight months of the project the team has some significant findings to report: Fifty-six homebound cases are now being serviced by the project. Of the fifty-six cases, twenty-eight are visited weekly in their homes by volunteers who provide music, crafts, discussion, games, writing, language instruction and many other activities. Two women have learned to crochet with one hand. Twenty-one of the homebound now attend the activity center weekly to participate in group activities which have already included crafts, glee club, parties, game sessions, lectures, discussions, hairdressing, jewelry making, and rhythm bands. Nineteen of the group receive home visits and attend the activity center. Trips have been made to Radio City, the Ice Capades,
museums, and movies, and others are being planned.
Three of the patients have been referred to community agencies and successfully integrated into their program. These persons are accompanied at first by a member of the project staff and then by one of the volunteers. Even though they attend the community agency program they are still included in the homebound project.
Thirty-three day-time volunteers are participating in the project. They were recruited by the project team on an individual and personal basis through visits, calls, and letters by the staff to department stores, churches, unions and colleges. All volunteers were oriented and trained through group and individual workshops. They were then assigned and supervised by the professional staff. Some of the volunteers lead specific activities, others are trained for home visits, some assist on trips and for parties. A group of graduate students from Columbia University are outstanding. Relatives and friends are included as much as possible in the volunteer and activity programs.

The project team proved that daytime volunteers can be recruited even in a large city but only on a personal contact basis with much follow-up work involved. Equipment used in the project includes record players, musical instruments, records, books, magazines, crafts materials, quiet table games, and active games. The homebound select
from lists what they would like to have at home and the equipment is delivered and picked up by one of the station wagons weekly. This plan was very successful.

The patients are learning skills, many have improved both in appearance and outlook. Patients are now editing the new Homebound Newspaper, a copy of which goes to all of the group and is es. pecially welcome by those who cannot leave their homes. The project plans call for an increased number of cases, more volunteers, and an extended program. Plans include outings, barbecues, boat rides, and overnight stays on a farm during the summer.

The most important discovery is the fact that some of the homebound now participating in the recreation program outside of their homes have not been out of their homes for periods of ten to twenty years. This speaks for itself!

The final phases of the program will include many referrals to other local community facilities, assistance to other agencies and communities for development of similar programs, and preparation of a written report on the two-year study including development plans, program, problems, costs of a program, and recommendations for local communities.

Anyone desiring specific information concerning this project is invited to write to the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11. \#
hour periods: one of free play, one of special entertainment or planned games, one of supervised activities with equipment (such as balls, jump ropes, bowling equipment and quoits), and a refreshment period. Different entertainment groups about town volunteer their services for the second period of the evening and if nothing is on the schedule, the parents assist with games.

The expense of the affair is kept to a minimum-between $\$ 10$ and $\$ 15$ an evening-for refreshments, equipment, and incidentals, such as soap for dishwashing, postage for advance notices
(which are sent to each family either through the schools or by mail) and sacks for popcorn. The Clark County Chapter of Washington Association for Retarded Children gives $\$ 15$ a month toward expenses and parents volunteer refreshments to help stretch the funds for these social occasions.

The four public schools which have special education classes for mentally retarded children take turns serving as hosts for the event. The school district of Vancouver furnishes the meeting place free of charge with the understanding that the group is responsible
for janitorial services connected with the event.

That Family Fun Night is a success is attested by the continued high attend-ance-usually over a hundred people. Success can be gauged too, by the excited anticipation with which the children look forward to this event and the gradual lessening of tensions displayed by newcomers who are begimning to form bonds of understanding and acceptance by their contacts with people who have faced the same grave problems they face.-Esther Vail, Vancouver, Washington.

## ORGANIZED

 GUNK-HOLING

A column of outboard club craft skims its way past ageless river bluffs.

DID you ever go gunk-holing? As defined by old "salts," gunk-holing is the art of cruising and exploring small, shallow bays and inlets, the tiny tributary streams that feed into a large body of water, or the desolated, picturesque harbors that exist off the regular boating lanes. It has been a favorite sport for years among pleasure-boat skippers, but the outboard boating clubs have tacked it down to a perfect group activity embodying all the best fun in boating. They conduct club-organized cruises almost every weekend throughout the regular boating season; and if they normally cruise the northern waters in the summer, they plan winter vacation trips to the southlands to make it a year-round sport.
A recent poll of the nation's top outboard-boating clubs revealed that the reason for the clubs' successful gunk-holing cruises lies in their pre-cruise preparation. Whether it's a large or small group, whether it's to be a short one-day cruise, an overnight trip or an extended cruise of several days' duration, success is determined by the amount of time and effort that goes into planning and preparing.
Here's how an outboard club goes about planning and preparing for a cruise:
A cruise master, who is an experienced outboarder, is selected by the club or by the club commodore. The cruise master, in turn, appoints an assistant to help him in planning, completing arrangements, etcetera. The cruise master also appoints a tailman to cruise at the rear of the formation, where he can go to the aid of any boat encountering mechanical trouble.

It is the duty of the cruise master and his assistants to plan all club cruises for the year. Members' comments and suggestions for specific cruises are welcomed. Some clubs appoint a cruise master who in turn appoints a cruise captain to handle the details of the various cruises as they come up on the club's calendar. He makes a preliminary scouting trip over the proposed route to check and mark danger spots, locate refueling stations and check mileage, time, and other essentials. In addition, the cruise master and his assistants make arrangements for eating and refueling, notify lock tenders of the date and approximate time the group will be coming through, and get instructions on how the
group can make the trip through the locks with a minimum of confusion and delay.
If it is to be an overnight cruise, the cruise master also lines up eating and sleeping accommodations for the group. notifies local police to be sure members' cars and trailers will be guarded at the launching site and that their boats will be protected while moored overnight.
The date, destination and general details of the upcoming cruise are announced at the regular meeting of the club. Members who plan to make the cruise are asked to notify the cruise master so that he will have some idea of how many boats and persons to plan for in making final arrangements. About a week before the cruise date, every member of the club receives a "Cruise Bulletin," prepared by the cruise master, containing all pertinent information regarding the cruise; such as: time and place of launching; route to be followed; how many miles to be covered; estimated time of arrival at destination and return to home port; refueling stations along the route; and eating arrangements.

Other details that should be included are: names and duties of the various cruise officers and all boats taking part in the cruise; a map or hand-drawn sketch of the cruise route; hand signals to be used; special instructions on procedure to be followed in launching, going through locks, information on scenic and historic spots of interest along the route, arrangements that have been made for sleeping accommodations.
A list of equipment each boat making the cruise is required to carry should be determined and shared with members. A typical list would include the following: a life jacket or bouyant cushion for each person in the boat; proper lights; extra gas tank; fire extinguisher; spare spark plugs; sheer pins and cotter keys; paddle; at least fifty feet of line; anchor; and tool kit, including manufacturer's instructions for repair and maintenance of the motor.
As each boat arrives at the launching site, the skipper registers with the cruise master who makes up a list of the boats and names of their occupants. Using this list, he assigns each boat a position in the cruise formation. The cruise master and his assistants help the skippers in launch-

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# SLIMNASTICS—American Style 

What one recreation department does to help women toward physical fitness

## Franklin C. Hill



Newstands overflow with publications carrying articles about physical fitness. Insurance companies issue booklets; TV, radio and national magazines exhort us to keep fit. Our slimnastics program developed as a partial response to this need. The staff of the Rock Hill, South Carolina, Parks and Recreation Department deliberated at length concerning the form the program should take and its potential participants.
Purpose. To help each participant understand the necessary requirements for better health through exercise and proper nutrition; and to provide health education for daily living and exercises for physical fitness.
Organization. Because of the concen-

[^54]trated nature of the course, it was decided to limit membership to twenty adult women, each to pay one dollar to help defray expenses of materials used. The program was set up on a ten-week basis, with classes meeting for an hour and a half, two days a week. Fees were paid upon registration. At no point did the department guarantee that a participant would lose weight or benefit in any way from the course. We did point out that it had been our experience that with exercise and proper diet, people felt better and their endurance increased.

At the beginning of the course, each women was asked to submit measurements of shoulders, chest, bust, waist, hips, thigh, calf, arms, and also weight and height. This information helped us evaluate each woman's weight problem during her initial interview. when each was advised as to how much she should gain or lose, according to skeletal structure and bone size.
The Program. The first part of the pro-
gram consisted of discussions and instruction in regard to a healthful diet. Each woman was given a common calorie chart listing about 145 items, with the suggestion that she also consult her own physician if she wanted more dieting information for purposes of reducing weight.
We also supplied participants with a booklet, compiled by our staff. containing simple facts of anatomy and physiology, and some hints on overcoming muscular soreness, which might be expected from the exercises planned for them.
Exercises-The first meeting consisted of a few simple sit-ups, leg raises. and squatting exercises so participants would not become too sore or discouraged. Other exercises, affecting other areas of the body, were gradually added. At the end of three weeks, all exercises were executed fifteen times each, and continued for two more weeks. At the end of five weeks. we started a new series of exercises to employ other mus.
cles, and to add interest.
At the conclusion of the course, each woman was measured again to note any changes. Although some participants had not lost any weight or inches, there was a general feeling of fitness and well being. The program was judged successful.

Following its termination, we received many phone calls urging another course at night, for working women, and requesting more courses during the day. We organized a night course and announced a summer course to be given at 7:30 A.m., daily.

The latter consisted of a forty-five minute exercise period, followed by forty-five minutes of tennis instruction for the first five weeks, and swimming instruction for the last five. We wanted
to use the slimnastics class as a spring. board for other activities, thereby widening the recreation interests of the participants. This, too, met with overwhelming response, and, again, we had to keep registration down to twenty women. The courses were not only successful by our standards but also by the public's, for it will not allow us to drop this program.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

- We found it best to conduct a minimum of two classes a week. However, it is preferable to meet three times, with each session lasting an hour and a half. - Equipment depends upon which exercises are to be given and how many people are participating. Basic equip-
ment consists of mats, benches, small five-pound weights, and old broomstick handles. We have found this sufficient.

If there seems to be an unmet need in your community for this type of program, we urge you to consider it. You will reach a segment of the population not always reached by standard recreation programs. Disparate as their backgrounds are, participants are meeting for a common purpose-the desire for physical fitness. We have found in our sessions that their mutual endeavors have extended beyond exercise. Many fine church suppers have originated in our slimnastics classes, as well as picnics, tennis matches, and card parties. Although these were not primary objectives, we feel that such secondary results also satisfy a recreation need. \#


## Exercise in Tranquillity

ovement-even flowing, sustained, and light-typifies the exercise which was evolved in China over many centuries and was created in the form we have today nearly one thousand years ago. Contrary to the vigorous health exercises in our Western civilization, it is composed of calm, unhurried movements designed to "build up energy and not expend it." This fascinating principle is being demonstrated at the United Nations every week. There the ancient exercise is being taught to the Secretariat staff by Sophia Delza, an American who came upon it in China and who has studied it for many years. It is being taken up for its many healthful benefits by New Yorkers, too, and many others across the country as our nation-wide interest in keeping fit increases.

Known as T'ai Chi Ch'uan (pronounced Ty-Gee-Chuan), it is a system of exercise for physical, emotional, and mental development devised to train the mind and body, to prolong life, and attain tranquillity. It is made up of 108 forms; with variations, which are performed in a slow continuous sequence. Miss Delza says that we in the West are apt to overexert ourselves in tense physical exercise and sports, whereas the premise of T'ai Chi Ch'uan is that dis-
ciplined movement need not be tense and hard, need not overactivate the heart, in order to develop well-being.

The various forms of the exercise (which carry such evocative names as The Single Whip, The Golden Cockerel, and The Snake Creeps Down) flow smoothly into each other and bring every part of the body into play, from the smallest finger joint to the largest muscle. The entire sequence must take a minimum of twenty minutes to perform, but, with practice, the action can be slowed down to take a longer time.

The flowing technique of the exercise helps to concentrate the mind and calm the disposition, it makes the muscles pliant, develops coordination, improves circulation, facilitates the flexible action of joints, quickens reflexes, and makes one alert and easy. It is performed without music, always, and "by oneself, for oneself."

Instructions for eighteen of the forms are given on a recent recording by Miss Delza (Colpix CP413, \$3.98), available from Arthur Pine, 225 West 57th Street, New York 19, or at your local record shop. A forthcoming book by Miss Delza, to be released soon by David McKay Publications, will be entitled Body and Mind in Harmony. \#

## A physical fitness program for preschoolers pays off

## "LOOK MA... NO HANDS!"




Swinging along with a whoop and a holler. Even parents and teachers can't help joining in the fun.

Afraid? I should say not! Hanging by one's knees and getting an upside-down view.

Not exactly what you would call close-drill, precision gymnastics but some exuberant stretching, jumping, bending, and clapping.


The younger set in Miami Beach, Florida, goes in for physical fitness seriously these days, in a program conducted by the public recreation department. The result is 150 to 200 exuberant little specimens of American youth who prove the value of this activity for this age group at the six preschool city-operated playgrounds.

Mrs. Marion Wood Huey, assistant superintendent of recreation in charge of the city program, is vitally interested in implementing the President's physical fitness program. After consultation with the members of the enthusiastic preschool staff, Superintendent Jack Woody and Mrs. Huey agreed that the idea was to "get going" with the tiny children who come to the preschools physically fit to begin with. Present and
long-range aims are to keep the youngsters that way and the department works to rid both children and their parents of any fear of physical activity -heights, hanging from exercise bars, and so on.

Care is taken not to duplicate what the local public schools are doing by way of physical fitness tests-pull-ups. situps, shuttle-run (relays), standing broad jump, 50 -yard dash, softhall throw for distance, 600 -yard run-walk test.

The program is also slanted towards the Miami Beach parents who, as in so many resort communities, tend to shelter their offspring unduly and do not tax them to their fullest physical capabilities. After seeing the preschool
pupils participate in formal exercises. the mothers and fathers are beginning to realize the child's own sheer enjoyment and personal satisfaction stemming from physical accomplishments.

Preschool parents have been ob. served following their children across the horizontal bars of the city's playgrounds. The preschool teachers themselves often join in the exercises, too. The Miani Beach department carries these dual aims - present and longrange physical fitness - into its yearround adult program with swim-andtrim classes, early morning calisthenics on the beach, physical recreation groups interested in tennis, shuffleboard, square and social dancing. Young and old are swinging along trim and fit. \#

# Is He Entitled to Recreation? 

Janet Pomeroy


People in general. and recreation leaders in particular, need to acquire a new concept concerning severely pliysically handicapped persons. A person in a wheelchair or on crutches who is severely physically handicapped may not be ill. Yet, people often associate such a handicap with a crippling disease, and either think of the person as ill or as a patient who is recuperating. The word patient means, "a sick person. now, commonly, one under treatment or care as by a physician or surgeon or one in a hospital, hence, a client of a physician," according to Webster's New International Dictionary. This does not apply to a large number of the handicapped.

Mrs. Pomeroy is founder and director of the Recreation Center for the Handicapped in San Francisco, California.

The common misconception of the severely physically handicapped--particularly those with multiple handicapsas ill persons has been a deterrent in the provision of community recreation programs for this group. It brings about a chain reaction that retards or even prevents the inclusion of these persons in regular programs and/or the development of recreation programs for them. Some health and welfare agencies associated with the severely physically handicapped have, no doubt unknowingly, contributed to the general misunderstanding of these persons by creating stereotypes through the use of medical labels. For example, we hear cerebral-palsied persons referred to as "CP's" or "spastics." Recreation activities conducted by some of the welfare groups have been called "spastic activities" or "group activities for CP's." This specialization within an isolated group does little to encourage their acceptance by community groups of any type, including recreation pro-

Text continued on Page 310

Crutches forgotten, Skippy makes friends with "Midnight." Do we exclude him from our recreation program?



Right, who is ill? Vot these lusty, exuberant youngsters all ready for a hayride

Severely handicapped children get set for a ride aboard a San Francisco cable car.


Lell. Hon children. blime and post-polio. zel ready for a ride. Horseback ridins cell be a res ular ontdon activits for them

Right. serevely handirapped campers prepare for ats oternight erempont. The leader should linour all about braces.

Belorr. Intiant hat chant is res. hearsed for erening campliere ceremonies attended by wartiki. and esperiu!ly fierce chicflains


## Continued from Pages 308-9

grams. This situation is also found in residential institutions for the severely handicapped.

It is entirely possible that a severely physically handicapped person, even though he may be bedbound, has never spent any time in a hospital, and that his only experience as a patient was the time he had the measles or some other illness common to children. His handicap could have been caused by a birth injury that resulted, in cerebral palsy, for example, in a condition rather than an illness. Even if his handicap was caused by a crippling disease such as polio, he would be considered, following his recovery, merely physically handicapped.

Unfortunately, recreation leaders who are trained in general community recreation tend to believe that they are not qualified to work with such persons. In reality, however, they may be the most desirable leaders to be so doing. Although working in recreation with persons who are truly ill requires specialized training, it does not follow that the community recreation leader needs be medically oriented to work successfully with physically handicapped persons who are well.

## Attitudes

A recreation leader should understand that the severely handicapped:

1. Are first and foremost people . . . who have the same basic needs, desires and interests as the nonhandicapped ... that the handicapped are more like others than they are different from them.
2. Need to participate as regular members of the community through recreation interests . . . not through isolated groups of persons who happen to have the same type of handicap.
3. Have the same right as others to choose and to share in the planning of their own recreation activities, and to participate voluntarily.
4. Can participate in a wide variety of activities in the community, particularly if they have the encouragement and guidance of good leadership.

## The Recreation Approach

The professionally prepared recreation leader's very lack of specific medical orientation may actually be an advan-
tage. As Dr. Ralph W. Menge recently stated in RecreaTION magazine (October 1960): "To make therapeutic use of himself, it isn't necessary for the professional recreator to know a great deal about sickness. Nor is it necessary that he be a psychoanalytically oriented psychoiherapist." If the recreation leader is not too involved with the medical and technical background of individuals, he will tend to accept and treat these persons as participants in a regular recreation program. If he is not hampered and confused by their presumed "limitations," he does not set up mental blocks in his own mind concerning their abilities and potentialities. Moreover, medical opinion on these so-called limitations is often inconsistent and continually changing.

A severely physically handicapped person needs to be able to express himself naturally, through interest or other normal motivation, without worrying about what muscle he must move or exercise because it is "good for him." In addition, if he knows that the recreation leader is not preoccupied with what is good for him he is more relaxed and at ease as a participant. Therapy is essential and necessary for most severely physically handicapped individuals. However, the recreator is not a therapist, but rather a leader who provides them with incentives and opportunities to exceed their limitations-all of which results indirectly in desirable therapy.

Recreators do, however, need to have special information and skills that will help them in the physical handling of the severely physically handicapped. For example, in preparation for swimming or overnight campouts, leaders must often assist in removing braces. Leaders also need to be acquainted with the handling of wheel chairs, feeding those who are unable to eat by themselves, and in assisting those who require toilet help. When such assistance is required, information is usually requested from parents and is included on application forms together with other pertinent information, including a medical report from the family physician. Advisory committees which include technicians and practitioners in services to severely physically handicapped persons can provide valuable guidance to the recreation staff. Some colleges (for example, San Francisco State College) are now including in the recreation curriculum appropriate pregraduate courses in "Recreation for Special Groups" which include some orientation toward the physically handicapped.

We must always remember that recreation is for all members of the community whatever their condition. \#

RECREATION can open doors that no other activity of our life can . . . expands our horizons to make our world include new people, new settings, new enjoyment. Every time we branch out into a different activity, we add another dimension of excitement to our lives.

-Robert D. Sisco, Director of Recreation and Parks, Livingston, New Jersey

# A Musiclay Modeling Party 


#### Abstract

A clever idea which can also make use of other creative activities such as painting-especially finger paintingwriting of poetry and prose, and so on.


## Siebolt Frieswyk

MIXING CLAY WITH music may not at first appear to be a likely for. mula for a party. However, a nusiclay modeling party can be an un1sual, fun-filled event. With the assistance of a parents' committee, the folowing plan has been put to good use several times:

Invitations are sent to a selected number of boys and girls, eight through welve years of age, known to be musical. They are invited to a party consisting of entertainment, clay modeling with music, costume parade, musical games, and refreshments. A small charge is made to cover expenses. Boys and girls are requested to wear costumes representing a musical idea or personality.

When they arrive, hats, coats, rubbers are checked, and volunteer parents lead the party-goers to their seats at card tables or other tables. Adults are seated along the sides or rear of the hall. All tables have been covered with colorful paper tablecloths.

The master of ceremonies welcomes those present to the party and introduces the first part of the program. Talented young instrumentalists, singers, and dancers perform for about a half hour and are appropriately applauded.

The musiclay modeling contest is then explained by the MC. Committee members distribute packages of clay in different colors. The participants are asked to listen to a musical recording,
$\overline{\text { Mr. Frieswyk is consultant in the per- }}$ forming arts for the National Recreation Association.
and, while the music is going on, to model the clay into forms which express the music. This activity lasts from five to ten minutes for each selection. Qualified volunteer judges go about from table to table to select a number of winning models while the selection is being played. The winners for each selection are called forward to the microphone, their models shown, and prizes awarded. The MC then tells a brief story about the composer and the selection played.


Among the recordings used for these parties have been Brahm's Lullaby, Tchaikowsky's Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairies, Saint-Saens' Carnival of Animals, Prokofieff's Peter and the Wolf, a Sousa march, and other children's musical classics. Folk music has also been used as well as orchestral pieces.

The clay models created by the boys and girls ran the gamut from the more literal to the more abstract, from the unskilled to the skilled. The spontaneous response required by the game has never failed to provoke enthusiastic laughter, lively discussion, and an array of amusing, and sometimes unusually artistic, results.

One boy in response to a selection from Peter and the $W$ olf modeled a lit-
tle devil complete with horns and long tail. When asked to explain, he said that the music reminded him of his father. The father who was present said that his son was a little devil. This exchange took place at the microphone, was enjoyed by everyone, and left no doubt that both father and son had a good time joking with each other. The Sousa marches seemed to bring forth a collection of footballs, probably because of the association of bands with football games. The less familiar music resulted in a greater variety of responses. The familiar Christmas carol Silent Night resulted generally in various babe-and-manger representations. It is good to vary the unfamiliar music with the familiar. Although winners were chosen and prizes given, the element of competition does not seem to effect the party adversely. The main purpose of the party is to have fun, and the quick and surprising results of the game fulfill the purpose successfudly.

At the conclusion of the music-artistry part of the program, the musical costume parade takes place. Each boy and girl introduces himself, and explains his costume. Everyone gets a prize for his costume, and the party concludes with refreshments. At one such party, a selected group came dressed as inusical notes and the leader of the group played a tune by pointing at the different notes-which were sung by the wearer.

The musiclay-modeling party may hit just the right note for your next party! \#


# TERRIFIC TENNIS ON A TENUOUS BUDGET 

## A medium-sized

Kansas community
beats the odds
by stretching
its imagination.

William A. Welsh



Wifen your budget has gone as far as it can go, you still have some resources to draw on: imagina. tion, enthusiasm, and vigor. They have paid off in Salina, Kansas. where a summer recreation staff of one hundred handles twenty play areas and a half dozen special instructional activities. Like many other towns of its size and smaller across the country, this community of forty thousand persons in north central Kansas would appear to have an undermanned recreation staff for the gross total attendance of almost fifty thousand that participate in its activities every year. But, by meeting its problems with imagination and vigor, Salina has emerged with the largest per capita summer program in the state with the smallest per capita cost.

The tennis instruction program is a barometer of Salina's success. In 1954, thirty-five children, all between the ages of eight and thirteen, were registered for tennis instruction. By 1959, this number had risen to 140 , and included children from five to sixteen. The gross participation rose from three hundred students in 1954 to 1,250 in 1959.

Tennis instruction is carried on for eight weeks each summer, from the middle of June through the middle of August. The program attempts to teach the fundamental forehand and backhand strokes, the service, scoring, and general rules for court conduct. It is

[^55]aimed at producing 140 children who can enjoy playing tennis, rather than fourteen professionals-to-be.

There are six instructors, including the director; and classes are conducted from 9 am to noon, five mornings a week. Major instruction periods are Tuesday through Thursday, since conflicting major recreation activities for the children are scheduled on Monday and Friday mornings. Instruction is held on six courts, all located together in one large city park. Two of the courts are concrete; four asphalt.

During the first one or two weeks of the program, the problem of 140 students overcrowding six courts was not serious. To teach the children the basic forehand stroke, the ball was bounced to them softly by instructors standing on the opposite side of the net, giving them controlled opportunities to practice their stroke, while acquainting them with the sight of a ball coming over the net. The newness of the experience, coupled with a change of students receiving attention every two or three minutes, prevented boredom. Later, however, when the students were allowed to volley by themselves, or with instructors, the space problem becane acute. And when competitive events began, only two persons could use each court at a time.

Initially, attempts were made to rotate participants on each court at least every thirty minutes. A second step was to establish given days on which a certain age group would have priority on the use of the courts. However, the most successful solution was a far more unusual one.

Salina had recently constructed a beautiful new swimming pool. The site of the old pool was located adjacent to
the courts used for tennis instruction. The city converted the bathhouse into a museum, and filled and paved the old swimming area, providing an excellent: spacious dance area. The director ol the tennis program, however, had other designs on the paved area.

Students who were waiting for the use of a court were sent to the fenced-in paved area, where they batted balls be tween themselves gently, practicing strokes, and sometimes just working of energy. This was "free play"-a time when the children could relax with a minimum of supervision, without criti. cism or suggestions, and satisfy their urge to "play tennis." And, of course they were not impeding instruction.

Another problem which confronts any program with limited facilities is how to deal with students of widely varying ages and quite different abilities to learn within the same instruc. tional periods. Of course, the children were divided into groups on the basis of age and ability, as far as facilities and the number of instructors would allow.

But the director of the program be lieved this problem to be basically psychological. He talked with all the students, both en masse and individually, about the differing abilities they possessed. Every student was impressed with the fact that people are different, that they are given different abilities at birth, and that slow learning is really just as good as rapid progress, since everyone would learn eventually. There resulted a marked absence of self-con sciousness among the slow learners. The director also observed which instructors worked best with slower learners, and which were most effective in teaching fundamentals, and these instructors
were assigned to groups of slower students.

Perhaps the biggest problems faced by the Salina Recreation Commission's summer tennis instruction program were the age and relative inexperience of its instructors. Real interest in tennis is new in Salina. In the last ten years, the city has seen a tremendous inerease in the number of persons who play tennis not only for enjoyment, but also with a concern for the quality of their play. Consequently, there is, as yet, no pool of qualified tennis instructors from which to draw.

Of course, the problem is complicated by the large number of college-age people in Salina who leave during the summer for higher paying jobs in milder elimates or in metropolitan areas. This has led to a summer program staff of a quite younger average age, with relatively little inexperience. Most of the good prospeets were girls, since many boys can find jobs for higher pay.

In 1959, the fifth year after the reorganization of the tennis program, the instructional staff included, besides a male director, age nineteen, one other boy, seventeen, and four girls from fourteen to seventeen. It was the task of the program director to find the strong points in this unusually young group, and capitalize on them.

This staff had one big advantage, however: it was closely familiar with the program outline and methods of instruction used by the director. Three of the four girls were "graduates" of the program itself. This led to smooth operation and a friendly atmosphere. Also, the director was familiar with the capabilities of each of the instructors, even before the program began.

From the beginning, every effort was made to inculcate a desire in the staff to make this the best tennis instruction program in the state. The instructors met for discussion, and continued this periodically during the summer. They talked frankly of the problems their students would face, and the difficulties they as instructors would encounter. This was a boldly mature way to treat these young people, but they reacted maturely, and made conscien-
tious efforts to meet problems thoughtfully and thoroughly. The director conducted afternoon sessions every day throughout the summer for the instructors, constantly brushing up their fundamentals, and reviewing with them the phases of instruction scheduled for the following day.

Another basic problem for the Salina tennis instruction program was its limited budget. The per capita levy for recreation in Salina is the lowest in the state. Quality of programs and serviees offered certainly have not been sacrificed, but a strietly defined budget is closely adhered to. The tennis program relied largely upon contributions for its

equipment needs. Temnis balls were obtained from three sources:

- The Salina Tennis Club, in cooperation with the recreation commission, sponsored an open tennis tournament during the summer. The balls used in the tournament were turned over to the instruction program.
- Balls used by members of the Salina Tennis Club were sometimes donated, on an individual basis, to the instruction program.
- New balls were bought by the recreation commission for use in a final championship tournament held for all summer students in August.

Tennis rackets were considerably harder to obtain. The recreation commission bought eight rackets between 1955 and 1959. Nine other rackets were donated during that period by Salina citizens. The Salina Recreation Commission has found that open solicitation of such gifts by newspaper and radio does not arouse objection from taxpayers, if the appeal is not excessive. Of course, most of the summer students
have their own rackets; the program's supply is merely to assure that no child will be deprived of the opportunity to learn because of lack of money to buy a racket.
As the recreation commission must live with budgetary limitations which prevent the city from providing additional temnis courts or improving existing ones, there are many problems related to handling the increasing numbers of tennis students. The eity has been asked by the commission to paint outlines for several tennis courts on the paved-in old swimming pool area. When this is done, portable nets and backstops could be used on these courts during instructional periods. Three courts would comfortably fit into the area.

In the meantime, one of the suggested solutions to an excess of students for the available courts during morning instruction is the initiation of evening lessons. Unfortunately, only two courts in the city are lighted, and they are in constant use for general recreation purposes.

TThe intensive nature of summer rec. reation activities in Salina adds another problem to the operation of the tennis instruction program. Three other special activities programs are conducted on the same mornings as tennis instruetion: archery, swimming, and day camping.

While a certain amount of inter-activity competition is healthy within a summer recreation program, the ultimate goal of the overall program must be the fullest possible enrichment of every participant. Consequently, recreation leaders do not attempt to limit the number of different activities in which any child takes part. Of course, as an example, any child who expresses to a temnis instructor indecision as to whether he should enroll in archery instruction is told that he would learn tennis better by concentrating on it. But beyond this simple statement, the child is left to make his own decision.
Interestingly, the result to the temis program of this wide variety of avail. able aetivities has not been the quanti-

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tative loss of students on certain days, but rather, the qualitative loss involved. For it is most often the best tennis student who is also interested in archery and swimming; those with athletic ability tend to desire many outlets for their talents. The loss to the program is that they are not present to encourage and inspire the slower learning children to emulate them.

There is perhaps no complete answer to this problem, but simply by keeping students with approximately equal abilities together, competition with equals was substituted for inspiration from superiors. Dividing students into "midget" and "junior" classifications also allowed younger and inexperienced children to compare their own progress with that of fast learning students of their own age and experience. Perhaps the basic problem faced by the tennis program director and instructors was how to keep interest and enthusiasm high in the face of these problems.

## PROGRAM AIDS

A Ranking Chart. Beginning in the fourth week of instruction, students were placed on a ladder ranking chart, according to their assessed abilities at that point of instruction. Students who were in the sixth grade or below were placed on the "midget" ladder, with the older children classified as "juniors." They competed with others on their ladder in a series of one-set matches, to determine the ladder tournament champions. This was continued until the last week of the instruction program.
A Final Tournament. A single-elimination tournament was held the last week with competition in both divisions. A match consisted of winning two or three sets. Parents were invited to the matches, and bleachers and park benches were set up for spectators.
Full Participation. In both tournaments, students who were not playing participated by watching lines, keeping score, and retrieving balls hit over the backstops.
A Practice Batting Wall. The city, in response to requests from the recreation commission, constructed this adjacent to the courts. Students who were not playing took turns using the batting wall to practice their strokes.

Good Publicity. Especially on our tournament play; this appeared in the two local newspapers. The recreation commission also presented a five-minute radio program each week, which usually included news of tennis activities.
Written Examinations for Students. These were given four times during the summer. They were only secondarily aimed at teaching fundamentals and knowledge of tennis terminology, and were primarily used as unique, humorous forms of instruction. The exams consisted largely of questions in the form of jokes and were looked forward to by the students. By not announcing when they would be given until the previous day, expectation and interest were built up.
Demonstrations. Throughout the summer, the two male instructors gave weekly fifteen-to-twenty minute demonstrations on the courts, concentrating on fundamentals being emphasized for that week. The students all looked forward to these times, when they could "see how they would soon be playing." Playground Program. Each Friday, representatives from the tennis program participated in the weekly playground tournaments in various sports. The tennis program was the only special activity represented in this tournament activity, in which the twenty regular playgrounds competed for points and the summer tournament championship. End-of-the-Program Picnic. This was held each summer, on the last day of the final championship tournament. The semi-final and final championship matches in both divisions were played, along with a match to decide the instructors' championship. Trophies for the winners in each division of both the final and ladder tournaments were awarded, and ribbons given for outstanding sportsmanship and greatest improvement in each division. All participants were awarded certificates, and parents were invited to attend.

Salina's tennis program faces problems typical of those encountered in smaller communities throughout the country, and perhaps its pattern of operation will be productive of ideas for others. It has used an imaginative approach which has accomplished much, cost very little. \#


## Somebody Must Tend the Grass Roots

They save crazed statues. They maintain cemeteries. They manufacture synthetic topsoil. They nurse rubber plants in traffic courts. They worry about the dogeared grass around city pounds and manicure the city's lawns. Who? Park and recreation superintendents, that's who. They are expected to juggle a myriad of duties and be responsible for a great deal of outdoor and indoor housekeeping besides.

Take Norman S. Johnson, director of parks and recreation for Los Angeles County, California. His title does not tell the full story of other duties cast upon him by special ordinance of the board of supervisors. Mr. Johnson is actually the county's official gardener and, as such, he is responsible for maintenance of hundreds of acres of landscaping in scattered areas through. out the county.

Not all of these facilities are strictly within the scope of parks and recreation. If the property happens to belong to the county and needs grounds maintenance, the job usually is assigned to Superintendent Johnson. Even if a plant is located inside a county building, it
is his duty to see it is watered and maintained. Being an executive, he must delegate duties and responsibility, so the job of heading the grounds and maintenance section of his office is assigned to special personnel. Such per-


Norman S. Johnson
sonnel directs the activities of 365 maintenance and groundmen charged with keeping things tidy and attractive.

While many of the county's park maintenance workers remain within a single area in their daily functions, others are part of traveling maintenance crews, going from place to place in well-equipped gardening trucks. Then, there are the repair crews who travel throughout the county to keep
the public areas in proper condition.
Maintenance is not necessarily limited to cutting grass, sweeping leaves, and planting flowers. Among the extra duties of maintenance staff are caring for barnyard animals and fowl at William S. Hart Park in Newhall. The ducks at Legg Lake require attention on a year-round basis. The immensity of the county's gardening and maintenance job is realized when one takes into consideration the following areas, which are under jurisdiction of the county parks and recreation staff: twelve libraries, the county art institute, three Bureau of Public Assistance Of. fices, twenty-seven civic centers, two regional offices of the county engineer. the general hospital, the city of Irwindale, eighteen health centers, two juvenile halls, John Wesley Hospital, the Los Angeles County Museum in Exposition Park, four county pounds, two probation office branches, six sheriff's stations, the sealer of weights and measures, the Hollywood Bowl and Pilgrimage Play, six county golf courses, the county beaches, fifty county parks, five parkway districts, and seven parkways. \#

STATE AND

# LOCAL <br> DEVELOPMENTS 

Elvira Delany

ALABAMA. An Army Engineers project on the Jackson Reservoir in the southwest part of the state calls for construction of recreation facilities at eight sites around the reservoir on the lower Tombigbee River. To cost $\$ 140,000$, the project includes access roads, parking areas, and concrete boat launching ramps for public use. The sites are located in an area considered the finest hunting and fishing section in the state.

The State Department of Conservation is engaged in a program to create a network of boat-launching facilities throughout the state. Some forty-five facilities are already in operation and another thirty sites are planned. Most of the launching areas are about five acres in size and contain a paved parking area for at least one hundred autos.

ALASKA. Three new national wildlife ranges have been established in the new state. Total area involved is some eleven million acres. The largest is the Arctic National Wildlife Range of some nine million acres, habitat of such "game" mammals as the rapidly dwindling grizzly and polar bears, and the wolverine, Dall sheep, and caribou. Also established were the Kuskokwim and Izembek National Wildlife Ranges. The former comprises nearly two million acres on the delta of the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers, in western Alaska. The latter contains about 415,000 acres on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula.

The Kuskokwim Range includes immense expanses of marsh and tundra land and is probably the greatest breeding ground for waterfowl on the North American continent. It is also the habitat of red and white foxes, otter, mink, and muskrat, and is largely a wilderness.

The new Izembek Range on an isolated part of the Alaska Peninsula, contains some 649 square miles, and is an important concentration point for enormous numbers of ducks, geese, and shorebirds during spring and fall. It is a habitat for brown bear and Stone's caribou, among the larger mammals.

CALIFORNIA. A 120 -car-body artificial fishing reef has been constructed off Rincon Island. Owned by the Richfield Oil Corporation, the island is half a mile out in the ocean, south of Santa Barbara. The reef, marked at its four corners with buoys so anglers can locate it easily, is about fifty feet below the surface and will not menace navigation. It has
been turned over to the state Department of Fish and Game for operation, maintenance, and study.

- A beautiful new pool and fountain at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum entranceway has been made possible by a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bauer of Pasadena, charter members of the California Arboretum Foundation. Plans for the new entranceway were a further gift from Millard Sheets, well-known artist-architect of Claremont. The plans were developed in cooperation with Edward Huntsman-Trout, consulting landscape architect of the arboretum and the Arboretum Foundation Planning Committee.
- Boating enthusiasts in Southern California recently celebrated the beginning of heavy construction for the Redondo Beach King Small Craft Harbor. The celebration included an old-fashioned pit barbeque, a concert by El Toro Marine Band, boat display, souvenir buttons, and balloons, all under the coordination of Fred Tweedy, Redondo's recreation and parks director, and his staff. Honored guests included Congressman Cecil R. King after whom the harbor was named.

Harbor development calls for three moles (breakwaters) and several basins to handle ultimately over two thousand boats, parking for thirty-one hundred cars, and twenty-six areas of commercial zoning which will include hotels, "boatels," restaurants, automotive and boat service, and pleasure fishing. One section of the harbor area will be devoted to a marine park and warm-water swimming lagoon. Cost of the project is in excess of $\$ 10,000,000$ but according to Harbormaster Francis E. Hopkins, some of the costs will be financed by oil revenue and receipts from slip rentals, parking, and other harbor and ground-lease income.

FLORIDA. Among the many new municipal golf courses mushrooming across the state are the Orange Brook Municipal Golf Course in Hollywood, making a total of three; an additional short nine to the existing eighteen-hole Miami Springs course; a nine-hole course in Ocala; and the eight-een-hole LeJeune links in Miami. Courses now under construction include an additional eighteen, at the Daytona Beach city course, the first nine scheduled to open in September. Dade County has three eighteen-hole courses in the planning stage for Crandon, Matheson Hammock, and Haulover Parks. Broward County plans an eighteen-hole county course west of Ft. Lauderdale. Pompano Beach is planning an additional eighteen and hopes to get construction under way this summer. Pensacola is constructing its second eighteen-hole course near the airport four miles northeast of the city. Homestead and Patrick Air Force Bases each have nine-hole golf courses under construction with opening date scheduled for this summer. Orlando Air Force Base is constructing a nine-hole links. The Chemstrand Corporation in Pensacola reports that construction will begin soon on its golf course for use of its six thousand employees.

Fort Walton Beach is planning a three hundred-acre park which will include a eighteen-hole golf course, combination golf clubhouse and bathhouse, swimming pool, large athletic field with five ball diamonds, an organized camp, fishing area, tennis courts, pienic areas, and bridle trails.

- One thousand acres of uninhabited land dotted with cypress trees has been made available without charge to the Florida Audubon Society by American Cyanamid Company for use as a wading bird sanctuary. The land, formerly used in the company's phosphate mining operations, has been leased to the society to be used as a nesting place for such famous bird species as the wood ibis and the American egret. More than ninety percent of the wood ibis, the only stork in North America, nest in Florida, as do close to eighty percent of the American egrets, the most spectacular of all U.S. wading birds. The new refuge has been named the Saddle Creek Bird Sanctuary.
- As the result of a successful $\$ 75,000$ building fund drive, the Children's Museum in Tallahassee will open next fall in a new building on a ten-acre lake site about fifteen minutes by car from the downtown area. The museum building, designed in a cluster of small-scaled structures resembling an early settlement, will blend in with an Indian village and early pioneer North Florida village also planned for the area.
- The space age has caught up with a municipal park in Miami. Youngsters at the Grapeland Heights recreation center have two toy sixteen-foot guided missiles complete with launching pads to play with. There's also a nine-foot "control tower" and a seven-foot "space platform." All are custom-built to go with a former Navy Neptune plane donated to the playground by the government last January.

Kelly Kaul, president of Game-Time Playground Equipment Company, Litchfield, Michigan, donated the toys, valued at $\$ 2,000$. The gifts-plane and toys-came about through the efforts of a group of Eastern Air Lines pilots, headed by Miamian Jim Matthews. Pilot Matthews convinced the Navy it should send the Neptune fighter-bomber to the Miami park instead of an Arizona graveyard.

KENTUCKY. Federal and local funds totaling nearly one and a quarter million dollars have been authorized for the construction of two dams within the Little River Flood

A venerable sternwheeler that plied the Upper Mississippi River for fifty-six years has been converted into a Steamboat Museum, berthed on the levee in downtown Winona, Minnesota, which celebrates "Steamboat Days" every July.


Control Project Area. These multi-purpose dams will eliminate flood danger, provide a vast water storage reservoir, and create recreation areas. The watershed area will cover more than thirty-seven thousand acres lying along the north fork of Little River in Christian County.

MAINE. The Portland City Planning Board has approved construction of a nine-hole par-3 golf course in Payson Park to cost $\$ 16,800$. Planners feel the new smaller course will be more beneficial than nine more holes at heavily used Riverside course. The par-3 may be in play in 1962.

- Income from a half-million-dollar trust fund recently established by former Governor Percival P. Baxter will provide perpetual care for Baxter State Park, the 194,000-acre tract of wildland also given the state by Governor Baxter. It is his intent that the area be preserved in its primitive state, a reservation for the public to enjoy and a refuge for wildlife.

NEW YORK. During the past year Rye has been making additions and improvements to its Youth Recreation Center. Recreation Superintendent Ralph Damiano reports that a large basement room was finished off as well as the retaining wall, terrace, and rough grading of the surrounding grounds. Much of the furniture and games equipment was either donated by local residents and businessmen or purchased by funds raised by the center's teenage members. The Ceres Garden Club has offered to landscape the center this year. The Municipal Boat Basin has been increased to accommodate 110 additional moorings and can now handle 285 boats. During the past year extensive dredging was done, improvements were made in the office and toilet facilities, harbor and channel improvements were made and a metal storage building which was donated was installed and put into operation.

- Construction of the new children's zoo in New York City's Central Park is now going full speed ahead after many delays due mostly to inclement weather. The zoo is a $\$ 500$,000 gift to the city from former Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Mrs. Lehman in commemoration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. It will cover a one-acre site adjacent to the present zoo.

The Lehman Zoo for Children joins an impressive list of recreation facilities donated to Central Park: the outdoor artificial skating rink from the Wollman Foundation (the late Miss Kate Wollman was an honorary member of the National Recreation Association), which also has given $\$ 300,000$ for a similar rink in Prospect Park. Brooklyn: the children's pony track from the Altman Foundation: a quarter-of-a-million dollar boathouse from the Loeb family: the model yacht boathouse from the Kerbs family; the carousel with building from the Friedsam Foundation which also gave another one to Prospect Park; the chess-andchecker house from an anoymous donor; a playground from the Irving and Estelle Levy Foundation; another playground from the Osborne family; the Shakespeare Festival Theatre from the Delacorte Foundation which also gave the

Comtimued on Page 331

# DEVELOPING A POOL SCHEDULE 

John M. Klang

The easiest way to increase the use of your swimming pool is to make it available to more people, and to keep swimmers interested with a variety of activities. The Warren Consolidated Pool, one of the largest indoor high school pools in Michigan, has been able to do this successfully. This pool, operated from 77 to 84 hours a week all year for the residents of this suburban Detroit community, averages

The family enjoys a swim. Coordinate your pool schedule to include all age groups and interests. (Illustration from How to Teach Yourself and Your Family to Swim Well, Simon \& Schuster.)
a daily attendance of better than three hundred swimmers, and on hot summer days attendance may reach eleven hundred.

In our job of helping more people swim better, we have found that proper scheduling is important. When planning a new schedule for your own pool, the needs of your community must be considered. If swimming facilities are a new addition to your community there will be many non-swimmers and beginners. Today, more people participate in aquatic activities than ever before. More people have cottages, boats, take trips and vacations on or near water, and new artificial pools and lakes have been developed through bond issues

[^56]and special assessments in the form of local taxes.

## How To Plan a Schedule

After determining the needs of the community and the purpose for your pool, keep the following things in mind when forming a new schedule.

1. Be sure that every person you serve has a chance to swim each day.
2. Offer instructions for every inter-
ning before dark. Adults usually will attend better after 8:30 pm.
3. Consider bus schedules and rush hour traffic when scheduling classes.
4. If you find dead spots in the program, assign special interest groups and small classes to these hours.
5. Allow time for dressing and showering, and be sure you have enough locker facilities. If there are consecutive large classes, lockers will be needed

est, age, ability, and sex.
6. Maintain uniformity with other beaches, pools, schools, and camps by following the American Red Cross class outlines.
7. Provide for a progression from one class level to another.
8. Have a goal or chance for reward at the end of each season. This may be an American Red Cross certificate, a display of newly learned skills, or competition against other swimmers.
9. Give teenagers a social outlet in addition to physical activity. Teenage splash parties are fun. Use underwater lights only and play popular records.
10. Emphasize each class or swim period equally as part of the total program.
11. Schedule youngsters for use of the pool during the day or early eve-
simultaneously. Usually one class showers and dresses while the other swims.
12. Try to stagger the use of locker rooms to keep the number of locker room attendants to a minimum.
13. Schedule open swimming or family periods at the same time each day to lend uniformity to the program.

After considering these suggestions and formulating a pool program, have a stranger read the schedule. If he understands it, make copies of the entire schedule available to the public. You may also want to publish a copy in the local newspaper each week in the entertainment section. As a director, do your best to insure that these schedules are followed. Frequent changes will hurt attendance, for the public seldom knows about them until they have been refused a chance to swim. \#

## Immunity

According to the Virginian Pilot, four suits totalling $\$ 170,000$ against the city of Portsmouth, the Portsmouth School Board, and a high-school athletic association were dismissed in the City Circuit Court on April 20th. The suits resulted from the collapse of bleachers at a basketball game in a school gymnasium. The company that manufactured the bleachers, a co-defendant, was exempted from the dismissal. Demurrers for the city school board and athletic association contended that inter-scholastic athletic programs are a governmental function for which there is no corporate liability. In dismissing the suits against the three defendants, the judge sustained their demurrers claiming governmental immunity.

## Wake Up, Somebody, Anybody!

Park and recreation authorities threatened with encroachment will appreciate the following excerpts from a recent editorial in the Saturday Evening Post.
"For more than a century American cities have been proud of their parks. But unless somebody wakes up soon, most of those quiet green spaces amid the tall buildings will be only memories. The big land rush which has been gobbling up the suburbs around the cities is now threatening irreplaceable park lands inside the cities themselves. . . .
"Given the choice of taking a row of tenements or slicing a chunk off a park, most engineers and politicians will reach for the park. Tenement dwellers squawk. Park enthusiasts do not squawk quite so loudly. But the thing to remember is that new housing can easily be built. New parks cannot. If our cities continue to sacrifice their parklands, they will become concrete jungles without much beauty or ability to check the flight to the suburbs."

## Dedicated Like Crazy

In responding to inquiries about his report for the forthcoming 1961 Recreation and Park Yearbook the recreation executive in a small Ohio community commented: "Being a small-town recreation director calls for a man who is either dedicated or crazy and I don't know which I am now - just give us a couple more hours in the day and maybe some day we can make everyone happy and proud of the progress we have made."

## Public Patronage

In an address at the University of Michigan, Dr. Luther Gulick of the Institute for Public Administration pointed out areas in which the laissez-faire marketing mechanism fails to meet the needs of modern cities: "Education and Cultural Activities" was listed as an area where a few activities can always be organized for profit, such as spectator sports and commercial theatres. Dr. Gulick added there
are still many avenues of service for generous and imaginative philanthropy, but any mass education, recreation, or cultural enjoyment can be provided only with extensive public patronage and support of all kinds, running all the way from tax exemption to public construction of facilities and direct public tax support of certain activities.

## Rewards of Foresight

According to Land For The Future by Marion Clawson, R. Burnell Held, and Charles H. Stoddard, published by John Hopkins Press for Resources for the Future ( $\$ 8.50$ ) : "Planning for recreation must be in terms of the physical requirements and possibilities, the economic values and costs, the governmental interrelationships, and the financial needs and possibilities. Perhaps in no other field of governmental activity are the financial rewards of foresight greater than in acquisition of land for recreation well before the need becomes acute. . . ."

## The Lineup

Executives responsible for the operation of golf courses may have problems and tense times, but few of them are faced with the pressure felt by users of municipal courses in New York City. The New York Times Magazine recently showed a picture of golfers lined up at a Queens course at 4:45 Am. It reported that the first man in line one morning arrived at $3: 15$, registered at $5: 30$, and teed off at $6: 00$. A tardy fellow who showed up at $4: 40$ was seventy - fifth in line!

## Planning as a Whole

In St. Paul, Minnesota, all proposals for capital improvements in the fields of parks, recreation, and schools are reviewed by a standing committee composed of the superintendent of parks, the assistant superintendent of schools in charge of business affairs, the executive director of the plamning board, and the manager of parks and recreation (Robert Lobdell). According to the last named, the relationship of the parks and recreation program to the public schools presents a real challenge, "Until we sit down and do a better job of joint planning, we will not provide the service to the best of our ability that the taxpayer deserves."

## Subtle Destruction

Dr. Abel Wolman. director emeritus of sanitary engineering at Johns Hopkins University, stated in an address before the American Public Health Association: "Perhaps the engineers who plow under vast green areas for the super-super-highway and who pile brick upon brick upon urban and suburban areas devastated by the excavating machine are as subtly destructive to man as our once familiar $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{y}}$. phoid Mary was."

## PERSONNEL

According to a survey made by John Collier, National Recreation Association district representative in the Pacific Southwest, the demand for workers in California, Utah, and Arizona will remain strong for the next two years. The public recreation departments estimate that they will have recruited a total of 895 full-time, yearround workers for the year ending July 1, 1961. Of these, 559 vacancies are replacements and 336 , newly created jobs. In addition, the departments anticipate they will employ 9812 summer employees and 532 for the school year.

The majority of the full-time, yearround positions require an A.B. degree or better, with a number of the cities indicating that those holding a Master's degree would receive a somewhat higher salary. The present starting salaries
for positions in the district are as follows:

|  | Per Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Present starting salaries | Min. | Max. |
| 1. Face-to-face leadership | \$180 | \$ 517 |
| 2. Director area or center | 250 | 842 |
| 3. Specialists | 207 | 590 |
| 4. Supervisors | 350 | 940 |
| 5. Ass't. Administrator | 376 | 1306 |
| 6. Administrator | 370 | 1625 |
| Part-time Salary | Range | Hour |
| Summer . 75 | to | 4.00 |
| School Year . 75 | to | 4.00 |

The recreation agencies were also asked to estimate the number of vacancies they would be filling in the year ending July 1, 1962. Strangely enough, the employment situation appears to be about the same as that for the preceding year and is as follows: For the year ending July 1, 1962 employing agencies expect to recruit for 861 full-time, year-round positions.

## W. C. Sutherland

Four hundred of these represent newly created positions, while 461 vacancies are expected to occur due to turnover. In addition the employers anticipate the hiring of 10,310 summer leaders and 593 for the school year. The demand appears to be strong for both men and women, although there may be a slightly larger number of vacancies for men.

Predictions of recreation executives and employing agencies in the past have been reasonably accurate; consequently, we may expect recruiting efforts, at least in the Pacific Southwest, to increase considerably in the next two years. This condition is likely to affect other parts of the country as well, since Western employers, in many instances, have ignored geographical boundaries, sending recruiting teams clear to the East Coast.


For Group and Individual Tennis Teaching and Practice . . . Indoors or Outdoors!

Available in $10^{\prime}$ long or $20^{\prime}$ long units . . . light, portable, free standing . . .

- Adjustable tilt and adjustable net tension provide "set-up" balls for consecutive stroking - simulating every tennis return.

- Provides "get ready" time for next stroke (not like a backboard) . . . no reduction in ball speed.
- Allows player to hit hard as close as 8 to as far as 40' away from net.
- May be played on both sides at once . . . by as many as 10 people.
- May be used to develop skills in small rooms as well as on courts (no wild flying balls) . . . skilled players can polish strokes year round.
- Vigorous practice at close range - great fun for novice or skilled player.

> - Use for Soccer, Volley Ball, Lacrosse, too!


## How to back up intangible values with dollars and sense

## The Economic Value of SPORT FISHING

Richard H. Stroud

AT THE beginning of this century conservation meant "preservation." If you wanted to conserve a resource you had to lock it up and keep it from being used. In the case of renewable natural resources-soil, water, forests, grasslands, fish, wildlife-to conserve has now come to mean to use wisely. This implies the development and application of management practices (based on continuing research) designed to produce and maintain an abundance of these resources sufficient to permit heavy use yet provide for their continued abundance year after year. With respect to sport fish it means that fishery biologists must learn all they can about fish populations and devise and apply fish management practices that will assure satisfying catches of fish year after year to increasing numbers of anglers.

Unfortunately, from the standpoint of sport fishing. many of the factors that control land and water use are beyond the direct control of the biologists. They cannot, for example, veto a proposal to construct a highway that may affect an outstanding bass or trout stream. Similarly, they cannot veto the construction of a large reservoir that may

Mr. Stroud is executive vice-president of the Sport Fishing Institute in Washington, D. C. This material is digested from Virginia Wildlife, May, 1960.
be needed for water supply or hydro-electric purposes.
But if they are suitably armed with facts about the economic value of retail business generated by the fishermen in pursuit of their sport, and can provide reasonable estimates of fishing use under the present and future conditions, they can often cause favorable modifications of plans that would otherwise produce great damage to fishing. Spawning areas may be provided, needed minimum flows may be guaranteed, or any one of a number of modifications undertaken that will assure provision of abundant good fishing even though it may be of a different character.

For example. a warm-water stream will be profoundly affected by construction of a high dam. One kind of construction design may result in superior reservoir fishing for bass, crappies, walleyes, etcetera. above the dam and a new and spectacular coldwater fishery for trout below the dam. Another kind of construction design would result in poor fishing in the reservoir above the dam and continued traditional fishing downstream. though reduced to the extent of its flooding by the reservoir.

Some folks are much disturbed by attempts to develop dollar values for sport fishing. believing that the true importance of fishing is intangible and thercfore not meas-


Hey, look what we got! Little wrangler in cowboy boots and grown-up angler grin over day's catch of largemouth bass.
urable. However, the fact that fishing is the contemplative sport does not mean that a minimum evaluation of the goods and services used when fishing cannot be made and compared to other values computed in similar fashion. All who fish for sport will probably agree that such figures are minimum values at best. Nevertheless, the single common denominator in use for measuring the place of various competing interests in a multipurpose project is the dollar. We must recognize it, like it or not. If we ignore this fact and fail to develop minimal values, sport fishing interests will not be considered in project planning. It is as simple as that and boils down to "do or die."

Indeed, it has been only since 1955, when the first national economic survey of fishing and hunting was conducted under sponsorship of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, that fishing and hunting have begun to win significant consideration in overall resource planning. In that study the remarkable discovery was made that there were one or more fishermen or hunters in one out of every three U.S. households. Further, one in every four men and one in every eleven women fished.
The $20,800,000$ people who fished in 1955 spent the impressive sum of $\$ 1,900,000,000$ for oil, gasoline, and other travel costs (food, drink, lodging), for equipment (boats, motors. fishing tackle and accessories, special clothing, camping and picnic gear, etcetera), and for special fees and fishing licenses. This exceeded the total ( $\$ 1,700,000,000$ ) spent by Americans for admissions to all spectator amusements (movies, legitimate theaters, opera, and all kinds of spectator sports).

Individually, average annual expenditures came to $\$ 91.98$ per angler. If he fished in fresh water his expenditures averaged $\$ 77.38$. If he fished in salt water they averaged $\$ 107.29$ ( $\$ 91.18$ on the East and Gulf Coast; $\$ 155.74$ on the West Coast). Altogether, Americans devoted nearly $400,000,000$ man-days to pursuit of their favorite means of relaxation outdoors-with about $339,000,000$ of them on fresh water.
If an angler can do his fishing locally, he can avoid substantial travel costs. In fact, about thirty percent of all anglers were found to fish within a range of one hundred miles of home. Availability of nearby fishing facilities,
therefore, makes it possible to enjoy fishing more eco. nomically than average.

Underlying this, however, it is the sure knowledge that the fishing to be provided must be good-or the fa. cility will not be utilized. For the fishing to be good-the key to success-there must be intensive scientific manage. ment based on extensive research. An outstanding example of this is the public fishing lake program of the Alabama Conservation Department. Sixteen lakes, comprising 841 surface acres of water, have been constructed and inten sively managed for public fishing for periods of up to eigh years or more. Time has shown that, with increasingly heavy use, the desirable size is two hundred acres or mort per lake. Records for twelve of these lakes older than two years (the first year gives a distorted picture of what fishin $\varepsilon$ will be like so that records for the four newest lakes are no included) show that much sustained good fishing has beer created in Alabama on an economically feasible basis.

Annually, for the twelve lakes, there were more than 162 fishing trips (man-days) per acre resulting in an averag harvest per acre exceeding 174 pounds of fish. The lowes annual utilization recorded for any of these twelve lake: was 89 individual fishing trips per acre; the highest wa: 242 trips.

It seems reasonable to assume that a properly constructed intensively managed lake of comparable size near larg population centers in Virginia can also support 150 or mort man-days of fishing per acre each year. Such a lake i: scheduled for construction on South Run and Opossum Branch near the town of Burke in Fairfax County. It wil be the 210 -acre Burke Lake, first such facility to be built ir Northern Virginia by the Commission of Game and Inlani Fisheries. If it draws only from the estimated forty thous and anglers in Fairfax County, Arlington County, Fall Church, and Alexandria, fishing use may well quickly ex ceed 150 per acre, or more than thirty thousand tota annually. In all, then, at least $\$ 63,000$ per year will br spent locally by anglers using the lake for oil and gasoline fishing tackle and other sporting goods, and parking fees bait, etcetera, at filling stations, stores and concessions in the area. In the course of a single generation, this one lak will generate retail business amounting to more that $\$ 1,250,000$ ! Few acres managed in any other way can yiel so much dollar value-or such incredibly valuable therap? for tense minds. For the chief value of fishing lies in th unique fact that it, above all others, is the "contemplative" sport. \#


5/TRECREATION
DIGEST

## No matter if your unused yard space is large or small, you can still provide the latest in healthful outdoor recreation for your family and guests-tots, teens, adults

## GAMESCAPE YOUR YARD

## James Joseph

0UR BACKYARDS have gone adult and in a most unusual way-converted to private playgrounds, they are among the nation's most frequented year-round vacation spots. Landscaped into suburban America's backyards are some 250,000 swimming pools, more than in all the swank resorts combined.

The latter years' resurgence of badminton, horseshoes, and shuffleboard is based in the backyard. So is the booming popularity of tetherball, archery, lawn bowling, garden golf (a single green sufficing for the usual nine), and volleyball. Many a traditional indoor game has been carried out-of-doors. Typical is backyard chess, its "board," a six-by-six-foot slab of concrete or asphalt, its mobile "men" three feet tall and trundled move-to-move by ambulatory players.

Our backyards have switched the seasons: Vacationing-at-home families "ski" in mid-July on strawstrewn "slopes" and plunge into their plasticdomed and heated pools in mid-December. With freezing weather, some family pools become winter arenas. Logs permitted to "freeze-in" just below the surface, prevent ice damage to pool walls. But, you don't need a pool for backyard skating or hockey. Any level lawn, a few feet of two-by-fours, your garden hose and an assist from Old Man Winter will do.
Bodily, we've transplanted to lawn and patio many of the very endeavors which once kept us housebound. The patio-set with table tennis and billiards and piped music-is America's


Families can overlay different games on a single court for varied leisure fun.
fresh-air playroom. Mom, once apronstringed to a hot stove, lets hubby chef the family's outdoor barbecue. The American backyard is for everybody ... and for every member of the family.

BUT how, you may rightly ask, can you convert your backyard to a private playground for your family? Big backyards or small, it takes only a little doing-and relatively few dollars -to set up a playground all your own. A quart of paint adapts your driveway to shuffleboard, volleyball, and one-goal basketball. Without really disturbing the grass, you can lay out a court for badminton.

Does your recreation program provide counseling services on the various types of family recreation? Be sure to add backyard fun to your list of other successful summer activities.
-Ed.

Big enough for sportive fun is the low-cost family pool-in-ground or plastic and portable-which, even in a small yard, leaves room enough for darts, quoits, and horseshoes. Or, you may prefer sharing your play, as do three families in California's San Fernando Valley whose adjacent yards af. ford to all what no one could afford alone.

One homeowner installed a gunited 15-by-30-foot swimming pool (cost: about $\$ 2500$ ). A second family gamescaped its back lawn for one-hole golf, croquet, scoopball, horseshoes, and boccie, an Italian variation of lawn bowl. ing. And a quarter of the lawn was given over to the kids-for climbing, swinging, and sand play.

## Planning for Family Fun

So let's plan your private playground —fitted to every member of the family. Not everybody will like every game. But there must be games and play for everyone - tyke, teenager, and those three-score-and-ten. Then, too, you want variety. Swatting a shuttlecock can grow tiring-even exhausting. No one should ever play to the point of fatigue. "Hard play, for the normal healthy individual, is fine . . . for a while," comments one physician. "but no one should play too hard too long. Play should be menued . . . an appetizer of strenuous . . . and a bit of energetic play as a kind of recreational dessert."

The myriad of backyard games available to every family and every family budget fall, generally, into three play categories: (1) action games-fast and competitive sports, which range from jai alai-type games, to small-fry verContinued on Page 327

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.


- A new line of concealed turf sprinklers designed for use on hills or level ground, Rain Bird Rotor PopUps are available in part- or full-circle sprinklers, with the full-circle models being available with single- or two-nozzle sprinklers. Rubber-
 covered models are available for use on athletic fields and playgrounds for player protection. These Rain Birds do a thorough. scientific watering job, then quietly disappearas if by magic--into the ground so they offer no obstruction to the beauty or usability of the turf area. Sprinklers are designed to be installed flush with the ground so there is no hole to trip those walking or playing on the turf.

A heavy-duty retractor spring on the sliding pop-up member assures positive closing of the sprinkler when the pressure is off and, for ease of maintenance, the entire internal assembly is removable from the top without removing the case from the riser. For catalogue, circle \#100.

- New addition for your first-aid kits, G-63 Spray provides relief for painful burns that befall maintenance men and others on the job, eliminates messy creams. Coats the skin instantly with a protective and invisible film that not only isolates the burn but greatly speeds the healing process and provides effective relief from pain. Packaged in eightounce spray-on can. For information about this product, circle \#101.
- A canopied trackless train for parks, zoos, botanical gardens will carry sixty seated people and one hundred standing passengers. Maximum speed, thirteen miles per hour. Dual wheel industrial tractor pulls train. Each car is equipped with electric brakes that are controlled by the operator. Safety chains are fitted between each unit. In addition to purchase, train can be obtained on a lease/purchase plan or rented. Company also fabricates trains to meet specific requirements. For literature, circle \#102.
- Revolutionary new lavatory facility will help control the water pollution problem. Destroilet is a waterless, nonchemical toilet which transforms human waste matter into odorless. invisible, harmless water vapors and carbon dioxide. Gas fuel burns off waste matter at extremely high temperature. Combustion process is completely controlled with safety features as dependable as those found in standard automatic furnaces. Installation requirements in addition to gas supply consist of a 110 volt AC electrical outlet and a flue to out-of-doors to dispose of waste vapor. For further information, circle \# 103.
- Tut is certainly the slowest moving turtle in the worldhasn't moved an inch in years. He is one of a whole menagerie of zoo parade playground equipment. Tut the Turtle is manufactured of a jungle of welded construction steel-pipe bars. The unit is painted with primer and two coats of bright,
 attractive enamel. Children love to climb over his shell. He is $9^{\prime}$ long, $4^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ wide, $4^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$ high and weighs two hundred pounds. Among company's other imaginative playground climbers and swingers are Don the Dragon, Jeff the Giraffe, and Buzz the Bee. For information, circle \# 104.
- Kill weeds without killing fish and underwater plants with a pelletized herbicide which controls broadleaf weeds Granules are not affected by water dilution, depth or flow, and provide effective concentrations for periods of one to three years. Nontoxic to humans, animals, fish, or aquatic organisms. No special equipment needed for application Under normal conditions granules are applied at rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre. For further information, circle \#105.
- During storytelling hour the books are often handled by the youngsters . . . If you want your children's books to stay clean and pretty, see-through, self-stick, adjustable Mylar book covers are the answer. Sturdy covering maintains protective durability while minimizing bulk and pre venting excessive cushioning. Exclusive slit paper backing facilitates fast insertion. For more information, circle \#106

- Children can skip-run-galloptiptoe and imagineer themselves into seaweeds, deepsea fishing boats, or nameless creepy creatures to the ac-
 companiment of creative rhythm records that include dance action songs, animal rhythms, holiday rhythms. Interesting creative ex periences include favorite action songs (Jack-in-the-box and oil wells), Indian and Mexican dances, a sugar hula, and other interpretive rhythm. For listing, circle \#107.
- For fun in the swim, a new device called Paddle Pal consists of a ball of expanded polystyrene foam, molded onto metal core to which plastic paddles are attached, enablin a person to propel himself in water. Non-toxic, unsinkable, colorfast, expanded polystyrene plastic foam does not crack peel or break. Designed for swimmers of all ability ranges in a senior size which will support up to 250 pounds, and in a junior size which will hold up to 125 pounds. For furthe1 information, circle \#108.


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The Inside Story... of the
National Recreation Association

Get the Facts on ...

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- NRA Personnel Services

Circle \#116 on coupon to the right

- NRA Planning Services

Circle \#118 on coupon to the right

## FREE AIDS

The following Free Aids briefly describe resources-catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leaders. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Rich depths of color in stained glass can be worked into wonderful mobiles, table tops, room dividers, shadow boxes. Everything you will need for learning this craft-pigments, shears, pliers, cutter, lead, etcetera available from Southwest firm. For leaflet, circle \#120.

Baubles, bangles, beads, and craft paste . . . a long vista of arts and crafts projects stems from simple recipes for finger fun made from household materials. Gaily illustrated booklet tells all. For copy, circle \#121.

It's all bibbity-bobbity-boo if you don't know how to mix your oils to get the colors you want. A color palette guide included in oil painting set gives you the color story. Also included are eight tubes of paint, two brushes, linseed oil and turpentine, palette. For information, circle \#122.

No rouch edges. Lapidary equipment to cut, tumble, polish, and sand your stones. For rock hounds, crystal gazers, and jewelsmiths. For information, circle \#123.

Starting with the worm-the inside story of silk screen painting. Hand decoration for fabrics on leathercraft. Included in leaflet describing craft hooks published by leading company. Circle \#124.

For preschooler or professional sculptor -Modeling with Clay describes working with plastic, reusable non-hardening clay, how best to utilize and keep it. Also gives general background of clay craft in history, and its useful applications. For leaflet, circle \#125.

## AUDIO VISUAL

The inside story on community services. Bob Hope narrates this forty-eight minute film "Our Community, U.S.A." Depicts actual community service programs in Phoenix, Arizona area. For information, circle \#126.

Don't co near the water . . . unless you know the rules of boating safety. A 16 mm , $131 / 2$-minute film, Carefree Boating is Careful Boating tells how to keep your head above water. For further information, circle \#127.

You only drown once. Film, produced to reduce tragic and needless deaths in public swimming pools, presents the errors, rules, and safeguards overlooked by most in regard to water safety and a simple method to alleviate drownings. Twenty-four minutes, available in either black and white or color. Methods shown were tested for three years in one pool with only one assist and no rescues needed. Circle \#128.

History in the making. Your discussion clubs and current event groups should be up-to-date on the history, natural resources, and social habits of the Belgian Congo, as well as on its traditions and government. Free filmstrip may be retained permanently if desircd. Just circle \#129.

A world he never knew. A small boy from a congested city area finds a whole new orbit during his two weeks at camp. What he did and how he enjoyed it is detailed in a twelveminute, black-and-white film Summer Is for Kids from the National Film Board of Canada. For information, circle \#130.

## PLEASE NOTE EXPIRATION DATE



Your teens will appreciate films on dating, family life, infatuation, allowances, the family car, and several other pet topics of the Friday night dance crowd. For literature, circle \#131.

## EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Out of this world. Twenty-six inch high moon rocket is an up-to-minute addition to your space-age playground. Built in four levels with a center pole, side ladder, steel platforms. Steel bars form rocket walls. Kiddie slide is built from second level of rocket. Fins painted yellow over galvanize. For brochure, circle \#132.

Keep cool. Shaved-ice machine will be a welcome dog-day addition to your beach or park refreshment stands. No gears, no pulleys, no belts, requires no grease, can be operated with any type of power, fully automatic. For brochure on the several models available, circle \#133.

Jumping jiminy-there's something new in jumpropes! Available in three sizes, jump rope has plastic grab bar for innumerable jumping and athletic variations. Polyethylene strands braided in colorful combinations are durable and washable. Rope burns are practically impossible with this material. Keeping fit and trim is easy. For leaflet, circle \#134.

A whole new nichttime world sparkles out when you paint with light. Your gardens, parks, swimming areas will glow with new color. In daytime, fluorescent paint is invisible. Comes in seven colors and can be combined for a full range of luminosity. Water glow tablets color your scenic pools and the blue and green will not harm fish. For information bulletin, circle \#135.

Marbles of semi-precious stones, smooth and perfectly shaped, will delight aces in the game. Sized to tournament specifications, they come in lustrous colors. For further information about these "Prime Cornelians," circle \#136.

Portfolio on "Planning Playspaces" includes a thirty-two page sketchbook of play settings, forty-eight specification sheets and installation scale drawings, and a thirty-two page catalog of playground equipment and street furnishings. For copy, circle \#137.

Up and over! "Swedish gym" play equipment has many prospects for rollicking fun
and exercise. Seven and a half feet tall, over four feet wide, more than twelve feet long: Includes overhead ladder, fireman's pole, chinning bars and stall bars. For leaflet, circle \#138.

Better boating facilities. Do you know all about launching ramps and piers? For the inside story on boating facilities on the community level, on flotation materials, and problems with launching ramps and piers, circle \#139.

## PROGRAM AIDS

Gems, ceegaws, fans, favors, greasepaint . . . for a zingy party. Pick your theme-ebbtide, Mardi gras, Shangri-La, or south of the border. Whatever you choose, catalog of prom and banquet ideas will spread out page after page of supplies and suggestions. For copy, circle \#140.

Let's have a party! Film on party planning, designed primarily for planning church-related socials, has zesty cartoon format, color, runs ten minutes. Deals with preplanning by social committee, work of subcommittees on program, decorations, refreshments, and publicity, clean-up time, etcetera. For information, circle \#141.

Awards and prizes attract attention to your program-and get write-ups in the local press. Instead of trophies why not create your own insignia and use it effectively on cuff links, tie clips, rings, key ring ornaments, pens? For information, circle \#142.

## SCIENCE AND NATURE

Missiles and atoms, and down-to-earth weather lore . . . written for the younger reader. For a brochure listing a wealth of books on science and nature subjects, circle \#143.

Science treasure chest. Library loaded with nuggets of scientific information is listed on flyleaf offered by leading publisher. Encompasses the world of nature and science-meteorology, astronomy, geology, reptiles, birds, the underwater world, etcetera. For copy, circle \#145.

Little birds will cather to have one on the house from your honey-and-water feeder. Feeder is dripless, beeproof, and antproof. For fyleaf on hummy-bird feeder, circle \#146.

## You can't afford to miss . . .

# Jhe 43rd National Recreation Congress Detroit, October 1-6 

## KNOW ALL ABOUT IT

For information about hotel reservations and other pertinent details circle \#115 on coupon on reverse side.
(See also pages 294-297)

## LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

What counselors should know about camper guidance is detailed in Camper Guidance, a 24 -page booklet of down-to-earth resource material for the camp counselor published by the American Camping Association. It includes guidance through development of character traits, through activities and teaching skills, through experience and acquired skills. Single copies are available from the ACA, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana, for $\$ .75$ (reductions on quantity orders).

Over fifty new resident camps are listed in the revised edition of Directory of Camps for the Handicapped which supplies information of approved camping programs and facilities from which parents of handicapped children, professional workers, and handicapped persons can select camps. Some 250 resident camps and more than a hundred day-camp programs are included. Available from National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12, for $\$ .50$.

Are job-hungry teenagers asking your advice? Turn to 99 Ways for Teen-Agers to Earn Money During the Summer by Russell J. Fornwalt, who has counseled more than seven thousand teenagers on employment problems. Tells how to get "cash for trash and bucks for books." Available for $\$ .50$ from the Advancement and Placement Institute, 173 N. 9th Street, Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

A drama on retirement, Ever Since April by Nora Stirling is a new play in the Plays for Living Series. It has been published as a public service by the American Association of Retired Persons, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C. The use of drama in the form of a simple, realistic play that presents a problem from several points of view is an excellent technique for stimulating interest and encouraging discussion on the problems of retirement and old age. Performance is authorized by securing a $\$ .50$ production packet of five copies from the sponsor. Single copies of the script and discussion guide are available for perusal without charge.

Nature bulletins and charts published by the National Audubon Society cover a range of topics from weather forecasting to terrariums. Each bulletin is four to six pages, is written by authorities in various fields of natural history and is attractively illustrated with line drawings and photographs. The entire series consists of sixty-five bulletins, which may be purchased singly for $\$ .15$ or the whole set for $\$ 5.95$. List available from the society at 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28.

NEW officers should be installed with dig. nity and imagination. A sixteen-page pamphlet on correct installation ceremonies gives fresh ideas on such inaugurations. How about a jewel installation or a floral event? Available from Marguerite Grumme, 3830 Humphrey Street, St. Louis 16 for $\$ .50$.

## Gamescape

Continued from Page 323
sions of basketball; (2) skill games which require muscle coordination and accuraey rather than raw energy: arehery, skish (bait casting at circular targets), and quoits; (3) leisurely games -slower paced sports which require some energy and skill but afford welcome relief from the fast-and-furious competitiveness of many a backyard game.

If you have a large yard (the halfacre and larger variety), you can plan and segregate one type of sport from another-affording privaey to each age group. Some games belong together. Others don't. You wouldn't, for example, want badminton so close to the pool that shuttlecoeks take a swim every now and then. Neither do you want toddlers within easy reach of the pool. On the other hand, more leisurely, non-aerial games-lawn bowling for one-can safely sidle almost to the water's edge.
Says a spokesman for the National Recreation Association, "When the family has gone into a huddle, and decided what it would like to have, the time has come to 'gamescape'." Oddly, in gamescaping, the average homeowner must work backwards-think first not of specific games but of space. For unless your yard is expansive or you're building a new home, you've got to fit games to what area you have. And usually, you must fudge both on rules and regulations.
"When planning family play," explains one landscape architect, "a homeowner would do well to walk around his premises a bit." A surprising suggestion? Perhaps. But the truth is few know their own yards-play-wise.
One family "diseovered" that a garage wall, long neglected as useless, made an ideal backstop for modified handball. A side lot, only six feet wide. has been turned to play by one family. Safely isolated from the rest of the yard, it's been converted to a dart range.

But the most overlooked game area of all-and the least costly to adapt for play-is the driveway and car turnaround area. Most building codes rule eight feet as minimum driveway width. though the average is nine feet wide and
many built today span ten to twelve feet. Just as many-perhaps yours among them-are at least thirty feet long inor are 50- to 100 -foot driveways unusual). The turn-around area near the garage may be twenty to forty feet wide and from thirty to fifty feet long. Even at minimum, your drive represents no less than one hundred square feet of potential play area.
Almost any turn-around spans six hundred square feet, and usually it's asphalted or paved . . and big enough for a tetherball court, badminton, hopseoteh, and one-goal basketball.
How much should the small-yard layout cost? Actually, $\$ 25$ usually covers the few purchased necessities: tetherball set, with a top-mounted basketball goal; a cotton twine net, which serves for all the net sports, and a serviceable volleyball or general play ball; $\$ 10$ to $\$ 12$ for cues and discs adds shuffleboard. A few dollars more and the same play area is turned to horseshoes. Use rubber horseshoes if playing on a concrete surface.
But the most rewarding novelty in backyard America is the convertible slab-some call it a multi-play court. It permits you to play a number of games in the same recreation area. Gane boundaries are striped with traffic laequer, a different color for every sport. Net standards or poles-which fit into metal sleeves sunk flush with the slab's surface-are quickly removable. In seconds you can convert to another game.
If you haven't space for the "regulation" 30 -by- 60 -foot slab, no matter. You can adapt it to your own yard by whittling it down to fit what play space you have.* Asphalt, concrete, and even clay will serve equally well for the slab itself. For maximum space economy, throw game regulations to the wind and turn your driveway into an all-purpose court. This is one prescription every family can write safely for itself!

## For Perfect Circles

Laying out cireles on your play slab, ean be done easily and accurately with a homemade compass that traces perfect circles stripe-wide and of any de-

[^57]sired dianeter. The compass doces what string can't do: assures that your circle. tracing pencils are held rigid, perpendicular. and forever the same distance from the play court's center.

To lay out a twenty-foot-diameter tetherhall court, you need only a half. diameter length of wood, one-by-one inch; a three-eighth-inch drill; two pencils, and a collar piece which, screwed or nailed to one end of your compass, fits the court's center-pole (as in tetherball) or stake.

The collar pictured here is a fourinch length of corrugated stripping, the


Perfect circlewith a homemade compass.


Hold collar snugly against centerpole.


Pencils in two holes mark the circle.
kind used to snug corrugated plastic sheets. Drive a center-pole in place in the tetherpole's metal. ground-flush receptacle.

With reecptacle and center-pole set. screw the round collar to one end of your compass pole. The one-hy-oneinch compass can be a single piece about eleven feet long ( for twent - footdiameter circles) or. as shown here.
several garden stakes nailed to make the required length.

For most play court circles, you'll want an inch-wide line. To make it, simply measure nine feet, eleven inches out from the center-pole along your compass. Mark the spot. Measure another inch outward and mark again.
Now drill holes through both points -they're an inch apart, thus assuring an inch-wide court line. Holes should be sized for whatever pencils you plan to use. Most pencils fit snugly into a three-eighth-inch hole. Some, larger, require a hole half to five-eighth inch in diameter. Place tracing pencils in the compass' inch-apart holes and, as the compass turns on its collar around your center-pole, trace the play court.
Result: a perfect twenty-foot-diameter circle, its traced and ready-to-paint stripe exactly an inch wide. Though fastdrying traffic lacquer is tedious to brush on, it'll stand up better with play and weather than house paints or ordinary enamels.


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# D FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED 

Beatrice H. Hill

* The two-year Sheltered Workshop Project of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped will be completed by the end of June. A limited number of copies of the final report will be available shortly thereafter. A total of 240 sheltered workshop clients participated in this study made possible by a grant from the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Recommendations for action to meet the recreation needs of these handicapped workers were formulated on the basis of their statements about what they would like to do in their free time.

In the final report of this project, an attempt has been made to present the material in all ways that will permit various types of sheltered workshops throughout this country to identify specifically with one of twelve case studies. Each of these studies presents a particular kind of setting and situation representative of similar conditions existing in typical communities. Having identified with any one of the cases presented, a sheltered workshop will then be able to determine what kind of responsibility it can reasonably expect itself to assume in contributing to the social rehabilitation of its clients.

* In April the advisory committee of the Consulting Service's Homebound Project joined twenty-six formerly "homebound" patients in a "Salute to Spring" party in the auditorium at NRA headquarters. The total number of patients now involved in the project is eighty-two. Many have been isolated at home for twenty to thirty years. With the help of forty volunteers, the project staff provides these patients with individual and group activity. So far, only twelve of the patients have remained passive-and even these admit that they do look forward to seeing the recreation workers several days a week. Of the seventy actively involved patients, seven have made such tremendous progress-in less than a year of service-that they are now ready to attend activities in community centers.

[^58]* The Fifth Regional Institute on Hospital Recreation was held in April at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. The program was built on the theme of "Expanding Horizons," and included four workshops on program, personnel, facilities, and evaluation. Doris Berryman, the NRA representative, gave a talk on "Management Maturity" and served as a resource person for the personnel workshop.
\# A four-week program for training volunteers to serve as recreation aides in nursing homes has been carried out for the first time in the state of Connecticut, sponsored by the state department of health. Representatives from the NRA Consulting Service and from Comeback, Inc. collaborated to conduct one of the workshops offered in the program and put on a dramatic demonstration of how to organize and conduct a one-hour party in a nursing home. They took the trainees right along with them into a nursing home where neither of the demonstrators had ever been before, and in one morning planned and expedited the party, which was held that very afternoon. Music, group singing, patient rhythm band, square dancing, refreshment, and party favors were enjoyed by all.
* Another first is the inservice training course in recreation for the chronically ill and handicapped which is available to recreation directors of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department. San Francisco appears to be leading the field in this area of community service.
+ . . . and this brings us to a reiteration of our request that readers of this column send us news of programs and trends that may be setting precedents in communities throughout the country. If you know of a program going on in your community's hospitals, other institutions, rehabilitation centers, agencies, or organizations that has a new approach or has been of special value in meeting the recreation needs of the ill and handicapped of the community, please send us the information. We would like to publish such news in this column as it could be of help in encouraging others to expand their horizons. \#


## Organized Gunk-Holing

ing their craft and check each boat carefully to see that it is properly equipped and not overloaded.

Aalthough gunk-hole cruising in itself offers some of the best boating fun, clubs often plan special cruises, such as:
Mystery Cruise: A regular cruise, but only the date, time and place for launching are announced to members. Only the cruise master knows the route and destination. This is especially interesting if a new cruise route never before covered is selected.
Camera Cruise: The camera bugs are given an opportunity to combine their hobbies with a cruise specially scheduled to an area abounding in scenic and historic spots of interest. Fisheree: A cruise to a notable fishing hole, with prizes awarded for the club member catching the first, largest, and smallest fish.

Many other types of cruises are also held by clubs whose members have special interests, such as water skiing or skin diving; and every one of them is geared to bring the best and most fun out of boating ownership.

If you would like to receive additional information on gunk-holing or other types of cruises, a list of clubs in your area, or instructions on how to organize a cruising boating club, write to the Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois. \#

## State and Local Developments

Continued from Page 317

statue of Alice in Wonderland (always encrusted with climbing children); and the Hans Christian Anderson Memorial with its statue and storytelling patio (now being enlarged) from the schoolchildren of Denmark and New York City, and some older friends. The new zoo will include a "recovery room" for bunnies. Park Commissioner Newbold Morris explains, "after a rabbit has been stroked two hours, that rabbit has to go and lie down!"

PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware County, which recently approved a bond issue for parks and recreation purposes ineluding golf, plans two par-3 golf courses in each of two proposed county parks. The county, which has a population of 550,000 , has only one nine-hole tax-supported course at present.

- The Bucks County Park Board plans to include golf courses in its proposed county park program. The county recently approved a $\$ 5,000,000$ bond issue which includes $\$ 1,500,000$ for land acquisition and county parks, including golf facilities. Plans have already been approved for three swimming pools $(\$ 190,000)$ for the first park project.

TEXAS. During 1960 Fort Worth constructed four swimming pools at a total cost of approximately $\$ 106,000$. Each of the pools is $36^{\prime}-$ by- $60^{\prime}$ at the shallow end and $20^{\prime}-\mathrm{by}-36^{\prime}$ at the deep end with a depth of nine feet.

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STANDARDS OF JANITORIAL SERVICES

TTwo of the most important aspects of efficient maintenance of a recreation center are good housekeeping and proper upkeep of the building, furniture, and equipment. Good housekeeping is essential primarily as sanitary and safety measures; it is also essential because of its effect on its users. The building shall express comfort, friendliness, and hospitality. Good housekeeping is important for its effect on the morale of the staff.

The physical property of the center is constantly deteriorating, owing to the action of weather; and the wear and tear caused by usage. To offset this de-

Reprinted with permission from 1960. 61 Recreation Center Manual of the Dayton, Ohio, Division of Parks and Recreation.
terioration insofar as is practicable, and to keep the center in serviceable condition, it is necessary for proper repairs and replacements to be made as each occasion arises. The responsibility for building, cleaning and maintenance is the responsibility of the custodian; however, the center director shall inspect the building daily and hold those charged with assignments responsible for their execution. The custodian shall work according to a schedule which has been established in consultation with the center director. The purpose of this consultation is to insure that tasks which have to be done first are promptly performed.

## Daily Services

1. Sweep floors before center opens and often it will be necessary to sweep

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Send copy with remittance to:
Recreation Classified Advertising, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

## HELP WANTED

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work. No experience required. Starting salary $\$ 436.00$ per month; promotional opportunities; liberal employment benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

## LIVONIA, MCHIGAN

 - Assistant Superintendent of Recreation. $\$ 6,500-\$ 7,000$. Minimum age-25. Applicants mustmeet resident requirements. For further details as to qualifications and duties and the securing of the application contact City of Livonia, Civil Service Commission, 15379 Farmington Road, Livonia, Michigan. Applications close June 19.

Physical Education Director for JCC of Chicago. Salary $\$ 8,000$ to $\$ 9,000$ for experienced person. Facilities include gym, pool, Health Club, handball courts. Write only to Bernard Horwich Center, 3003 W. Touhy, Chicago 45.

> Hospital Recreation Workers or Occupational Therapists. Male or female. Two positions will be open on June 1, 1961, in a new intensive treatment center for psychiatric pain forestry, two years experience in field. Liberal fringe benefits. Detroit metropolitan area. Apply Civil Service Commission, 29500 Van Dyke, Warren, Michigan. Must become resident within one year.
tients in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Starting salary $\$ 290$ to $\$ 350$. Experience in music, crafis, especially wood work, and sports helpful but not essential. Write to Personnel Manager, Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Forestry Supervisor. City of Warren, Michigan. Salary range $\$ 6,852$ to $\$ 7,917$. Work involves planning, organizing, and directing forestry program. Require equivalent of graduation from college or university with specialization
corridors and some of the rooms more than once during the day. This depends upon the use of the room and the condition of floors after use.
2. The custodian shall dust after sweeping with a dust cloth which has been treated with furniture polish, oil, or some equally effective substance.
3. Windows on doors and door knobs cleaned.
4. Rest rooms to be cleaned and mopped. Mirrors washed and towel and paper dispensers checked and kept filled. The deodorizers checked and replaced when necessary. Clean wash bowls and drinking fountains. The toilets, toilet seats, and urinals washed with disinfectant in water.
5. Clean and mop showers during the season when they are in use.
6. Keep the building free of refuse.
7. Sweep and hose down walks. Keep walks clear during winter of snow and ice.
8. Police immediate area and area around building.
9. Perform such tasks as may be required in the efficient operation and for the welfare of the center program such as setting up chairs, tables, etcetera.
10. Clean and care for tools and supplies.

## Weekly Services

1. Defrost refrigerator.
2. Inspect lockers, inside and outside cleaning.
3. Clean inside windows of kitchen.
4. To avoid accidents and preserve furniture and equipment the head custodian shall check. Unnecessary expenditures can be avoided by prompt repairs.
5. Scrub restroom with hot water and soap solution.
6. Wash tile walls in restrooms (in sink areas).
7. Wash stove, oven and outside.
8. Clean walls in shower rooms.

## Once-a-Month Services

1. Clean open and closed lampshades.
2. Clean and wash inside glass of windows and panes.
3. Clean windows panes on outside.

## Once-Every-Three-Months

1. Wash windows on outside.
2. Clean all fluorescent lights.
3. Clean sink traps in craft rooms.

- Did you know that
... a checkerboard will last longer and look better if sprayed with shellac when it is clean and dry? Shellac can now be sprayed from an aerosol can.
. . . if bad weather injures a favorite tree, you should remove the split or broken limb with a smooth cut as near the main trunk as possible? Protect the exposed wood from decay by spraying on several coats of shellac. \#


THE 16mm GRAB BAG

This week more than eight million people will go to the movies-but they won't be going to the theater. They will instead be gathered in schools and church halls, at service club luncheons or afternoon meetings of local garden clubs, in sessions of community-sponsored safe driving or recreation programs. There they will learn to wrap a gift, buy and cook beef, build a boat, square dance, hunt big game, catch a cold, or get a good night's sleep; study the problems of modern Burma or the history of ancient Mesopotamia; explore the wonders of the world and the traditions and culture of its peoplesall through the medium of 16 mm motion pictures sponsored by leading business and industrial firms across the country.

These viewers are part of the so-called nontheatrical film audience (schools and colleges, clubs, business and industrial groups, churches, synagogues, et al) toward which business and industry last year alone beamed fifty-four hundred film productions. Result: a new bulge in a film grab bag already filled with informative and entertaining productions dealing with culture, arts and crafts and many other subjects of interest to directors of recreation programs.

Produced by professional craftsmen and sprinkled with such stars as Jimmy Stewart, Alan Ladd, Dinah Shore, and Jerry Lewis, these films range alphabetically from accident prevention to zoos and in content from how to cook a hamburger to how to avoid atomic fall. out. And many of them are available for the price of return postage on the film.

## Film Reservoir

Through the medium of just a few of the "free" films listed by one distributor, for example, a recreation group could study the ceremonial dances and tribal chants of Africa; take a leisurely bus tour of America; learn how to bathe a baby, prepare jams and jel-
lies or operate a car; or take a short course in woodworking or ceramics. Series of films, such as the awardwinning CBS-News "Twentieth Century" programs are also available, as are films on how to organize and conduct effective recreation programs. Whatever the special interest of the group, however, there is something of interest in this immense film reservoir.

Perhaps the most complete listing of film sources available to recreation groups is found in A Directory of 3660 16 mm Film Libraries, published by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (available for $\$ 1.00$ from Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) The 236 -page book lists each film source and the number of films available from each. Sources are broken down by states and cities and towns within states. The sources include state departments and commissions, insurance companies, airlines. manufacturers, business associations, oil companies, and foreign governments. \#

- For further information on free films see Trade Mart, Page 325, and circle on coupon the number of any item that interests you. Films are listed not only under Audio-Visual but also under such subject categories as Program Aids, Science and Nature.-Ed.


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Creative Paper Design, Ernst Rottger. Reinhold Publishing Company, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 96, illustrated. \$4.00.

If this book seems expensive, the reader should consider that over 270 examples of projects made by young boys and girls and by adults attending training courses are used for the basic information in this book. Words are kept at a minimum. The photographs by Dieter Klante are amazing in their capture of the element of creativity and child enjoyment.

This book, printed in Holland, is beautiful in format, paper, print, and illustrations. Artists, craft teachers, recreation leaders, anyone who is already convinced of the flexibility of paper as an art and craft medium, or anyone needing conviction, should add this book as a real treasure to his li brary. This is the first in Reinhold's Creative Play series. Others in preparation are Creative Wood Design, Creative Clay Design, and Creative Textile Design.-V.M.

Let's-Read-And-Find-Out. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16.

The five books in this new series are the result of bringing together people who know science and people who know children. They are written and illustrated on shiny stock paper, using three colors; each book is forty pages long and attractively bound in $83 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ - by $8^{\prime \prime}$. boards--typical size for early elemen-tary-school-age youngsters. Each one answers the curious "why" that young. sters ask about the world, in simple child language and with simple, delightful illustrations. Parents, teachers, librarians, and recreation leaders who realize the importance of providing basic science information early in childhood will welcome this series.

At the present time the series includes: The Moon Seems To Change, Franklyn M. Branley, illustrated by Helen Borten (\$1.95); How A Seed Grows, Helen J. Jordan, illustrated by Joseph Low (\$2.50) ; A Tree Is a Plant, Clyde Robert Bulla, illustrated by Lois Lignell (\$1.95); Big Tracks, Little

Tracks, Franklyn M. Branley, illustrated by Leonard Kessler (\$1.95); and The Clean Book, Margaret Farrington Bartlett, illustrated by Aldren A. Watson (\$1.95).

Entrances and Exits, Phyllis Fenner and Avah Hughes, illustrated by Frank Kramer. Dodd, Mead and Company, 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 278. \$3.75.

These fifteen plays were selected especially for the ten-to-fourteen-yearolds, the age when it becomes important to be in a real play and appear before an audience. The plays are delightful. Some are based on old legends, such as Dick Whittington and Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. Among adaptations of childhood favorites is Mr. Popner's Penguins. One of the most delightful is the too-often forgotten Magic Fishbone by Charles Dickens. Many have been dramatized by various grades of the Lincoln School and are child-tested.
Readers who are familiar with Miss Fenner's thirty books know she is a librarian and storyteller now retired to Vermont, where she is busier than ever. Avah Hughes, a member of the staff of Lincoln School, Teachers College, Columbia University, for twenty-one years. now teaches the sixth grade of Plandome Road School, Manhasset, New York. A lovely collection for a hard to please age-group.

Blind Children in Family and Community, Marietta B. Spencer. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 14. Pp. 142. \$4.25.

This is a picture book with clear, brief explanations of how parents and others can help blind children to become useful, independent adults. The pictures illustrate basic principles of child guidance that can be applied to blind or other handicapped children to help them to develop as normally as possible at home, in the neighborhood, and in the community. They show blind children of preschool age in various situations that are common to all youngsters. at play, going to bed, dressing, visiting the playground, learning sim-
ple habits and skills, and so on. The book was published with the aid of the Hamm Foundation and the American Foundation for the Blind.

The Family Book of Games, Richard Kraus. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 191, illustrated. \$3.95.*

Here is a compilation of a wide variety of games, chosen for their adaptability of use with family groups. The games chosen will not be new to recreation leaders, but they probably will not be familiar to the average Mr. and Mrs. Parent. Since Dick Kraus knows recreation, has good taste, and is experienced in the writing of books, it will surprise no one that his latest one is a workmanlike job. It is worth better paper, however, than the publisher gives it, and its illustrative sketches lack charm and individuality.

Music for Family Fun, Harriet Buxton Barbour. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Pp. 173. \$3.95.

This publication is a guide to worthwhile and first-hand musical experiences from childhood through adulthood. Various singing, playing, listening, and creative activities are discussed and outlined. An extensive list of supplementary suggestions and resources is also provided.

Rhymes For Fingers and Flannelboards, Louise Binder Scott and J. J. Thompson, illustrated by Jean Flowers. Webster Publishing Company, 1154 Reco Street, St. Louis 26. Pp. 136. \$2.70.

Teachers and recreation leaders with preschool and early elementary-age youngsters are always looking for new fingerplays and rhymes. They are valuable assets, useful in dramatic play and loaded with real educational value. This new collection, handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated, is an excellent addition to the limited material available in these activities.

[^59]BOOKS \& PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

## Games, Hobbies, Parties

American Cinematographer Manual. Am'photo, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 482. \$7.50.

Better Color Slides Outdoors, Fred Bond. Ziff-Davis, 1 Park Ave., New York 16. Pp. 104. Paper, $\$ 1.95$.

CHESS: Art of Chess, The, James Mason, pp. 378, \$1.85; Chess and Checkers, Edward Lasker, pp. 168, \$1.15; Chessboard Magic! Irving Chernev, pp. 160, \$1.00; Chess Strategy, Edward Lasker, pp. 279, $\$ 1.50$; Lasker's Manual of Chess, Emanuel Lasker, pp. 349, \$2.00; Modern Ideas In Chess, Richard Reti, pp. 181, \$1.25; Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces, annotated by Hans Kmoch, translated by Barnie F. Winkelman, pp. 192, \$1.25; Pleasure of Chess, The, Assiac, pp. 191, \$1.25; Tarrasch's Best Games of Chess, Fred Reinfeld, pp. 384, \$2.00. Dover Pub., 180 Varick St., New York 14.
GAME AND PARTY BOOKS: Party Games for Adults, Lillian and Godfrey Frankel, pp. 128; Coin Collecting, Robert B. Masters and Fred Reinfeld, pp. 128; Stunts and Feats, Peggy and Robert Masters, pp. 128; Chess Explained, Fred Reinfeld, pp. 144; Bridge Play, Alfred Sheinwold, pp. 159; Test Yourself, Jack Shafer, pp. 128; Sterling Pub., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Each $\$ 1.00$ (paperbound)

Sticks and Stones, compiled by Patricia Evans. Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement St., San Francisco 18. Pp. 31. \$.25.
Successful Parties and How to Give Them, Marjorie Wackerbarth and Lillian S. Graham. T. S. Denison, 3215 th Ave., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 294. \$3.95.
Taking Pictures after Dark, Y. Ernest Satow. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York. Pp. 119. \$2.50.
Things to Make for Children, Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 95. Paper, \$1.75.
Toys то Sew, Charlotte L. Davis and Jessie Robinson. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 96. \$3.00.
Your Personality in Handwriting, Lyn Brook. Associated Booksellers, E. State St. \& Maple Ave., Westport, Conn. Pp. 126. Paper, \$1.00.
Your Pilot's License, Joe Christy and Clay Johnson. Crown Pub., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 192. \$3.95.

## Sports, Physical Education, Fitness

Advanced Judo and Self-Defense, Pat Butler. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 109. \$3.95.
Art of Keeping Fit, The. Avon Books, 959 8th Ave., New York 19. Pp. 349. Paper, $\$ 60$.
Equitation (2nd ed.), Henry Wynmalen. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 198. \$6.75.
Fun of Figure Skating, The, Maribel Vinson Owen. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 167. \$4.95.
Golf Begins at 45, Tom Scott and Geoffrey Cousins. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 208. \$4.95.
Human Body, The, How and Why Wonder Book of, Martin Keen. Wonder Books, 1107

Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 48. \$.50.
Instructions to Young Boxers, Bohly Neill. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 128. \$3.75.

Instructions to Young Tennis Players, Susan Noel. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 117. \$3.75.
Instructions to Young Hockey Players, Eric Green. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 89. \$3.75.
Judo, Eric Dominy. Sterling Publishing, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 156. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
Karate, The Art of "Empty Hand" Fighting, Hidetaka Nishiyama \& Richard C. Brown. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 251. $\$ 6.75$.
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Bruises, Hlack Eyes. Apply cold pack promptly to bruise for 20 to 25 minutes. Cold inhibits flow of blood to wound, helps limit discoloration, reduce swelling and pain.
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Inseet ©i Snalio Hire: For bee, uasp and hornet stings, remove stinger with sterilized needle or kuife point. Apply cold to sting to relieve pain and slow absorption of venom. Apply calamine lotion to relieve itching. For ant, chigger and mosquito bites, wash affected parts with soap and water, then apply paste of baking soda. Apply cold to reduce swelling. For snake bite, follow prescribed first aid procedure, using cold application on wound to relieve pain and help limit spread of venom.
Sunstroke. For mild sunstroke (marked by headache, fatigue, dizziness and, perhaps, fainting), cool patient off quickly. Apply cold packs to head to help lower body temperature.
Minor hurns. Follow recommended first aid procedures to exclude air from burned area and prevent contamination. Apply cold packs to relieve pain.
Ohter Usess. Cold packs may be considered for use in conjunction with other appropriate first aid measures in treating minor head injuries, suspected appendicitis, headache and fever, toothache, and fainting.My Philosophy of Recreation (Editorial)Robert Crawford339Recreation is people-first, last, and always
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## On the Cover

THE SPIRIT OF DETROIT. This massive bronze figure, holding symbols of man's God and family, stands at the entrance of the spectacular $\$ 26,000,000$ City-County Building in Detroit, and sets the theme of the city that welcomes the 43rd National Recreation Congress, October 1-6. The artist is Marshall Fredericks of Michigan.

## Next Month

Your board members will be pleased with the clear thinking and good ideas in "The Board's Responsibility to the District," by Mrs. Elsie J. Stuhr, president of the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District's Board of Directors, Beaverton, Oregon. A perceptive article on international recreation, "Bal-kan-Ji-Bari for the Children of India," by Dr. Zulie Nakhooda, will be included in commemoration of United Nations Day-October 24. Dr. Nakhooda, principal of the Training School for Child Welfare in Bombay, is known to many Americans since she recently completed a period of study in the United States. In preparation for her doctor's thesis at the University of Bombay, she conducted a recreation survey of that city. "In-Service Training for Volunteers," is by Lowell Robertson who is doing such a fine job in this area as executive director of the Katherine House of Christian Fellowship in East Chicago. Look for this issue at the Recreation Magazine display at the Congress, where copies will be given to delegates for free.

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A service affiliation with the National Recreation Association is open to all nonprofit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily provision of recreation services, and which include recreation as an important part of their total program, and whose cooperation in the Association's work would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

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Service association with the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or parttime employed basis, or as volunteers, in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization, and whose cooperation in the work of the Association would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the national recreation movement. Student Association is a special category for those enrolled full-time in colleges and universities, taking recreation courses.

## CONTRIBUTORS

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation and support of several hundred volunteer sponsors, community chests
and united funds, foundations, corporations, and individual con tributors throughout the country, to help provide healthy, happy creative living for Americans of all ages.

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 agencies, 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 and its specialized services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

# MY PHILOSOPHY OF RECREATION 

## This is the first in a scries of guest editorials on this subject by

## outstanding people in the field of recreation

## Robert W. Crawford



0UR MODERN society with its fast pace has produced many new attitudes toward leisure as well as toward work. As we are exposed to new experiences, and as we analyze the writings and teachings of scholars in allied fields, we are constantly checking and revising our philosophy in terms of our stated objectives. Even though we change phases of our philosophy in the light of new discoveries, the basic principles remain and history has recorded (and no doubt will continue to record) the important role of recreation in the life of man.

As one studies the history of public recreation in America, it is apparent that our philosophy has undergone radical changes since a half century ago in Boston when justification of recreation was built on prevention of juvenile delinquency and provision of sand piles for small children. In tracing leisure concepts through earlier societies, I find it interesting to note that the word leisure is used only once in connection with Biblical days and that is recorded in Mark 6:31: "For many were coming and going and they had no leisure even to eat." This is explained in the previous verse when "the disciples wanted to go to a lonely place and rest a while." One can readily see that their philosophy of recreation was narrow, as throughout the Old Testament -though the pace of living was comparatively slow-leisure as such was apt to be associated with laziness and therefore condemned.

Our forefathers, who adopted the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776 held it to be self evident that all men are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This emphasizes the fact that we are constantly searching for life's meaning. There is not a day in our lives when we do not try to gather up the meaning of life in some kind of expression of attitude. Presumably, life has a purpose. Life is not such a thing so disorderly as to indicate that there is no divine intelligence at the helm. Surely one should enjoy life in spite of his inability to understand all that is involved.

[^61]Even though we have been endowed with the right to pursue happiness, we can't consciously pursue happiness and hope to catch it. Essays by Wilfred Petersen on the "Art of Giving" state that happiness does not depend upon what happens outside of you, but on what happens inside of you. It is measured by the spirit in which you meet the problems of life. Happiness is a state of mind. Lincoln once said, "We are as happy as we make up our minds to be." Often happiness comes upon one unawares while one is engaged in helping others. Perhaps it is best expressed by the old Hindu proverb, "Help thy brother's boat across and lo! thine own has reached the shore." This can be achieved through participation in wholesome recreation. Emerson stated this in another way when he said, "The only true gift is a portion of thyself." It has been said that the finest gift a man can give to his age and time is the gift of a constructive and creative life.

The provision of opportunities to develop constructive and creative lives is a worthy objective of the recreation profession. Our role is to help people to develop into happy, mature, self-disciplined, well-informed, articulate and socially responsible citizens. We like to think that our department in Philadelphia has a responsibility to see that every citizen is made aware of the potential of the worthy use of leisure for life enrichment and that we must strive to assist in some measure those who need help to become recreationally self-sufficient.

Recreation is not merely buildings, playgrounds, swimming pools, camps, beaches, or parks. Recreation is not just games, drama, or opera. These are facilities and activities, the tools of our trade. Recreation is people-first, last, and always. Therefore, the recreators have an obligation to provide facilities, program, and leadership to all segments of the population, ineluding children, youth. adults. those who are ill or handicapped, the hospitalized, the aged. the homebound and those institutionalized. The program must be based on freedom of personal choice and must be voluntary.

The recreator must agree on the purpose of the service he promotes. Recreation activities are engaged in for the satisfaction directly received. and not conscientionsly for rewards beyond that satisfaction itself. The activity becomes an end in itself when the end includes the many concomitant values such as physical, emotional. cultural, social,


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and spiritual. However, justification of these purposes need not be on the basis of any one associate value.

Recreation programs cannot survive by basing their justification solely on the isolated pinnacle of satisfaction and enjoyment as the end result. While these values form the summit of our objective, they cannot stand without supporting values. Merely keeping young people busy and off the street is not sufficient justification for expenditures of large sums of money for recreation. It is what happens to the individual as a result of his participation that counts. The answer rests largely with our leadership as we strive for the goals of a richer and more abundant life for all, the fullest development of every individual.

Recreation programs must have breadth and depth. We must think in broader terms than we have in the past. There must be a greater balance and variety in our programs. The programs need to be more adventuresome and creative and the facilities need to be more imaginative and challenging. We must put greater stress on the moral and ethical values that can be derived through meaningful recreation programs. We must stress the dignity of each human beingthe responsibilities of citizenship as well as the rights and privileges. Recreation is not the frosting on the cake; it is one of the important ingredients of life; and we must seek to utilize every opportunity in our leadership of recreation for developing lasting values.

The eyes and ears of the recreation movement must be opened to the greater possibilities of tomorrow. We must expand our horizons-stimulate our imagination, wake up our creativity, and make the lives of the people with whom we work more worth living tomorrow than they were yesterday. This is the contribution that the recreator can make to the life of man. \#

## BOOKS ${ }^{\text {decto }}$ RECREATION

## just published.

## PHILOSOPHY OF OUTDOOR EDUCATION

## William h. freeberg and loren e. taylor <br> Southern Illinois University



This is the first book to be devoted entirely to the field of education outside the classroom. Democratic group living, conservative education, healthful outdoor tiving and leisure time education are stressed as concepts vitally important to the American way of life. The authors advocate setting goals, then reaching them effectively and efficiently, even though occepted educational practices may have to be changed.
just published.
1961; 447 pages; $\$ 5.75$

## CHILDREN ARE HUMAN [Even At Camp]

## MARIE HARTWIG, University of Michigan

BETTYE MYERS, Texas Woman's University
This book is refreshing and challenging, an excellent reminder that the child is the essential element in camping. Camping is presented as a human experience of relationships between camper and camper, camper and counselor. The counselor whose interest and aftention are focused on the child rather than on teaching a skill is considered important.

1961; 99 pages; $\$ 2.25$

## DANCE A WHILE

JANE HARRIS, Washington State University
ANNE PITTMAN, Arizona State University
MARLYS S. WALLER, formerly University of Washington
High schools, colleges and comp and dance groups have used this "how-to" book extensively and successfully-it is now in the fifth printing. Information on facilities and equipment, effective teaching and organization of recreational groups is included. The book presents folk, square and social dances with a list of accompanying music.

1955; 270 pages; $\$ 3.50$

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## Aftermath

Sirs:
May I express my appreciation for the way that Recreation covered our recent article on play apparatus design and construction [April].... We have received a number of requests for the plans of some of the equipment discussed in the article; among them, a request from the National Park Service for various units to be included in the Design book of that agency.

Allow me also to compliment you for the excellent format concept of the magazine over the past few months. I feel the change has been a very worthwhile one and have heard many compliments from fellow professionals in Southern California that I should like to pass on to you.
V. E. "Gene" Rotsch, director of recreation and parks, Garden Grove, Californäa.

## Big Promotion Sirs:

This was the first year that Tallahassee has celebrated June as National Recreation Month. It has meant more to us than any other single thing this department has done over the last five years. We used the theme of June as National Recreation Month but we also used the first week of June (which is the week before our summer play-

## LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. - The Editors.
grounds open) as Tallahassee Recreation Week. We used every publicity medium: radio, TV (see photo below), newspaper, window decorations, sidewalk displays, etcetera. We certainly plan on a big promotion next year and would recommend to every city that it do the same.
James Hadaway, superintendent, Department of Recreation, Tallahassee. Florida.

## Up-To-Date

Sirs:
Your magazine continues to keep all of us in the recreation field up to date with new developments and you are all to be congratulated on the fine content of your articles.

Elizabeth G. Skinner, Associate, Recreation, Informal Education and Group Work Division, United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston.

## International Exchange

 Sirs:May I have the opportunity, through Recreation, to request friends in your country interested in recreation-especially of children and youth-to correspond with me to exchange views?

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Secretary-
General, Balkan-Ji-Bari (Children's Association), "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 52, India.


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Recreation Superintendent James Hadaway promotes his 101 programs on TV.


## AS WE GO TO PRESS

## Harold Lathrop

News has justcome of the sudden death of Harold W. Lathrop, state director of parks and recreation in Colorado, on August 1. His untimely passing, as the result of a heart attack at the age of sixty, will be deeply regretted by his large circle of park and recreation friends. Born in Wisconsin, educated in Minnesota, and a long-time resident of Colorado, Harold was a true citizen of the West. Professionally he was a civil engineer and a park man with an unusually broad understanding of the human importance of the whole field of recreation. The greater part of his professional life was devoted to Minnesota, where he served for twenty-one years, and to the work of the National Recreation Association on whose staff he served for eleven years-September 1, 1946 to November 30, 1957. He was a specialist not only on state parks but on state government as well, and he knew intimately the governments of the eighteen Western states he served as a staff member of the Association. A life member of the National Conference on State Parks, of which he served as president for four years, he also held long-time affiliations with other park and recreation organizations. Harold was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather and a genial, friendly, informal person. He once said of his work, "I spend my time doing, what I like to do and I get paid for it."

## Pat Haggerty

We are sorry to have to report, too, that Pat Haggerty died one day after Harold Lathrop, on August 2. He was a familiar figure at recreation conferences and Congresses and an outstanding leader in the recreation field. First member of the recreation staff of the Board of Park Commissioners of Wichita, Kansas, he later became superintendent of recreation, in which capacity he served for many years. During the period 1955-58 he was an active and helpful member of the NRA Midwest District Advisory Committee. He will be greatly missed by many friends and colleagues.
Two Bills Signed by President

- The Cape Cod National Seashore is now a fact, and 26,666 acres of the
cape's historic beach and natural beauty will be protected from private and commercial development for the enjoyment of all people. This action has been fought by some local authorities, residents, merchants, and the like. Residents are afraid that the national seashore will attract millions of one-day visitors and have, to quote one resident, "motels and gas stations all over the place." There will be great rejoicing on the part of others.
- The antipollution blll provides more money to extend federal action in preventing water pollution, by granting funds to states and cities to curb nuisances. Citizens who want purer streams and lakes will therefore look first to their state and local governments. The state and communities will have to put up $\$ 7$ for every $\$ 3$ granted in federal funds. One important provision makes the new law applicable to all navigable waters. At present, federal action is restricted to bodies of water that cross state lines and to instances where the pollution itself crosses state lines.
- Also Passed: The Open Space and Urban Development Act of 1961, a forward stride in the race for open space.
- Introduced to the 87th Congress: Bill S. 1863, to be known as the "Senior Citizens Service Training Act," urges training of the thousands of men and
women "who are still able and willing to make contributions to the civic development of their communities and nation" for part-time roles in a broad area of unfilled occupations in the fields of health, education, and welfare. These roles are to be determined by manpower surveys conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on a regional basis. Training will be established and conducted by the secretary "in cooperation with state and local governments and civic agencies."
- A Forest Land Use Conference to consider the growing role of forest lands in serving the economic, social, and spiritual needs of the nation's soaring population will be held in Washington, D.C., September 21-22. American Forest Products Industries, Inc., conference sponsor, said experts from industry, government, labor, and conservation groups will discuss various aspects in the two-day conclave at the Shoreham Hotel.
- United Nations Birthday-October 24: Send for 1961 U.N. Leaders Guide and Three Prayers and Graces for the United Nations. These two pieces are now available and are part of the UN Day kits obtainable from United States Committee for the United Nations, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22. This year's UN Day may well be an important one in history, coming as it does at a time of great challenge and critical decisions.


## Well-Balanced Living

This the first of a series of statements about recreation and leisure made by leaders of business and industry at the invitation of Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association.

Recreation, in my opinion, is an integral part of well-balanced living, and should be exactly what the word implies-a meaningful, enjoyable activity, either mental or physical, completely outside the sphere of normal work, which "re-creates" the stamina, strength and lively interest needed to function as complete human beings.
Recreation should be deliberately sought, as a change of pace, but not excessively planned since part of its value is its release that we are obliged to do. Yet it should not be simply a thoughtless dissipation of the precious time we are allotted in our life-span.
The expansion of our leisure makes it essential to use a part of it for genuine, purposeful "recreation."

George Romner,<br>President American Motors Corporation, Detroit

- The recently announced proposal to convert Welfare Island, in New York City's East River, into a huge housing project or sub-city has been greeted by a strong letter of protest in the New York Herald Tribune, signed by Luther Gulick, August Heckscher, Lewis Mumford, and six other prominent citizens. It says in part. "All are agreed: That there is too little open land, park area, recreation area, existing or available. That this condition is growing worse. That it is alarmingly bad throughout our cities, but particularly so in the central areas where the need is also greatest. In New York we have in the three major East River islands an exciting possibility for substantial amounts of open green space close to central heavily populated areas. This is visually so close at hand and so beautifully bestowed by nature that its spiritual value can be felt daily by thousands.... Certainly no new structures should be planned or built which will diminish the quantity or quality of this happiest use.

This is the greatest and last single opportunity for the center of our city to be further beautified since the creation of Central Park. In a sense we should be grateful to the private housing proposal for dramatizing the issue."

- New York State adds to its parks by the purchase of three tracts, 275 acres to Palisades Interstate Park, 1353 acres to Adirondacks State Park, and 103 acres to Catskill State Park. These are being bought under the $\$ 75,000,000$ bond issue approved by the voters last year.


## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

P Private gifts for the WinstonSalem, North Carolina, Winston Lake Park have reached $\$ 310,000$. An additional $\$ 60,000$ was given by Hanes Hosiery Mills Company, P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Hanes Dye and Finishing Company, and Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Hanes, civic and business leader, spearheaded the drive. A few months ago he announced that $\$ 250,000$ had been given by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

- A program of physical fitness for school children has been urged by President Kennedy in a recent news conference, with the suggestion of fifteen minutes per day to be devoted to vigorous exercise for boys and girls alike. He asked that fitness tests be used "to determine their physical ability and evaluate their progress," and that the schools work with the underdeveloped pupil to improve his physic̣al capacity.
- One hundred million visits to National Forests are predicted for this year. We hope that our readers urged their communities to observe Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's urgent request for care in preserving the forests' safety from fire, and their beauty-so valuable and so easily destroyed by litter or careless camping practices.
- Four nationally known leaders in physical education and recreation have been appointed members of a Women's Advisory Board to the United States Olympic Development Committee; among them Mrs. Sara Staff Jernigan of the recreation field. She is vicepresident and chairman, AAPER division for girls' and women's sports, a member of the National Recreation Association and of the American Recreation Society. She is director of physical education and recreation at Stetson University, De Land, Florida, and also coordinator of campus recreation at Stetson. Others named are Mrs. Janet H. Bachna, Canton, Ohio, coach of the 1959 Pan American and 1960 Olympic women's gymnastic teams; Dr. Thelma Bishop, chairman, women's professional curriculum, department of health, physical education, and recreation at Michigan State University, East Lansing; and Dr. Ann Paterson, chairman, women's physical education, San Francisco State College, California.
- Five accidental deaths in sandlot football in 1959 were reported in the May 29th AMS News, according to the National Safety Council bulletin PS. In addition, high-school games accounted for four deaths, college games, three, and semi-pro games, two.


## Dates to Remember

| September 3 | Labor Day |
| :---: | :---: |
| September 6-13 | National Child |
| September 17 | Safety Week <br> I Am an Ame |
| September 17 | can Day |
| September 23 | American Indian |
| October 1-6 |  |
| October 1-6 | 43rd Natl Recre- |
| October 1.7 | Nat'l Employ the Handicapped |
|  | Week |
| October 8-14 | Nat'l Fire Prevention Week |
| October 12 | Columbus Day |
| October 16-20 | National Safety |
|  | Congress |
| October 23-29 | United Nations |
|  | Week |
| October 24 | United Nations |
| October 31 | Day |

- The American Standards Association has been asked to develop safety standards for skin diving and Scuba, at the request of the Compressed Gas Association, according to PS. Discussion indicated a need for standard markings and colors for equipment such as floats and flags and standards for pressure in tanks and for the purity of the air used. Also it pointed out was a need for standardization of statistics concerning diving accidents. It was suggested that the proposed ASA project might develop a standard report form for doctors to fill out.


## Budget and Finance for Recreation

Participants at the Sixth National Institute in Recreation Administration in Detroit September 29-30, will represent all of the National Association Association's field districts, thirty-three states, Canada, District of Columbia, and Europe. They range in age from twentyfour to sixty-one; average age is fortyfour. The experience range is from one to thirty-eight years with an average of twenty-two. Of 110 delegates reporting on educational background, $91 \%$ have college degrees and the others report some college; $52 \%$ have college education beyond the bachelor's degree, with $44.5 \%$ reporting master's degrees or better. A quarter of this year's participants come from New England; $15.6 \%$ from the Southern District; $33.9 \%$ from the Great Lakes; 15\% from the Midwest, Southwest, and the Far West. Canada is represented by $4.3 \%$ and the U.S. Air Force by $5.2 \%$. Managing authorities increasingly are considering the National Institutes as an important experience for their park and recreation personnel with seventenths or more of the agencies this year paying the Institute fee for their executives.

## Corrections

- In "Social Rehabilitation of the Homebound" by Dr. Morton Thompson, Recreation, June 1961, the correct title of the Children's Homebound Recreation Service, referred to as one of three agencies in New York having programs for the homebound, is The Handicapped Children's Home Service.
- C. Carson Conrad of Sacramento, California, chief, Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation, California Department of Education, was appointed by Bud Wilkinson of Oklahoma University and special consultant to the President in framing the National Physical Fitness Progam, as his special advisor on physical fitness (rather than as his assistant). Mr. Conrad is serving in the capacity without compensation while retaining his state post.



## MARY QUIRK

MARy Quirk, friend of everyone whom she had ever met, died June 2 in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, after a long illness. To the very end she retained her gay spirit and wanted to hear the latest news about the recreation movement. Mary had that wonderful gift of seeing life, people, and the world through fresh, interested and uncritical eyes, much as children do. Her enthusiasm and her obvious enjoyment rubbed off on those around her and added color and drama to the commonplace. The hundreds of cards, notes, and letters that were sent her were the bright spots of her days-and a slight indication of the affection friends all over the world felt for her. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. C. Francis Egan, 408 Pomeroy Avenue, Pittsfield.

Mary loved people, she loved working with people. She was executive secretary of the Woman's Club in Pittsfield for nineteen years, taking a leave of absence in 1943 to join the Volunteers for the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C. She was first director of the Embassy Club, a training center for overseas women workers, later became assistant chief of personnel administration in the Red Cross returnee unit. In 1945 she was made chief of employee activities, with all community service along entertainment and recreational lines by more than three thousand Red Cross workers being cleared through her. A recent citation she received for her work with the Red Cross
gave her great satisfaction.
In 1946 she joined the National Recreation Association as district executive secretary, working primarily out of its Los Angeles office and from New York City headquarters, both of which involved travel throughout the United States. Wherever she went, she made new friends-and never forgot her old ones.

FIlled with a tremendous zest for living, she loved to "share." Friends often received a card written against a lamppost while Mary waited for a bus, or theater tickets for a play that Mary had enjoyed, or a clipping that she had read and found interesting. At conferences and at the National Recreation Congress each year, headwaiters would blanche, because what had started out as a tete-a-tete with Mary was likely to wind up as "a table for fourteen, please," Mary's "groups" became a byword and no one laughed more about it than Mary herself.

Her infectious laugh, her gay "How's every little thing by you?" and her ca. pacity for friendship with young and old, rich and poor, are gifts she has left to all who have known her. \#

- At the request of some of her friends, the National Recreation Association has established a Mary Quirk Memorial Fund. Anyone who wishes to contribute to it is invited to do so. -Ed.


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## DESTindxion DETRO <br> 

For the 43rd
National Recrealion Congress


The crackerbarrel of yesteryear may be filled with ideas for tomorrow. Drop in at the Crackerbarrel Corner at the 43rd National Recreation Congress, October 1-6, and swap some shop talk with your fellow delegates, get advice about problems and peeves, pick up some know-how about new program ideas. The crackerbarrel at the crossroad general store was the sounding board of homespun America; the Congress crackerbarrel will be the sounding board at the crossroads of the recreation world.

Another glimpse of times gone by will be given during a production of Carousel by the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation at the Ford Auditorium in the city's new Civic Center. The production will include more than 150 singers, dancers, and actors, members of the Detroit Civic Center Chorus and the Civic Center Children's Chorus. The Rodgers and Hammerstein score includes such hits as "June Is Bustin' Out All Over" and "This Was a Real Nice Clambake."

While the Congress social meetings do not extend to clambakes, several get-acquainted events are being introduced into the program. These start with a Welcome Session for Board Members on October 1, followed that evening by a cafeteria-style Get-Acquainted Dinner and a social recreation program. An All-Congress Breakfast the next morning will allow another opportunity for delegates to meet new acquaintances and greet old ones. The ammal All-Congress Banquet and Dance takes place on October 3. (See Congress Program Digest on Page 348 for other events.)

Other details about Detroit are covered by Edward T. McGowan, first deputy superintendent of parks and recreation in Detroit, in his article on Pages 350-1.
$\longrightarrow$

## SPEAKERS



Martin S. Hayden, editor of The Detroit News, will address the Congress Opening Session on Sunday evening on "Recreation in a Mobile America." He has also been Washington and foreign correspondent for The News, covering such events as the Polish and Hungarian uprisings of 1956 and international conferences during the last decade.


Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of New York University's Center for Human Relations and Community Studies, will keynote a special session on "Dynamics of Programing," Monday morning. A specialist in intergroup relations, Dr. Dodson acts as advisor to the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and other national youth service groups.


Dr. Theodore Forbes, director of health, physical education, and recreation for the President's Council on Youth Fitness, will address the General Session on Youth Fitness, Monday evening. Previously, Dr. Forbes was supervisor of physical education and health education for the Sacramento City Unified School District. California.


Donald J. Pizzimenti, personne specialist for the Detroit Edison Company, will address the General Session on Personmel and Leadership on Wednesday afternoon. He has appeared before numerous professional. government. and educational groups. currently is guest lecturer on personnel for the Amer. ican Management Association.


Walter Philip Reuther, president of the United Automohile, Aireaft and Agricultural Implement Workers ( U AW) . will address the Closing Session of the Congress on Thursday murning on aspects of labor and leisure. The LAW offers its members extensive recreation programs and operates centers and programs for its retired workers.

# 1961 CONGRESS PROGRAM DIGEST 

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society (Including Business and Social Meetings*)


MONDAY (Continued<br>OCTOBER 2<br>2 PM-4 PM<br>Dynamics of Programing in<br>Agency Settings<br>Armed Forces<br>Public Recreation<br>Religious<br>Therapeutic<br>Town and Country<br>Voluntary Agency<br>> 2:30 PM-5:30 PM

Wives Program-Tour of Belle Island

$$
4 \text { PM-4:30 PM }
$$

ARS Student and Member Reception

## 4:30 PM-6:30 PM

ARS Annual Business Meeting

## 4 PM-6 PM

Demonstrations in the Exhibit Area

## 6:15 PM-7:45 PM

Canadian Delegates Dinner
NRA Board Members Dinner Springfield College Alumni Dinner

## 8 PM

General Session on Youth Fitness

## TUESDAY <br> OCTOBER 3

## 7 AM-9 AM

Georgia Recreation Society Breakfast

## 7 AM-9:30 AM

Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation Breakfast

## 7:30 AM-9:30 AM

National Committee on Recreation
Standards Breakfast
North Carolina Recreation Society Breakfast
Missouri Park and Recreation
Association Breakfast
ARS Profersional Development Committee Breakfast

$$
8 \text { AM-9:30 AM }
$$

NRA National Advisory Committee on Proarams and Activities
Breakfast
Colorado Recreation Society Breakfast

9 AM-10 AM
Demonstrations in the Exhibit Area

## 9:30 AM-10 AM

Wives Coffee Hour

## 10 AM-11:30 AM

Wives Program-Walking Tour of Detroit's Civic Center

## 10 AM-11:45 AM

General Session on Aging

## 12:15 PM-2 PM

American Recreation Society Luncheon

2:30 PM-4:30 PM
Standards for Multi-Functional Senior-Citizen Centers
Programing for Aging in Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged
Recreation for Isolated Military Units Eqeloping Creative Recreation Equipment and Supplies
Planning an Elementary School and its Site as a Neighborhood
Recreation Center
Recrcation Travelways
Goals and Purposes of Recreation Publications
The Research QuestionnaireJekyll or Hyde
Programs for Teenagers
A Report on Two Federal (OVR) Projects Dealing with Recreation for the Noninstitutionalized Handicapped

## 2:30 PM-5:30 PM

Wives Program-Tour of Points of Interest in Nearby Canada

TUESDAY (Continued) OCTOBER 3
4:30 PM-6 PM
Demonstrations in the Exhibit Area ARS Constitution Committee

## 4:45 PM-6:15 PM

ARS Professional Education Section Business Meeting

## 4:45 PM-6:30 PM

ARS Hospital Section
Business Meeting
4:45 PM-6:45 PM
ARS Public Recreation Section and Park Facilities Section Business Meeting in Conjunction

## 6 PM-7:45 PM

ARS Armed Forces Section
Social Hour
ARS Past Presidents Dinner

## 6:30 PM-7:45 PM

ARS Hospital Section Social Hour

## 8 PM

Entertainment-"'Carousel"

## WEDNESDAY <br> OCTOBER 4

7 AM-8:45 AM
ARS Old and New Administrative Council Breakfast
Indiana University Alumni Breakfast
Ohio Recreation Association
Breakfast
Minnesota Recreation Association Breakfast
ARS International Committee Breakfast
7:30 AM-8:45 AM Alumni Breckfast

## 9 AM-12 M

Administrative Workshop
(Cities under 150,000)
Molding the Elements of
Administration into Productiveness
Administrative Workshod
(Cities over 150,000)
Whetting the Fine Edge of
Administration through 'Relations'
and 'Planning'
Armed Forces Arts and Crafts Workshop
Board Members Workshop Demonstration
Education Workshop-Reflecting
upon the Curriculum and
Administrative Problems of
Professional Educators
Hospital Recreation-
Suggested Requirements for the
Development of a Professional
Curriculum with Specialization in
Hospital Recreation (9-10:30 AM)
A Report on Research and
Professional Writing as Related to
Hospital Recreation
(10:30 AM-12 M)
Supervision Workshod
Park Maintenance Workshop
9:30 AM-11:30 AM
Trends in Industrial Recreation
Religious Organizations' Support of
Community Recreation
Guidelines for Rural Recreation (9:30-10:30 AM)
The Rural Recreators' Contribution to Society (10:30-1):30 AM) Progress in Research
Trends and Patterns in State and Provincial Recreation Services 9:30 AM-10 AM
Wives Coffee Hour

## 10 AM-5:30 PM

Wives Program-Tour of Northland Shopping Center with Lunch ot Stouffers and Fashion Show

## 12:15 PM-1:45 PM

American Red Cross Luncheon ARS Research Council Luncheon Alabama Recreation Society
Luncheon

WEDNESDAY (Continued) OCTOBER 4
12:15 PM-1:45 PM (Continued)
Florida Recreation Association Luncheon
Indiana Park and Recreation
Association Luncheon
New York University Alumni
Luncheon
NRA Defense Related Services
Committee Luncheon
Wisconsin Recreation Association
Luncheon
ARS Rural Section Luncheon
2 PM-3:30 PM
General Session on Personnel and Leadership

## 4 PM-6 PM

Demonstrations in the Exhibit Area
ARS Program Standards Committee
ARS Manual of Procedures
Committee
ARS New Executive Committee

## 4 PM-5:30 PM

ARS Armed Forces Section
Business Meeting
ARS Religious Section
Business Meeting

## 4 PM-6 PM

NRA National Advisory Committee on:
Recreation Administration
International Services
Publishing of Recreation Materials
Recreation Programs and Activities
Recreation Research
Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel
Recreation for the III and
Handicapped

## 4:30 PM-6 PM

National Committee on
Encroachment of Recreation and
Park Lands and Waters

## 7:30 PM

All-Congress Banquet and Dance
THURSDAY
OCTOBER 5
7 AM-8:45 AM
Southwest District Get-Together Breakfast

$$
9 A M-10: 30 \text { AM }
$$

Case Study-Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation
Comeback, Ine.-Its Relationship to
Therapeutic Recreation
Communicating with Your Staft
Effectively
Economics of Outdoor Recreation
The Encroachment Battle-Victory or Defeat
Developments in Local, State, and
National Legislation
The Role of the Face-to-Face Recreation Leader
Play Is Fun for Everyone Around the World
Recreation Research in Canadian Communities

11 AM-12:30 PM
Closing General Session-
Labor and Leisure

## 12:30 PM-1 PM

Open Congress Program Evaluation
2 PM
Tours of Local Recreation Facilities and Points of Interest

## FRIDAY <br> OCTOBER 6 <br> 9 AM

Packaged Tours of Detroit and Vicinity
Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation
Business Meeting

These meetings are shown in lightface type; regular Congress sessions are in boldface.
MINOR CHANGES IN THIS SCHEDULE MAY APPEAR IN THE PROGRAM YOU WILL RECEIVE AT THE CONGRESS

## EXHIBIT AREA - COBO HALL • 43rd RECREATION CONGRESS

## LIST 0 F EXHIBITORS

| Booth Numbe | er Exhibitor |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | J. B. Sebrell Corp. |
| 2 | Horton Handeraft Co |
| -4 | MacLevy Sports Equipment |
| 68 | Creative Playthings |
| 6 \& 15 | Nissen Trampoline Co. |
| 10 | Leo's Advance Theatrical Co. |
| 10 | S \& S Arts and Crafts |
| 11 | American Shuffleboard |
| 12 | R. E. Austin \& Son |
| 13-4 | J. E. Burke |
| 16-7 | Playground Corp. of Amer. |
| 18 | Chicago Roller Skate Co. |
| 19 | Amer. Music Conference |
| 20 | Cosom Corp. |
| 21-2 | Sico Manufacturing Co. |
| 23 | Peripole, Inc. |
| 25 | Jayfro Athletic Supply |
| 26 | National Rifle Assoc. |
| 27 | Daisy Manufacturing Co. |
| 30 | U.S. Dept. of the Army |
| 31 | American Locker Co |
| 32 | Jack Esses Distributing |
| 33 | The Mexico Forge, Inc. |
| 34-5 | Pepsi-Cola Co. |
| 36-7 | The Program Aids Co. |
| 38 | National Bowling Council |
| 39-40 | Amer. Playground Device |
| 41 | Coca-Cola Co. |
| 42 | Earl Hurley and Assoc. |
| 43 | American Art Clay |
| 44 | The Handcrafters |
| 45 | Hillerich and Bradsby |
| 46 | Rawlings Sporting Goods |
| 47 | Bolco Athletic Co. |
| 48 | American Trampoline Co. |
| 50-1 | Mason Candies, Inc. |
| 50-1 | Game-Time, Inc. |
| 52 | Boin Arts and Crafts |
| 53 | Athletic Institute |
| 54 | National Golf Foundation |
| 55 | Magnus Craft Materials |
| 56 | Sun Aired Bag Co. |
| 57 | Flxible Co. |
| 58 | Wittek Golf Range Supply |
| 59 | Jilyn Products |
| 60 | Tru-Bounce, Inc. |
| 61 | Gold Medal Products Co. |
| 62 A | Amer. Handicrafts Co. |
| 63 T | Tandy Leather Co. |
| 64 T | Twyman Films, Inc. |
| 66 | Creative Stonecraft, Inc. |
| 67 | Midwest Folding Products |
| 68 | Honor Your Partner Records |
| 72 | Superior Industries |
| 73 N | Natl. Park \& Rec. Supply |
| 74 | Sho-Sho Products, Inc. |
| 79 G | Gym-Master |
| 83 A | Allcraft Products Co. |
| 84-5 T | The Seven-Up Co. |
| 86 T | The Seamless Rubber Co. |
| 87 R | Rek-O-Kut Co. |
| 88 B | Bingo King |
| 89-90 P | Peach State Scoreboard |
| 91 C | Candy for Funds |
| 92 H | Holiday Handicrafts, Inc. |
| 99 R | Radio Corp. of America |
| 100-2 D | Dudley Sports Co. |
| 103 O | O. E. Linck Co. |
| 107 In | Institutional Cinema |
| 108 M | Morgan Sign Machine Co. |
| 112-3 W | World Wide Games |
| 114 M | Metallic Ladder Co. |
| 116 D | Dearborn Leather Co. |
| 119 9' | 9's Out |
| 123 E | Everlast Sporting Goods |
| 124-5 B | Ball-Boy Co. |
| Island " | "C" Valley Sales |
| Island " | "E" Miracle Equipment |



TThe spacious exhibit area in Cobo Hall affords amble room, elbow room, and leg room for browsing, looking, standing, and chatting without any traffic jams, jostling, foothold scrambling, or nerve frazzling. Over one hundred commercial and educational exhibits will display the latest in recreation equipment, supplies, and ideas. If you need a quiet spot to make some notes and collect your thoughts you can take shelter in a park-an oasis, complete with trees, shrubbery, flowers, and other plant life, set up by the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation in the midst of the exhibit area to provide delegates with a scenic re-
treat. The exhibit area is large enough to include a Crackerharrel Corner for the exchange of program ideas, a demonstration area for activity and exhibitors' demonstrations, and the National Recreation Association's Consultation Area, Book Center, and Job Mart, always abuzz with activity. The educational exhibits (including areas marked " $E$ " on the diagram) will highlight agency services and program ideas. The exhibit area is set up to help delegates find what they want as effortlessly as possible. Each exhibit will be manned by a consultant to answer queries and make sug. gestions to fit your special situation.

## RECREATION

## in the

 CONGRESSEdward T. McGowan CITY



DETROIT anxiously awaits the 43 rd National Recreation Congress delegates and the opportunity of showing them its beauty, ideal play areas, vast parks, beaches, and zoo acreage. The Motor City boasts a more liberal portion of publicly owned outdoor play and relaxing space than any other major city, according to data compiled by the Detroit City

Mr. McGowan is first deputy superintendent of Parks and Reereation in Detroit.

Plan Commission. There are seventy-five thousand acres of public parks in the five-county Detroit metropolitan area, one acre for every fifty persons.

The more than ninety parks and recreation areas run a wide gamut and include a riverside lounging spot within five minutes' walk of the downtown hotels and office buildings, a one-thousand-acre island park where deer roam through virgin woods, a zoo of tame and baby animals in a Mother Goose setting, one of the world's largest patrolled fresh-water beaches, an island amusement park reached by a two-hour river cruise, the zoo which pioneered in displaying wild animals in barless settings, a rolling forty-five hundred acres of woods, beach, and meadowland twenty-two miles from downtown. Breeze-swept Belle Isle in the Detroit River between Detroit and Canada has been Detroit's favorite cooling-off place for three generations. In and around Detroit there are a dozen public beaches, thirteen outdoor swimming pools and five indoor-outdoor pools, convertible on cue from the weather by sliding glass walls.

There are nine artificial ice rinks, which permit outdoor ice skating on even the mildest winter days. Toboggan and sled runs are numerous, and within an hour's drive from downtown Detroit are several areas open for skiing day and night.

Four park systems cater to Detroit's recreation needs. City, county, regional, and state park networks extend out in almost concentric circles. The five-county Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority is a unique example of intercounty cooperation in the field of recreation. It now oper-

St. Clair Metropolitan Beach, twenty-two miles from downtown Detroit, is the world's largest controlled freshwater beach.

ates five parks and several miles of parkway along the valleys of the Huron and Clinton Rivers. The Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation conducts play and in formal education programs at 363 playgrounds and play fields, 39 year-round recreation centers, and 162 recreation school centers.

A year-round program is conducted by 191 full-time staff members whose numbers are augmented with specialists and seasonal personnel. A total of 1186 employees was reached during the intensified 1960 program.

Model playground equipment is constructed by the Department of Parks and Recreation, and a total of ninety-six playgrounds are using this equipment. An experimental ice-rink slab, using polyethylene pipe cast permanently in concrete has been designed, constructed, and successfully operated at Butzel Playfield. The development, maintenance, and beautification of the department's 363 sites, totaling approximately 5,831 acres, includes maintenance of 65,000 street shade trees. The Junior Forester Program attracts over seven hundred participants. Nature programs are conducted in 252 different groups.

Detroit is a pioneer in furnishing municipal specialized recreation for senior citizens, the handicapped, deaf, blind, and mentally retarded. A handicapped children's camp at Rouge Park and Lakewood is conducted during the summer months. Using much the same procedure for Detroit's retarded children, the department devises games and crafts they are able to perform, providing them with the first recreation they had ever been able to enjoy.

The recreation department music program has been a tradition for more than forty years. Pageants, festivals. musical plays, concerts, recreation center programs, and civic programs have been the bulwark of this program, and in 1957 the activities of the civic center chorus were added. This latter is a year-round choral group conducted by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Since that time the chorus has performed a variety of programs ranging from dedications, banquets, Christmas lighting programs, and radio and television programs, to Broadway musicals. The latter musicals alone have played before capacity audiences of more than fifty thousand persons, at Ford Auditorium and the Belle Isle Aqua Theater. The chorus is also going to be responsible for some of the entertainment at the National Recreation Congress (see Pages 347-49).

The Teen Talent Chorus was established in 1959 and similarly was a result of a long tradition of singing activities among this age bracket, as was the Civic Center Children's Chorus begun in 1960 on a city-wide basis. All three of these musical organizations are open to membership by all Detroit area residents. An LP recording of their music, called Sound of Detroit, is available from the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation. This first recording was done in Old Mariners Church in the new Detroit Civic Center and recorded by RCA Victor ( $\$ 2.95$ ).

Special tours will highlight the Congress so that all delegates can have an opportunity to see firsthand some of the above facilities and activities in action. \#


The old woman who lived in this shoe had so many guinea pigs she euded up in Detroit's Children's \%oo! Here, cuddlesome tame and baby animals romp in Mother Goose sellings. Youngsters are encouraged to give animals their feedings.


Patton P'ool, America's first indoor-outdoor pool. was built in 1949. Detroit now has five of these pools plus thirtern outdoor swimming pools. In all. the city operates a dosen public beaches and over nincy park and recreation areas.

# MAN'S NEED FOR OPEN SPACE 

## Man must not lose a sense of bigness outside himself or his spirit will shrink

John A. Carver, Jr.

There have been two lessons learned, among others, from the astronauts' few minutes out of this world. We have learned that it is not necessary to leave the sights and sounds of our own at-
 mosphere in order to thrill vicariously in a fellow man's sampling of such an escape; and we have learned that such escape may be enormously expensive. In such terms, we must learn to think about man's need for parkland and open space here on this planet-the paradox that man needs some openness, though he himself may never sample it; and that to get it will not be easy or cheap.

By 1980 about sixty million additional humans will be added to the population of our country's metropolitan centers, and fifty million of them will live in new suburbs, in new houses on new streets. The children will attend schools which are not yet built. Country which is open space today will furnish their driveways. In order to accommodate these new Americans, many wild and beautiful countrysides will be buried beneath the waves of population, pollution, profligacy, and what some people call progress.

Those areas will have vanished like so many of the forests and grasslands of the past; like the clear water from our springs and streams; like the topsoil we have spilled into the seas; like the departed heath hen, the Eskimo curlew, the Atlantic salmon and the passenger pigeon.

It is a cruel hoax to dismiss the thought with a comfortable recollection that vast open areas still exist in the West. ... "What meaning," they ask in the West, "can a mountain lake in the Sawtooths have to an Easterner who never in his lifetime [may] see it?" The same meaning, I submit, that the astronauts' trips had to all of us. Man's spirit soars in the escape of others. John Muir said it:
"....if I should be fated to walk no more with Nature, be compelled to leave all I most devoutly love in the wilder-

[^62]ness, return to civilization and be twisted into the characterless cable of society, then these sweet free, cumberless rovings will be as chinks and slits on life's horizon, through which I may obtain glimpses of the treasures that lie in God's wilds beyond my reach."

I cannot paint a rosy picture of the future for our crusade to save the nation's parkland and open spaces. With the cooperation of many interested groups, we can win, but it will be a grinding battle all the way.

TThe Secretary of the Interior is responsible for a vast department with a multiplicity of duties. He is the Cabinet member responsible for the operation and administration of huge dams and enormous reservoirs, giant public land holdings, mining, grazing, fisheries, wildlife management, and other large government projects. Yet of all these assignments and more, he has chosen for his burning personal interest the program for parks and open spaces. The President has instructed him to take the lead in setting the course of the executive branch in meeting the challenge of our vanishing parklands.

It is no news to you, but a lot of Americans do not realize how far we have gone already to using up and wasting our national heritage. The pressure to commit the available land to commercial exploitation is terrific.
Time is our mortal enemy in the struggle to get park and recreation areas for present needs and to save them for future needs. We in the Federal Government need you to put the heat on, to step up the temperature. Appeals from the White House, glowing promises in Congressional bills, dramatic pledges by the Interior Department are all very fine intellectual exercises-but they are meaningless unless the general public gets behind them and pushes en masse.

The nightmare rate at which the open country has been sacrificed to the concrete mixer has shown clearly that the task of protecting adequate parkland is simply too big for most individual communities to handle alone. The Federal Government is forced by events to play a major role in helping towns and counties with the job. The Department of the Interior is concentrating major efforts on the evaluation of the national park needs. We are trying to do everything we can to see that Easteners are provided with parks in the East. It is a new approach-and long overdue. The Number One item on our legislative calendar is the Cape Cod Seashore Bill. We want the Cape made part of the National Park System, as Cape Hatteras has been saved for the public. As we go to press, President Kennedy has just signed the bill making 26,670 acres of Cape Cod's Atlantic shoreline into America's second National Seashore. (See also Page 343.)
The preservation of Eastern parklands is expensive. But it will be more costly in terms of damage to the human spirit if we permit them to be buried under blacktop roads, parking lots and barbecue shacks. Theodore Roosevelt said: "The great natural resources which are vital to the welfare of the whole people should be kept either in the hands or under the full control of the whole people for the benefit of all our people and not monopolize for . . . the few."

President Kennedy had that admonition in mind when he warned in his natural resources message: "Our entire society rests upon and is dependent upon our water, our land, our forests, our minerals. How we use these resources influences our health, our security, our economy and well being. And if we fail to chart a proper course of conservation and developinent, if we fail to use these blessings properly, we will be in trouble within a short time."

The public cheerfully spends millions of dollars for highways, cars to fill them with, cloverleaf interchanges, and overpasses. But only pennies are allotted, and then reluctantly, for the acquisition of land for park uses. Parklands are expensive. But can we afford not to buy them? Costs are doubling about every ten years. Is it economically sound to put off any longer what we should have done years ago?

Sherwood Anderson said that when America was new and men were often alone in the fields and forests, they got a sense of bigness outside themselves that has now in some way been lost. The bigness of the country took the shrillness out of them and they learned the trick of quietness.
"We simply need some wild country available to us even if we never do more than drive to its edge and look in, for it can be a means of reassuring ourselves of our sanity as creatures and part of the geography of our home." \#

## Exchange on Plans and Practices

Three articles in the February 1961 issue of Atlantic Monthly, entitled "Our National Parks in Jeopardy," voiced some of the criticisms of the American people in relation to our national parks system and National Park Service. These gave rise to an exchange of lengthy memoranda between Park Service Director Conrad Wirth and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. In reporting in detail to Secretary Udall on the policies and practices of Mission 66, Mr. Wirth summed up:


Secretary Udall

We need to re-emphasize to interested friends of the parks that the administration of the National Park System is tremendously complex, requiring much adjustment between types of areas preserved, travel in the parks, season of greatest visitation, guiding the visitor and interpreting the parks, helping to preserve the balance of nature in those portions of the parks most affected by man, and adjusting to the political realism of serving many elements within our society.
"Of primary importance in the entire question, however, is that those who are most concerned about the problem of increasing visitation to the parks and pressures on them to meet the recreational needs of the American people are agreed that there must be a concerted effort at all levels of our economy to add new national, state and local parks and
other outdoor recreational areas and reserves.
"The next five years of Mission 66 must see the strengthening and enlargement of the National Park System."

In replying to Mr. Wirth's report, Secretary Udall pointed out that a "tremendously expanded" outdoor recreation program for the nation is this Administration's answer to the problems posed by the ever-increasing numbers of people visiting the national parks. "The easing of the visitor flood at national park gates," he said, "is absolutely essential in solving the problem of passing on the National Park System unimpaired to future generations. . .
"I am a strong believer in wilderness preservation and you can depend on me to scrutinize all programs and activities of the National Park Service with this viewpoint clearly in mind. On the other hand, I feel very strongly that the people do have a right to visit and enjoy their parks and they should not be described by such derogatory titles as 'invading locusts,' 'tin-can tourists,' 'invading hordes,' 'irresponsible amusement seekers,' etcetera. The vast majority of these people are merely exercising a right to see and enjoy their parks, and 1 believe that all except a small minority have a good understanding of what the parks are for and desire to use them in such a way that they can be preserved for all time.
"I think it is especially important that at this time the National Park Service intensify its efforts to provide guidance

Continued on Page 385

# Terminoloyy Revisited 

The problem of nomenclature besetting the recreation profession

In February 1959, Recreation published a glossary of recreation terms compiled by Carl Ruud, at that tine a graduate student at the University of Illinois. Since then, the air has been smog-thick with rebuttals, surrebuttals, and counter-rebuttals. The arena has been wide open to all and many have entered. Now, Mr. Ruud, who sparked the controversy in the first place, speaks again; here are his latest comments:


TThe February 1959 Recreation article presenting recreology as a name for "the study of recreation" accomplished one thing of definite importance. It stimulated a lot of thinking relative to "Saying What We Mean." Certain reactions to the original presentation of recreology indicated some misinterpretation of the original intent of the word; others indicated general understanding.

Recreation is one thing; recreology is something else. This is what prompted the original presentation of the word recreology. Certain words are developed as a result of necessity. Normal events demand new words, a clearer expression of thinking, a separation of thought and a division of certain areas of knowledge. Recreology as a name for the comparatively new social science dealing with man's recreative use of leisure is presented in this spirit. Its acceptance does not necessarily depend on a particular group, profession, or school of thought, but upon the extent of its use by those who may encounter it in various situations. Many new words have been introduced into the English language in recent centuries in spite of opposing forces exerted. Many such words are now standard and common.

Recreology, as a science or a branch of knowledge, may claim certain pur-
poses and objectives for itself that recreation cannot employ. In broad sense some of its purposes are: to investigate the past, present, and future of the recreation movement; to determine the extent of man's use, misuse, and abuse of leisure; to investigate various leisure forces; and to study social problems arising from our abundant leisure. Recreation objectives will cause the evolution of recreology objectives.
Recreation, as a word, has limitations which should be recognized. Recreology, likewise as a word, has certain limitations; the most obvious of these is the fact that it can mean nothing more than a study of or the science dealing with man's recreative activity during leisure. Recreation and recreology, as words, are as compatible as the two areas of endeavor they represent. One represents the "practice of" the other represents the "study of."

The word recreology was originally designed to name a course of study in "academic recreation" presented in my master's thesis. The course objective is to help educate students in the worthy use of leisure time through introducing them to the importance of recreation. The course, as it stresses the why and when rather than the how and where of recreation, is not recreation. I settled on the word recreology for a course name because recreation just did not describe its ingredients. Recreology, as an academic activity promoting concepts and generalizations of a mental nature, may eventually find its way into the secondary school curriculum.

Finally: Is the word recreation so entrenched in our minds and so musical to our ears that it must be retained to cover every aspect of the related movement? Could not the study of this movement be dignified under the title of recreology?-Carl Ruud, publicschool teacher and member of the park board in Cashmere, Washington, and summer recreation director, Central Washington College of Education.

The following "supra-rebuttal" is from Dr. Jay Shivers, an active voice in the terminology forum:


TThe contro. versy now underway among certain factions in the field of recreation service is most rewarding and refreshing. It proves that there are those who read, assimilate information, and critically interpret the various views being purveyed. The field of recreation service will continue to progress as long as logical arguments are periodically set forth and tested by some form of research.
According to one source, recreation is of Latin derivation. This notion is erroneous. As is well known to all who have studied Latin history, literature, or grammar (rhetoric), the ancient Romans were remarkably adept at transliteration. They simply adopted, from whole cloth, words or phrases that suited them from other languages-usually Greek.

As usual the Greeks had a word for everything, and recreation is one of those words. Writing long before there was any real effort by the Romans at scholarship, Plato, in his Logos utilized the term recreation. His pupil, Aristotle, is another Greek who made very good use of this term, particularly as he referred to it in its cathartic sense. The student may find the term recreation utilized in Aristotle's Poetics.
It is unfortunate, of course, that definitions of recreation have tended to concentrate attention on aspects of leisure and recuperation. Historically, these are not valid features of the nature of recreation. Again, the Greeks gave us the word for leisure; i.e., skola, free time in which to undertake the more sig. nificant activities of life. To the Greeks, this meant education, aesthetic projects, taking part in government, and
pursuing excellence. From the Greek word for leisure modern culture obtains its word for school.
The Latin word lupus, originally meaning wolf, came to be associated with feasting and dancing. Through further common usage the word became ludi or play. It is this meaning which has been traditionally evoked for leisure and recreational activity. There is a strong suspicion, among some authorities, that the Latin ludi became anglicized to leisure and from that aspect picked up its recreational overtones. The most valid and logical meaning of recreation, on the other hand, has been in terms of reproducing some thing or some one, which had prior creation, but which, through external pressure or internal decay succumbed to imbalance or disequilibrium. Recreation, in the literal sense of the word, means harmony, balance, or equilibrium. Somewhere in the etymological development of the term, theorists tended to give it another connotation; i.e., amusement or relaxation.
In much the same way has recreation been misused to indicate professional practice or participation in certain activities. The essence and nature of recreation has no relation to practice. It is simply a state-of-being. So highly personalized is this state that only the individual, reacting to environmental stimuli or specific activity, can achieve the degree of absorption needed for recreation to occur. The practitioner does not, never has, and never will be able to provide recreation for the participant. All the practitioner can do is provide particular experiences and facilities, services, whereby the individual may finally attain recreation. The practitioner who thus supplies recreation service is employed in the field of recreation service and is, in fact, a recreationist.

Latin transliteration plus faulty theorizing are responsible for the poor present-day use of recreation. Literally, recreation means to reproduce or rebuild rather than restore or recuperate. It certainly does not carry any connotation of amusement or relaxation. These latter ideas along with the inclusion of leisure as a qualifying aspect of activity is a product of late nineteenth and early twentieth century reasoning.

If critics of the term recreationist are correct in their assumption that ist "is frowned upon unless it is added to some science, art, or branch of knowledge originally expressed by a word of Greek formation," then the term recreationist, as has been indicated, is the designation by which practitioners and students of various phases of recreational service, as well as the nature of recreation itself, should be known. Surely there is enough esoteric knowledge concerning recreation service research and theory to qualify it as a science to the same extent that education, psychotherapy, the ministry, and public administration qualify as social sciences. If the practice of recreation leadership is nothing else, it is an art.Jay S. Shivers, Ph.D., professor and head, department of recreation, Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg.

And a final word from Dan Saults, assistant director of the Missouri Conservation Commission, in his column in the Missouri Conservationist of November 1960:

Here we go again, trying to communicate when so many of us don't mean the same thing by certain words. Let's take another crack at determining how to talk to each other by now wrestling with that catch-all word: recreation.
About the simplest of the dictionary definitions here is some help: A recreating; refreshment of strength and spirit; diversion or a mode of diversion. This would seem to cover almost everything from praying to preying, from dice-shooting to duck-shooting, from opium smoking to carp smoking . . or from one man's meat to another's poison. . .
We are also hearing much about "recreation agencies"-but does this mean a zoo board, a playground association, or a state athletic commission? Well, it means all of them, plus the state park board, the conservation commission, and a host of other organizations. Recreation has come to have more confused meanings than even conservation.

If we get some real meanings, maybe we can clear up our thinking. We can even understand that no department of government can supply recreation just an opportunity. \#

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## Today's college union plays an

## important role in life on the campus and offers a full program of recreation activities



Military Ball at the Ohio Union. The building's ballrooms will accommodate two thousand couples. Informal candlelight dances are held on Wednesday evenings.

## John F. Ketter

0perating on numerous college campuses is the community recreation center's counterpart, the college union or center. Designed to be of particular value for the students' and faculty's leisure time, the college union offers a multitude of events and services that supplement the purposes of the institution of higher learning.

Mr. Ketter is program director of Ohio Union at Ohio State University.

The Ohio Union at the Ohio State University provides facilities that include spacious lounges, arts and crafts shop, ballrooms, music listening room, bowling lanes, billards room, browsing library, various foods areas, table-tennis room, meeting rooms, table games room, little theater, and offices to house certain student organizations.

Last year the Ohio Union was open 345 days (normal operating hours are from 7 AM until 11 PM ) serving a uni-
versity community of well over twentyfive thousand individuals. Specifically, there were 207,727 lines bowled last year; over 796,700 persons served in the cafeteria; and approximately 33,600 individuals attended two hundred Ohio Union-sponsored events. Is it any wonder that college unions are referred to as community centers for all members of the college and that they represent a plan for community life at the campus level?

Evolving from the Oxford and Cambridge union movements in England of the last century, today's American unions are assuming ever-expanding roles as integral members of the university community. The old English unions were essentially debating societies and social clubs for gentlemen students. The modern American college union is regarded as an agency that assists in uniting the various groups within the institution of higher learning. Through its facilities, programs, and staffs, today's union is admirably equipped to unite, provide recreation opportunities, and assist in a variety of services. A look at some of the events during one week in the Ohio Union will give some idea of what goes on.
During a Sunday afternoon the gameroom plays host to a duplicate bridge session for faculty members and students and, on occasion, Master Points are earned by the better players. For

Continued on Page 370


> More opportunities for a wider range of cultural activities are needed in the recreation program, not at the expense of sports, but with them as enthusiastic support

## WHY NOT MORE

## CULTURAL ARTS?

Annemarie J. Steinbiss

JUST Where does most of the emphasis lie today in the overall content of public recreation programs? Are we doing so much in the area of sports and athletics that we have to sell short the activities which allow the creative, imaginative and the mental aspects of human personality to function? With these questions in mind, an evaluation of major program offerings in a number of California public recreation agencies was undertaken to discover what emphasis is being placed on cultural arts.

In selecting community programs for special study, it was decided to choose
Miss Steinbiss is junior supervisor for the department of physical education at the University of California in Los Angeles. This material is a summary of her master's thesis.
those that had established comprehensive services. The findings from such a study might serve as sources of inspiration and direction to greater program variety for other recreation professionals.

As a result of the evaluation process it became apparent that an awareness of program deficiencies exists among many professional recreation personnel. Despite the much-discussed cultural upsurge in the country and the swiftly growing needs of various age and interest groups, not enough is actually being accomplished in this area of program enrichment. Throughout the course of interviews, visits, and discussions, it was kept in mind that the experiences and ideas of specialists and experts would be of value to those leaders who at present are either hesitant
or unaware of the program contributions which the cultural arts have made and can make to today's programs.

It was apparent from only a few programs studied-but with conclusions supported by a large body of writersthat program deficiencies and unsatisfied recreation needs exist side by side today. The major stumbling block in the path of greater development of programs, taking into consideration art, drama, dance, and music for all age groups, seemed to be lack of recognition of their value by persons in positions of civic authority. They often influence the allocation of financial support to recreation programs and need to be convinced that such programs can and should consist of more than physical recreation. An indictment of present administrators and leaders was also made by some who had found them still promoting unimaginative and stereotyped programs differing very little from those offered in 1920 -or even earlier.

An additional factor, almost unani-
mously considered a deterrent, was lack of practical knowledge on the part of leaders of methods useful to the creation of imaginative and varied program material. Leaders simply did not know how to get other than physical-activity or game-type programs started. These leaders assume that if no one asks for cultural activities, they are not wanted.

Since, on the whole, people do not select activities unfamiliar to them (and yet we know that great reward can be derived from the untried), it surely rests heavily upon directors and leaders
to afford more and better "samples" in the arts-whether performing, participating, or spectator - building from small pioneer projects according to the cultural and economic level of the respective communities.

ACOMMUNITY THEATER, sponsored by the recreation department of Palo Alto, today requires the services of more than three full-time leaders and involves close to 250 volunteers. It was begun almost twenty years ago by citizens interested in organizing a players


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group. With inspiring leadership, this group has become a permanent organization, self-sustaining, and now has the city's full financial support.
In another community, local people interested in music founded a civic music group with a local artist and teacher as conductor. A request for aid from the city council, through the recreation director, resulted in a modest budget covering basic expenses. Later this developed into the Santa Monica Symphony Orchestra, a totally city-sponsored and recreation department-administered organization. The initial program has grown into a full-sized community symphony orchestra.

Also in Santa Monica, an arts and crafts program now regularly sponsored by the city recreation department and offering a year round program of ceramics, china painting, porcelain, modeling, lampshade making, and leathercraft grew out of personal and telephoned requests by the local citizens for crafts activities. A dance program is still another department.

Pasadena hired a half-time dance supervisor for its drama division fourteen years ago. Now it has a dance division carrying out a teaching program in twenty-seven elementary schools, a dance workshop, and ballroom dance instruction at five junior-high schools. Other adult activities including square and ballroom dancing are sponsored weekly. A summer program has also been developed, coordinating with the drama division and other community events.

TThrough evaluation of the expressed opinions, recommendations, and survey of actual programs, it appears the time is here for more positive action in the direction of real support for cultural arts programs by public recreation agencies. More free time, the needs of senior citizens, and many other urgencies are upon us. Directors and leaders cannot afford to ignore the necessity for program reevaluation and for reaching out to pursuits which involve mind and spirit as well as body.
Yet, however immediate and pressing the needs of the moment may appear, it must not be forgotten that everything done in the present has implications for

Continued on Page 384

## SLIDE-A-PUK

## New game proves popular with college-age players



## E. A. Scholer and Clint Strong

Physical educators and recreation group leaders are constantly on the lookout for an activity which lends itself to a variety of purposes. Such an activity is Slide-APuk. The game, also called Flora Hockey, is an adaptation of regular ice hockey to a concrete, wood, or tiled surface setting.

Slide-A-Puk has been introduced in the physical-education skills program at the State University of Iowa for use with the physical-conditioning classes and in the home-recreation games classes. It offers a challenging and vigorous activity in which the students painlessly enjoy participation.

As a conditioning activity it provides the exercise for the development of the several aspects of fitness: endurance, skill, speed, agility, and strength. Being skilled or having had previous experience in ice hockey is no prerequisite for playing-and enjoying-Slide-A-Puk. It is a strenuous game and, though not a dangerous affair, presents occasional body contact in the form of body checks.

The game is also an excellent recreation activity. It can be utilized by hockey enthusiasts as a means of keeping in touch with the game as they grow older. Slide-A-Puk can be played by both sexes and makes an excellent co-recreation activity. It is also something that the whole family can play together. The game can be played with teams (six to a side) or as singles and doubles (two to four players). There are no set dimensions for the area; this can be adapted to the number, age, and sex of the participants.

The equipment is specially designed for this game and is available from the Bathurst Manufacturing Company, 872 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The puck is a regulation hockey puck with ball bearings inserted in it, which allows a swift, sliding mobility. The hockey sticks are lighter than ice-hockey sticks and the blade is shorter except for the goalie's stick. The blades of the sticks are taped so as to offer protection to the floor. Each stick is supplied with a rubber safety butt. The sticks can be made by hand using three-quarter-inch plywood with a regular hockey stick as a pattern. If this is done, the entire stick should be wrapped in adhesive tape to protect the floors and prevent splintering. The goals can be similar to those used

[^63]in ice hockey and soceer or standards may be employed. The goals should be low so as to be sure the puck will not be lifted above the knee.

## Rules and Points of Play

1. The game is played the same as regular ice hockey with the exception of a few rules.
2. The game is played with six players on a team or less, according to the space available.
3. Players must not lift sticks above the knees; if they do they are given a two-minute penalty.
4. The goal keeper is the only player allowed inside the goal crease; any other player inside the goal crease is given a two-minute penalty.
5. The defensemen should not cross the center line unless in possession of the puck. When a defenseman loses the puck he inust return to his side of the center line. If he does not return within a reasonable tine, he is given a two-minute penalty.
6. The puck shall not be shot from any distance from the


The puck for Slide-A-Puk is a regulation hockey puck with free-rumning ball bearings on both sides. This gives it a swift, sliding mobility. The sticks are lighter than icehockey sticks and the blade is shorter except the goalie's.
goal; the puck is to be taken by the player to the goal to try to draw the goal keeper out of position.
7. Another rule for protection of walls is to have a line out from the walls and around the back of the goals; as soon as the puck goes over the line play is called and the puck is faced off inside of the rule where the puck went over the line.
8. If the puck goes over the line at the back of the goal the puck will be brought back to half way between the cen. ter line and the goal line (in) a litule from the sideline.
9. The players are as follows: goalkeeper, right defense, left defense, right wing. center, and left wing.
10. One team shonld wear an identification mark on the arm or a colored band aronnd the neck and shoulders or a colored sweater.
11. The game can be played and enjoyed by young and old alike. men and women. \#

## Young explorers investigate the

## Dorothy Nan Ponton

"Finding a live armadillo is sure lots more fun than seeing a picture in a book."
"This is more fun than TV, besides, you are learning something."


These are typical remarks overheard at the recreation department's nature center in Austin, Texas. Taking natural science out of books and into the everyday experiences of children is being done in all the activity groups of the Austin Nature Center. There are groups in astronomy, archeology, plants, animals, earth sciences, and meteorology. These interest groups meet for one-and-a-half hours each week with trained leadership and give the children firsthand encounters with natural phenomena and guidance in the recognition and classification of specimens. That the children enjoy discovering the world of nature is proven by their regular attendance at all of the sessions.

Let's go on an imaginary field trip with one of the groups. Let's accompany the animal group to the Bee Creek Nature Trail above Tom Miller Dam on Lake Austin. The children meet at the nature center where they are transported in a group to the trail by volunteers. They pile out of the cars at the trail, clutching insect nets, killing jars, snake loops, and other equipment they built at their last meeting. They are as frisky as young puppies. The air is spicy with the smell of sunshine on the cedar brakes.

The leader briefs them on the safety precautions to be taken and the wildlife they may expect to see. As the children walk along the stony roadway, the importance of trees and grasses as food and cover for the animals is pointed out.

[^64]Where the hillside has washed away, erosion is discussed, and the children talk about ways to keep this from happening. The children decide that none of the animal specimens will be killed unless needed for the collection at the nature center. As they see an animal, a note is made of it. They know that they can record this find with a full classification at the next session at the center, using reference books as guides.

As the group nears the water, a dead rufous-sided towhee is found floating at the water's edge. As they fish him ot,


At the end of ten sessions one group was ready to construct a family tree of the animal kingdom using specimens.
each child has something to add about where this bird normally lives, what might have killed him, and what his natural enemies are. The leader promises that at the next session he will do a skin-mount demonstration for them with this bird. As the hour draws to a close, the children are taken back to the nature center where their parents are waiting for them, and the next group awaits its turn to "go adventuring with nature."

This informal learning in an atmosphere of recreation is typical of all these groups. Each one starts out with a special interest, but trained leadership guides them in the broad program of conservation education and the scientific method for finding facts. Field
trips, lectures, movies, and classification sessions take them, step by step, through ten sessions so that at the end they have a collection or group project to gauge their accomplishment. For example, the animal group at the end of ten sessions was ready to construct a family tree for the animal kingdom, using preserved specimens of each group to show their relationships.

TThe Austin Nature Center program did not just happen accidentally, but was a result of the desire of the Austin Recreation Department to expand its nature activities plus the assistance given by a group of dedicated volunteers. Several months before the children were invited, meetings were held by the staff of the recreation department with M. T. McLean and Margaret Louise Hill. These two volunteers have training and experience both as naturalists and as teachers; both had materials and collections which they donated to the center to start exhibits.

The "why, what, where, when" of the program was evolved in several meetings; and, with the cooperation of the Austin public schools, a survey was taken of the faculties of the elementary schools as an indication of interest and need. From the results of this survey, the recreation department planned for three groups: astronomy, plants and animals, and earth sciences. The budget for this program was inadequate to hire scientifically trained personnel, so it was decided to contact amateur and scientific societies to sponsor these groups and send volunteer resource persons from their organizations to meet with the children. The Travis Audubon Society endorsed and sponsored the plants and animals group; the Austin Gem and Mineral Society, the earthscience group; and the Forty Acres Astronomy Club, the astronomy group. Other groups who endorsed the program and gave assistance were the Association of Childhood Education; Delta Kappa Gamma, an honorary teacher's sorority; Science Materials

# A LIVE ARMADILLO 

## ature and discover many-splendored interests

Center; and various science departments of the University of Texas; and the Texas Game and Fish Commission. The assistance given by the Texas Game and Fish Commission personnel and the materials furnished the center by the information and education division of that organization have been particularly pertinent and helpful. The recreation department acted as a coordinator for all these volunteers and assumed the actual week-by-week leadership of the groups. It also promoted the total program, keeping records and providing materials and facilities.

No matter how informal the weekly sessions may seem to the participant, the key to success lies in careful planning and coordination of subject matter with the volunteer resource specialists regarding the location of the session, and the physical materials to be seen, handled, and discussed. Representatives of each cooperating society met with the recreation department staff, Miss Hill, and Mr. McLean, and an outline was developed for all ten sessions with each interest group.

The first groups were launched in the spring of 1960 . The elementary teachers had provided the names of sci-ence-minded children in the fourth,
fifth, and sixth grades, and these children were sent invitations. Within a week all groups were full and enrollment had to cease since the program had room for only sixty-five children. This first session of ten weeks, which was used as an experiment, was a resounding success in view of attendance. participant interest, and volunteer cooperation. The recreation department decided to make this a permanent part of its program.

In the fall of 1960 , interest was so great it was necessary to open two groups in astronomy and earth science, and a general-science group for advanced and junior-high children. Even though 120 children enrolled, forty were left on a waiting list. Two additional organizations offered their services as sponsors: the Archeological Club of the University of Texas and the American Meteorological Society, U'1 Student Branch. The Girl Scouts asked to be included in the program as units. and space in the program has been provided for four such groups. Some three hundred children met last spring.

One important factor to the success of the program has been the assistance of the faculty and students of the University of Texas, either as volunteers or as part-time employees of the recreation
department. As the representatives of the sponsoring groups, volunteers, and university people met with the recrea-tion-department staff to plan the future of the program, the need for expanded housing and a permanent organization became evident. Beverly S. Sheffield, director of recreation. was named chairman of a steering committee. Concrete steps are being taken to give the nature center permanence and additional fimancial support from the community.
A source of inspiration, information, and encouragement has been the Nature Centers for Young America, Inc. This organization has as its objectives the creation among leadership groups in American cities of an awareness of the need of experiences with nature and the outdoors, the translation of this awareness into action leading to the preservation of natural areas of land, and the assistance in the development of facilities for meaningful outdoor educational programs. Its director of operations, John Ripley Forbes. has made two visits to Austin and has given us guidance and assistance in planning for the future.

Austin is proud to take its place among the cities and towns across the United States which are realizing and meeting the needs of junior citizens to know and enjoy the world of nature. \#

There's much to learn of many things . . . Nature Center collection includes a racoon skiull, bison vertebrae, armadillo tail.


# SUMMIT CONFERENCE 


#### Abstract

National Recreation Association's National Advisory Council and Board of Directors hold joint meetings to discuss achievements, trends, and needs in recreation field.


The first joint meeting of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Council and Board of Directors was held in New York City at NRA headquarters on May 22-24, 1961. Twelve Board members and twelve Council members attended.

James H. Evans, chairman of the Board, expressed the Board's appreciation of the willingness of the Council members to come to New York to meet with the Board to discuss the achievements, trends, and needs in the field of recreation and to make recommendations to the Board on ways and means by which the NRA could increase its coverage and effectiveness in serving the field. Joseph Prendergast, NRA's executive director, in his opening remarks described the present crises facing recreation and the tremendous opportunities and responsibilities which the current social and economic situation of the nation present to the recreation movement. He expressed the opinion that the situation was not now being adequately met.

Thomas W. Lantz, Council chairman, chaired the joint meeting and expressed the Council's appreciation of the opportunity of sitting down with the Board in a joint meeting -a significant first in the relationship of the Association with the field. The heads of the Association's headquarters services reported briefly to the Council on current activities and the Council heard reports and recommendations from representatives of several district and national advisory committees. Among the matters on which the Council advised the Board were:

1. The changes in the concept of recreation under modern social conditions and the need for having any public interpretation program based on sound current concepts.
2. The need for the Association to have additional staff and resources and guidance by the recreation profession for any future program of public interpretation.
3. The growing importance of the community recreation program, the strengthening of cooperative relationships between the NRA and local programs, the role of the Asso-


Among those present at the joint Board and Council meeting were, clockwise, from front center: Arthur Williams, Beverly Sheffield, Sanger P. Robertson, Paul Boehm, Ernest Craner, Susan M. Lee, Z. Carol Pulcifer, Robert Crawford, F. Gregg Bemis, Edward L. Bernays, Joseph Prendergast, Thomas Lantz, James H. Evans, E. A. Scholer, Mrs. Paul C. Gallagher, R. B. McClintock, Mrs. Howard Frame, W. W. Dukes, William Keeling, George Willott, Norman Miller.
ciation on the district and national levels, the effective mobilization of the Association and the professionals in the field in the various program areas, and the implementation of good program ideas through demonstrations, exhibits, and conferences.
4. The need for the appointment of a full-time director of training by the Association to study the present training needs of the field, to determine what the Association should do to meet these needs, and to plan and conduct an Association training program to meet its responsibility in this field, including the extension of the National Institutes of Training being held in connection with the National Recreation Congresses, and the development of a national list of competent resource people to be used in district and local conferences and workshops.
5. The future relationships of the Association with the American Recreation Society, the American Institute of Park Executives, the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, and other national organizations, particularly in the areas of national and district conferences; the accreditation of recreation courses and curricula; the national certification and registration of recreation personnel; the development of a national recreation research center; and international matters.
6. The need for a study of ways and means of increasing the general financial support of the Association and a reevaluation of the Association's service fees and charges.
7. The desirability of having an appropriate member of the Council attend Board meetings when special consideration is given to a particular area of service and the relationship of a particular Board member with an advisory committee of special interest to that Board member.
8. The advisability of making such a joint meeting of the Council and Board an annual affair and the possibility of a follow-up meeting of the two groups at the coming National Recreation Congress in Detroit. \#


## A REPORTER'S

 NOTEBOOK
## Spotlight on Board Members

- The first Southeastern Kansas Recreation Commissioners meeting was held in Independence this spring to bring together board members to discuss common recreation problems and responsibilities. Sponsored by the Independence Recreation Commission, the Recreation Consultant Service of the University of Kansas, and National Recreation Association District Representative Robert L. Black, it was attended by some twenty interested persons.

Southeastern Kansas was chosen for this first get-together because it has the greatest concentration of cities with tax-supported recreation programs in the state. The program was well-balanced and interesting, according to observations at the final session. Larry Heeb, state recreation consultant, discussed the basic laws under which a commission operates, indicating its limitations and the restrictions imposed upon it, and the need for vigilance on the part of board members as to their


Philadelphia Recreation Commissioner Bob Crawford (center) presents certificates to two internes who completed training with his department under the National Recreation Association internship program. Left, Paul Lohner, Maspeth, New York, now superintendent of recreation, Brick Township, New Jersey. Right, Flanders O'Neal, Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, new borough manager in Ridgeway, Pennsylvania.
responsibilities to the community. Don Jolley, superintendent of recreation in Parsons, gave an excellent presentation of "The Recreation Commission as the Superintendent Sees It," and Mr. Black told of recreation services communities might draw on, such as NRA, state organizations, and so on. A similar session for board members in Northeast Kansas is being planned for late fall or early spring.

- A board-member workshop held recently at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, had representatives from twenty-four metropolitan communities in the Detroit area. The workshop was divided into four groups. Two groups represented policy boards; one group, advisory boards or committees; the fourth was composed of recreation executives. The meeting was sponsored by three area groups, the university, and the National Recreation Association.


## The Fight Goes On

In Omaha, where new roads menace four city parks, a bitter battle is raging over park preservation. The Park and Recreation Board has unanimously approved resolutions aimed at guarding the parks. Mrs. Rachel K. Gallagher. National Recreation Association Board member and former chairman of the Omaha Parks and Recreation Commission, has added her own strong protest to that of the Park and Recreation Board. Mrs. Gallagher is a veteran of many frays on park conservation.

## Our National Purpose

The National Purpose Project organized and coordinated by the National Recreation Association through a grant received from Life Magazine. is setting into action across the country as local groups meet to air their views. Other


He took the cake. When Harry Strong (center) retired as park and recreation director in Austin, Minnesota, after serving twenty-two years, he was honored at a party attended by past and present members of the park and recreation board, city councilmen, and the high school athletic staff. On the left is Dennis W. Dineen, board chairman; on the right, Mayor Baldy Hansen.
national groups participating in the project include the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Kiwanis International, AFL-CIO, National Student Association, Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., National Education Association, and rural discussion groups reached through the extension of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The project will be completed early in 1962. Vice-President Lyndon Johnson has commented, "I certainly agree that [the project] is of substantial importance to determine what Americans think of our national purpose and I am glad that such an ambitions project has been launched."

## Survival Story

Prairie Dog Town in Lubbock. Texas, with a population of six humdred (prairie dogs, that is), is protecting these little members of the squirrel family from rapid extinction. The naturalists concerned with this matter created the municipality out of part of Mackenzie State Park, and there the tournament play!



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## Amniversary Picnic

General Motors in Pontiac, Michigan, held its twenty-fifth annual employee picnic this year. The silver anniversary celebration featured a vaudeville show, Dixieland jazz, barbershop harmony, the Charleston, magic, and jokes, pantomime, a male chorus line, games, tests of athletic skill, and a firebrigade competition.

## After the Fire's Out

A submarine made from an old smokestack is now part of the playground equipment at the Boys' Club of Norfolk, Virginia. Snoothed out inside to prevent injuries, the body of the sub is thirty-eight feet long and four feet wide. Portholes were cut into the sub, a catwalk and conning tower added, and the structure was mounted on a solid concrete foundation.

## Senior Citizen Service

Upper Pinellas County, Florida, has a higher concentration per capita of men and women aged sixty-five or older than any other county in the United States. Clearwater, the county seat, has mustered all its resources to deal with the needs of its senior citizens. The Senior Citizens Services Corporation, a community development, has been organized and chartered as a nonprofit organization after months of study and preparation in which churches, civic, social, business and fraternal clubs participated. Recently, the Rotary Club in Clearwater donated $\$ 900$ to the corporation and the publicity given the donation spurred other civic organizations to provide additional financial support.

## Jottings

- Seven high-school students from Billings, Montana, raised the money to pay their way to the National Recreation Association Pacific Northwest District Conference held recently in Tacoma, Washington. Two Northwest colleges, Oregon State and Central Washington College, had ten and nineteen students respectively at the conference.
- General Motors personnel in Pontiac,

Continued on Page 382

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# RECREATION and the GITY PLANNING PROCESS 

## Never has the need for recreation facilities and services been greater

## Neno John Spagna

HaVE you taken a good look at your city's recreation program lately? Does it fulfill your city's needs... for today and tomorrow? These questions are being asked throughout America: by the people, by the community administrators, by the recreation directors, and by the professional city planners.

Never before has there been such a demand for public recreation facilities as today. Future need will be even greater. By 1980 eighty percent of our total population or about $209,000,000$ persons will be living in urban areas. The task of providing a well-balanced, all-age range recreation program will be a gargantuan task requiring all of the combined skill and imagination of the recreation executives and the city planners.

The recreation administrator should keep two things in mind: that the modern city planner is definitely interested in participating with recreation authorities as active partners in the development of the community's recreation needs and that the city's planning department can be an invaluable

[^65]source of information and technical data regarding the current and long-range development of recreation facilities. Relationship of Recreation and the Planning FunctionThe city planner is concerned with the organization of a comprehensive system of recreation sites in proper relation to all the other elements comprising the city. He is not normally responsible for the interior design of the areas, the facilities that go into them, or the actual scheduling of programs and events. His chief concern is to take appropriate measures, after thorough studies and consultation with recreation and school authorities to see that properly located sites are obtained and available when the recreation department is ready to move into a new neighborhood and develop a recreation facility. Although not a trained site planner, the city planner may, upon request, furnish preliminary drawings and layouts for the internal development and landscaping. In Hollywood, Florida, all preliminary recreation area site plans are drawn up by the planning department in cooperation with the advice of the recreation supervisor and city engineer. The final engineering drawings are made by the engineering department.

Research and Study-The city planning department also maintains accurate files and records concerning various aspects of the community character as well as pertaining to the city and its government. Its staff is made up of personnel expert in gathering information, conducting surveys, and assembling material into report form. The city planner and his staff have the equipment and facilities for assisting the recreation director or planner in compiling recommendations for a long-range recreation plan that will allow for future expansion and needs.
Populations and Population Forecasts-The location and extent of future recreation facilities depend to a great degree on the growth of the city. Using past figures, current growth trends, and projected development plans, the city planner can estimate accurately where the future growth of the city is most likely to occur. Newly developed areas will require new recreation facilities. By the same token, it is equally


Hollywood commissioners ponder ten-year recreation plan.
important for the recreation department to be aware of shifting populations and any change in a district's age character. This information permits the closing of a facility in cases where its operation is no longer warranted and it allows modification of the program and facility to fit the changing age group use.

The planning department maintains up-to-date information on population statistics. By utilizing this information, the recreation director can anticipate the public need, thereby providing advance planning and construction.
Basic Studies Data-Basic studies data cover population characteristics including composition, occupation, and ethnic derivation; history of the community; an inventory of the community's physical, social, and economic assets; an appraisal of the community's natural resources; commercial and industrial potential; land-use maps; zoning regulations; housing conditions; and special studies, such as proposed civic centers, marina facilities, transit and transportation plans or any other special condition peculiar to the community. It is an X-ray of the myriad organs that make the city tick.
Base Maps, Graphs, Charts-The planning department has available base maps of the city. The recreation executive can use these to illustrate a whole range of subject matter-location of existing or proposed recreation areas, population densities, natural physical barriers such as rivers, railroads, or limited access highways which would act as natural district boundaries and so on. Graphs and charts are also available, indicating school enrollment as well as many other
aspects of the changing community. These can be of great help to the recreation director in adjusting his programs and facilities to seasonal and cyclical peak demands.

Most modern city planning departments now maintain aerial photographs of the community. By referring to the photos, the recreation director can eliminate time-consuming field inspections or obtain a bird's-eye view of the area around an existing or proposed recreation facility.
Financing Future Recreation Needs-When it comes to financing future recreation needs, the city planner can be of tremendous assistance. The task of organizing, administering, and updating the long-range capital improvement plan is now becoming an administrative function of the planning department in many cities. The city planner should also be called upon to assist the recreation department in assembling and compiling the necessary data needed for an intelligent long-range financial timetable for acquisition of lands and capital improvements of future facilities. Schools-Active Partners in Recreation-Public schools play an important part in a city recreation program. Recreation, planning, and school officials should cooperate in locating and developing school sites that will encourage maximum utilization of recreation facilities-during school hours, after school hours, and during the weekend and summer vacation periods.

In Florida, the public schools are operated by a county board of public instruction independent of the municipal governments located within its boundaries. The city of Hollywood has a program whereby the school board leases part of each school site to the city for a token fee of one dollar a year, in exchange for which the city puts in the recreation facility and maintains and operates it during the school's off-hours.

By working closely with the school officials, the city of Hollywood has been able to locate recreation facilities in neighborhoods which otherwise would not have had any available land for this purpose. This cooperating program with the school board has saved the city thousands of dollars in land-acquisition costs, eliminated costly duplications of equipment and buildings, and has saved many tax dollars in the cost of operation and supervision. Most important of all, perhaps, is that the city was able to work with the school board in providing children with a recreation area which would otherwise have been impossible.
As the administrator of the community's recreation function, the recreation executive is called upon to organize and supervise an efficient and up-to-date recreation program. Such a task, in light of the growing demands, is becoming more difficult with each passing day. Cooperation between the three departments is essential in order to promote and develop an orderly, adequate, enduring recreation program.
Members of recreation commissions, school boards, and planning commissions, in communities where the three exist, should sit down together in the planning and development of their city's recreation program. It is hoped that recreation authorities will freely and fully utilize the assistance and facilities of their planning department toward the betterment of the recreation program as well as toward the overall community betterment. \#

# MEN TO MATCH OUR MOUNTAINS 

## Norman P. Miller



0ver the facade of the courthouse in Sacramen. to, California, etched in square granite blocks, is the phrase "Bring Me Men To Match My Mountains." One has only to look at the towering, rugged mountains of the area to know what was meant big men, with strength, ruggedness, power, beauty, resources, kindness, vision, leadership in its fullest sense. So it is with the recreation movement, as we face the next ten to twenty years. We need men to match our mountains -men that have the foresight, skills, power, and capacity to ensure recreation achieving its goals and at the same time fulfilling its highest purpose through its contributions to human welfare.

What are the mountains in recreation's future? The peaks loom large before us-increasing leisure, booming population, decreasing land and open space, increasing competition for land areas by a wider range of users, increasing demand for both quality and quantity in recreation program services, just to mention five of the more prominent ones. Stretched in between are several ranges of trends and concerns with which the recreation executive will be faced by 1970. Some of these are:

- Increasing competition for the community tax dollar will limit the amount of public funds available for recreation.
- Increasing importance attached to recreation will bring better comprehension of its scope and major careers.

[^66]There will be decreasing need to sell recreation to the individual as a result of improved education for leisure, but an increasing need to sell recreation to special groups and individuals such as taxpayers' associations, city councils, and other vested interest groups with whom recreation may be in competition for the tax dollar and land areas.

- Recreation leaders will no longer need to consider themselves missionaries and should stand ready to be accepted in proper perspective with other services. There will need to be relative priorities in relation to other service groups, but these will vary in terms of time, place, and emphasis.
- Relationships with parks will continue to improve and broaden as more coordinated use is established.
- The lines between informal education, adult education, and recreation, although still not clearly defined, will be more precisely delineated and clarification, particularly in terms of common concerns and duplication of efforts, will occur.
- The viewpoint of where the recreation program is focused in the community will be shifted. It will not be identified as primarily on playgrounds or in community centers, but in the total community on a very wide hasis. The areas and facilities belonging to public agencies will serve as referral and counseling centers for total leisure services and resources.
- Recreation will shift to a more intrinsic approach with greater emphasis upon the appeal or value of participation to the individual. rather than the mass or group approach. This will create the need for greater eoncern for practical politics and more effective use of democratic processes in the accomplishment of the common good. while
preserving opportunity for individual expression.
- The trend of utilizing a specialist class for management in many areas of government and industry will spread to recreation.

What kind of man will it require to meet these challenges, pressures, and concerns? The recreation executive-Model 1970-if he is to match mountains will need:

1. A concept of function regarding the place of recreation in the lives of people and its meaning as a guide in his administrative operations.
2. A breadth of perspective permitting him to see his function in relation to the functions of other public officials, such as the planner, school executive. municipal fiscal officer, and others.
3. A better understanding of the hehavior and motivations of humans and the ability to translate this knowledge and understanding into more effective programs.
4. A broad hackground in the liberal arts with cultural understanding such as will permit appreciation of the unusual interests and desires people have in seeking personal recreation.
5. Skill in the development of consultant services that help people find their recreation, particularly in program areas which serve individual needs and interests. Ability to organize total community resources for recreation and leisure. and in working with organizations to enhance their understanding of their recreational functions.
6. Skill in management and administration and the utilization of methods employed by business and other services. with particular emphasis upon the utilization of management specialists in order to free the recreation expcutive for creative planning and direction.


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7. Skill in facility and area acquisition and development.
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9. Skill in the supervision of areas and facilities and the staff and leadership which will be guiding and directing programs and leisure opportunities.
10. Ability to integrate not only the what and the how but also the why of services and programs through research. This will require the executive to participate more in recreation research, to use research results, and to act as a sponsor and stimulator of research.
11. An internship of an extended period of time, presumably a school year or longer, in a good administrative organization and involving a planned series of experiences under careful supervision.
12. Opportunity for seminars of similarly minded individuals for the purpose of securing inservice education on the job.

SUCh men are not found everyday, nor on every park bench. Rather they are the result of patient, thorough professional preparation, sound practical experience and inservice education, the products of an ever-expanding series of steps, contacts, and relationships in the recreation field. The National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel has devoted considerable time and thought during the past few years to improving the ways and means for developing such leadership. It has been a particular concern of its Undergraduate and Graduate Education Sub-Committees to continuously evaluate the professional preparation of recreation leaders in the effort to improve such preparation-to better develop men to match recreation's mountains.

Normally the work of the Graduate Education Sub-Committee has been directed to specific problems dealing with curriculum, courses, etcetera, leading to preparing executives. This past year the

Civilization has always, throughout history, been redeemed by those who believed in the impossible.
-Rev. Josefph Sizoo

Graduate Education Sub-Committee altered its approach. Rather than work on curriculum problems directly, it was felt it would be interesting and fruitful to attempt a formulation of what the recreation executive should be like in the year 1970. The thought was that if the 1970 concerns and pressures of the executive could be defined and described, then the competencies and skills needed could be identified. It was felt this approach might furnish a guide - or framework for examining graduate education in recreation as to its effectiveness and direction. This approach was predicated, of course, on two premises: that graduate education should be directed primarily toward preparation of higher level leadership and should not be geared necessarily and solely to today's needs and problems, but more logically to those of tomorrow.

Too this end Dr. Clifton Hutchins conducted a seminar at the University of Wisconsin and the author one at UCLA on the topic "The Recreation Executive-Model 1970." Individuals participating were drawn from several different occupations, with representation from law, ministry, agriculture, education, and recreation. With the thought that the outcomes from the two discussions might be interesting to others besides the participants and the committee members, the above brief synthesis has been prepared.

Some readers may disagree with parts of the above, some even with all of it. This could be healthy. One point appears salient, however. The basic leadership need in this profession will not be for the man who knows just today. The paramount need is for the man with the philosophy, with creative ideas and concepts about recreation and the profession, with the imagination and will to equip himself to be the 1970 or ' 80 or ' 90 model executive-to be the man to match the peaks in recreation's future. \#

## FROM BAD TO WORSE

## W. C. Sutherland

T$\mathbf{7}_{\text {HE annual student inventory con- }}$ tinues to reveal an alarming situation. Professional recreation graduates decreased again this year-from 598 in 1960 to 486 in 1961. This represents a nineteen percent decrease in a situation that was already bad. The number of schools reporting recreation graduates dropped once again, from fortysix in 1960 to thirty-five in 1961-a loss of twenty-four percent in the schools reporting over the preceding year. Although sixty-five colleges and universities are reporting major recreation curriculum, only about fifty-three percent are giving us any graduates. All of the National Recreation Association's field districts show losses in the production of professional graduates in 1961.

In last year's report we indicated that at the rate of production for the past few years, five-sixths of the vacancies expected to occur could not, under the present circumstances, be filled by recreation graduates or qualified people. The situation appears to be deteriorating still further.

THE FOLLowing two questions should be burned deeply on the hearts and minds of professional recreation leaders:
Mr. Sutherland is director of the Recreation Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association.

- How can we attract more and better young people into our recreation curriculums and subsequently into the recreation profession?
- How can we keep and develop them once they have been enlisted?

REPORTS reaching the NRA Recreation Personnel Service indicate the following reasons why the professional recreation leaders are not recruiting: There are those who are "uninspired" and lacking in preparation; others are just "too lazy"; and perhaps the largest category of all are those who excuse their lack of effort on the grounds of being "too busy."

It may be necessary for us to renew
our faith and strengthen our belief in the power of recreation and its value in the lives of people. Recreation leaders tend to be lackadaisical about recruiting. Certainly he who would spark another must himself glow. Recruiting is long range, it is important and urgent. It is later than you think.

No excuse is valid for not recruiting for one's own profession. Let me share with you a comment from Dr. Halle, a well-known psychologist at Yale University: "In a world rushed to death, long-range plans wait on the immediate. What is urgent takes priority over what is important. What is important then gets attended to only when it becomes urgent, which may be too late." \#

## COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REPORTING AND DEGREES GRANTED 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961

| DISTRICT | Number of Schools Reporting |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Degrees Granted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 |
| New England | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 49 | 21 | 81 | 27 | 38 | 43 |
| Middle Atlantic | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 78 | 26 | 121 | 91 | 92 | 63 |
| Southern | 9 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 86 | 70 | 104 | 83 | 121 | 116 |
| Great Lakes | 9 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 182 | 167 | 211 | 207 | 172 | 134 |
| Midwest | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Southwest | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 21 |
| Pacific Southwest | 4 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 17 | 92 | 125 | 65 | 107 | 61 |
| Pacific Northwest | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 29 | 25 | 30 | 13 | 51 | 42 |
| TOTAL | 36 | 35 | 61 | 34 | 46 | 35 | 444 | 406 | 683 | 503 | 598 | 486 |

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## Campus Centers

Continued from Page 356
the novice bridge enthusiast, informal lessons are offered on a weekly basis at a nominal fee, while social dance lessons are held three evenings per week. The well-equipped craft shop offers informal lessons in ceramics, jewelery-making, and art metal work on Wednesday and Friday evenings to round out the "class schedule" for the week.
In the union's theater during a Wednesday evening, a better-than-average feature movie is shown at least twicealways to a capacity house. Since Wednesday evening is known as midweek night, a casual dance is usually held by candlelight in one of the multipurpose rooms of the building. These informal events close around 10:45 p.м. and are free, as are the movies.

During the late afternoon of a weekday, a Kaffee Klatsch (coffee hour) is held in one of the lounges where students and other members of the university family can drop in and become better acquainted. The entertainment at these klatches may consist of a musical group or a professor speaking and leading a discussion on a subject of campus interest.

Of course, on a Friday or Saturday evening one finds larger special events taking place, such as a sophisticated dance or the "International Fair." The latter includes displays by international students and a exotic buffet of foreign dishes. Finally, back to Sunday in the early evening hours in one of the lounges, a Twilight Musicale might be underway with music majors playing and telling about the finer points of a selected program.
The above events are only a part of the total picture. Students and university staff eat in the cafeteria; the craft shop is used on an informal basis, as well as the browsing library, music room, and lounges, while on the top floor a myriad of meetings take place by different student groups and depart-ment-sponsored conferences. Physical education classes use the bowling lanes: art exhibits are continuously on display.

Staff-wise, the Ohio Union is operated by approximately 250 full- and part-time employees. Key staff people
include the director, program director, food's manager, house manager, and business manager.
The program director's responsibilities include advising a student group known as Ohio Union Activities, which may be likened to the volunteer workers in a group-work or recreation agency. This group, some one hundred in number, renders unique and invaluable service to the campus per se by sponsoring various events. Organized along committee-structure lines, some of its members assist in framing program policies and providing leadership for different functions. Without this assistance it would be practically impossible for a college union to provide the service and activities it gives.
At the same time, the professional staff trains student volunteers in tech. niques of good committee work and good programing, and assists in pointing out some of the fundamental principles of group work. The carry-over value for the student volunteers should be of importance to community agencies after graduation. For along with the opportunity for a student to use his initiative and gain some recognition on campus comes the realization that community service through meeting recreation needs and interests is a vital concern in today's society. It is not uncommon for some of these volunteers to prepare for careers in the leisure-time field after experiences in extra-curricular activities sponsored by college unions.

TToday, campus community centers are growing and expanding at a healthy rate. With over four hundred such unions in existence and others under construction or in the planning stage, the positive influence of such agencies is being felt as never before.

Unions are excellent public relations for any institution. Visitors, as well as prospective students, are usually guided to the union as one of the campus showplaces. Beyond this, it is the spot where the spirit and fellowship of the college and university can be united as nowhere else on campus. It can be the place where friends are made, cooperation flourishes, ideas begin, and the philosophy of community services is engendered. \#

# LEARNING to LAUGH 

## Every community needs a

## recreation council to coordinate

## its resources for the handicapped

## Beatrice H. Hill

Arthur Stevens, a nice-looking, eighteen - year - old - high - school graduate, was quite active on the basketball team, track team, and never missed a prom. Six months ago Arthur was in an automobile accident and will never walk again.

Susan Frankliv, aged ten, has blond hair, a remarkable sense of rhythm, and has been taking piano lessons for the past four years. Her father plays the violin and already they have worked up some duets. He has taken her to a number of concerts, and she says she wants to be a concert musician when she grows up, or perhaps a composer. Susan was born blind.

Harry Rodgers has been a messenger for a dress manufacturer for the past ten years. His employer is pleased with his work and likes Harry. During his employment, everyone has found out that it is necessary to give Harry specific instructions, for, although Harry is thirty-eight years old, his intelligence is limited.
Karen Arnold is the mother of two school-age children. Her husband is a

[^67]topnotch accountant. They live in a nice house in the suburbs and employ a full-time maid and cook. Karen doesn't do any housework, although she'd like to. About two years ago she got polio and is now a quadriplegic and can only use her right hand and arm a little.

Marvin Lloyd is a rather shy, thin, twenty-three year old. He is majoring in history at college and is very industrious. He spends a good bit of his time reading, taking many books home. He lives with his aunt. He has his own room, although he has never invited anyone there. He never comes to any of the student socials; in fact, he hardly mixes with the other students at all. Last month, in the middle of one class, he got up, ran out of the room, and no one has seen him since. Marvin is an epileptic and is afraid of having a seizure in front of others.
These five people are not unique. The U.S. Public Health Service estimates that one out of seven people in the United States at the present time is chronically impaired, and by 1970 this figure will rise to one out of six. All of these people need some specialized recreation service to enable them to take advantage of the many resources for recreation in our country. What are these specialized recreation services?

Who should be responsible for then? Where do they exist?

The last question is the easiest to answer. There are practically none available at the present time, for a variety of reasous. Most of these reasons revolve, not around economics, or facilities, or lack of staff, but around attitudes of the pullic. of lawmakers, and of recreation agencies.

Lawmakers have made a great deal of money available for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation but have totally ignored the fact that hundreds and thousands of handicapped people cannot be vocationally rehabilitated because they have not had sufficient social interaction to be able to pass the tests for vocational rehabilitation training. Many public recreation departments gear their services almost exclusively for the typical rather than the atypical person. Private and voluntary agencies, although free to do as they please, in the main, seem to follow the same pattern, making only slight and more selective modifications in providing recreation serviee. Parents of so-called normal children tend to keep their children away from the "differ. ent" child; other families hide that member who is not "perfect."
In a recent study conducted in twelve different communities across the United States, it was found that resources, staff, and funds were available to enable handicapped persons to utilize community recreation resources. The only thing preventing this was the attitudes of the people who had the authority to do something about it.

IT is apparent that each community needs a council on recreation for handicapped people. This council may serve a metropolitan area, a suburb, or an entire county in more rural areas. It would be made up of representatives of recreation agencies, health agencies, churches, fraternal organizations. and so forth.

It would be this council's responsihility to coordinate the resources in the community so service can be made available to handicapped persons. For instance, the council undoubtedly would have to raise funds for a specially trained staff to work either in or with
existing agencies. The council would make sure that all public buildings have ramps as well as steps, so that the handicapped can also use them: that fire laws are altered, or special seating provided for the handicapped in theaters, and the like; that the local board of education sees that all children, regardless of their health status, receive some recreation education. This would allow a handicapped child to learn skills in activities that he could do by himself, with relatives, with friends, and with fellow students, or outside the home. A program such as this would give the handicapped child some resources to fall back upon.

This program might be for mentally retarded youngsters perhaps, or those with cerebral palsy. It would teach social development, with the goal of enabling these youngsters to eventually participate in the normal community recreation outlets and to attend school. There may also be need for an ongoing, specialized program for those persons who could not develop enough social skill to mix effectively with others in the community program; therefore they
would need specialized programs and resources.

IT is eye-opening to see the changes that occur in a community once a council involved only with the recreation problems of these special groups is activated. If the communities of the five cases cited had a council scrutinizing the available recreation services and demanding modifications be made to enable handicapped persons to take advantage of them, then our polio housewife could go swimming. A railing would have been installed inside the local pool so she could hold on with her good right hand. It is quite possible that she could be a pretty active member of a number of women's groups, serving even in an executive capacity. There are hundreds of games she could play and crafts she could do, if only someone would teach her. She could even invite others over to her home for a bridge game, if she knew that many persons with only the use of one hand use a card rack to hold the cards. Karen, of course, needs a chance to talk with a recreation counselor or to go to an
activities center to develop recreation skills despite her limitations.

As medicine continues its advances more people will be coming out of the institutions and into the community, and they have a right to live a full, rich life, even as you and I. Recreation therapists can widen their interests and suit them to their handicaps. The schools, centers, and playgrounds can teach handicapped children social skills and then make it possible for them to participate with the well in group activities. True rehabilitation means that the handicapped should be taught to enjoy their lives.

For the unfortunate few, either child or adult, who cannot be socially integrated, every community should have a special-activity center to give them whatever recreation possible. Every hospital, nursing home, and welfare home should have a recreation program for the institutionalized.

You can save a man from death, but if he doesn't want to live again, or doesn't know how, then medicine has failed its purpose. \#


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AS with parties, every attempt to make a fair "different" and unusual should be tried. Here, too, a central theme will provide unity, rather than the feeling of a miscellaneous collection of little booths.

Try an Old English Fair, for instance. It would be at its best outdoors, on a bright summer day, but it need not be limited to that. Indoors, in a big recreation room or gym, it can be made attractive, too-and with no fears about weather changes. Even winter winds could not affect its popularity.

Outdoors, long pennants in bright colors-red, green, blue, purple-can be strung from overhead wires or flown from standards; indoors, they could be used to ornament otherwise bare walls. Imaginative coats of arms or insignia
From Handbook of Co-Ed Teen Activities, Edythe and Davie DeMarche, Association Press, 1958.
might be painted on them in contrasting colors, with lions or leopards rampant, couchant, passant guardant (all illustrated in any good encyclopedia), bulls, griffins, dragons, or lilies, fleur-de-lis, falcons, and crescents. Fashion huge shields, and consult the heraldry books at the library for proper blazonry. lt's a fascinating subject in any case, and some of the teenagers will find themselves with a new hobby.

Call the aisles at the fair "lanes" or "roads," and put up signs at their "crossroads": Petticoat Lane, where you'll find attractions that entice the ladies-jewelry, fancy aprons, flowers, and so on; To Banbury, somewhere along which we ought to find a pastry shop; Oxford Street, for books. handtinted or illustrated maps, and other learned objects; Ironmonger Alley, if there is metalware of hammered aluminum and copper; To the Serf Auction.
where services are sold-as we'll explain later.

There are innumerable types of booths from which the youngsters might choose:

- First and foremost for any teen activity - a place to eat. This is Ye Pastry Shoppe, in Old English lettering. Waitresses-and other purveyors of wares, as well-might be in folk dress. At other booths the "ladies in attendance" might wear the more courtly costumes, with high headpieces that resemble dunce caps, from the top of which stream dainty scarves. (See those library books on costumes.)

The menu? Bread and sausage (hot (logs), biscuits (cookies), cold pudding (ice cream), pasty (pie), cider (as always) , buns (sweet rolls). Ice the tea, if you like. for summer. Coffee might be the "new Arabian drink"-or we'll call it a smugglers' item and smuggle
it into the menu. Soft drinks are root beer, and gingerale, with coke serving as dark ale. Punch ought to cover anything else.
Adjacent to the Pastry Shoppe would be the Pastry Cooke's Stall selling candy of all kinds, pies and cakes to be taken home, fruits-anything the teenagers have produced by themselvespopcorn, taffy apples, candied fruit and peels.

That service booth, the Serf Auction,

Fine, husky lad with good teeth guaranteed to do a good job on lawns. Extra special! Girl with four eyes excellent for watching children. Exceedingly smart boy, who will see through anything, can do marvelous job on washing windows.
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Master Combination Padlocks give you 2 -way budget relief low initial cost and long-lasting, trouble-free service! Double wall construction . . . hardened steel locking latch . . . automatic relocking mechanism . . . and other security features.

Master Iock Company, Milwaukee 45, Wis.
prices quoted to cover the services. Letter signs to advertise the different "skills."
The Sorcerer's booth could tempt the crowd to "have a likeness of one's self brought forth in one minute," and the sorcerer could take pictures with a camera that develops the picture on the spot. More than one of these on hand would help do a record-breaking business.
The Fortune Teller could be a gypsy nearby, who reads the imaginary future in cards, a glass, or silver ball, and is very mysterious as she demands that her "palm be crossed with silver." Someone with quick wit and a sense of humor can do a fine job here.

The jousting would be done with a dart game; fishing would cover the familiar fishpond, where everyone gets a prize on the end of his line; bowling on the green could be set up in a miniature alley.

Booth for Milady could display the usual aprons, potholders, plastic mats, and so forth. The teenagers should feature as much of their own handiwork as possible: articles the boys and girls have made of wood, such as magazine racks, footstools; leatherwork-belts, billfolds, bookcovers; knitwear-socks and scarves, mittens or gloves; plastics -clear plastic mats painted in designs and trays; driftwood pieces collected at the beach; graceful reeds and catkins sprayed with gold or silver paint; ceramics; water colors or oil paintings; anything in handmade jewelry, such as bracelets, necklaces, rings and pins of wire, solid silver, or copper; cards or stationery imprinted with linoleum block; toys.

The list is endless, depending upon the talents of the young people involved. And there is no rule that bars help from the talented adults in the community. It's a do-it-yourself fair open to one and all.

Other themes for such a fair might be a Maypole, set up in the center of the "grounds" with streamers reaching out to every booth; Harvest, with the cornshocks, pumpkins, apples, and Indian corn; Snow Queen's Mart, with artificial snow and ice predominating, and an "ig'oo" for one of the booths. Each bright idea will suggest another, so go to it! \#

## Recreational shooting as conducted by

## The National Rifle Association and lis affiliated clubs. YEAR ROUND FUN FOR EVERYONE...

 10,000 organizations and 425,000 individual members invite you to enjoy the benefits of an exciting all-year program.

- Shooting leagues
- All-day matches
- Marksmanship instruction courses
- Organized hunting
- Gun collecting
- Rifles, pistols, shotguns
- Amateur gunsmithing
- Reloading your own ammunition
- Trophies and awards
- Shooting range plans
- Local, state, regional, national and international competition

Recreation Leaders: For complete information on America's oldest and most fascinating sport, visit Booth No. 26, or write to: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.


For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

- Play golf during a howling blizzard or bitter cold with a new electronic golf computer. The golfer taking his full swing at the ball from the tee is told within seconds how far his drive would have gone on the fairway, and whether the ball would have hooked, sliced, or travelled true. Computer fairway is only thirteen feet long. Can be put up indoors or out, and is judged to be more accurate than sight. Includes net, tee, target, and computer console. For further information, circle \# 100 .

- A new world of program resources is available through 'Round the World by Mail, an international service which has been endorsed by the Boys' Clubs of America. Membership gives young participants a monthly mail item of cultural, economic, or historical significance from a foreign country . . . silk cocoons from Japan, a newspaper from Hong Kong, bulbs from Holland, and so on. Besides all this 'Round the World makes available to recreation directors special suggestions and resources for intercultural activities in arts and crafts, games, music, novies, as well as sources for free posters, photographs, and booklets. Of course, foreign postage will be on all envelopes and packages and each item will contain explanatory information. For literature and further information about low-cost memberships, circle \#101.
- Brighten up your projects and program with tape in a riot of colors including new additions-turquoise, saffron, cantaloupe, aqua, and mocha. You can make a checkerboard, stripe a wall, make cutup paintings, coasters, floorgame markings, edge place mats, or hang mats. For booklet of smart ideas, circle \# 102.
- Know your trees with Tree-Sort, a set of punched cards with all the information you need about different trees. New and exciting resource for camps, conservation clubs, nature groups, etcetera. For more information, circle \# 103.
- Natural gut or synthetic gut tennis rackets that are affected by moisture can be made water-resistant with Dekophane, a new liquid plastic material. Will adhere to almost any surface and will not become brittle or crack off. Forms
an airtight seal around the gut but in no way affects resilience. For further information, circle \# 104.

- A compact paint kit for outdoor artists measures $l^{\prime \prime}$-by$2^{\prime \prime}-51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ closed. It is a complete enamelled metal, self-contained water color set for the roving artist, and is fitted with twelve artists' watercolors and a sable brush. The cap, serving as a water cup, is clipped to the opened palette lid. For further information, circle \# 105.
- Give your canvas products a new, summerbright finish, a new look for awnings, boat tops, beach umbrellas, chairs, golf bags. A water-emulsion fabric finish comes in pine green, marlin blue, red brick, walnut brown, mint, lemon, cocoa, turquoise, coral, and charcoal, in addition to clear, double white, and black. It gives a soft finish, is highly water repellent, quick drying, and flexible, won't stain or rub off, crack, peel, or blister. For further information, circle \# 106 .
- To help you know what you're doing, a new-system appointment book keeps you up-to-date, past, present, and future. There are divisions for appointments and scheduled events, things to be done, expense and reimbursement record, time record and services performed, diary for day and overtime. Pocket-size monthly books, one six-year planner, twelve monthly file-ledger folders, one address and phone card, and file box come in kit to keep your records straight. For information, circle \#107.
- Extra game markers, like spare buttons, are as invaluable as a stitch in time. West Coast game service offers game counters made from three-quarter-inch squares of hardwood, red on one side and yellow on the other. You can use them for Nine Men Morris, Chinese Friends, and many other games. Available in lots of a hundred or a thousand. For further information about company's games, old and new, as well as tumbled rock jewelry and findings, circle \# 108.
- Contour plastic tilt-up chairs create wide aisles in stadiums and auditoriums. Available at less cost than traditional spectator seating, they provide a new degree of comfort, beauty, and ease of maintenance. Modeled of one-piece fiberglass and nylon plastic, the chairs come in an array of decorator hues. The molded-in colors eliminate paint-ups. For further information, circle \#109.
- Mosaic tiles provide a dazzling and practical surface for natatoriums and pools. Ceramic tile is impervious to chemically treated water and body oils, is weatherproof, and meets Board of Health regulations. For complete tile treatment plans for any type of pool, circle \#110.


## Indispensable for tempo control in a variety of teaching applicat



1. New High-powered amplifier - conservatively rated at 20 watts.
2. New temperature-compensated transistor circuits with wide-range tone compensation.
3. New ruggedized true high fidelity circuitry.
4. New super-clarity voice reproduction.


Physical Therapy Physical Education Calisthenics, etc.


Square \& Folk Dancing Modern Dance, Ballet Water Ballet


Music Appreciation

Ideal for:


Public Address


Lower Grades, teaching Rhythmic concepts and coordination

Multi-Speed Indoor-Outdoor Portable High Fidelity Phono graph. Lets you slow down the record to match the prog ress of the learner: Universally used for teaching with Rhythm:
THE RHYTHMASTER IS 3 FINE INSTRUMENTS IN ONE

- A professional-type full range high fidelity phonograph - micro phone can be used while records are being played.
- A high fidelity P.A. system with complete full range tone controls.
- A high fidelity radio (when used with AM-FM tuner).

The Rhythmaster's Patented Continuously Variable-Speed drive enables you to increase or decrease speed and tempo of music and other recorded mate rial as needed. In dancing, you can set the rhythm of fox-srots, cha-cha-cha etc. to your own taste. Therapists can adjust cadence to the progress of the patient. Musicians can set the pitch of records to match pitch of piano on other accompanying instrument. The Rhythmaster is invaluable for schools camps, recreation centers, broadcast studios... wherever tempo control is required.


World leader in high fidelity turntables.

## THE RHYTHMASTER FEATURES:

e famous Rek-O-Kut Variable Speed turntable that plays $3^{11 / 3}, 45,78 \mathrm{rpm}$ - and allows you to play any record (from 6" $12^{\prime \prime}$ ) at any speed (from 25 to 100 rpm ). You can increase decrease the speed to suit your exact requirements:
, plugging a microphone into the input provided, you can perimpose your voice over the recording and give your own rsonal comment and instruction while the selection is be; played:
e powerful conservatively rated, high fidelity amplifier and , full range speakers of the Rhythmaster give you undisted reception for up to 1000 people: Ideal for gyms and ditoriums.
e Rhythmaster is easily portable. Use it outdoors for recreonal activities, summer camp events, outdoor folk and uare dancing and many other activities.*

## JU GET SUPERB REK-O-KUT ENGINEERING ATURES - CRAFTSMANSHIP - PERFORMANCE.

e Rhythmaster is the only phonograph that plays at either or 60 cycles without need for dismantling to compensate changes in frequency or voltage.

> Speed changes: Continuously variable 110V - 60 cycles; Range: 25 to 100 r.p.m. 110V - 50 cycles; Range: 20 to 85 r.p.m.
umpet speakers recommended for outdoor applications.

PRICE:

Rek-O-Kut Company, Inc., 38-19 108th St., Corona 68, New York Export: Morhan Corporation, 458 Broadway, New York 13, New York Canada: Atlas Radio Corporation, 50 Wingold Ave., Toronto 19, Canada
Also World's Leading Manufacturers of High Fidelity Turntables and a full line of High Fidelity Speaker Systems Manufactured by Audax, Speaker Division of the Rek-O-Kut Company.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR RHYTHMASTER MODEL RT-VM

TURNTABLE:
12 " solid, cast aluminum, "Normalized" to relieve internal stresses. Machined to aviation tolerances.

## MOTOR:

Induction-type 4-pole; dynamically balanced, built to Rek-O-Kut specifications.

## TURNTABLE SHAFT:

Steel, hardened and ground. Super-finished with self-lubricating spiral oil groove.
TURNTABLE SHAFT WELL:
Machined from special nickel-iron alloy casting. Steel ball vertical thrust bearing for minimum friction.

## TURNTABLE DRIVE:

Permits playing speed to be continuously varied from 25 to 100 rpm , without resetting selector knob or stopping turntable. This is accomplished by use of Rek-0-Kut's exclusive patented "Varicone" drive. Motor operates at full torque regardless of speed setting at 50 or 60 cycles.

## SPEED SELECTOR DIAL MARKINGS:

50 and 60 cycles, plus an extra reference calibration scale.

## AMPLIFIER:

Power Output - 20 watts @ 1000 cps.
Frequency response -2 db from 20 cps to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$.
Mike Gain - 99 db (for use with Hi impedance Dynamic Mike).
Phono Gain - 94 db (for use with G.E. Cartridge $=$ VR-II or equiv.).
Tuner Gain - 59 db .
Pre-Amplifier Output - For use with external amplifiers.
Tubes-
2-6973 1-6AN8 6-2N680 (transistors).
IN2071 (Silicon rectifiers).
Power Supply - 117 volts 140 watts 60 cps .
HARMONIC DISTORTION:
$3 \%$ at $1,000 \mathrm{cps}$ measured from tuner input.
INTERMODULATION DISTORTION:
1.5\% from tuner input for 20W peak output.

## NOISE LEVEL:

Tuner input 73 db below 350 mv . input.
Phone input 62 db below 10 mv . input.
Mike input 54 db below 5 mv . input.

## CONTROLS:

a) Common tuner-phono volume control. ) Mixing b) Separate microphone volume control. ( type
c) Bass control: at $50 \mathrm{cps} \quad \pm 20 \mathrm{db}$.

Treble control: at $15 \mathrm{KC} \pm 22 \mathrm{db}$.
OUTPUT IMPEDANCES: 4,8 and 16 ohms. SPEAKER:
Two 10" PM - heavy duty, built to Rek-0-Kut specifications. Alnico V magnets.

## PICKUP ARM:

Rek-O-Kut Precision Arm, Ball bearing pivots, with arm rest lock and dual G.E. magnetic cartridge. CASE:
Sturdy plywood covered with scuff-proof and washable vinyl.
Dimensions:
A. Amplifier Turntable Case: $223 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ L. $\times 161 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ W. $\times 91 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Weight: 42 Lbs.
B. Speaker Case: $23^{\prime \prime}$ L. $\times 16^{1 / 2 \prime \prime}$ W. $\times 12^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Weight: 20 Lbs.

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TRADE MART

## FREE AIDS

Here are resources-catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leader. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Firebirds and other fantasies can be created from foil and glitter and metallic acetate; eggs and elephants and rutabagas from styrofoam. Catalogue of West Coast firm lists these raw materials and other craft supplies, such as copper shapes for enameling, crayons, paints (oil and tempera). For copy, circle \#120.

Embroider with paint. Twenty-eight lovely colors can be applied from tube to fabrics. Paints can be washed regularly and retain their color. For catalog of products, circle \#121.

Jewelry from marbles and flowers from foam. Craft leaflets give how-to-do-it tips. Foam also may be used for placemats, bathmats, potholders. For further information, circle \#122.

Hobby воокs on mosaics, ceramics, handmade rugs, leather crafts, wood carving are among publications listed in leaflet offered by West Coast publishing house. For listing, circle \#123.

Carte yourself a new hobby. Craft house offers wood carving project, plates, cannisters, candleholders, bowls, bookends for chip carving, painting, or mosaic work. For catalog, circle \#124.

Tiskets, taskets, and lots of baskets for you. Raffiacraft, leathercraft, beltcraft, coppercraft, all included in an arts-and-crafts catalog. For copy, circle \#125.

Bright scrap projects are a Pack-O-Fun. You can make a menagerie from balloons, a
garden from pipe cleancrs, use up old pieplates and detergent bottles, sardine cans, and razor blade dispensers. For sample copy of craft magazinc, circle \#126.

Real Indian crafts require feathers, buckskin, beads, fur, beeswax, sinew, leather, kits for necklaces, pipes, breechcloth, leggings. For catalog of supplies, circle \#127.

In Mexican fashion, combine turquoise. colored stone with aluminum to form jewelry. Bracelets, earrings, belts. Indian designs in different sets make stunning ornaments. For information about kits and other crafts, circle \#128.

For mosaic aficionados! Byzantine handcut glass tiles made by the factories which manufactured the mosaic tesserae for Ravenna and Rome. To be set rough for full effect of light and shadow play on surface. Two and a quarter to two and a half pounds per square foot. Marvelous colors, from dark earth red, chalky coral, light violet, rich brown, to charcoal grape gray. For catalog describing these and other mosaic supplies, circle \#129.

## PROGRAM AIDS

Gate crashers can be stopped with invisible ink. When a paying customer leaves, his hand or wrist is tapped with a rubber stamp carrying invisible fluorescent ink made visible by a black-light lamp. Ink itself is safe and entirely harmless to skin and clothing. Stamp marks last from six to eight hours and will withstand hand washing. For swimming pools and beaches there is a special ink that lasts from twelve to sixteen hours. For information on identifier kit, circle \#135.

## PLEASE NOTE EXPIRATION DATE

Clip and mail today, to

RECREATION Magazine, Dept. R761, 8 W. 8th St., New York 11 This coupon explres November 1, 1961<br>Please send me more information on circled products.

| 100 | 101 | 102 | 10 |  | 04 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 117 | 118 | 119 | 12 |  | 21 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 |
| 134 | 135 | 136 | 13 |  | 38 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 146 | 149 | 150 |
| Nax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Title |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Address |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cily |  |  |  | Zone | Sto |  |  |

To the victor goes the trophy. West Coast company offers a large array of trophies for baseball, football, golf, riflery, skiing, swimming, bowling, and others, also plaques. For catalog, circle \#136.
You're on display. Use eye-catcling embroidered emblems to attract and hold attention. On baseball caps, shirts, jackets, these bright, clearly colored emblems will last as long as the uniform or garment itself. Design your own insignia. For further information, circle \#137.
Help for the handicapped. Publications catalog from National Society for Crippled Children and Adults lists recreation sources, physical therapy, safety for handicapped. For copy, circle \#138.
Moppets, mischief makers, and butterfingers all take safety lessons from coloring books which include safety poems and songs. For booklets on fire safety and children's safety lessons offered by major insurance company, circle \#139.

## EQUIPMENT

Makes its mark. The line is straight, the performance reliable with an "Autoline" power-driven dry-line marker which drives like a car up to seven miles per hour. Makes a two- or three-inch line. Has a three horsepower engine, holds one hundred pounds of material. Marker will handle talc, gypsum, marble dust, lime, chalk and many other materials. For complete information, circle \#140.
Easy conversion. Reference table gives such conversion factors as centimeters per second to miles per hour, from cubic feet to liters, microns to meters, and other measurements. For free wall chart of conversion factors, circle \#141.

Donald Duck swings in bright yellow, white, and blue are made of Fiberglas. Saddleshaped bill comfortably seats one- to nine-yearolds. Colors are molded in. Safety bar raises and lowers easily, is rustproof. For further information, circle \#142.

Dran attention to your areas with a trafficstopping totem pole which is weatherproof fiberglass, handpainted in blue, red, yellow, white, brown and black enamels. Stands sixteen and a half feet and is built to withstand winds of seventy-five miles per hour. For further information, circle \#143.

More horsefower. Merry-go-round has twenty individual trotting ponies to add to the excitement and fun. Three-horsepower, electric motor, completely wired, ready for operation at your beaches and parks. For information on this and other amusement devices, circle \#144.

## SPORTS

Tennis information served up by a leading sporting goods firm. Biographies of famous tennis stars, tournament records. Circle \#145.

Instant cold pack for treating sprains, bruises, insect and snake bite, sun-stroke, minor burns. Kwik-Kold instant ice pack is faster and handier for on-the-spot relief. Squeeze the plastic bag and in two seconds you get a pack that stays cold up to half an hour. Tough yet flexible plastic bag contains dry-cold crystals and an inner pouch of special fluid. When bag is squeezed, fluid is released to activate crystals and give instant cold. Bag conforms to body contours, measures six by nine inches. For further information, circle \#146.

Fly over the water. Waterskiis of all varieties for beginners and experts. Skiis of mahogany, solid ash, laminated hardwood, etcetera, also slalom skiis. For information on complete line, circle \#147.

Adjustable basketball standard makes it possible for all age groups to play on same court. Has gearing mechanism for activation by a removable handcrank that regulates basket hoop height between eight and ten feet above ground level. For information, circle \#148.

You name it. Tennis rackets, golf jackets, volleyballs, track shoes, sleeping bags, skindiving equipment are just some of the sport equipment offered by Eastern sports center. For catalog, circle \#149.

Sports films, based on football, basketball and baseball rules, cover interesting points of contention in playing rules. Black and white, 16mm. For descriptive circular, circle \#150.

CORRECTION: The moon rocket for the space-age playground decribed in the June issue should have read "twenty-six feet high." For brochure describing this equipment, circle \#115.

## Don't get your data from outer space . . . <br> All the facts and figures you need are in <br> THE 196I <br> RECREATION AND PARK YEARBOOK <br> George Butler, Editor

## $\$ 5.50$ (no discount)

Agencies Can Order Now-Pay Later
(Individuals should send check or money order) Send $\qquad$ copies of '61 Yearbook Check or money order enclosed Bill agency
(Be sure to fill in name and address on reverse side.)

## LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references di. rectly from source given (enclose remittance).

From crepe-paper wigs to starched pigs, the latest edition of Cub Capers is chock-full of crepe-paper techniques and offers a rich lore of program ideas, month by month . . . a harvest fair for September, Sleepy Hollow Land for October, a magic show in November. Each project presented is complete with costume ideas and decorating schemes. Available for $\$ .50$ from "Here's An Idea," Framingham, Massachusetts.

Is your community in a rut and out of joint, action and improvement wise? Three booklets, Springboards to Community Action, Recreation Is Everybody's Business, and Set Its Bones Before They Knit will give you some jolt power. The recreation booklet offers some good selling points to present to your town: recreation is mental health insurance, recreation areas are safety zones, recreation enhances property value and attracts desirable industries. The booklets are available for $\$ .25$ each from the Extension Service, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

An eighty-page, digest-size booklet, Family Recreation and Safety, 1961, contains articles on the pleasures and problems of family recreation, the backyard swimming pool, safe water skiing, a safe summer of team sports, and fitness for recreation. Available for $\$ 1.00$ from the Center for Safety Education, Division of General Education, New York Univer. sity, Washington Square, New York City 3.

A career in mental health is discussed in a fourteen-page booklet, Because You Like People. ... The roles of the psychiatric social worker, the clinical psychologist, and the recreation therapist are among the fields explained. Available from National Association for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City 19, for $\$ .50$.

The report on The Needs and Interests of Adolescent Boys' Club Members, based on a national survey of members aged fourteen to eighteen, should be of deep interest to recreation leaders. Any factual material on the characteristics of any segment of modern youth is valuable in trying to provide programs that meet adolescent needs. This report may be ordered from Boys Clubs of America, 771 First Avenue, New York City 17 , for $\$ 2.50$.

What do children need? The Royal Canadian Air Force in another of its excellent recreation booklets answers the question in a 56 page pamphlet Planning Play: The Play Needs of Children and Youth and How to Meet Them. Here is a short, concise, wellorganized guide for recreation committees, professionals or volunteer leaders, and any other group interested in making full use of a community's facilities and resources. It is written almost in outline form and is easy to read and use. Available for $\$ .75$ from The Queen's Printer, Hull, Quebec, Canada (RCAF Pamphlet 96).

## 1961 Graduate Assistance Awards

Four leaders with experience in recreation for the ill and handicapped will work for graduate degrees under the graduate assistance program of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. Graduate Assistance Awards winners for 1961-62:

Debra Slater, of Hollywood, Florida, received her bachelor's degree in recre-
 ation from the University of Florida in Gainesville and will attend New York University. For the past year she has been a recreation leader at Goldwater Memorial Hospital in New York City. She has also worked with the recreation department in Hollywood, Florida, as a playground leader and swimming instructor.

Thomas William Lane of Butner, North Carolina, received his bachelor's
 degree in recreation administration (institutional) at North Carolina State College and will do his graduate work at the University of North Carolina. He has worked as a recreation aide at Dorothea Dix Hospital in Raleigh and John Umstead Hospital in Butner. He is interested in recreation in the field of rehabilitation.

Suesetta Talbot, of Detroit, Michigan, has a bachelor's degree in occupa-
 tional therapy from Wayne State University in Detroit and will do her graduate work at New York University. For the past three years she has been supervisor of recreation at the Re-

## SEMPER FIDELIS

... Always Faithful



The exacting requirements of tape reproduction for education in schools and industry are faithfully served by Rheem Califone's LEXICON Tape Recorder Model 71-T.

School Net: $\$ 279.50$


The distortionless high fidelity of its amplifying system is matched by its rugged durability and ease of operation. The LEXICON, with its detachable 12 -inch speaker, is the only tape recorder for schools which performs as brilliantly for the auditorium and playing field as for the classroom. Other LEXICON features are the special "perfect-pitch" motor, safety-button protection against tape erasure. It accommodates up to 7 " reels at speeds of $33 / 4$ or $71 / 2$ inches per second. With the special Tape Counter, you can instantly locate any portion of a recording.

Write Dept. R-9 for full details on the LEXICON and other Rheem Califone products, including Classroom Phonographs priced from \$54.95, Single Unit Sound Systems for public address and a complete line of Language Laboratory equipment.

Blacktop pavements don't have to be black...

$$
\text { Vymatede: } 2
$$

This new polymer coating for asphalt pavements provides the charm, beauty, attractiveness of distinctive colors.

- Grass Green - Concrete Gray • Brick Red Color-fast, durable . . easy to keep clean.
MAINTENANCE TNC. WOOSTER:OHIO: Write for Bulletin L-1828 See your donnite $\% 16$ distributor


# WITH NEW IDEAS Program Aids 

NOTHING builds better programs and stronger teams than these original, one-of-a-kind problem-solving work-savers. Get never-before results with:

- ERASO* Posters \& Charts
- SPOT AWARDS* Trophies \& Cups
- RECORD-MASTER* "Hall-of-Fame" Displays
- Playmaster* Coaching Aids
- SCORE-KING* Magnetic Scoreboard
${ }^{\bullet}$ Reg. U. S. Pat، Off.

> See your Sporting Goods Dealor or write For FREE catalog to-
> THE PROGRAM AIDS CO. orc.
> Depl. D, 550 Sth Are., K. Y. 36, K. Y.
habilitation Institute in Detroit. She is interested in community and education aspects of recreation for the ill and handicapped.

Doris Berryman, of Brooklyn, New York, with a master's degree in recreation in rehabilitation from Teachers College, Columbia University, plans to work toward an Intermediate Advanced Program in Therapeutic Research at New York University. For the past two years Miss Berryman has been a recreation specialist on the NRA Consulting Service's Sheltered Workshop Project which studied recreation needs of the handicapped in sheltered industry. Previously she was director of recreational therapy at the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York City.

- For the latest news on a 1959-60 award winner, Flanders O'Neal, see picture at bottom of first column on Page 363.—Ed.


## Tadory POOL TABLES



6-POCKET POOL TABLES
$6 \mathrm{Ft} .-7 \mathrm{Ft}$ - 8 Ft . Madels
Mahogany or Blond (illustrated)


The number of billiards players, men and women, is near the 12 million mark in commercial salon play. Home billiards fans add up to millions more Obviously, the consistent appeal of billiards ation program, especially when you rely on Valley equipment.
Attractively styled, rugged Valley tables cost less than you might expect to pay for fully equipped units of such quality. Professional regulation playing and construction features assure player acceptstruction features assure player acceptance and trouble free service. Learn rooms, Y.M.C.A., recreation rooms, etc. Write for Catalog and prices.


BOOTH 74-A, National Recreation Congress, Oct. 1-6, Detroit

[^68]
## Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 364
Michigan, expressed such interest in a skin-diving club that the company recreation office has organized one and free lessons will be given this summer. Several employees have the experience and equipment to lead new members into deep waters.

- Newest of Kentucky's Colonels is Temple JarrelI, Southern District Representative of the National Recreation Association. The honor was conferred during the NRA's Mid-South District Recreation Executives Conference in Lexington, Kentucky.


## People in the News

C. E. Orr, superintendent of recreation in Euclid, Ohio, was named Man of the Year by the local Kiwanis Club. The award was presented to Mr. Orr at a Kiwanis meeting devoted entirely to recreation. David Langkammer, National Recreation Association Great Lakes District representative, addressed the organization on "National Recreation Month-Trends and Developments that Affect Euclid."

Mayor Ben West of Nashville, Tennessee, talks to everyone-even if they can't hear and he can't be there. Mayor West filmed a message to greet an association for the deaf when he realized he couldn't attend their meeting. He used the hand alphabet, which he had learned as a child. The greeting was: "Welcome to Nashville. Have a good time. If you get in jail, call me. If I can't get you out, I'll get in with you."

Garson Meyer of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, was appointed chairman of the Advisory Committee on Social, Education and Recreation Programs for the National Council on the Aging. Mr. Meyer is president of the Rochester Council of Social Agencies and was vice-chairman of the Freetime Activities Section of the 1961 White House Conference on Aging.

Mrs. Clifford N. Jenkins of Roslyn Heights, New York, was recently elect-
ed president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. She will fill a three-year term.

Mrs. June Justice Nagler, who has worked with the Hollywood, Florida, recreation department for the past ten years developing drama and speech programs, recently received a National Recreation Association certificate of appreciation for her work. The Sun-Tattler, Hollywood newspaper, was also awarded a certificate of appreciation for its outstanding contribution to recreation in America.

Mrs. J. Arthur Tufts, a member of National Recreation Association's New Hampshire Committee, recently visited the British Isles as a representative of the Royal Scottish Dance Society. While there, she was presented to Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. Mr. Tufts is chairman of the Recreation Commission in Exeter and a former member of the NRA Advisory Committee on the dance.

Justin J. Cline, executive director of American Youth Hostels, recently received an award from the People-toPeople program for his outstanding contribution to international goodwill. The presentation was made by Harry L. Lindquist, chairman of the People-to People Hobbies Committee. Mr. Cline serves on the People-to-People Youth Activities Committee.

## Obituaries

- Hugh R. Pomeroy, commissioner of planning in Westchester County, New York since 1946 and an internationally famous authority on urban renewal. died recently at the age of sixty-two. As director of the Los Angeles Regional Plan Commission, Mr. Pomeroy wrote the first county zoning ordinance in the country. A former professor of planning at Columbia University, he was a speaker at a number of National Recreation Congresses and was a member of the National Recreation Association Recreation Standards Committee.
- Harry P. Davidson, an NRA board member for nineteen years, died in


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July. Mr. Davison resigned his Board position in May 1961 and was elected an honorary member. Mr. Davison's family has long heen active on the NRA Board. His father was a Board member for nine years; his brother. F. Trubee Davison. seaved on the Board for twent! years and served as an NRA sponsor for thirty-seven years: his nephew. Endicott, is currently the Board's vice-president. Mr. Davison was a member of the board of directors and executive committee of Morgan Guaranty Trust and until recently was vice-chaiman of the company.

- Mrs. Coxstance Bahlife Rose RipLESY, who helped Juliette Lowe found the Girl Seouts of the U.S.A.. died recently in Litchfield. Connecticut at the age of eighty-four. She founded the first Girl Scont troop in Litchfield and wats also one of the first sponsors of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.
- Bugean F. Huse a member of the Norfolk. Nehraska, Park Board. died recently at the age of seventy-five. A: a member of the board. Mr. Huse laid out Vorfolk's park system and aided in plot$t$ ting the country club golf fourse. $\rightarrow$


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- Harry K. Eby, national director of school relationships of the Boy Scouts of America since 1947, and a professional leader in the movement since 1923, died in Princeton, New Jersey, in August, at the age of sixty. One of his major interests was to extend scouting to include handicapped boys.
- James Dixon, Jr., a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America and of its uniform insignia committee and editorial board, died in Montclair, New Jersey, in July, at the age of fifty-seven.
- Ernest Waltman Sipple, a pioneer in the operation of summer camps, died in Wallingford, Pennsylvania, in Aug. ust, at the age of eighty-nine. A highschool science teacher for twenty-four years, Mr. Sipple served as the first director of the first summer camp for the Playground Association of Philadelphia a half century ago. He was also the first director of the Camp Directors Association of America. \#


## Cultural Arts

Continued from Page 358
the larger picture, the long-range results which shape the future. If we are concerned with what the recreation program is doing for the individual because of the changing concept of leisure, we will have to take a look at our American culture as a whole.

0UR COUNTRY can contribute a very special, vital, and fresh type of culture to the world. Out of our traditions and our great resources of artistic and colorful contributions of many nationalities, we have synthesized some of the best from many peoples into a fresh and vigorous, individual form. Its expression is to be seen just as strongly in our architecture, dance, music, art, and theater as in our athletic and industrial achievements. The energy of a hard-working people who have built a country out of a wilderness and achieved great material well-being has also found expression in the realm of the arts. Composers, painters, dramatists, and writers are part of the voice of America today. They are saying in rhythm, tone, color, and line that when a free people have finished their work they are able to take up their play and promote their way of life with equal vigor. \#

Exchange on Plans and Practices
Continued from Page 353
for the large number of people who come into the parks. Interpretive services, which are largely educational in nature, should be expanded so that eventually they can meet to an adequate degree the demands which the visiting public place upon us. Here is an opportunity to present a conservation message to millions of people in a situation where inspiring surroundings stimulate their interest in nature and conservation principles. We must use it to the fullest extent possible. . . ."

Also, according to a May release from the office of the Secretary, in a major move to stimulate expansion of the nation's public recreation facilities, state and local governments in the public land, states that agree to dedicate new parks for use by all Americans will be able to purchase recreation areas from the national land reserve for $\$ 2.50$ an acre, or lease them at a quarter per acre per year.

In the past, regulations required that state and local governments pay as high as fifty percent of the fair market value for recreation lands, and Secretary Udall asserted that this had practically stopped the "wise practice" of sorting out lands and of getting those suitable for state or local parks into local control. During 1960 only 1,954 acres of land were set aside for state or local parks under this program . . . a "very poor record" in light of the pressing need to strengthen all of our park systems. \#

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#### Abstract

Administration of Health, Physical Education and Recreation for Schools, Richard C. Havel and Emery W. Seymour. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 440. \$5.50.


While this is one of the most complete and readable books on the subject, it is conservative in tone and does not suggest any radically new ideas or policies. This makes it excellent for a newcomer to the field but of limited value to those who live in this field daily. However, two fine chapters, "Legal Liability" and "Administrative Organization," alone make the book worth scanning. The bibliography is rich and varied.

In its elemental approach, the book touches upon relatively few of the mushrooming problems in today's schoolrecreation world. Little attention is given to the infinite variety of settings in which today's schools are located or to the many friction points which arise when a "fireball" recreation administrator is let loose in an otherwise staid school operation. Thus, the book serves better as a handbook of operation under ideal conditions than as a comprehensive picture of the field. It is better oriented to the more formal operations of physical education and health than to the "play-by-ear" situations of many of the new recreation programs.-Joseph E. Curtis, Commissioner of Recreation, White Plains, New York.

New Church Programs with the Aging, Elsie T. Culver. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 152. \$3.50.

Mrs. Culver presents a well-organized set of objects and guidelines for church leaders in meeting needs and interests including spiritual, economic, health, housing, and free-time. She points out how the individual church can act independently or cooperatively with other churches and other community agencies, government and voluntary. The inclusion of a chapter on "Older People Need Fun, Too" reflects the author's appreciation of the value of recreation in its broad sense. One interesting suggestion she makes is that participation in clubs and other activities has much
to recommend it as this does not make the older person's social pattern coincide with the retirement date.-Arthur Williams, associate executive director, National Recreation Association.

How To Make Collages, John Lynch. Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 136, illustrated. \$4.95.

Collages are designs worked out with bits of colored paper, fabric, and torn scraps of odd materials, arranged in a pleasing composition to make a permanent picture. It is an old, old art, now enjoying a well-deserved revival. The author is the well-known artist and designer whose mobiles, sculptures, and paintings are in many private collections. He is also the author of three excellent books, How To Make Mobiles, Mobile Design, and Metal Sculpture.
Mr. Lynch does not claim collage as a great art; as he puts it, "however subtle an idea or feeling may be expressed in collage, it must always remain in a minor key. There is no such thing as a great collage in the same sense that there is a great painting. There is good collage and bad collage within the limitations of the medium. ... Collage is the adopted child of the art world. It is a waif, a gamin, and this is one of its chief charms." He devotes separate chapters on "How To Make Collages of Cloth, Plastic, Wood and Other Materials," "Advertising Collage," and "Construction and Boxes," each chapter profusely illus-trated.-V.M.

New Approaches to Residential Land Development-A Study of Concepts and Innovations. Urban Land Institute, 120018 th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 151. \$6.00.

The rapid expansion of residential development into suburban areas and the resulting concern over the disappearance of open space make essential the wise plotting of areas so they can be readily serviced with municipal facilities and include properly located recreation areas. New Approaches to Residential Land Development repre-
sents the result of a study with special reference to density control zoning, planned community development and clustering of houses to permit community open space. Among the sections of special interest to leaders of recreation are those dealing with such topics as public versus private park areas, legislation governing open space, golf courses in residential developments, and the many community plans providing for various types and amounts of recreation areas.-G.D.B.

Working With Groups, Walter M. Lifton. John Wiley \& Sons, 440 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 238. \$6.00.*

One might characterize the philosophy and general content of this book by quoting the author's closing statement that group work "need not lead to mediocrity but rather can serve as the key to unlock the potential for individual happiness and growth." Those agencies in the recreation and leisure-time field who conduct formal discussion groups will find the author's description of group technique most illuminating.

The author, an educator, draws upon his experience largely from a formal educational setting. He describes the use of group techniques and points out that through the group the individual may gain new insight into the potential for himself through sharing individual problems and insecurities with others in a group setting; further, that through the group individual solutions to problems may be found. When one knows that others have similar problems and insecurities this in itself, he says, often provides the individual with new growth and development potential.

The author omits mention of the great contribution and pioneering efforts of the social group worker and touches too briefly on the background and education that one should have in order to competently work with individuals in the group.-John Collier, Pacific Southwest District representa. tive, National Recreation Association.

[^69]
## BOOKS \& PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

## Games and Hobbies

Bridee for Beginners, Victor Mollo and Nico Gardener. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 160. \$2.95.
Bridge Players Dictionary, Terence Reese. Barnes \& Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 252. \$1.25.
Bridge with a Master, Victor Mollo. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 102. \$2.95.


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Ingenious Mathematical Prorlems and Metiods, L. A. Graham. Dover Pub., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 237. Paper, \$1.45.
Instructions to Young Pifotogiapilies, Houston Rogers. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. P|. 120. \$3.75.
International Photograpiy Year book 1961, Norman Hall. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 216. $\$ 6.95$.
Instructions to Young Mobel-Makers, Guy Willians. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 124. \$3.75.
Keres' Best Games of Ciress 1931-1948, Fred Reinfeld. Dover Pul., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 250. Paper, \$1.35.
Lenses, Ted Russell. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 120. \$2.50.
Mad World of Bridge, The, Jack Olsen. Holt, Rinehart \& Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 239. $\$ 3.95$.
Magic, Its History and Principal Rites, Maurice Bouisson. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 319. \$5.00.
Magic Tricks, Guy Frederick. Sterling Pub., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. Paper, \$1.00.
Making Fishing Rods as a Hobby, Harry Brotherton. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 112. \$4.75.
Marshall's Best Games of Chess, Frank J. Marshall. Dover Pub., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 242. Paper, \$1.35.
Mobile Manual for Radio Amateurs, The, (2nd ed.). Amer. Radio Relay League, West Hartford 7, Conn. Pp. 282. Paper, $\$ 2.50$.
Model Railways as a Pastime, Gerald Pol. linger. Taplinger, 119 W .57 th St ., New York 19. Pp. 136. \$3.00.
Nails to Nickels (coins), Elizabeth A. Camphell. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 58. $\$ 3.00$.
Odd, World (photo-reporting), John Phillips. Simon \& Schuster, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20. Pp. 307. \$4.50.
Off Beat Photography, Maurice Rickards. Amer. Photographic Book Pul., 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 35. \$2.50.
Of Parties and Petticoats, Emily R. Dow M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 205. \$2.95.

One Hundied Selected Games (chess), M. M. Botvinnik. Dover Pub., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 268. Paper, \$1.50.
1000 Games and Stunts, Harry D. Edgren. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 3. Pp . 48. $\$ 50$.

1001 Ways to Checkmate, Fred Reinfeld. Barnes \& Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 224. Paper, \$1.25.
Outdoor-Indoor Fun Book, Tiee, June Johnson. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33 rd St., New York 16. Pp. 210. $\$ 3.95$.
Outer Space Photography for the Ama. teur, Henry E. Panl. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 124. \$2.50.
Party Games fon Adults, Lillian and Golfrey Frankel. Sterling Pub., 419 l'ark Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. I'aper, $\$ 1.00$.

Researci Student Looks at Diplocate Bridee, A, Chester A. Marr. Creenwich Press, 489 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 42. $\$ 2.00$.
Reshersky's Best Games of Ches, Samuel Reshevsky. Dover Puh.. 180 Varick St.. New York 14. Pp. 272. Paper, \$1.25.

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Rhymes for Fingers and Flannelboards, Louise Binder Scott and J. J. Thompson. Webster Pub., 1154 Reco St., St. Lonis 26, Mo. Pp. 136. \$2.70.
Ritual Magic, E. M. Butler. Noonday Press, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3. Pp. 330. Paper, \$1.65.

Sachets and Dry Perfumes, Shelley Karpilow. Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement St., San Francisco 18. Pp. 31. \$.25.
Say It with Your Camera, Jacob Deschin. Ziff-Davis Publishing, 1 Park Ave., New York 16. Pp. 258. \$4.95.
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tional Pub., 23 Leroy Ave., Darien, Conn. Pp. 96. Paper, \$.60.

## MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Adult Leadership, June 1961
The Public's Perception of National Organizations, Gordon L. Lippitt.
Arts and Activities, June 1961
"My Friends," 4th Biennial Exhibition of American Child Art.
Challenge, July 1961
Public Policy for the Gieat Outdoors, George R. Hall.
Good Housekeeping, August 1961
Children, Play and Injuries
Mother's Guide to Bird Watching, Harry Devlin.
Junior League Magazine, May-June 1961
Issue devoted to "The In-Between Years."
Life, June 9, 1961
Fore!! Here Comes the Loony, Muni Golfer, John McDermott , June 23, 1961
Paradise in Tivoli (Danish pleasure park). , July 7, 1961
Gay New World of Watery Fun.
Look, August 1, 1961
The Fun People Have with Water.
Little League Baseball, Tim Cohane.
The Optimist, June 1961
How To Train Your Child To Be Delinquent.
100 Acres of Heaven (summer camp).
So Junior's Headed for Camp.
July 1961
The Twilight Years-Special Report on the Aging.
Public Management, May 1961
Trends and Prospects in Regional Planning, Frank McChesney.
Central City Responsibility for Area Planning, Mel Scott.
Rink and Arena, May 1961
Recreation's Big Sleeper (ice-recreation).
From Ice-Plant to Recreation Center (Salt Lake City).

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The Ice Rink Psychology Built (Wilmette, Illinois).
The Saturday Evening Post, July 8, 1961
Our New Super-Road System, Arthur W. Baun.
The Great Wilderness Fight, John Bird.
Time, July 14, 1961
Camping: Call of the Not So Wild.
Today's Health, June 1961
Hiawatha Country: World's Mightiest Waterway, Jim Roe.
How To Make Your Boat Family-Safe, Jim Rathburn.

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Basic Rules for Souvenir Shopping, Michael Frome.
Idaho: Sportsman's Shangri-La, Kenneth N. Anderson.

School for Forgotten Children (retarded), William R. Vath.
The YWCA Magazine, May-June 1961
A Look at Values, Douglas Dunham, James McKee, Lewis K. Zerby, and Truman Morrison.
Women and Girls in Society, Elizabeth Drews, Gladys L. Brown, Helen F. Southard, Olga Madar, Mildred Esgar, Arnold Gurin, and Louis F. Twardzik.


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Editor in Chief, Joseph Prendergast
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## On The Cover

HIGH HOPES. From a hillock of golden grass against a blue October sky, a boy surveys his eminent domain, ready to defend it against Indians, outlaws, wild animals. Are we working to preserve his natural heritage of fields, prairies, seashores, mountain areas, and the wilderness? This photograph, courtesy of the 1961 Kodak High School Photo Awards, was appropriately titled "High Hopes" by its prize-winning photographer, high-school student Ray Green, Jr., aged fifteen, of Miami, Florida.

## Next Month

Watch for a stimulating November issue. An editorial especially written for Recreation by Conrad Wirth, director of the National Park Service, speaks of his own young "high hopes" (as above) ; while "Want a Park Named for You?" explains the park-naming system in Memphis, Tennessee. "The Making of an All-America City" tells how recreation played an important part in helping a new community become a national prize-winner. "Homebound Holiday" is the story of a group of previously homebound (severely handicapped) persons who, as a part of a National Recreation Association pilot project with the homebound, were lured from their homes to take part in an exciting group experience on a farm. Other articles will deal appropriately with winter sports contests, a Thanksgiving party, and suggestions for Christmas.

## Photo Credits

Page 401, Robertson and Fresh, Tampa, Florida; 404, (top) courtesy State of California Department of Natural Resources, Sacramento; 412, (lower left) York, Pennsylvania, Dispatch; 414-15, University of Michigan News Service, Ann Arbor; 419, Handler Galleries, Phoenix, Arizona; 424, BowlMor Co., Inc., Littleton, Massachusetts; 433, (right) Holt Graphic Arts, Oakland, California; (left) Hal Scofield, Yakima, Washington.

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# "g Believe." 



Ibelieve that among all of our professions none offers a greater challenge to its members than that of the rapidly growing profession of recreation. Today the working man has forty percent more leisure hours than he has work hours. By the year 2000 or before he will have two and one-half times as much leisure as he will have work. Increased leisure brings increased recreation. In fact, the demands for recreation are growing much faster than our leisure.

The interest in recreation is creating a rapidly expanding market for recreation products, coupled with a demand for recreation services. Increased services require personnel to provide them-in retail stores, travel agencies, resort areas, filling stations, motels, commercial recreation establishments, industry, public and private agencies, religious organizations, and training institutions.

Very few people are actually fully prepared for the leisure they seek to enjoy. Man has worked for leisure. What will he do with it? I believe that our schools should prepare youth for leisure. Children in school today will have available the leisure of the year 2000 ; and yet the preparation of the average child today is not sufficient to assure its wise use. The development of skills and interests to meet needs not anticipated today, the broadening of interests, proper motivation, guidance, and adequate facilities are major responsibilitics of the agencies concerned with recreation.

I believe that the professional recreation worker, to meet the challenge which faces him, needs a broad general education, adequate knowledge, skills, and ability in the field of recreation and the proper desire to succeed. His success will be more assured if he is dedicated to his work and takes pride in his profession. He needs to have a foundation of supervised field experience on which to build his future. He should be familiar with the objectives and values of the recreation program and display an attitude of confidence and sincerity in his contacts with persons, regardless of their status in the community, state, or nation. He should enjoy working with people. Such a person would be a success in several professions. He is needed in recreation.

I believe that we in the field of professional preparation need constantly to evaluate and improve our offering. We should stand on our own feet with dignity. We need to be effective salesmen-interpreters, if you please. We need to recruit the best potential recreation leaders possible. Already our bulletin boards are filled with notices of desirable openings and personal letters pleading for qualified personnel.

[^71]The responsibility for recruiting potential leaders is the responsibility of all of us concerned with recreation. Our local programs must have the quality needed to attract persons to the profession.

Last year I accepted the opportunity to make a study of twenty-two nationally recognized park and recreation administrators. At my request they discussed their philosophy, their problems, their major accomplishments, the needs of the profession, and their predictions for the future. The greatest need, they felt, was for qualified personnel, with an effective public relations program and a land acquisition program ranking second and third in that order. These administrators all seemed to be dedicated to their profession. They were open-minded, constantly on the alert for new ideas. They appeared to possess that rare ability to select the essentials from the non-essentials. They seemed to have established a sound foundation for their program. No doubt many other successful administrators possess the qualities of those I visited.

My beliefs have evolved from my contacts with many people, my experiences in the profession, and my readings, which are too limited. My major beliefs can be listed as follows: I believe that the recreation program should:

1. Be constructive as well as enjoyable; creative as well as self-satisfying.
2. Be designed to serve the recreation needs of all age levels and the various individuals within those age levels.
3. Provide the necessary opportunities and proper motivations for the participants to improve their skills, acquire new skills, and broaden their interests.
4. Provide the participants with opportunities for leadership, instruction in skills, program planning, or assuming responsibilities in the maintenance and operation of facilities.
5. Provide opportunities for persons to have direct contact with the land. A camping experience, a canoe trip, a hike up the mountain or along a stream, a visit to a rose garden or floral display, or the tending of a vegetable or flower garden can provide one with invigorating exercise, spiritual uplift, and a better understanding of man's relation to his environment. Ample land needs to be preserved to enable people to have adequate contacts with nature.
6. If for our senior citizens, be designed to include service projects which can utilize their skills and talents. Such projects can enable them to attain the satisfactions derived from serving others. The service provided through these projects can be of great benefit to the community.
7. Utilize the appropriate skills and talents of lay individuals and groups in the furtherance of their programs. This can cause these individuals and groups to feel a part of their agency and their program, thereby bringing to the
agency needed guidance, support, donations, added pres. tige, and supplementary services.
8. Beauty, creative design, usefulness, safety, and economic maintenance should be given major considerations in the planning of areas and facilities.
9. All persons concerned with recreation should be familiar with its philosophy, values, and objectives and should utilize every appropriate opportunity to interpret them to the general public.
10. All persons concerned with recreation should make every effort to recruit potential recreation leaders to meet the demand for such personnel.
11. All persons and organizations concerned with recreation should strive to speak as one voice on all major issues. Basic to this unity is a common philosophy, a great desire to serve the recreation needs of the people, and a willingness to unite for joint action. A start in this direction might be made by persons employed in public recreation and in public park work.
12. All persons engaged in recreation work should manifest their recreation philosophy in the use of their leisure. \#
$\star$ Write for Literature on All-American Picnic Grills, HeavyDuty Picnic Tables, Park Benches and Chain Link Tennis Nets

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LETTERS
Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. - The Editors.

## Terminology

Sirs:
In the October 1960 issue of Recreation, Jay Shivers presented a point of view concerning recreation terminology. There was a rebuttal by Ed Thacker in the December 1960 issue. I took it upon myself to write to authorities concerning word derivation, the Clarendon Press, publishers of the Oxford Dictionary, and the Institute of General Semantics in Connecticut.

The former felt the term recreationist to be the best and referred to D. Riesman: Observations on Changes in Leisure Attitudes (1952), Page 130: "Students of Leisure-'recreationists' perhaps we'd better call them."

The director of the Institute of General Semantics, Mr. M. Kendig, states, "In my opinion the best title for persons who provide recreational services is 'recreationist." "

I hope this will help to settle the problem of terminology.

Franklin C. Hill, Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

- Mr. Hill wrote the above before he received the September issue containing "Terminology Revisited," further reflections on this embattled subject by Dr. Shivers and Carl Ruud. We expect to hear further from Mr. Hill regarding this latest article.-Ed.


## Mary Quirk Fund Sirs:

May I congratulate you on the lovely article in the September issue on the late Mary Quirk. To all those who knew and loved her your words cannot fail to bring to mind a vivid picture of that gallant spirit.

During this summer's correspondence regarding the Mary Quirk Memorial Fund, the most beautifully expressed tribute came from C. M. Goethe of Sacramento, California. He described Mary as a "rare soul who understood as only too few do the strategy of conquest by just loving people into a better way."

I am helping to build the [memorial] fund to which you referred in your arti-
cle and I hope to be seeing many of her good friends at the [43rd National Recreation] Congress in Detroit.

Amalya Prendergast, 8 MacDougal Alley, New York 11.

## Looking Back <br> \section*{Sirs:}

On the occasion of my retirement . . . [I recall] one of the happiest periods of my life was during the time I was a student at the National Recreation School. Now, after thirty-six years with the Dallas Park and Recreation Department, I can say that my course of study there has seemed as a rule and guide to lighten the burdens and to make my chosen profession a pleasure through the years.

Masal Jeffers, Dallas, Texas.

## Senior Citizens

## Sirs:

I do want to thank you for the fullpage article you printed in the May Recreation concerning the Pasadena Senior Citizen Volunteer Manual. I've had many requests for same, and if it is of assistance to others just starting in this new field, it's only because of your widespread coverage.

I'm one of those who have been pelting you for the last four years with requests for more and more senior citizen activities. You've certainly covered this area well in the last year, and should be congratulated (as always) on the quality and scope of these articles. Since we're all so new in the gerontology field (especially in recreation) we are all learning and such assistance as you've given us is invaluable.

Adelaide Woodworth Kintz, Executive Director, Pasadena Senior Center, 85 East Holly Street, Pasadena, California.

## Of Sand and Oil

## Sirs:

I work for the Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia as a supervisor in the recreation department. We receive Recreation (and) it is widely read by the recreation leaders here in Saudi Arabia. We are spread out in three different locations and "recrea-
tion" both for the Americans and Saudis working [here] is a big factor in this land of sand and oil.

Thomas K. Roy, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

## Performing Arts Supplements Sirs:

Congratulations . . . upon the advent of the special supplement (s) on "The Performing Arts as Recreation." If all in the series are to be as readable and well illustrated as the first on music in the May issue, you are indeed making a fine approach to the potentials in the field of recreation. A pat on the back should be given to the National Recreation Association Committee on Music and Community Recreation, and particularly to [Siebolt] Frieswyk . . . I personally am gratified that the American Music Conference and the NRA can supplement each other's efforts in the encouragement of amateur participation.

Jay L. Kraus, President, The Harmony Company, 3633 South Racine Avenue, Chicago 9.

I particularly enjoyed and found useful the recent issue containing "Music Is Recreation."

Patricia Pierce, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

The record of what is being done in the [music] field under recreational auspices is quite impressive. I hope you will find a warm response to this approach in the profession.

Edgar B. Young, Acting President, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc., New York City.
I think the Music Supplement is terrific and I am sure it is going to do a great deal to advance the concept that there can be recreation in musical endeavor.
John W. Fulton, American Music Conference, Chicago.


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1 Sel-up sheet showing pin positions, 1 book of rules, 100 score sheets.


# AS WE GO TO PRESS 

## National Recreation Association Receives Gift for Bird Sanctuary

Johm E. Rovensky, industrialist, banker, economist, and former chairman of the board of ACF Industries, Inc., has donated $\$ 10,000$ through the National Recreation Association to the Norman Bird Sanctuary in Newport, Rhode Island. The gift, made in memory of his wife, the late Mae Cadwell Rovensky, is to he used "to further the purpose of [the NRA] at the Norman Bird Sanctuary . . . specifically, for the renovation and/or construction of a conservation education center in the now existing building. . . ." The NRA will act as consultant to the sanctuary. It is hoped that other philanthropists will recognize recreation and conservation as focal points for their work.

- A million-and-a-half-dollar gift from the Montgomery Ward Estate will pay half the estimated costs of a new music court and amphitheater the Chicago Park District will build in Grant Park. (A scale model of the project and further details will appear in the November issue of Recreation.)
- AMF Awards: President and author John Fitzgerald Kennedy was one of the four 1961 winners of the awards being offered annually by the American Machine \& Foundry Company and the National Recreation Association to encourage and honor journalists and broadcasters who have helped create better understanding of programs in the field of recreation. The President was honored for his article, "The Soft American," which appeared in the December 26, 1960 issue of Sports Illustrated Magazine. Other winners: editor J. D. Maurice and reporters Charles Connor and Jack Greene of the Charleston, West Virginia, Daily Mail, for a series of articles and editorials dealing with a special recreation levy; author Wayne C. Kennedy, Radio Station KXOK, St. Louis, Missouri, for a series of six daily spot announcements concerning recreation in the St. Louis area (see also Page 436) ; and Peter Molnar and Paul Levitan, CBS-TV, for their production efforts in the coverage of the 1960 winter and summer Olympics.
- Girls Clubs announcements: Mrs. John Kennedy has accepted the post of honorary chairman of the board of directors of the Girls Clubs of America. Inc. New national executive director of the organization is Lillian M. Bean. Previously Miss Bean has been founda-
tion relations chairman for Fordham University and associate general director of the National League for Nursing.
- New executive director for the American Recreation Society: Ray R. Butler, formerly director of recreation in Shorewood, Wisconsin.
- New program consultant for the National Society of Crippled Children and Adults, Eleanor J. Bader, was a special consultant and resource person to the White House Conference on Chil-
dren and Youth and the White House Conference on the Aging. She has also served on the board of directors of the Conference of Rehabilitation Centers and Facilities for the past nine years.
- Neiv executive director of the Children's Book Council: Mary C. Childs succeeds Joanna Foster Dougherty: Mrs. Childs was previously associate director of the library and education department of E. P. Dutton and Company: Mrs. Dougherty will return to the council on a part-time basis as publications manager.
- Public information grants totaling $\$ 7,000$ have been awarded to citizen groups in four counties of the Philadelphia area by Penjerdel, a nonprofit organization initially supported by the Ford Foundation to sponsor research and report to the public on problems and potentials of the eleven-county; three-state metropolitan area between Trenton, New Jersey, and Wilmington, Delaware. The grants went to watershed associations in Salem County, New Jersey, and Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania, and to county-


## Jhe Challenge to Recreation

This is the second in a series of statements about recreation and leisure made by leaders in business and industry at the invitation of Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association.

What is needed, it would seem, is not necessarily more time for recreation but more constructive use of the leisure hours now available. Recreation often carries with it the negative concept of idleness and whiling away time. This can lead to utter boredom. The well-planned recreation program, either individual or group, should offer mental and physical diversion from routine occupations. Its purpose, in part, is to refresh and reinvigorate the individual so that he will be able to take up his chores again with new interest and enthusiasm.

In addition, recreation should provide stimulus and challenge to the individual. That challenge may grow out of competition, as is the case with sports contests. With hobbies and crafts it may stem mainly from trying to master certain skills. Undoubtedly there is a place in the well-balanced recreation program for spectator sports and activities. However, we believe major emphasis should be on programs which offer hroad opportunities for participation. In recreation, as in other pursuits, the individual seems to derive most from those things in which he takes an active part.

> Vern K. Proctor, Director, Employee Programs Section, General Motors Corporation, Detroit.
wide citizens councils in Delaware and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania. The Citizens Council of Delaware County received a $\$ 3,000$ grant, to be matched by $\$ 2,000$ from the council. This will be used to encourage local municipalities to join the county government in acquiring parklands and other open areas in the stream valleys of the county.

- Another park and recreation consolidation: The Eureka, California, Recreation Department has been consolidated with that city's existing park department. The new director of the combined departments is Ralph M. Goldsmith who has served as Eureka's recreation director for five years. The new department assumes responsibility for maintaining the community's recreation programs and care of grounds and facilities comprising nearly two hundred acres. Included in this are three public buildings, a zoological park, botanical gardens, and a municipal golf course.
- Great expectation for a state park and recreation area on the 1,600 -acre Sandy Hook peninsula has been given the State of New Jersey by the federal government. The state has been struggling for fifteen years to gain control of the peninsula and have the military installation at Fort Hancock eliminated. President Kennedy recently asked the Defense Department to release to the state Sandy Hook property not needed for national security. The Defense Department has asked the Department of the Interior and the state to prepare

Dates Jo Remember

| November | 1-7 | Nat'l Art Week |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| November | 5-11 | American Educa- |
|  |  | tion Week |
| November 11 | Veterans Day |  |
| November 12-23 | Nat'l Retarded |  |
|  |  | Children's Week |
| November 13-18 | Youth Apprecia- |  |
|  | tion Week |  |
| November 13-19 | Children's Book |  |
| November 18 | Seek |  |
|  | Sadie Hawkins |  |
| November 23 | Dhay |  |
| Thanksgiving |  |  |
| December 3 | Chanuka |  |
| December 25 | Christmas |  |
| December 31 | New Year's Eve |  |

short-range and long-range plans for the use of Sandy Hook as a state park and recreation area.

- A gift of a long-rangè development plan for county parks and recreation area was presented to Mercer County, New Jersey by students at Rutgers University. The plan represented a year's work by nine students in the advanced planning designing class in the university's college of engineering. The project included a forty-four page narrative report presenting pertinent statistics, a series of elaborate maps, and a model.


## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- To help private landowners to admit the public to their lands for camping and recreation, the Camping Council for Travel and Wilderness Campers


## Congressional Scorecard

|  | House | Senate |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Nill* |  | Pational Wilderness Preservation System (HR | C |
| 293 and $S$ 174): Designates 6,773,000 acres of federal |  |  |  |
| forest land and grass lands as a Wilderness System and |  |  |  |
| bars all commercial activity such as lumbering, graz- |  |  |  |
| ing, mining and nonessential road building. An addi- |  |  |  |
| tional total of 44,000,000 acres could be included later. |  |  |  |$)$

will hold a meeting October 24 at Bear Mountain Inn in Bear Mountain State Park, New York. The meeting will cover development and operation of campgrounds and related recreation facilities.

- A Litter-Prevention and Beautification Worskhop will be held at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit on Friday, October 13 (doom day for litterbugs?) sponsored by Keep America Beautiful, Inc. The meeting will include reports on big-city and small-town programs and a showing of a new Walt Disney film, The Litterbug.

Camp Fire Girls Founders Day will be commemorated March 17, 1962, and the organization's Birthday Week from March 18-24, 1962.

- Members of the board of directors for Boys Clubs of America are realizing their responsibility in developing better salary structures, according to a recent salary survey published by BCA. The median for Boys Clubs executives for 1961 was $\$ 7137$ (total compensation $\$ 7740$ ) a one-year gain of over six per cent and a $69.9 \%$ increase over the median in 1950. In New York State, the median executive salary was $\$ 8500$.
- Tenth anniversary of National Retarded Children's Week will be observed November 12-23. After literally thousands of years of standstill, we are finally witnessing breakthroughs in the biological, medical, educational, and economic aspects of mental retardation.
- Recreation visits to national forESTS are increasing about twelve percent annually. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman predicts that 1961 visits will exceed a record $100,000,000$. Visits last year totaled $92,500,000$. About one-third of the outdoor spaceseekers camp and picnic; others hunt, fish, photograph the scenery, swim, hike, or enjoy similar outdoor activities.
- Recreation Boating and Water Safety sessions will be included at the National Safety Congress to be held at the Conrad Hilton in Chicago, October 16-19. Another session will deal with safety in recreation shooting.
- Young photographers throughout the United States are eligible for $\$ 12$, 000 in cash prizes in the 1962 Kodak High School Photo Awards contest which opens on January 1 and closes March 31, 1962. Queries regarding the contest should be addressed to Kodak High School Photo Awards, Rochester 4, New York. (See this month's cover for a 1961 winner.)

Below, a crossed-leg arts-and-crafts session at a Balkan-ji-Bari play center. Right, a picnic during an outing. The organization asserts the right of all children to frecdom.


# BALKAN-II-BARI 

## For The Children Of India

## Recreation in America salutes neighbors across the sea, with common concern for all children-in observance of United Nations Day-October 24

If we are to reach real peace in this world and if we are to carry on real war against war, we shall have to begin with children, and if they will grow up in their natural innocence, we won't have to pass fruitless idle resolutions but we shall go from love to love and peace to peace, until at last all the corners of the world are covered with that peace and love which consciously or unconsciously the whole world is hungering for.-Mahatma Gandhi

## Zulie Nakhooda

Balkan-di-Bari is an Indian phrase meaning Children's Own Garden and is the name of the Child Welfare Association of India. With a rose as its emblem and with a philosophy which believes in making the child happy if he is to be good, it is the pioneer organization to work for children's leisuretime and recreation activities in India.

The story of Balkan-ji-Bari dates as far back as 1923. Then hardly anyone thought of the child in India. The cry of freedom was in the air, and the be-all and end-all of national service was the achievement of political freedom for our motherland. The alien government,

[^72]instead of helping, actually attempted to hinder the movement in its progress. Grown-up people refused to seriously entertain, or looked with apathy and even scepticism upon, any idea of starting an organization devoted to children. When the country's freedom at last was attained, the right of the child to freedom also came to be asserted by all who love children.
The founder of Balkan-ji-Bari had to work hard to get this right asserted. "Dada" (elder brother), as he prefers to be known, believed that a child was the most beautiful thing in God's creation. and this human flower should grow in joy and freedom. The chief aim of the movement that he pioneered was to "make children as happy as possible and let them develop ly them-
selves." In other words, he did not desire that children should be asked to be good; he wished that they should be made happy, according to an adage: "Make me happy and you make me good."
What else can make children happier than play? Through its play centers located in different parts of the country. the organization provides childeren with an environment of joy and happiness. It fosters in them the spirit of sharing, giving rather than taking, so that they do not remain self-centered but may try and be helpfut to those around them. The idea is that they retain the spirit of play and sportsmanship and develop into well-adjusted personalities through creative and worthwhile leisure-time ac. tivities acquired in childhood.

The first step toward achieving this goal was to start "Children's Corners" in different periodicals. This was a new kind of venture at that time and was greatly appreciated by children. These pages contained a fare of onceContinued on P'age 116

## HISTORY'S NOT FOR BURYING

Don't let your town<br>bury its history-<br>it's a treasure trove for colorful special events.

## Homespun Festival

Expressions such as "dead as a doornail" fall on deaf ears in Davenport, North Dakota. There, a doornail is very much alive. So are such items as stitching horses, stereoscopes, butter molds and other equipment, gadgets, and appurtenances of early America. Davenport doesn't believe in letting its pioneer history grow musty in the local newspaper morgue, stagnate in a museum, or gather dust in attics. It puts history into action during its annual pioneer days celebration.

Although Davenport's homespun festival is not as costly a production as Virginia's Lost Colony, or other patriotic spectacles, it puts on a lively show. Last year more than twenty-five hundred visitors spent an afternoon sampling homemade sausage, ice cream, and candy. They watched forty-three live demonstrations, were entranced by feather stripping and the making of rope, noodles, sauerkraut, and music. They crowded around a quilting bee, the rug braiding, and a home recreation show.

All this grew out of an annual rural meeting of the Cass County Historical Society, which four years ago decided to invite the public to join the fun. Response was so enthusiastic the program had to be repeated in 1959, and is now considered one of the area's major attractions.
"The real lessons of Pioneer Days," commented the Fargo Forum editorially, "is that the American people have met the challenge of every decade with ingenuity suited to the times. The oldfashioned quilt may not be as handy as today's electric blanket, but yesterday's quilting bee served multiple purposes. It filled a social need; it made use of precious scraps of cloth, and the quilt produced by cooperative effort pro-
vided the needed warmth for a long winter night."

## Once Upon a Pirate

The Gasparilla Fiesta depicting the invasion of the pirates under that scourge to the Gold Coast, Jose Gaspar, has been celebrated in Tampa, Florida, since 1904. A parade and coronation are the main features of the week-long fiesta held right before Lent. Mrs. Cordelia B. Hunt, superintendent of recreation, thought the children should somehow be included in this annual event and in 1948 conceived the idea of having a Children's Gasparilla Parade and Coronation.

The theme of the first year's children's parade was "Once Upon a Time," with scenes from famous children's stories and fairy tales. The floats were to be drawn by boys in costume with thirty to forty children following each float in costumes linked with the story represented by the float. The recreation department furnished the designs and technical assistance but all the work on



Above, Cinderella in her pumpkin coach braves the Tampa sunshine to take part in the Children's Gasparilla Parade. Number of entries is limited in order to assure high quality. At least two adults accompany each group of children and first-aid stations are set up along the mile-long route.

Right, parents and children from the Sulphur Springs School teamed up to get this Chattanooga Choo Choo chugging down the main stem, complete with belch of smoke from its stack. Schools, youth agencies, playgrounds all participate enthusiastically and spend a year preparing for the big event.

Below left, candle-making demonstration at the Davenport, North Dakota, Pioneer Days celebration recaptures flavor of vanishing Americana. Live demonstrations put history into action, have evolved from rural meeting into a major event now considered one of the area's leading attractions.

the floats was done by parents of children in the participating school. Funds were provided by public subscription; a budget of $\$ 5000$ was set up. It was estimated each float would cost approximately $\$ 90$ and a total of five thousand children would participate. Public and parochial schools, Boy and Girl Scouts, boys' clubs, and playgrounds all responded enthusiastically to present one hundred and eight units of bands, baton groups, marching groups and floats in the first Children's Gasparilla Parade.
The organizational format and group participation has remained the same except the financial assistance now is
given by the county commissioners and Florida State Fair \& Gasparilla Association. The route is confined to within a mile and a limit of one hundred separate entries so that the emphasis can be placed on the welfare of the children and the quality of the cutries. First-aid stations are established along the route and at least two adults accompany each group.
The Children's Gasparilla Festival committee starts working on plans for the next year's parade immediately after the parade is over. In early October. a meeting is called of PTA or mothers club presidents. principals of public and
parochial schools. and float chairmen. The theme for the next year's parade is announced and the diagrams for the floats displayed.

Newspapers. radio and TV have always given the children's parade almost as much coveraqe as the "hig"" one. For years the two TV stations have carried the entire parade from begimning to the end.

These two children's Crasparilla events, the coronation and parade. have many inherent values other than giving the children a chance to dress and parade. Thousands of parents and interested adults. by becoming involved by
 increasing millions of Americans, the outdoors holds adventure, relaxation, and better living. To educators, the land and all its resources offer avenues for realism in living and learning. Recognizing that many things can be learned best in outdoor settings, such as school sites, parks, camps, farms and forests, gardens, and many other community resources, the outdoors is being used as a laboratory to help achieve the accepted objectives of education.
The Nature and Scope of Outdoor Education-To intelligently use the outdoors for better living, skills, attitudes, and appreciations must be taught; and the school, along with other community agencies, should provide opportunities for the learning of these important skills. While it has long been recognized that outdoor activities should be included in the broad and well-balanced education program, the current pattern of modern living has created an immediate and urgent need for outdoor education. Many children and youth in this era of automation and urbanization are beingi deprived of contact with the land which makes it necessary for schools and colleges to provide opportunities for outdoor learning if all are to have these experiences in the "growing-up process."

The millions that engage in camping, fishing, hunting, boating, and other outdoor pursuits each year should give a clue concerning some of the outdoor activities that should find their way into the curriculum of schools and colleges and into the programs of recreation and youth agencies. The widespread interest in these creative activities in which people can participate as they choose for the greatest part of their lives should convince school and college administrators and teachers of some of the learnings that citizens desire for themselves and their children.

Outdoor education, as we see it, is a means of curriculum enrichment through experiences in and for the out-
> ${ }^{6}$ If all children and youth of this nation are to have their rightful heritage of experiences in the out-of-doors, all the agencies responsible for education and recreation and those charged with management of outdoor areas and natural resources must join efforts to meet this challenge."

Julian W. Smith

Above, youngster considers proper placement for his birdhouse. Current pattern of modern living has created urgent need for outdoor education. Left, a community project. Camp Fire Girls at work in new dam recreation area at Puddingstone Reservoir Park, Los Angeles County, California.


# OUTDOOR EDUCATION ... A NATIONAL VENTURE 

resources which they can use to enhance learning and to provide opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary for wholesome outdoor pursuits.
Examples of Outdoor Education in Schools, Colleges, and Agencies-"Outdoor schools," a term often applied to outdoor education in camp settings (or school camping), has had rapid growth in the past decade. It is estimated that more than seven hundred school districts in the United States use camps as outdoor laboratories.
Field Experiences-Many curriculum areas can be enriched through field trips and excursions to outdoor areas such as the school site, parks, camps, forests, farms, gardens, fields, and streams. An increasing number of schools move in and out of classrooms to find the most effective learning environment to achieve classroom objectives.
Casting and Angling-Casting and angling are becoming popular activities in schools, colleges, and community organizations. Instruction in bait, fly, spinning, and spin casting fit appropriately into physical education, recreation, and outdoor education classes.
Shooting and Hunting-Shooting and hunting, like casting and angling, are extensive and wholesome leisure-time activities. More maximum satisfactions and values accrue in shooting and hunting when there is training in gun handling and safety, marksmanship, conservation, outdoor skills and woodsmanship, care and use of public property, etcetera. Such activities as shooting and hunter training, appropriately designed for the various age groups, fit well into physical education classes, clubs, recreation, adult education, and conservation activities in schools, colleges, and community organizations. In some schools, the air rifle is being used in later elementary grades as an instruction tool to teach marksmanship, gun handling, and safety.
Boating and $W$ ater Activities--The number of people participating in small craft activities is over forty million annually. Interest in all forms of water activity, such as skiing and skin diving, is also increasing at a high rate. The accompanying problems of regulation, law enforcement, safety, and education have created a basic need for instruction by schools, colleges, and community agencies. There are significant implications for physical education, recreation, and adult education.
Archery-This outdoor sport has wide appeal to increasing

The first nationwide effort directed largely toward outdoor education was initiated August 1, 1955, when a cooperative venture known as the Outdoor Education Project was established by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.
numbers of individuals and families, and the growth in field archery and bow hunting has been particularly rapid in the past decade. Archery should be included in school physical education and recreation programs because it has value in muscular development and is an important leisure time activity.
Winter Sports-In many sections of the country, the teaching of skiing, skating, and tologganing would be important in a well-balanced physical education and recreation program. The establishment of ski centers, artificial ice rinks, and winter sports areas offers opportunities for community participation by all age groups. Like the other outdoor education pursuits mentioned, winter sports are wholesome and vigorous and contribute to youth fitness.
Other Outdoor Living Skills-In addition to the outdoor sports suggested by secondary school programs, there are many other skills and activities worthy of mention. They include hiking, bicycling, survival skills, use of compass, mountain climbing, lapidary activities, woodsmanship, and others. Many of the skills involved can be taught in connection with subject matter areas and through co-curricular activities. Opportunities for participation can be extended through community recreation and youth agency programs.

The outdoor education programs underway now and those that will be initiated in the future have significant implica. tions for the enrichment of education and recreation. The impact on outdoor recreation resources is very significant. A generation of outdoor minded citizens with adequate recreation skills will require more resources, but will use them more wisely. The quantity and quality of outdoor education and outdoor recreation for the future will depend on leadership at all levels-national, state, and local. Interagency cooperation is not only important, but is the most effective way for states to exercise their responsibilities for outdoor education and outdoor recreation. \#

## Beyond the End of the Road

The stress and strain of our crowded, fast moving, highly mechanized and raucously noisy civilization create another great need for wilderness-a deep need for areas of solitude and quiet, for areas of wilderness where life has not given way to machinery. There is a need for relief for jaded minds and tense nerves, a need for the restoration of peace and the reassurance of sanity. It is a need for many people that can best be met beyond the end of the road, away from the ring of the telephone, where electric lights cannot lengthen the strains of the day, but rather where early sleep rests a man to wake at dawn and know the inspiration of the sunrise as well as the colors of sunset.-Rep. John P. Saylor, U.S. Congressman from Pennsylvania.

## Eternal Presences

$I^{\prime}$T is beyond a doubt that everyone should have time for some special delight, if only five minutes each day to seek out a lovely flower or cloud or a star, or learn a verse or brighten another's dull task. What is the use of such terrible diligence as many tire themselves out with, if they always postpone their exchange of smiles with Beauty and Joy to cling to irksome duties and relations? Unless they admit these fair, fresh, and eternal presences into their lives as they can, they must needs shut themselves out of heaven. and a gray dust settles on all existence. That the sky is brighter than the earth means little unless the earth itself is enjoyed. Its beauty loved gives the right to aspire to the radiance of the sunrise and stars.-Helen Keller.

# the BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITY to the DISTRICT the functions of a board 

Elsie J. Stuhr

Serving an area of forty square miles in a rapidly expanding section of suburban Portland, the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District of Beaverton, Oregon, is in its sixth year of operation with two of its original board members still active. Its problems are the same as hundreds of other American suburbs with lack of incorporation but with the basic needs of living which must be met by special districts.

Our special park and recreation district was voted by the people in order to acquire "space" before it became saturated with houses, to provide constructive recreation facilities and programs for people of all ages, and to work with other service districts (zoning, sanitary, water, school, etcetera) in their growing stages. For example, the recreation district and the unified school district have purchased adjacent sites for park and school purposes. They have been planned for joint use from the beginning, showing excellent use of taxpayers' money. Two indoor-outdoor pools have been built next to high schools so they may be used by physical-education classes during part of the school day. One of the water districts serving the area is designing its storage tank level with the ground and finishing the top so that it can serve as a tennis court. The recreation district will fence the area, landscape it, and equip the surface for tennis. This double use of space is made possible by the cooperation of two special districts.

Every instance of such cooperation indicates the degree of mutual understanding between districts, and respectone for the other. This type of thinking does not happen spontaneously in a community. It must be built solidly from the ground up. The people who are responsible for this growth are primarily the elected board members.

I recall vividly the first meeting of our original board of three members who had been key people in setting up the district. We had had hundreds of organizational meetings prior to the election which formed the district; we knew each other very well; we knew what the others felt about the needs for parks and recreation for our community. Yet it took many more meetings before we felt a complete unity of minds as to the philosophy of a board, its responsibility to the district and the people represented.

B
y Oregon law, boards are policy-making bodies, but making policy is much more than looking at a question and making a decision. Policy-making is a middle point of action. It involves three phases.

[^73]1. A sensitive understanding of the needs and wants of the community.
2. A written, understood board philosophy. Our board agreed that:
a. Our plans must spring from the expressed needs of the community.
b. Money must be spent from the standpoint of doing the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
c. As board members we must represent the whole area and not just our own living area.
d. No matter what our differences in discussing matters in board meetings, we must present a united front based on the majority decisions.
e. We should act as a board only through board meetings. There should be no unilateral promises or actions outside of board meetings.
3. We must allow the superintendent and his staff freedom in implementing board action. This sounds easy but it takes constant vigilance to develop this unanimity of action. Then, too, it is not easy to find a superintendent who is actually able to work from community needs. It takes someone who knows the philosophy of recreation in all of its phases very well. He must be a master of personal relationships, a sensitive interpreter of community wants. He must then feel the support and confidence of the board in order to work freely.

Our board was especially lucky in finding William Pond for our first superintendent. (Bill is now head of recreation for Sacramento County in California.) He did such a good job for us that our sister state lured him away. Howard Terpenning, from another sister state, Washington, has taken up where Bill left off and is doing a superb job.

0NCE this rapport between the community, the board, and the superintendent has been achieved, the board can do many things to further the work of the district and to give support to the superintendent and his staff. Some of the things our board believes in are as follows:
l. Allow the superintendent complete freedom in choosing his staff. If the board has done a good job in choosing the superintendent, he can be trusted to choose staff members who will fit in with the overall pattern.
2. Employ paid, professional personnel and pay high enough salaries to get and keep good people. Voluntary workers may be all right in some situations, but regularly paid personnel can be expected to be more responsible.
3. Act as a community sounding board. If controversial
issues are to come up in board meetings, encourage people to talk about them. Then-listen!
4. Have good avenues of communication. Let it be known that all board meetings are public and that visitors are always welcome. Do not encourage individuals or pressure groups to corner board members outside of meetings. Official action is always taken by the board in regular session.
5. Become informed on parks and recreation. Read professional magazines; go to conventions, if possible. You often hear someone say, "We need business men on our boards." That is true in that boards should practice good business methods, but purchasing by boards is not just efficiency in buying things. The commodity being purchased is parks and recreation. The more a board member knows, the more able he is in evaluating requests for purchase. However, a board member should not set himself up as an expert. The superintendent must be recognized as the expert in the park and recreation field.
6. Refer matters of interpretation or requests for information to the superintendent. He has been hired as the expert. Board members use their acquired knowledge for understanding. This does not minimize the advantage of having people from different fields on the board; e.g., doctors, electricians. Each brings a wealth of expert knowledge that is useful from his special field.
7. Be informed on activities of the district. The superintendent should give short. concise reports on department activities so that board members will know what is going on. Sometimes work of the district can be furthered by a board member saying to an art enthusiast, "The recreation district is having an art show on Sunday. How about entering one of your mosaics?"
8. Encourage your superintendent to keep abreast of current thinking in his field. See that the budget includes items for subscriptions to professional magazines, memberships in professional organizations. and trips to conventions.
9. Bring up for discussion in board meetings anything that is happening in the district that you do not like, but leave the solutions to the superintendent in those things pertaining to his area of responsibility. A board member never takes action in the activities of a district unless, of course, there is a grave emergency.
10. Encourage the superintendent publicly in board meetings, and quietly on the side. Let him know you think he is doing a good job. Tell him when you have seen something you especially like. He is very human!

In some of these situations a board member treads a narrow line of evaluation. Board members can be key people in this great movement for recreation that is unfolding so rapidly in our country. Dedicated board members are good to have, but dedicated. informed board menbers are better. \#


# LEISURE and MENTAL RETARDATION 

## There is a need to change prevailing attitudes

## Doris Berryman

In Recent years, Americans have found themselves with an increasing amount of free time on their handsbut with apparently little capacity for utilizing it creatively or constructively.

Hundreds of people have written on this subject from many frames of reference, but as yet no one has come up with a definition of leisure that is acceptable to everyone else. There appear to be two major points of view: one, that leisure is a block of time not used for work or sleep; two, that leisure is an attitude about what one does with his free time.

Within this tangled forest of thought and jargon, perhaps the most important has been stated succinctly by Clifton Fadiman who has written: "Upon an acute understanding of the meaning of the word leisure our lives during the next hundred years may well depend. For words are not only words. They are actors, often prime motors."

To paraphrase Mr. Fadiman, we might think of the creative use of free time as a "prime motor" in the social development of the mentally retarded person. However, to accomplish this purpose we will have to effect changes in many prevailing attitudes and concepts concerning leisure and recreation, and mental retardation as well.

## Outmoded Concepts

One is the group of erroneous ideas and attitudes concerning the concept of mental age and the IQ. As far back as 1908, Binet and Simon, whose original

[^74]study developed the concept of mental age, warned that: "A peasant, normal in ordinary surroundings of the fields, may be considered a moron in the city. In a word, retardation is a term relative to a number of circumstances which must be taken into account in order to judge each particular case."

In spite of that warning and those of some American investigators, the trend in this country was, and to some extent still is, to take the mental age-and later the IQ-at face value. This narrow and static concept has had unfortunate and far reaching effects on the thinking of those concerned with the play and recreation activities of the mentally retarded. One result was recreation programs based on the mental age of the individuals involved. That is, it was assumed that a six-year-old with a mental age of three would necessarily be interested in and capable of performing the same kinds of activity as a normal three-year-old.

We now know, of course, that this simply is not true. As Dr. Paul E. Benoit has said: "Needs are different, social needs and personal needs; he has a different set of expectations to meet, and he has a much larger body to manoeuver and care for. The interaction of his social environment and his physical status is not without influence on his play tastes." Another result assumed that the teenage and young adult retardate would never be really capable of or particularly interested in the activities of his peers. Another erroneous concept developed around the belief that the mentally retarded represent a social menace. In terms of recreation this belief had disastrous effects. Public and private leisure-time agencies closed their doors to this segment of the popu-
lation. Also, the public schools and most educators simply closed their eyes as well as their doors to the whole subject of education for the retarded.

A third concept, widely accepted for many years, was that the retarded could benefit only by institutionalization or by being placed in special groups totally segregated from the normal population. This gave the retarded child little opportunity to even observe, let alone participate in, the play activities of normal children. Also, it prevented him from learning any of the social skills required of members in good standing of a community.

Underlying these last two concepts are at least two values deeply ingrained in what Max Lerner calls our American Civilization. One is concerned with attractiveness, conformity and sociability, and the other with economic productiveness. In general, we have tended to ignore, if not reject, and if possible, hide away those people who do not meet prevailing standards.

## New Approaches to Understanding

Since World War II, however, the concepts of rehabilitation and habilitation have radically changed our approaches to understanding and studying mental retardation. Now it is no longer a question of a few outstanding individuals or institutions crying out like voices in the wilderness. A review of the literature published in the last few years-as well as of studies now in progress-reveals an ever-increasing interest in this field. Unfortunately, there seems to have been little interest in recreation or group work. This is amazing, especially when we consider that the vast majority of retarded persons have so much free time-and so little opportunity to do anything constructive or creative with it. Furthermore, the results of some studies in other areas indicate that there is real need for greater emphasis in education and training on social and recreation skills.

The reason for this lack of interest and research in recreation appears to be twofold. On the one hand, research in most fields has tended to ignore the subject because, as Dr. Alexander Reid Martin points out: "In our present
culture, respect and dignity has been given only to the work phase of this creative process. . . . This work phase has been glorified at the expense of the recreation phase. . . . The workaday world remains our sole frame of reference."

On the other hand, professional workers in public and private agencies offering recreation programs have too often tended to become victims of our outmoded value system, feeling that the disabled and handicapped are no concern of theirs-and that they are not equipped to work with them. Also, they seem to favor a social machine rather than helping people use recreation as a tool for self-integration, selfrealization and the freedom to live a richer, fuller life.

It is true that in recent years state schools and hospitals, and most private homes and schools for the mentally retarded have employed recreation personnel to develop programs within the institutions. Some of these have been outstanding and have added a great deal to the existing body of knowledge concerning mental retardation. However, only a small percentage of our retarded population are ever institution-alized-and in light of today's thinking it is likely that an even smaller percentage will be in the future. Thus, it is imperative that we find a way to provide recreation programs and services within the conmunity.

## Encouraging Trends

Fortunately we now see some other encouraging trends. School districts have begun to provide educational opportunities for the retarded within the public schools. Also some group work and recreation agencies and public recreation departments have initiated recreation activity for the retarded.

In the past two or three years local chapters of the National Association for Retarded Children also have shown an increasing interest in developing recreation programs, particularly for the teenage and adult retarded. [See Recreation, April 1961, "Recreation for All Children."] This interest may be one result of the rapidly expanding sheltered workshop program, for it has become increasingly apparent that the greatest challenge workshop directors
face is the need for teaching social skills and helping the trainee to more constructively utilize his time off the job. [See Recreation, June 1961, "Rx for the Ill and Handicapped," for more on sheltered workshops.]
Another reason for this interest is that no one knows better than the parents and families of the mentally retarded living in the community how monotonous and stultifying the daily life of the average retardate is. All too frequently he sits, day in, day out, surrounded by a television set, a radio, and a few games and toys, but cut off from social contact except for that afforded by his family. There are those who are denied even these small satisfactions.

One recently proposed solution to this problem is the establishment of activity centers for the retarded. Such a center can not only provide a recreative and social program, but can offer opportunities to learn skills that can help the retarded person become more fully integrated into the life of the community. However, such a center can all too easily continue to isolate the retarded from community life and become another institution, another piece of social machinery grinding out a standardized, mediocre product. For an activity center to fulfill its greatest potential, it would seem that several things must be kept in mind during the initial planning phase.

The ultimate goal of the program should be the greatest possible mobilization of each person involved in it. The programs can be so designed that the resources and assets of each individual are developed to their fullest potential. A dynamic program can not only teach the necessary skills, but offers the needed encouragement and opportunities for the retardate to make maximum possible use of existing local recreation and leisure time resources.

Therefore, it becomes obvious that we must place added emphasis on what Dr. Gunnar Dybwad refers to as "the begimning recognition that the older retardate is entitled to adult status." We must pay more attention to the fact that there is no sharp dividing line between the subnormal and the normal. As Davies and Eeob pointed out in The Mentally Retarded in Society: "The mildly retarded on the one hand, and the dull
$R^{\text {FOR The mil }}$ AND HANDICAPPED
normal on the other hand, do not represent wholly different groups of human beings. but rather a continuous series differing in degrees but not in kind, and shading almost indistinguishably into one another. When the test of social competency is taken into account, who is retarded, and who is not, becomes a matter of relativity."

## The Tools of Recreation

To recreate to play, to have fun is as much a part of the natural rhythm of the self as it is a part of our cultural rhythm of work. play, and rest. The activity-center program can be so structured that we can help these people establish and feel this rhythm. We must therefore include some activities that might be classified as work. By incorporating service projects such as a Ju nior Red Cross program, stuffing envelopes for a service agency, or making party favors for children in hospitals. we can help the retardate to feel that he too can contribute something useful to his community. By working with the families of the retarded, the activity center can help and encourage them to include the retarded member more fully in the daily life and the recreation pursuits of the family.
Because recreation is also frequently a learning process, it offers a wide range of opportunities to help the retarded learn by doing. In addition, the bodily movements which accompany work and recreation activities can help to improve posture, balance and coordination, and strengthen muscles. This is not to say that physical activity is synonymous with recreation. however. Recreation. in the proper sense of the word, also provides opportunities for ereative expression which few of these people have ever had.
We must ever keep in mind that creativity and IQ do not necessarily have a positive correlation. Certainly the retarded have every right to. and should be given every opportunity for what Dr. Irving Taylor has referred to as "expressive creativity." He describes this level of ereativity as "the most funda. mental form. involving independent expression where skills. originality, and
the quality of the product are unimportant. . . . The important characteristics are spontaneity and freedom which form the foundation upon which more creative talents develop."

Concurrently with establishing such centers we must set up an education program aimed at the directors and personnel of all public and voluntary recreation agencies-for without their interest, understanding, and cooperation there will still be no place for the retarded to go except to the activity center. In fact, the public recreation departments must live up to their slogan: "Recreation is for everybody."

In visits to twelve cities in the past year, I found in the directors of many public and voluntary recreation agencies a feeling, not so much of unwillingness as of unpreparedness. In general, they agreed that they should be serving the handicapped-including the mentally retarded-but felt that they just didn't have the know-how. Obviously, then, there has been a shortcircuit in the communication lines between the professionals working in the field of retardation and those working in the field of community recreation.

Effective community action to provide recreation services and programs for the retarded can never really come about until there is coordinated effort on the part of all health, welfare, and recreation agencies and organizations to provide these services and programs for the ill and handicapped persons. [See "Learning to Laugh," RecreaTION, September 1961.]

Professionals in the field of rehabilitation and community recreation must work more closely together so the various services will each be related to the other. We will have to join hands to present a united front to public officials for a fair share of the tax dollar.

The judicious use of existing facilities and programs will provide opportunities to promote public acceptance of disabled and handicapped persons as full-fledged members of society. Certainly if the normal youngster of today can learn to accept those who are different from himself, physically or mentally, both at school and in all of his various recreation activities, the problems we are facing today will be reduced a hundred-fold tomorrow. \#

## In-Service Training

Continued from Page 403
should be overlooked to help these individuals adjust.

TThe leadership training program itself should be set up to sustain the interest of the group in training. It is recommended that there be an orientation, with the opportunity to hear and study background, objectives, policies of the agency; to learn how the agency functions in the community and how the leadership-in-training program fits into the total plan. A class of forty minutes or an hour can be held each week. Here it is important to note that, although some of the boys and girls may have no real idea of what leadership means in the organization, they should be assigned regular duties, no matter how simple, so they may feel they are playing an important role with the agency. At each class session, they should be given an opportunity to report progress, ask questions, and discuss their problems.

The first year of training may determine the success of the program. The establishment of a rapport, a careful recording of individual accomplishments is important, so the instructor and other staff members using the trainees will know at all times what is expected of them, and their development can be observed. The trainees may also be informed of their ratings and advised as to how they might bring up their level of achievement.

There are many satisfactory methods for recording progress, and many leadership qualities to be checked. Howcver, a few should be emphasized. Dependability, punctuality, preparation for duties, personal appearance, attitude toward authority, completion of assignment are several. The record should be simple enough to be used by any staff member. After the first year of training and evaluation, it will not be too difficult to decide whether or not the trainees should continue as service leader or be assigned to the club leader training class.

In cases where organizations have a leadership training program of mature young people who have proven themselves, further training may follow
along similar lines, but on an advanced level. By recruiting the younger group and setting up a complete graded set of courses, there will be a definite assurance of a new group of leaders coming up with years of training and experience. Also, the leaders will be retained for a much longer period of service, ranging from one to ten years. Some will make group work their career, and, as often the case, will become part-time or full-time staff members.

Although some feel that individuals should be encouraged to serve for the joy that comes from unselfish service, it is difficult to inspire young people without offering them awards or material recognition. However, we have been successful in developing a satisfactory system of recognition. An annual leaders' banquet is given and all outstanding volunteers invited. Awards are made on the following basis: Firstyear certificates extend the privilege of attending leaders' training camp for one week, pro-rated according to the leader's service. Second year, pro-rated expenses to attend camp are offered, plus awards of bracelets and key chains with "leader" and the organızation"s initials spelled out on pendants. Third year, prorated expenses in camp are paid, and a lightweight jacket with leaders' emblem on it is awarded. Fourth year, a leaders' pin designed especially for this organization is given. Fifth year, a young lady and a young man with five consecutive years' service are selected as queen and king of the leaders' group and of the organization. This ceremony is called the Spring Festival and Coronation. All leaders of the intraining group participate in the colorful pageant and recognition ceremony before parents and friends. After four years they may also qualify for junior staff.

Another recognition which is a part of the training program is selection to attend a national leaders' camp, if fully qualified. At the beginning awards are usually simple, and they become more elaborate as the trainees' years of service increase.

The success of the program at Katherine House shows what can be accomplished by other organizations with a similar program. \#

## THE NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE MANPOWER STUDY-1960

## First national survey of recreation personnel provides data on salaries, working conditions and personal characteristics

W. C. Sutherland

The nationwide survey of Social Welfare Manpower conducted during the spring and summer of 1960 is now available.* The study initiated by the Personnel Committee of the National Social Welfare Assembly was conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The report includes personnel in welfare, health, rehabilitation and recreation settings, in voluntary and governmental agencies.
It provides data on current annual salaries and working conditions as they relate to the personal characteristics of the work force, programs in the field, and the position, experience, and educational levels of the workers. Except for recreation the data is comparable with information collected in 1950. The report identified 116,000 social welfare workers, representing a forty-two per cent increase over the 1950 report, exclusive of recreation leaders.

Of the 116,000 social welfare workers, 10,450 are identified as recreation leaders in government and voluntary agencies. Of these sixty-four per cent were in government agencies. Fifty-two per cent were in state and local government agencies and twelve per cent with the federal government. Thirty-six per cent were employed in voluntary agencies. Of the total public and private recreation leaders 6,902 are men and 3,520 are women. Forty-six per cent of the men and thirty-four per cent of the women are thirty-five years of age or under, with the median age of thirty-eight years.
Fifty-three per cent of the recreation workers in public and private agencies have bachelor degrees. Fifty-one per cent in state and local government have bachelor degrees, while thirty-eight per cent in the federal government and sixty-one per cent of the voluntary agency workers hold bachelor degrees respectively. This compares rather closely

[^75]with the National Recreation Association's Southern Re. gional Study several years ago when it was learned that forty-seven per cent of the public recreation leaders in the South were college graduates. The same study showed fourfifths of the workers in voluntary agencies as degree people or slightly higher than the current report.
Of the 10,448 public and private recreation workers, 7,165 are married; 2,215 single; and 870 widowed, divorced, or legally separated. The Mid-Atlantic District reported the largest number of workers public and private, with a total of 2,332 . The Great Lakes was next with 2,072 and the Pacific region reported 1,907 . Taking the local and state government workers separately, the Pacific region reported the largest number of workers, 1,296; the Great Lakes next with 1,229 and the Mid-Atlantic with 1,034. All the other regions reported considerably less. Recreation workers identified with federal government agencies numbered 1,250 .
The average "median" recreation salary for recreation workers was $\$ 5,100$, and thirteen per cent received less than $\$ 3,500$. Direct service workers average $\$ 4,670$, supervisors $\$ 6,040$, and executives $\$ 6,300$. Salaries increased with amount of education in the state and local government agencies. The median salary for all positions increased from $\$ 5,240$ with a B.A. to $\$ 6,900$ with two or more years of graduate study. The median in the West increased to $\$ 8,510$. For executives in local and state government agencies, the median salary increased from $\$ 6,090$ with a B.A. degree to $\$ 7,230$ with two or more years of graduate study.

A forty-hour week appears to be more or less standard with about one-half of the local government workers on it. One-fifth appear to be working a thirty-five-hour week or less. About three out of ten recreation workers in public and voluntary agencies are required to furnish cars with the cost borne by the employer. Sick leave ranges largely from ten to fifteen days and can be accumulated and carried over from year to year by the majority of workers-in some cases without limit. Vacation time varies from two to four weeks and in some cases can be accumulated and carried over from year to year in the amount of thirty days. Twothirds of the workers qualified for three or more weeks. About nine-tenths of all social welfare workers are covered by some type of retirement plan.

0F The 10,448 recreation workers identified in the Social Welfare Manpower study, 5,487 are in state and local government agencies. Actually only a sample 1.463 were studied. We believe the number of local and county government recreation agency people to be much higher. At least 8,387 were identified in the National Recreation Association's Yearbook for 1955. It is the writer's guess that the next Yearbook report, to appear this fall, will increase this figure to around ten thousand.

The NRA was pleased to participate in the National Social Welfare Manpower Study. and a great deal of interesting information about recreation workers nationally has now been recorded for the first time. The next ten-year study, if recreation is included, should give important information for comparative study. \#

## At Home and Abroad

- High-school students from Scarsdale, New York, made a dramatic entrance into London in July with a production of Thornton Wilder's Our Town. The group played to young audiences in the Jewish Settlement House in London's East End and to two primary schools in London suburbs. This trip was estimated to cost $\$ 32,000$. Scarsdale parents raised $\$ 16,000$ and all but $\$ 3,000$ of the rest was contributed by the Scarsdale community. The Rockefeller Foundation gave the balance. The cast of twenty-four youngsters, aged fourteen to eighteen years, also journeyed through the Netherlands, Warsaw, and West Berlin.
- At an age when many people think they have long since finished the real business of living, Guadalupe Morones, born in Mexico some eighty years ago, is learning to write. Every Thursday morning he drives into Austin, Texas, with his son in order to attend citizen-


The best costumed couple in the Halloween parade! Daisy and Donald won first prize for couples in York, Pennsylvania, event sponsored by the recreation department. A quacker-jack pair.

ship classes at the Pan-American Recreation Center. Some days he walks the eight or nine miles back to his son's house. Mr. Morones wants to become a U.S. citizen and literacy is the first step.

- Thirty teenage ambassadors of good will travelled from Florida to Bogota, Colombia, for three swim meets against youngsters of their age. The U.S. swimmers were selected on the basis of conduct, appearance, and versatile swimming ability. Ten of the swimmers were from Jacksonville, the rest from other parts of the state. While Jacksonville has played host to teams and recreation directors from foreign countries, this is only the second time that a group of youngsters has journeyed to another country for competition. The other occasion was when a playground track team went to Cuba in pre-Castro days. - In Vancouver, British Columbia, teenage members of the Marpole Community Association are foster parents of a seven-year-old Chinese boy. Each month they wash cars to collect money to feed, clothe, and send the boy to school. The Chinese youngster, adopted through UNESCO, wrote the group gratefully in Chinese, "I haven't met you before but I get your help." The club is now hoping to adopt a Chinese girl.
- Everything was Itik-Itik in New Orleans where the recreation department
sponsors a folk dance festival each spring. This year's fete was an international one that featured dance organizations provided by the Honduras and Philippine consuls. Members of the department's ballet workshop, ballet classes, square-dance groups, and playhouse represented Spain, Ireland, Japan, Switzerland, Russia, France and the United States in dance. (Itik-Itik is a Philippine duck dance.)
- A self-help approach to urban renewal has had success in Delhi, India, in Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Improvement projects termed "urban extension" are begun by a trained community organizer and then taken over by residents themselves. In India, community organizers and trained workers in public-health nursing, recreation, handcraft, and social education aid residents in solving local problems.
- Two hundred white oleander plants prepared by the Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation and sent by


Announcing Halloween! Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks used window loaned by Home Savings Bank to announce its Halloween programs, one of a series of such displays.


During the Southeastern Recreation Executives Conference two contributors to the recreation field received wellearned citations. Ralph Van Fleet (left), Southern District representative of the National Recreation Association, presented a civic achievement award to George G. Robinson (center), executive secretary of the Jacksonville, Florida, Recreation Department, for his work in the creation of a sports complex consisting of a fifty thousand-seat stadium (the Gator Bowl), a ten thousand-seat baseball park, and a thirteen thousandseat coliseum. These structures occupy what was once a blighted substandard housing area. The other award went to Wellington Paul (right), vice-president of Foremost Dairies, who has served as an NRA sponsor over a period of years.

Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell to Hiroshima, Japan, are thriving at the Hiroshima City Botanical Nursery, according to Mayor Shinzo Hamai. The oleanders were sent to further the sister-city relationship between the two cities.

- Oriental pageantry overflows Seattle, Washington, each summer during the Japanese dance festival of Bon OdoriGathering of Joy-which has its origin in Buddhism. Youngsters in samurai and Japanese-maiden make-up, elders comically masked, kimono-clad girls, bobbing lanterns, and gay banners brighten the street scene near the Seattle Buddhist Church.
- American boys and girls seem to have a greater potentiality for performing physical fitness tests, but have developed their ability less than Chinese boys and girls, a State University of Iowa study shows. The study of physical fitness of 1,983 Chinese boys and girls from ten to eighteen years of age was conducted between April and June 1960 by SUI graduate-student Tse-Kia Tcheng of Vientiane, Laos. He gave Chinese youths the same test which was developed by the American Association
for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and given to eighty-five hundred American boys and girls. His report was submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for an M.A. degree in men's physical education at SUI. Chinese boys and girls were found to be superior to American boys and girls in pull-ups (chinning), standing broad jump, shuttle run, and 600 -yard run walk.
- The national colors of the United States and Mexico intermingled in Belvedere County Park and on the streets of the Belvedere section of East Los Angeles, California, September 16, in observance of Mexico's 151st celebration of its independence from Spain. A colorful Mexican Independence Day Parade featured California's Governor Pat Brown as its grand marshall. The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation arranged to devote the entire facilities of Belvedere Park to Mexico's national holiday. The park is in the heart of Los Angeles county's colony of Latin-Americans, who make up the largest concentration of Mexicans outside of Mexico City.


## STATE SOCIETIES

## Hawail

One man's poi may be another man's poison but, "There is no luau like our luau," claims the Recreation Association of Hawaii. At its recent foodfest installation of officers, eighty luau lovers went to work on pig and poi, taro leaves and squid. Unlike last year there was plenty of chicken-long rice to go around. Installation of officers took place in the contented calm after the eating subsided! George Yasui was installed as president; Edward Fujita, vice-president; Sue Maesaka, secretary; David Hazama, treasurer; Joseph Katsunuma, auditor. Board members are Yasuo Hirano and Aina K. Keawe, the out-going president. A fine finger-licking time was had by all!

## Obituaries

- Fred B. Shoaff, president of the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Board of Park Commissioners for twenty-seven years and a sponsor of the National Recreation Association, died in August at the


Mrs. Juanita Carr-Bass has spent a greater part of her life on the playgrounds of Jacksonville, Florida. As a child she participated in every playground activity, became a team leader and a volunteer helper. Later she became a playground director. Even after being stricken with multiple sclerosis she continued working, going to her playground to conduct activities from her wheelchair, operating on a high plane of efficiency. When she retired recently she received a plaque from her fcllow workers. Secn above presenting the award to Mrs. Bass (center) are, from left to right, Mrs. Florida C. Dwight, recreation supervisor emeritus; George Robinson, executive secretary; E. J. Hightower, recreation director; Nathan Mallison, superintendent.
age of eighty-three. He had served on the park board for a total of thirty-nine years. His name is perpetuated in Fort Wayne by Shoaff Park and Shoaff Lake in Franke Park. He contributed 160 acres to the creation of Shoaff Park, fifty-four acres to Franke Park, and also contributed financially to the excavation of Shoaff Lake. Mr. Shoaff was active in many other civic activities and served as president of the local American Red Cross chapter for many years.

- Lewis C. Reimann, camp leader and author, died in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in August at the age of seventy. He was a founder and former director of the University of Michigan Fresh Air Camp for Underprivileged Children, founder of National Boys and Girls Camp Week, and a former director of camps for the YMCA. He served as consultant for over 150 youth camps throughout the country, directed Presbyterian student activities at the University of Michigan. and was a member of the Michigan Methodist Camp Commission. His books include The Successful Camp.


## THE "ZOO" VISITS YOUNG PATIENTS



A friendly shunk calls on a young patient at the University of Wichigan Medical Center. Animals are used as an intrinsic part of the teachink program in the hospital school.


110ำ
$A$ duo of chicks inspire this youngster to extend his reach. Children sometimes make a juss when the time comes to leave the hospital and bid jarewell to their feathery friends.

The subject of the day, a chich, receives rapt attention and full examination from this trio in the hospital schoolroom.


## That animals and children just naturally belong together is illustrated once again when the zoo visits young hospital patients

TThe hospital school in the Medical Center at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, makes lively use of a "zoo" with its young hospitalized patients, and this idea is being adapted more and more by recreation leaders working in the hospital setting.

The school itself is quite unusual. A part of the main hospital, it provides regular, accredited instruction for shut-in patients from the preschool and kindergarten level through high school. The animals are used as an intrinsic part of the teaching program in the lower grades. The teachers are particularly adroit in using the animals to point up lessons; for instance, "See how the cat cleans himself . . . cleanliness is important for boys and girls, too."
There is also a therapeutic bonus. Doctors say the animals do wonders in getting the children to "come out of themselves" . . . to take a new interest in the fascinating world around them, and to forget their ills. Sometimes this interest runs away with itself and backfires: it's no longer uncommon for a child to raise a major fuss when told he has to leave the hospital and his furry or feathery friends.

There is a sort of floating population of animals in the zoo; they come and go. People in the community give or loan pets; the children are sometimes allowed to take an animal home when they leave. Within the past few months we have had white mice, guinea pigs, a goat, two coati mundis, cats, dogs, rabbits, turtles, fish, parakeets, and baby chicks and ducklings.

In Norwalk, Connecticut, the Norwalk Hospital holds an Animal Day every Tuesday. About twenty ailing children look forward eagerly all week to this exciting event-and, in some cases, even successfully manage to delay going home until they have seen their small guests once more. The latter are brought from the Mid-Fairfield County Youth Museum each week. Likely to be included are Shadow, the grey rabbit; Eeny, Meeny, Miney, Mo, four fat and sassy guinea pigs; an unnamed turtle; and many others. The visitors vary.
At Orthopaedic Hospital in Los Angeles children are enthralled in watching the mysteries of nature unfold before their eyes. Each spring a volunteer collects butterfly eges and brings them to the hospital so the children can watch the beautiful winged creatures emerge. The "butterfly tree" provides these children, confined to the hospital with crippling diseases, injuries, and birth defects, with their only contact with the wonders of nature. Many are amazed and flabbergasted, all are intensely interested. One child said. "I feel like I have been helping God."

Among other hospitals making use of this natural affinity between animals and children is Bellevue Hospital in New York. There, the animals are used as a part of a nature study program. \#


Getting to know you. There's nothing like a small feathered friend to cheer you up when bandaged legs keep you cribridden. That chick looks right sympathetic.

Mutual affection socicty. A dog can be a boys best friend when he is away from home and folks. Pets do wonders in getting children to come out of themselves.


## Balkan-Ji-Bari

Continued from Page 399
upon-a-time stories, essays, and articles, games and tricks, riddles and puzzles, songs and smiles, etcetera, which young readers enjoy so much. Dada's replies to questions, serious or humorous, were eagerly looked forward to. Up to today, Balkan-ji-Bari conducts children's pages in several journals of different languages, and also runs its own magazines.

Children's meetings were organized to enjoy different kinds of recreation under adult supervision. These continue to be an important part of the Balkan-ji-Bari program. Through such activities, children experience close fel-


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## NATIONAL STUDIOS

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lowship. They get together at a suitable place-some school building after the school hours, a public hall, or even a private house, a park, or a playground -and have a happy time. Occasionally some suitable exhibitions, film shows, dramatic performances, and music festivals are arranged for them, and they are taken on outings and excursions and tours. Their gatherings are held on a state and all-India basis. They are given opportunities to stay near a seashore or a hill resort during their holidays. The children freely mix with one another, forgetting parental castes and creeds, communities, and languagesand consider themselves members of one great brotherhood.

Balkan-ji-Bari is spread throughout India. It has about eight hundred affiliated units which are centers providing organized recreation for children, with a membership of nearly ninety thousand. Its workers are all voluntarymen and women whose enthusiasm has spurred them to devote their spare time and energies to the cause. Training camps are organized for these recreation workers periodically at different places, and a regular training school for child welfare is run at Bombay. It may be pertinent here to explain that in India recreation falls under the category of welfare along with other problems such as health, education, and social education.

Balkan-ji-Bari has children's libraries in most of its units and libraries for child welfare at several places, containing appropriate books in different languages. Though the libraries are, for the most part, comparatively small, their popularity is great, with enthusiastic children crowding in whenever they have leisure. At many places, classes in arts and handcrafts are conducted. Whatever things the boys and girls prepare or collect as hobbies or crafts and materials of interest and educative value are stored in their own museums.

The Balkan-ji-Bari brings children together in their leisure time for recreation, supplementing their activities in the home and at school. This is based on the belief that recreation is a medium of education in the most liberal sense, and that how a child spends his leisure hours is an important determi-
nant of the man or woman he or she is to become. By giving the children their share of responsibility in working at the center, it provides them with opportunities for leadership and thus is a training ground for leaders and citizens of tomorrow.

Activities are not only recreative but also creative in nature, as all true recreation implies. Many of the children living in uncongenial environments like the slum areas and middleclass chawls find an outlet here for creative self-expression. Such organized recreation, apart from giving an impetus to the creative talents of our children, affords them an opportunity to mix, to know and, therefore, to understand one another better, and thus strengthen the feeling of unison and the bond of brotherhood. Besides, these worthwhile and interesting leisure activities keep them away from mischief, and in that way act as an effective prevention against juvenile delinquency. At several places, Balkan-ji-Bari conducts children's recreation centers, parks, playgrounds and hobby clubs.

All psychologists believe that there are some fundamental needs of children which have to be satisfied if they are to develop healthy personalities; and the most important need of children is play. It is necessary not only for his immediate happiness and well-being but has also great value as a means for physical, social, and emotional growth. For this, the child needs not only play material, equipment and facilities, but also companionship of children of his own age and adult supervision. The Balkan-ji-Bari attempts to provide these through its units which reach only a small percentage of millions of children in India. This work will have to expand much more, and many centers are needed in areas and localities that have no other facilities for organized recreation for their children. It is encourag. ing to see that the need for and significance of its work is gradually being recognized. It has to go a long way and has a stupendous task ahead; but the Balkan-ji-Bari will continue its work for children because it is founded on the belief that children are not only the wealth but the happiness of a nation, as of the whole world. \#


## RECREATION SHOWCASE

## Make a splash in telling your story locally



Opening Day of the Recreation Showcase in a downtown department store window in Richmond, Virginia. Live demonstrations alternated with fixed exhibits for two weeks.

## Xenophon Morris

Window shoppers in Richmond, Virginia, were recently given a look-see at the recreation department's program in a series of live demonstrations put on in a department-store display window. An estimated 120,000 persons saw a puppet play, baseball clinic, creative music group, ballet, wildlife exhibit with live groundhog and skunk, and ceramic demonstration, among other presentations. All this took place at Thalhimer's, a downtown department store which offered the recreation department use of one of its display windows for two weeks.

A traffic-bureau survey showed that an average of ten thousand persons a day passed Thalhimer's window. Heaviest daily traffic was at noon and on the two evenings that the store stayed open until 9:00 P.M. On this basis, the department planned a live demonstration for every day during these peak traffic hours, and a fixed exhibit for other hours. This meant coordinating fourteen different live exhihits to be easily demonstrated in a window space approximately $8^{\prime}$ by 15'; and developing a fixed display that could be removed from the window whenever live demonstrations were in progress. Thalhimer's staff helped set up displays, made posters and background scenery. The store provided a large sign with the department's 1960 slogan, "Recreation-Gateway to New Adventures in Living." which remained in the window during the entire period. Two panel posters listing the complete recreation program and the public facilities available in the city were placed permanently at one end of the window. Individual easel posters listing the name, date. and time of live demonstrations and the sponsoring neighborhood playground or center were provided for each
program. In addition, Thalhimer's loaned four microphones, two outside loudspeakers, floodlights, and background panels. Each hour-long program was broken into ten- and fifteenminute periods in which the individual performances were given.

TThe creative music demonstration, given by playground children, showed that by using just the mouth, feet, and hands one can create musical sounds. To carry their creation of music a step forward, the children added a washboard, a kazoo, metal bottle opener, wooden ruler, lard tin, padded stick, horseshoe, sand scrapers, sleigh bells tied to a child's pancake turner, and blocks. The music they created with these objects was, in effect, the beginnings of an orchestra. During the demonstration two little girls almost fought before the spectators. Each was trying to outdo the other in making the loudest sounds, and the audience grew larger and larger with every antic. The department is still trying to discover if the girls planned their competition to draw attention to the music demonstration.

Always, the shows with children drew the largest crowds. "Out of the Story Book," a puppet play based on Little Red Riding Hood, was a howling success. For this production, the playground children wrote, directed, and

## Gift to the Nation

Tiie report of the Camp Fire Girls' two-and-a-half year conservation project, Gift to the Nation, is a very impressive document. First of all, the account and listing of the many projects done by the half a million Camp Fire Girls is worthy of the highest praise.
The planting of over two million trees, the building of almost eight thousand birdfeeders, not to mention the many fish spawning boxes, erosion plantings, deflector dams, anti-litter campaigns, new nature trails, the tree census made in many communities, the beautification of park and recreation areas-all of these are real and valuable services to our nation and its people.

Second, the report proves and emphasizes an important and sometimes
made their own puppets. The screams of Little Red Riding Hood, as the big, bad wolf chased her, carried some distance. Luckily, there was a policeman directing traffic past the store window who assured people, as the screams began, that no murder had been committed.

The last live performance, illustrated storytelling, turned out to be a "sleeper." At the beginning of the program, the performing children were attentive, wide awake, and held up the proper illustrations at the proper story telling time. However, as the stories progressed, heads began to nod and eyes to shut. By the time the show was over, waiting parents had no trouble in persuading their children to go home to bed.

At the conclusion of the first live demonstration, the window was cleared to prepare for the fixed exhibit. In addition to the permanent materials already described, the exhibit consisted of an automatic revolving picture viewer with forty-eight colored slides depicting the different phases of the recreation operation, and a $4^{\prime}$-by- $8^{\prime}$ black flannelboard on which were shown black-and-white photographs of playground and community center activities. A scale model of Dogwood Dell, Richmond's new outdoor amphi-
overlooked or minimized point in program planning - that young people don't mind hard work, won't shirk responsibility when they know the job they are doing is important, and when they are doing something they can take pride in. Besides, half a million girls can't be wrong!
Wouldn't it be a good idea to look at what club groups are doing in your department? Is there some motivation, some local emphasis or need, that can be met by really interesting and worth. while service projects? The Camp Fire report gives many factors for successful programs. One is the fact that the girls had a choice. No single project was given out as a nationwide effort. Ideas were collected from local groups all
theatre in Byrd Park, specimens of Virginia rocks and minerals, and pictures of native Virginia birds from the nature and wildlife program were also displayed.
To capture the attention of passersby, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia furnished and installed a "message-repeater" in the window, which repeated a one-minute message whenever someone pressed a portion of the glass window labeled "Press Here." This message was narrated for the department by Raymond Schreiner, announcer for local radio station WRNL. Reactions to the "Press Here" sign are amusing. Some persons pressed it instantly, others hesitated before getting enough courage, some persons refused to press at all.
The Richmond Department of Recreation and Parks felt that both the fixed and live demonstrations were excellent methods of acquainting the public with its recreation program and encourages other recreation departments to work with stores in their own communities. If they do, they should find their staff enthusiastic and the public intrigued, as they put "their best foot forward" in the cause of public recreation. \#
Mr. Morris is coordinator of publicity and research for the Department of Recreation and Parks in Richmond, Vir. ginia.
over the country, and any group could make its own choice. Another factor is that of planning. Each project was capable of progression, required individual and group action, had a real reason for needing to be done.
Agencies and leaders can learn a great deal from reports like this-not only in how to make them interesting to read and attractive in appearance, but also, between the lines, how to satisfy the innate need to be useful. "Useful play" is an original phrase used by a five-year old boy-but it's a fine phrase for recreation leaders to keep in mind. - Virginia Musselman, Director, National Recreation Association Program Service.


Upper left, John F. Long (left) presents the deed and keys to newly completed Holiday Park to Charles Miller, county manager for Maricopa County, Arizona.

Above, tennis court in foreground and swimming pool in background are two of the many different types of facilities included in the completed ready-to-use parh.

Left, the swimming pool and bathhouse at Holiday Park serve a large segment of the development. Value of the county park has been set at approximately $\$ 150,000$.

## Kenneth Smithee

## Parks For Free

## Precedent established by an Arizona homebuilder

 has tremendous implications for many communities across the countryCooperation between a home builder and a local goverument is advantageous to both. As Charles W. Miller, county manager for Maricopa County, Arizona, states, "Cities and counties do not always have money available, but they are most always willing to operate a park if someone else will bear the cost of construction." The homebuilder wants parks and recreation areas in his residential developments, but not the responsibility of maintenance. The solution is a sharing of responsibility.

As a result of such cooperation, John F. Long, Arizona's largest home-builder and possibly the nation's largest, has saved Maricopa County thousands of dollars in recreation money and provided outstanding community features

Mr. Smithee is director of the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department, Phoenix, Arizona.
for his residential development. The county, which has one of the most aggressive land-acquisition programs in the nation, is cooperating completely, to the advantage of other builders who wish to do the same. Mr. Long, who believes homebuilders and local governments can work together on recreation to the mutual benefit of all, was the first builder to present parklands to Maricopa County since the county's parks and recreation program was established in 1953, and also the first builder in the state to give a county or city a completely landscaped, fully equipped and developed, ready-for-use park.

A few years ago Mr. Long gave twelve acres of land to the county, and parks and recreation officials were agreeably surprised when he offered to sell the swimming pool at his cost. Last year, when he completed his six-and-ahalf aere Holiday Park in the northwest

Phoenix community of the same name, it had the works-swimming pool, complete landscaping, community-service building with equipped kitchen. He presented it, lock, stock and barrel, to the county board of supervisors.
About six months later he came through with an even bigger area, his eight-acre Starlight Park, which he also gave to the county. ready to move into. Meanwhile, he finished an eighteen-hole municipal golf course, complete with clubhouse and restaurant facilities, built at his own expense, and presented it on a lease-purchase agreement to the city of Phoenix. In the future he plans a forty-acre park as well as two or three smaller ones in Maryvale, his planned community of fifty thousand persons, which is already larger than Yuma, the state's fourth largest incorporated city.
Mr. Long has sold, leased, and given away valuable acreage on which a less civic-minded builder might have been tempted to build more homes. He helieves it's worth it. "Parks help sell homes." he says, "W'hen we built the park in our Holiday Park addition. homes sold thirty percent faster than we anticipated. Everyone wanted a home as close to the park as possible. We can
please the home buyer with our homes -we have proven that. But today's homeowners demand - and deserve community facilities close to their homes."

Maricopa County has conducted an intensive program of land acquisition since 1957, when the National Recreation Association, at the request of the Community Council, conducted a county-wide parks and recreation survey financed by Maricopa County and the city of Phoenix. Some of the important survey recommendations which were made and put into immediate effect were:

1. A full-time, qualified land-acquisition agent was employed for the sole purpose of negotiating for neighborhood, urban, and regional park sites. As a result, homebuilders became aware that the county was willing to meet them halfway on park development. Following John Long's lead, other buildersMeredith Construction, John Hall, Ralph Staggs, Oasis Land Development, and Lusk Corporation-each donated one or more park sites.
2. A full-time landscape architect was employed to prepare a master plan of development for each park. His services are free to homebuilders who wish to cooperate in the park program, resulting in a savings in planning time and costs to the builder and resulting in more uniformly laid-out parks in his
subdivision, a good selling point.
3. When possible, neighborhood parks began to be located adjacent to elementary schools so that established school facilities, such as lunchrooms, auditoriums, classrooms, and shops, could be used not only for school purposes, but for recreation purposes as well. This eliminated duplicating facilities and thus saved thousands of dollars in public funds. Use of school facilities by the county is assured by a written agreement between the board of supervisors and each district's school board.

In order to protect the homebuilder, Maricopa County officials drew up a detailed contract whereby the county agrees to make specific yearly developments at specified cost on a donated park, or the site reverts to the nearest city or town. Homebuilders-who in most cases install paving, curbs, gutters, and utilities-appreciate this protection against a possible eyesore in their community due to unavailability of public funds.

Maricopa County, the city of Phoenix, and other cities work closely together to avoid duplication of parksites, the locations of which are secret while in the acquisition stage. The city often takes over a county park by community annexation. In this case, park employees are transferred to the city payroll with all rights, privileges, sick leave, and at least equal pay or better,

## SOMETHING FREE for you! Don't miss Page

431, in color, with its Trade Mart listings, telling how to get free materials.

## RECREATION ECONOMIST forTENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

TVA's Division of Reservoir Properties has an opening for a Recreation Economist to conduct research and odvise on economic aspects of recreation resource development on TVA reservoirs and shorelands and in tributary areas.<br>The work will involve contacts, discussions and exchange of information with highranking officials and staff members of public and private recreation agencies and organizations. This position requires training equivalent to graduation in economics or city or regional planning from a college or university of recognized standing, plus additional graduate level training or research experience in the fields of economics, public administration, water resources, recreation, or land management.<br>Beginning salary of $\$ 8,600$ or $\$ 10,800$ (depending upon qualifications) for a 40 hour work week. Automatic within grade increases for satisfactory service and liberal vacation and sick leave, retirement, hospitalization and insurance benefits.

Send resume to EMPLOYMENT BRANCH
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KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
and the park program continues without a hitch and no hard feelings.

During the past six years Maricopa County has given the city of Phoenix 389 acres of leased land for the Squaw Peak Regional Park, plus twelve other sites totaling 336 acres of deeded land valued, with improvements, at more than $\$ 1,200,000$.

The Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department operates programs in thirty school areas, nine neighborhood parks, two regional parks, including a large lake area, a championship rifle and pistol range, totaling about nine thousand acres, and is cooperating on an eighteen-hole golf course being developed in Estrella Mountain Regional Park, without cost to the county, by a Golf Course Citizens Advisory Committee.

The department's land acquisition program is not restricted to the urban area. Serving the ninth largest county in the nation, which covers 9,226 square miles with a maximum length of 160 miles, the department is developing a parksite at Gila Bend, seventy miles southwest of Phoenix, and a tenacre park near Apache Junction, thirty miles east near the Pinal County line.

While Maricopa County is oversized, the budget is not, and the department continues its program to get "parks for free," or at least at minimum expense to the taxpayer.

How do local parks and recreation officials get the builders to cooperate? It is homebuilder John F. Long's opinion that all they have to do is ask. "I believe most homebuilders will go all the way if parks and recreation officials let them in on enough of their thinking so that they can do some advance planning to set aside the needed lands," he said recently. With a land-acquisition agent to contact the builder, a landscape architect to help him plan the parks, and a contract to protect him, the Maricopa County citizen is doing just that. Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, vice-chairman of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, adds, "The total value of the land and improvements is considerable, but the real value can only be measured in the enjoyment received by the children and adults who use these areas." \#

George D. Butler

## State Park Statistics

The National Park Service has issued two publications giving detailed information on state parks in the United States. One of these is the annual inventory entitled State Park Statistics-1960. This contains information on expenditures by state park agencies, sources of funds, attendance, acreage, personnel, and anticipated 1961 expenditures, in most cases as of June 30, 1960. The report indicates that attendances at state parks in 1960 totaled more than 259 , 000,000 . By far, the greatest percentage of increase in park use was in tent and trailer camping, which showed an increase of eighteen percent over the preceding year. Expenditures by state park' agencies totaled more than $\$ 87,000,000$, which, prorated among the number of visits, represents a cost per visitor of twenty-two cents for operation and maintenance, and twelve cents for capital improvements. The net cost per visitor for operation and maintenance, however, is thirteen cents if the amount of revenues from operation is taken into account.

The other report, entitled State Parns: Areas, Acreages and Accommodations, 1960, contains data as of January 1, 1960. It lists individual state areas classified under the following headings: Parks, Monuments and Historic Sites, Recreation Areas, Parkways and Waysides. This publication brings up to date information last issued five years previously, and reveals an increase of eight percent in the total acreage and twenty-eight percent in the total number of areas. The most striking increase is in the case of individual camp sites, which number 56,321 , or sixty percent more than 1955.

## Local Studies

Recreation departments faced with special problems often seek a solution by conducting studies of policies and procedures adopted by other cities. Two examples of such studies follow:

The park commission in Greenwood, Mississippi, made plans in 1960 to expand its recreation program to include adult basketball and volleyball, but the only available gym belonged to the school system. The local school authorities were of the opinion that no other school system in the state permitted the city recreation department to use school gyms for adult recreation: Alfred Elliott, superintendent of parks and recreation, determined to investigate. A survey was made which included all Mississippi cities having a yearround municipal recreation program. The hundred percent response indicated that school gyms were used extensively by city recreation departments for both adult and children's programs. It revealed that excellent relationships exist between schools and recreation departments. None of the cit-
ies reported that permission was refused, and in only one city (Jackson) was a rental fec made.

As a result of the survey, Creenwood has received permission from the school authorities to use the school gym, without charge, for both children's and adult recreation whenever the gym is not necded for school purposes.

Leonia, New Jersey, is one of the many communities in which public streets have been set aside for coasting over the years, but increasing hazards resulting from such use and the difficulty in providing adequate supervision raised a question as to the desirability of continuing such activity. At the request of the Leonia Recreation Commission, its superintendent, Joseph Bannon, made a study of the problem in an attempt to learn of the experience of other local authorities to determine the responsibility of municipalities and personnel when public strcets are used for coasting.

Results of the study have been issued in a forty-six-page report entitled, Municipal Liability when Coasting on Pub. lic Streets.* The data are based upon 125 questionnaire returns submitted by authoritics in thirteen states, the opinions of several municipal attorneys who were interviewed, and an analysis of available cases involving coasting accidents. Among the topics covered in the report are: ordinances for street closing, agencies sponsoring coasting, types of supervision, and methods of protecting coasters.

A few of the major findings were:

- Various authorities are responsible for the street coasting prograin.
- Coasting on public strcets is provided by thirty-six of the 125 cities reporting.
- Reasons given for not permitting such use were:

Considered too dangerous
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Public opinion disapproves the practice } & 23 \\ 20\end{array}$
City ordinance prohibits it 20
Liability considered too great 14
Others-no reason given
33 "

- Of thirty-six municipalitics sponsoring a coasting program: Only twelve had requested an opinion from their attorney and only one had received such an opinion in writing. Only eight had passed legislation regulating the setting aside of certain streets for coasting.
- There is evidence of inconsistency in court decisions in cases involving lawsuits for injuries received while coasting on reserved public streets.

The findings were a factor that influenced the decision of the Leonia Recreation Commission to discontinue its street coasting program.

## Pool Finishes

According to the December, 1960 issue of Swimming Pool Age, "Recent surveys conducted by paint manufacturers as to the causes of paint failure on pool finishes found the following facts: ninety percent of paint failures were due to improper surface preparation; one percent to structural defects or improper finish; eight percent to insufficient paint film; and one percent to the filling of the pool without alloting sufficient drying time for the paint."

[^76]
## STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

HAWAII. Honolulu recently dedicated its new pavilion in Swanzy Park. The pavilion includes a covered lanai for gatherings, restrooms and dressing areas for men and women, a parkkeeper's storage rooms, and a recreation equipment room, at a cost of approximately $\$ 50,000$. Also completed at the park are two paved volleyball courts, a paved basketball court, and parking area.

ILLINOIS. In Peoria, the park district and the recreation department have set up a cooperative "merger" wherein the park district retains the recreation department to conduct programs on park district facilities. Under this arrangement, for example, the park district maintains the Detweiller Marina on the Illinois River which will be, when completed, the largest marina on the Illinois River, housing about six hundred boats.

- Voters in Glencoe approved a $\$ 250,000$ bond issue for the joint acquisition by the Glencoe Board of Education and the Glencoe Park District of approximately four acres of residential property adjacent to the village junior high and elementary school. Each of the agencies submitted separate bond proposals for $\$ 125,000$, with the voters having a choice of casting separate ballots for either one or both propositions at the same polling places. The additional area will expand to twelve acres the school's available physical education and recreation play space. In addition the voters approved a half mill additional tax for park district operations.
- An undeveloped portion of Northwest Park in Decatur
has been renamed Horace B. Garman Memorial Park. The late Mr. Garman was president of the Playground and Recreation Board for twenty years. The local Lions Club will provide recreation equipment for this area over the next three years and the park district will add a pavilion. The park will have facilities for tennis, horseshoes, softball, baseball, besides a variety of recreation equipment for small children.
- The Chicago Park District will spend $\$ 1,000,000$ to expand four Southside small-boat harbors. Improvements include more parking space and berthing slips in Burnham Park; dredging the outer and inner harbors of Jackson Park; building a steel shelfing wall from the Chicago Yacht Club to Convent Point. constructing launching ramps on the north end of Calumet Park Beach at 95th Street and at 79th Street and the lake.
- The Cook County Forest Preserve District will construct a pleasure-boat facility on the south bank of the Little Calumet River. The boating center will cost an estimated $\$ 80$,000 and will consist of thirty acres of wooded frontage on the river. This is the first such facility planned by the Forest Preserve.

MICHIGAN. The Royal Oak Parks and Recreation Department has had considerable cooperation and assistance in developing nature trails and conserving wild flowers in a heavily wooded, undeveloped 23 -acre park. The local branch of the National Farm and Garden Club, schoolteachers, and scout troops volunteered to build wood-chip nature trails, construct an entranceway and fence, make signs, and mark flowers and trails. They have also solicited the support of the State Conservation Department, other garden clubs, and local groups to preserve this area. Now, many school classes, scout troops, and other groups use and enjoy this area as an outdoor laboratory to study nature. Ultimately, plans for the park will provide, in addition to nature trails, a playground and active recreation area, picnic area, and a training area for fire, police, and civil defense.

- Pontiac is busy improving and developing park and recreation areas. During 1961, Kiwanis Park will acquire a baseball diamond, playground apparatus, and more plant

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The Climatron, an aluminum and plastic geodesic structure designed for the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis won the 1961 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award of $\$ 25,000$. This marks the first time the award was given to American architects, Joseph D. Murphy and Eugene J. Mackey of the St. Louis architectural firm of Murphy and Mackey. The Climatron is actually a display greenhouse for tropical plants grown under simulated tropical conditions.


# BOWLING FOR EVERYONE 

## Recreation departments chalk up a big score in bowling programs

## Junior Bowling

AJUNIOR BOWLING PROGRAM which has grown in three years from an average attendance of fifty boys and girls to a total enrollment of two hundred is reported by the Westbury, New York, Recreation Commission. Its success is attributed to its being a wellrounded program including instruction, competition, and social opportunity at a minimum expense. Also, it is conducted in wholesome surroundings under proper supervision. The latter is, of course, the prime essential in the success of any recreation venture.

The Westbury program is headed by Frank Dragon, a city-certified instructor, and Eleanor Sharp, a residentcertified instructor. These leaders are ably assisted by a host of qualified volunteers who are either city- or residentcertified instructors. Consequently, the youngsters are continually exposed to outstanding individual as well as group instruction throughout the entire season. This instruction covers the fundamentals of selection, handling, and de-
livering the ball, and also stresses bow!ing etiquette, which has a definite carryover value and insures proper conduct throughout the program from the first session. Some youngsters in the program have already bowled two hundred or more games. In the 1959 National Christmas Tournament, a Westbury entrant, Lynn Wood, placed twen-ty-seventh among 130,000 participants.

The season opens in October, with a free bowling clinic conducted by a representative of the American Junior Bowling Congress. Following the clinic, the youngsters roll games to determine their averages and enable the leaders to place them in their proper categories with regard to sex. age, and ability.

Teams are then formed and assigned to leagues for the season-long competition. At present the youngsters are grouped in teams which compose two male and two female leagues. All the boys and girls participating are in grades seven through ten.

Aside from the regular competitions, two tournaments are held annually, one at Christmas time and the other at the conclusion of the March season. Here, the youngsters compete locally and nationally; on an individual as well as a team basis.

One of the stimulating features of the program is the constant formulation of statistics which not only show how an individual or a team has performed in a single game or series, but how the individual and team are performing according to handicaps and averages over the entire season. Thus, progress can be determined at once, and faults can be detected and corrected almost immediately. Scores range from the high twodigit numbers to very respectable threedigit figures.

At the conclusion of the season, an annual awards banquet is held and superior bowling recognized. Awards are made for high scores in tournaments, for bowling three consecutive games


It's a strike! Bowling has reached new high in popularity.
with an identical score, for scoring with a difficult 7-10 split, and so on.
The interest and cooperation of the proprietors of the Roosevelt Bowlerama, where the competitions take place, is another reason for the program's success. They realized the value of such a venture when they were approached in 1957, and have made lanes available, honored A. J. B. C. membership with a schedule of reduced rates, provided all necessary bowling shoes free of charge, and prohibited the sale of liquors or operation of vending machines other than foodstuffs while the program is in session. They have also honored outstand-
ing achievements with house awards and have never placed a time limit on the activity, which is held on Saturday mornings and sometimes extends to early afternoon.
The Westbury Recreation Commission feel that the junior bowling program is definitely making its mark on the community. They wholeheartedly recommend that this type of program be initiated elsewhere, to help in the providing of wholesome leisure time ac-tivities.-N. Arthur Bleau, Superintendent of Recreation, Westbury, New York.

## Meeting a Need

When the Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, recreation department was making plans for the winter program, we asked many women if they would be interested in joining a bowling league. We received two answers, "I'd love to, but I don't know how to bowl," or "I sure would, but I can't get away during the evening when the children are home." Thinking about these answers gave us an idea: why not offer free bowling instruction and then form a league that would bowl afternoons while the children were in school?
We got in touch with the local bowling establishment. Because its alleys are practically deserted on weekday afternoons, it welcomed the business and agreed to do everything it could to cooperate with us. This offer went so far as to include two-hour instruction periods, the furnishing of balls, shoes, instructors, and free games for practice.

A week later we ran an announcement in both local papers. Forty-two women turned out for the first instruction period, enough to start a small league but not as many as we had hoped for. Did we ever underestimate the power of a woman! After further word was passed around town, sixty-four women attended the next two sessions.

Organization - They elected officers and picked their own five-man teams. Twelve teams resulted, and the team names were submitted to the league secretary. Since the league started playing
at $1: 15 \mathrm{PM}$, we made several rules to insure that the women would be home by $3: 30$ pm to meet their children coming home from school. We could allow only two hours for the three games each team would bowl.
We solved the problem of absenteeism by ruling that only four bowlers from each team would bowl each game, and that if all five bowlers on a team showed up, one of them would sit out each game. If only three bowlers showed up they could use an "extra" from another team to bowl with them, or if they wanted to they could bowl with just the three and count their opponents' lowest score as their fourth score. Since the women were not too concerned about winning or losing but just about having an opportunity to bowl, these rules have worked out very nicely. A committee composed of the league officers and the team captains was set up to review complaints and protests.

With these few simple rules the league began bowling the following week. There were a few high scores (in the 120 's) and many low ones but the women were as enthusiastic as ever. As the weeks went by the women became more relaxed. They gained confidence in their ability. True, the scores weren't anything to brag about, but they felt at ease with others of the same ability.
During the first few months the teams
leveled off until there were three teams with top standing, and others closely bunched behind the leaders. The spirit of these women is not one of keen competition where feelings can get hurt, but one of friendly competition.
Looking back over the initiation of this program we made several observations. First, many of these women would probably have not learned to bowl if we had not formed this league. Second, the league requires practically no supervision from the recreation department. Third, the women are now bowling with their husbands and children, making it an occasion for family recreation. Fourth, and most important, we have come to better understand that in almost any area of leisure time activity, be it in card playing, basketball, bowling, or knitting, the person who does not have an opportunity to learn skills and improve his abilities will soon give up the activity for something else. Or, much worse, he may never try it at all!-William H. Hope, Recreation Director, Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania.

Athletics are not just for the skilled few. They should be geared to the "dub" as well as the skilled individual, the weak as well as the strong, the girl as well as the boy.-

Charles Bucher,
New York University.

# TheyDo It Themselves 

How a one-man recreation department with limited funds organized a golden-age program

Gordon B. Jaeger

MEN AND WOMEN sixty years of age and older are mature, intelligent individuals, capable of planning and carrying out their own recreation activities with a minimum amount of guidance. On this major premise the recreation department in Merrill, Wisconsin, organized a goldenage club about three years ago.

This assumption, and others, had to be made and proved in order to form a successful club in this small community (population about ten thousand). A one-man recreation department cannot possibly devote much time regularly to any one activity. After the department does the initial spadework, spending considerable time in planning and working with the group during its formative stage, the members must, of necessity, carry on their own activities.

Since no funds were budgeted for the purpose, it was necessary to enlist community support for the program right from the start, particularly because it was felt that golden-age activities should be made available to all citizens without charging any fees or dues. The community got behind this project one hundred per cent. Everyone who was asked to help did so with enthusiasm.

First, a meeting place had to be available at least one afternoon each week, and the Citizen's American Bank made its clubroom and facilities available each Thursday afternoon at no cost. The city provided free bus rides to and from meetings. Members who drive to the meetings are allowed to park free at certain designated parking meters.

Providing refreshments without charging a fee threatened to pose a problem-but a local grocer voluntarily offered to contribute them on a scheduled basis.

Mr. Jaeger, currently a graduate student at the Indiana University School of Health, Physical Education. and Recreation, was formerly diector of recreation in Merrill, Wisconsin.

AT THE OUTSET the recreation director had to direct activities and plan for the club. Most of the people did not know each other; some had not met since they were children. They did very little talking; but, gradually, this tension began to ease; by the fourth meeting the group was ready to adopt a constitution and elect officers.

Before this election the group was asked to select a name for the club. On a list of about thirty proposed names, the most popular by far was "Golden Age Club." Members were not aware that the majority of similar clubs in other cities use this name.

Gradually club members began to assume more of the responsibilities of running their own organization. Committees were set up for program, calling, membership, refreshments, and publicity. Although all committees did not perform exactly according to the constitution, active participation on committees has constantly improved.

During the first year the program committee had the responsibility of planning the program for each week's meeting and for special events. Now the latter are handled by separate committees in order to draw more persons into the active planning and carrying out of club projects.

The calling committee phones members not attending meetings regularly in order to find out whether they are ill. When possible, it visits sick members and provides any possible assistance. The club secretary sends greeting cards to hospitalized members, flowers for deceased members.

New members are introduced to the group by the membership committee. This committee also "talks up" the Golden Age Club and encourages people to become members.

The refreshment committee procures and serves the luncheons. It is headed by a chairman and a co-chairman who see to it that these responsibilities are

divided among the members and everyone has an opportunity to serve. On special occasions, such as birthday parties (celebrated once each month) and golden-wedding anniversaries, members often provide special refreshments and decorate the serving tables appropriately.

IN general, the entire operation of the club is now in the hands of its members, the recreation director serving only as an advisor. The club is encouraged to solve its own prohlems with as little help as possible.

A golden-age chorus was formed and practiced after the close of the weekly meetings. A local schoolteacher, the daughter of one of the club members, voluntarily served as its director. The highlight for this group was singing at a summer evening band concert.

Several picnics were conducted during the summer months, visits made to local industrial plants, places which most of the members had never seen. Guest speakers were invited to present special-interest programs. The latter activity has been worthwhile, although the interest span of some members is relatively short and others have difficulty hearing.

While no dues are levied, the club maintains a substantial treasury. Members who can afford it donate a little to the "sugar bowl" each week. This money is deposited by the treasurer in the club's own checking account and is

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## RECIPES



## FAMILY

 FUN
## William Lederer



As a worker in community recreation, I receive two main gripes from parents: one, that our program does not completely fill the needs of the youngsters and the other, that we offer the kids so many activities they cannot be kept at home in the evenings or during weekends. It may seem an anomaly but I give the same advice to both groups: Develop your family fun. This will round out the education and recreation potential of the children and at the same time provide a home where it is pleasurable to remain.

A quite evident result of our twenti-eth-century civilization has been the breakdown of the family unit. Probably everyone has at some time encountered the I Remember Mama series that portrays a Scandinavian-American family

[^77]at the turn of the century. The series has enjoyed phenomenal success as a book, a Broadway play, a movie, and a regular attraction on TV. Here is a fine portrayal of a family unit. The entire life wheels around the family hub. Common interests, mutual respect and understanding, the security and confidence generated by this exchange of confidence and the clichéd but everimportant sense of belonging all stem from this finely integrated family unit. What has caused the breakdown of family relations? The automobile and the resultant disregard for distance; the airplane and the shrinkage of the entire world; the development of communication via radio; the printed word and TV; the easy availability of entertainment through movies and sporting events; easier living through many remarkable household labor-saving devices and better architectural design are a few contributing factors. There is an obvious overlapping of all of these factors.

An obvious omission is the high cost of living and the difficulties in maintaining and providing for a household. In many cases both parents work in an effort to make things easier and better for the family. As a result, in many homes the children feel no more affection for the parents than they do for a bank teller who doles out an allowance, a roof, clothing, and food. In turn, the parents groggily feel like a piggy bank shaken until the last penny has dropped from the coin slot. We pamper and indulge our children in the hope they will have a better life than we did. Unhappily we only make it easier for them, not better for them.
Too many people think of family fun as a dutiful romp with the kids, a boisterous, nerve-wracking game session, or a dull lowering to infantile pastime. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Consider finances. Mama's Bank Account was the title of one of the Mama series. The story revolved around a family finance council. The family budget was a family thing. Each family member knew how expensive it was to run a house and how much was left for luxuries and amusements. Everyone knew of the needs and desires of the others and learned the necessity of give-and-take. Here understanding was cre-
ated and the foundation laid for family fun.

What exactly is fun? Is it something to do? A topic for a speech? A game? To me, fun is a feeling deep down inside that, through sheer exuberance and spontaneity, bubbles over. It is a relaxed feeling that you can be yourself without self-consciousness. It is a feeling of belonging, whether to a social group, a family, a country, or even a whole universe and where else but in a place where there is affection, mutual respect, and friendship can this feeling be picked up? Home should be that place.

Must family fun be expensive? This is an absurd fallacy. Long before architects realized a cellar should be utilized for purposes other than housing a furnace, the Rice family had created its own cellar recreation program. It started as a rainy-day program with a checkerboard and a dart game. Soon a pair of boxing gloves was added. Then, with the help of a neighbor, a Ping-pong table was constructed, cleaning, planning and painting became a boys-club activity! As the kids grew up, the gameroom grew with them. Lifting weights, a phonograph, a battered piano all came along with little or no expense. The Rice children knew their home was a place where other kids were welcome. They took pride in their home and their parents, and the house was a reflection of their growth and their personalities. The Rice parents were smart enough to be handy when needed but still not buttinskys or harsh critics.

Behavior was never a great problem and in most instances the neighborhood kids settled things among themselves. I am always reminded of Ted Rey's cartoon showing two boys fighting. The next box shows them complaining at home. Then the fathers meet in battle and the final episode shows the kids happily playing while the fathers are frigidly separated by a Hatfield-McCoy vendetta.

All families do not have the space for a cellar gameroom. The city dweller is crowded into a three-room apartment with a dearth of storage

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## SCIENCE and

## Earl Ubell

Whenever I meet with young people, they re-amaze me by their probing and questioning. With youth's curiosity, their minds dart in and out of great scientific questions that would quail an Oppenheimer. Once an eight-year-old at one of my lectures piped up: "What makes a mosquito bite itch?"

Yet, young people often mix their intellectual insatiety with a despairing lack of discipline. It is a rare youth who reads a book with a pencil and paper at his side or who conceives and carries a large project through alone. For teachers, parents, and youth workers in our democracy, the chief problem is how to marry these young, curious minds to discipline without producing unthinking parrots.
In our day real work in science affords a tremendous opportunity to tap the enormous intellectual energies of our youth and to prepare them for the rigors of adult life. Equipment lies everywhere at hand or it can be built from abundant industrial scrap. The tiniest hamlet has a surfeit of books.

How can these resources be harnessed? Let's face the truth-the average youth worker, the average parent and average teacher cannot guide bright youths into meaningful scientific projects. However well-intentioned, these leaders simply do not know enough about science. But a

[^78]
## YOUTH

community's professionals know: the doctors, pharmacists, engineers and research scientists. What can they do for youth? They would be willing to take one or two boys and girls under their wings for an extra-school science research project or course of study. Unfortunately for those who like big programs, science (except in big laboratories) is done by ones and twos. A Boy Scout troop is about ten times too large for meaningful work.

What can the youth worker do? He can be the catalyst to bring the young people together with the professional. Often the latter feels vaguely he wants to help, but he doesn't know how or he thinks that interminable meetings will take too much time. But give him one or two young people, and he will do a masterful job. One leading chemist I know takes three of his neighborhood boys and girls to his lab on Saturday mornings to do advanced chemistry. "I'm having the time of my life," he says.

As a first step then, the youth worker should canvass his community to determine what talent is available. Next, the youth worker can do the practical things that give such projects long-term continuity: finding a place for the boys and girls to work-an unused corner of a factory, a clubhouse or a basement; providing incidental funds for equipment; arranging for special lectures by leading scientists.
Finally, the youth worker should leave the young alone in their work. He shouldn't look for such tangible results as a display for a science fair. Too often such exhibits merely retell a chapter from a science book. If the boys and girls have achieved anything, the thrill itself will be enough. They won't need riblons and medals. \#

RECREATION DIGEST

## LEISURE SPENDING

## Consumers spend a twelfth of their total income on recreation activities

Americans are devoting more time and money to leisure activities than ever before. Spending connected with leisure activity has grown steadily. The composition of the leisure market has shown striking change as Americans plan their time in an increasingly purposeful way. Behind the rise in leisure markets has been the substantial increase in the amounts of time and income available to be spent at the discretion of the individual consumer. As for time:

- Employees will take a total of $50,000,000$ vacation weeks over the summer months, and another $32,000,000$ weeks during the rest of the year in addition to some $467,000,000$ holidays.
- Even during ordinary weeks, one-quarter of the average person's time is open to choice of activity.
- Families have more free time together because conveniences of modern living have shortened the time needed for household chores.

To go with this discretionary time, Americans have more discretionary income. The total has risen nearly sixty percent in the past decade. In 1960, people received $\$ 123$,$000,000,000$ over and above the income required for essential food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and fixed commitments. Thus, nearly one-third of all after-tax consumer income-an average of $\$ 682$ per person-was available for the consumer to spend as he wished.

Consumers are spending one-third of this discretionary income-or twelve percent of their total income-on leisure
activities. So the market for goods and services connected with recreation has doubled in the past ten years.

The largest single item in the leisure budget is travel. This year some $\$ 12,000,000,000$, or three cents out of every consumer dollar, will go for trips in the U.S. About $\$ 3$,$500,000,000$ of this is for transportation. The rest is for lodging, vacation homes, meals, and incidental expenses. (Estimates which include such things as vacation clothing, sports equipment and entertainment expenses run to over $\$ 20,000,000,000$.)

Spending on travel within the U.S. is twice what it was a decade ago. This year, domestic travel seems set to accelerate its growth rate, with bookings at vacation spots reported to be up ten to fifteen percent over 1960. Another $\$ 2,500,000,000$ goes for trips abroad.

The figures also show that some marked changes are underway in the pattern of recreation in the U.S. Forms of recreation involving active participation and the development of knowledge or skill are more popular. People spend relatively less time as spectators.

Movie admissions are still below their early postwar level; admissions to spectator sports have increased only onefourth as rapidly as total recreation outlays. Television sales in 1960 were twenty-two percent below the 1955 peak.

In striking contrast, interest in cultural activities is booming all across the country:

- Spending for books has risen more than any other type of recreation expenditure. It is up two-thirds from 1955,

ALMOST ALL EMPLOYERS GRANT VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS...

\% of Companies Granting Paid
and the maximum amount of time-off IS INCREASING...


MEANWHILE DISCRETIONARY INCOME IS UP, SO MORE CAN BE SPENT FOR RECREATION. billion $\$$


Maximum Weeks Vacation Granted by Companies


Data: Department of Commerce
and has risen one and a half times over the whole postwar period to a total of $\$ 1,500,000,000$. What's more, the accelerating growth of book sales affected all kinds of books: hardbound and paperback, juveniles, fiction, reference works, and serious nonfiction on many subjects.

- Ticket sales for the theater and opera rose fifty percent over the past five years; one hundred fifteen percent since 1946. Theater receipts in 1960 were more than one-third above admissions to all spectator sports.
- The U.S. has well over half the world's professional symphony orchestras, and the number of amateur musicians has reached $32,000,000,000$-up forty percent in ten years. In addition, the number interested in art-as measured by museum attendance-is over $40,000,000$. Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City on a single Sunday would twice fill the Madison Square Garden sports arena.

Likewise, active participation in sports has risen to alltime records:

- Boating attracts $40,000,000$ Americans. The $8,000,000$ boats now in use is double the 1950 number.
- Camping is also gaining adherents. About $25,000,000$ overnight visits, and ten times as many day visits, were made to national and state parks last year. Some went to fish or hunt $(26,000,000$ and $18,000,000$ licenses respectively), but many just enjoyed the outdoors.
- Among other sports, bowling has the most participants, $(22,000,000)$ and is gaining most rapidly. Next come baseball ( $16,000,000$ players), basketball ( $11,000,000$ ), tennis $(16,500,000)$, golf $(5,500,000)$, and another fast-growing sport, archery $(5,000,000)$.

What has sparked this widespread interest in active rec-xe reation? Apparently the pattern of leisure has shifted in response to other trends in the U.S. Employment has decreased on the farm, and, to some extent, in the factory, while the more sedentary professional, office, and service jobs have increased. Thus, more people have both the energy and the need for physical exercise during leisure hours.
Digested with permission from Business in Brief \#39, published by The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

The move to the suburbs has also encouraged interest in sports.

In fact, the most clearly defined pattern in recreation spending is according to residence and occupation. Farmers devote the largest share of their recreation budget to TV. City people spend half again more than average on theater and other admissions. Suburbanites spend twice the average on sports equipment.
Americans are broadening and deepening their interests. For them, leisure is not idleness. Rather, increasing attention is paid to Benjamin Franklin's adage: "Do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of." \#

"Don't bother with it. They're not edible."


For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

- A new eight-blade Spartan Fairway Mower is specially designed to meet the golfer's demand for low-cut smooth turf on the fairways. Over the past twenty years, normal heights of cut on fairways have gone from $11 / \pm$ or $11 / 2$ inches to virtually half those heights; and with the closer trim have come important changes in fairway grass that make an eight-blade reel necessary. The new mower provides a smooth cut down to a half inch or less height of cut.
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- New up-and-over game provides rhythmic fun. The Jumping Jack is an unbreakeable plastic, self-propelled windup toy. It adjusts to fifteen inches in height. The swinging arms have a four-foot spread and rotate at full speed for exactly four minutes. The flags on the arms can be manipu-
lated to adjust to the speed required. As many as four persons can play or the game can be played solo. For further information, circle \# 103.
- Walls become three dimensional with plastic wall coverings that resemble brick, fieldstone, bamboo, straw, or pecky cypress. Panels measure $18^{\prime \prime}$-by- $241 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. Waterproof and washable, they come with a protective paper backing which peels away to expose adhesive back. Quick and easy to redecorate peeling walls, sad spots, and odd corners. For more information, circle \# 104.
- Portable putting greens make golf adaptable to indoor conditions and limited space. A good idea for hospitals, senior citizen centers, and situations where climatic and other conditions prevent trips to faroff fairways. Con-

structed of plastic-coated lumber with plastic fiber carpet made to resemble grass, the green comes prefabricated and is shipped in sections. Available in two types, one rectangular and one cloverleaf, models come with cups, hole flags, putters, balls, decorative fencing, plastic decorative flowers and plants, trellises, etcetera. For further information, circle \# 105 .
- A new twisting belt was especially designed to teach twisting movements on various gymnastics apparatus, including the trampoline, tumbling mat, rings, parallel and horizontal bars. Can be used by divers learning twisting dives and by dancers for learning pirouettes. For further information, circle \# 106.
- A bat boy who never talks back. Portable equipment carrier keeps your bats and team equipment clean and in workable order, holds bats and balls, helmets, catcher's equipment. Unit is compact, strong welded-steel construction, rustproof. Comes in three sizes. For further information, circle \# 107 .
- Camper's food cooler has shelf storage for meat and eggs, removable ice tray, faucet for ice water. Handles for easy carrying also permit cooler to be strapped in place. Lining is odor-, rust-, and leakproof, stain resistant and seamless; has rounded corners for easy cleaning. Exterior is aluminum waffle grid for light weight and maximum strength. Station Wagon Cooler has fourteen gallon capacity. For further information, circle \# 108.


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The Inside Story... of tho National Recreation Association

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## FREE AIDS

Here are resources-catalogs, brochures, flms, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leader. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

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Halloween is the time for using Magic Markers felt-nib applicators. Make a witchapeau, trick-or-treat bag, goblins, or a Sally from Salem as shown in booklet. Marker ink dries quickly, is available in eight colors. A Christmas craft booklet is also available with details for angels, Santas, reindeers, greeting cards. For your copies of each, circle \#121.

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A third dimension for glaze decoration. Brocade glazes do not level or flow but stay put. Can be applied in drop or bead form and in other raised shapes and they will stay that way. Fire to a smooth glossy surface. They can be applied by dipping a bent wire or a brush handle into the glaze and touching to the piece. Come in basic colors, but can be mixed with each other to make a complete palette. For catalog on this and other ceramic supplies, circle \#123.
Make your garden grow with plastic flowers and lovely greenery. Molds of carnation, poppies, roses, other flowers and plants available. Fill with plastic and bake. For information on these products, circle \#124.

Once they know their ABC's the younger set can turn their hand to easy nature crafts including feeders and nesting shelter. Nature kits are expertly designed, come complete with precision-cut ponderoso pine parts, nails, and ABC picture instructions. For catalog including these and other helpful handicrafts, circle \#125.
PLEASE NOTE

## AUDIO VISUAL

Tips on tall tales. Storytelling by Sara Innis Fenwick, professor of library science at the University of Chicago, is reprinted from the American Educator Encyclopedia. For copy, circle \#126.

How can your community plan for its aged? Film strip entitled All the Years depicts one community-sponsored senior-citizen center and how it builds a pattern of productive and creative living among its goldenagers. Runs fifteen minutes, hlack and white. For literature, circle \#127.

We want to see the world . . . the real world, we want to cook outside and watch birds. Girl Scout film includes rooftop camping in the city, ice skating parties, cookouts, Nature clubs and youth groups in general will get a lot of tips. For information, circle \#128.

Color slides of national parks, Western and Hawaiian scenes. Available singly or by the dozen. For interesting listing, circle \#129.

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## GAMES AND HOBBIES

With a brogue. Film shows songs and games sung and played by Edinburgh children against a background of streets in that city. The Singing Street runs eighteen minutes. For further information, circle \#131.

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To help you with your shutterbugging, catalog lists photography covering subjects from boat photography and nature shots to lighting and developing your film. Descriptions, photographs of books, prices. For copy, circle \#132.

Sxelly, a variation of board billiards, is ideal for camps, playgrounds, senior-citizen centers. Played with two to four players, game weighs thirteen pounds, is colorfully decorated, has reinforced construction, and a hardboard playing area, three feet by three feet. For information, circle \#133.

Ring-a-tac-toe, an active version of that old favorite, tic-tac-toe, appeals to pony-tailers and senior citizens. Can be adapted to any setting, from hospital recreation room to playground game hour, can be used standing on table or floor, hung on wall. Board measures $19^{\prime \prime}$-by- $25^{\prime \prime}$. Set contains eighteen rubber rings, nine of each color. For leaflet, circle \#134.

The bells are ringing-bell choirs are becoming widespread among amateur musician groups. Company offers tuned handbells which are cast and tuned with the same fine equipment and by the same skilled craftsmen who tune carillon bells. For interesting leaflet on the history, workmanship, range and musical possibilities of handbells, circle \#137.

The prettiest float in the passing parade. Learn how to make your own floats for parades by decorating automobiles, trucks, and tractors. Pick up many good ideas from this book. For information on this, cheerleader tips, and admission tickets, among others, circle \#138.

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## Sclence and nature

You don't have to co very far off the beaten track (in this case a concrete sidewalk) to learn about rocks. They're right underfoot, in forms from agate to fossilized lava to rubies -all rocks. For charming booklet, circle \#141.

Brilliant colors and drifting plumafe flash through film on Birds of a Florida Marsh, filmed in the Lake Okeechobee region. Runs $141 / 2$ minutes. For information, on this and other films available on the Florida scene, circle \#144.
Hey, Jack, for better beanstalks get film Better Gardens for Better Living. Color, musical background, runs twenty minutes. Green thumbs will turn up for this one. For your garden clubs and nature programs. Circle \#145.
All over the world-in the backyard, in the zoo, meadow, country pond, garden, the wonders of nature can be seen. Church-slanted nature film series is done in color. Each film runs ten minutes. For further information, circle \#146.
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Winter's on the wing. Six color filmstrips tell how a particular group of living thingsbirds, animals, insects, plants, seeds, peopleprepare for winter. Encourages direct observation and supplements information obtained on nature field trips. For further information, circle \#148.
Wildfires destroy reproduction and standing timber. New film Fire on the Land places special emphasis on the need for and essential steps of fire prevention in connection with smoking, campfires, and children playing with fire. Runs twenty-seven minutes. For further information, circle \#149.
The cycle and symmetry of nature, magnificently integrated and filmed, provide the theme for an outstanding nature film. From dawn on a Swedish farm, the action moves along to show interdependence of living things. Good musical background. For information on this and other films from major documentary film producer, circle \#150.

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## LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

An anthology of articles on Americans abroad, People to People in Action, is reprinted from Reader's Digest. In the introduction, President Kennedy stresses the importance of such non-governmental action"the power of people, acting as individuals, to respond imaginatively to the world's need for peace." Available for $\$ .25$ from Reader's Digest Services, Pleasantville, New York.

A resource for youth leaders, Youth and the World, shows low to promote international brotherhood through correspondence, hobbies, play and music, cuisine, religion, and holidays. National organizations promoting brotherhood are detailed and a full range of programs listed for school, home, and abroad. Available for $\$ 1.00$ from the Camp Fire Girls Supply Division, 450 Avenue of the Americas, New York.

A 16 ma catalog of Films for Human Relations contains a selected, annotated listing of more than two hundred films. A useful reference and program source, the catalog is available from the American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56 th Street, New York 22, for $\$ .50$ per copy.

To help other countries develop recreation for the ill and handicapped, a thirty-two page booklet, On the Mend-A Guide to Recreation in Hospitals, was designed primarily for areas where recreation for the ill and handicapped has not developed to the extent it has in the U.S. and in certain European countries. The booklet is extremely lively in format and content, has clever illustrations. Available for $\$ 1.00$ (plus $\$ .10$ mailing cost) from the International Recreation Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York City 17.

An instruction kit of rules, procedures, and scoring methods for baton twirling contests and tournaments has been prepared by and is available for $\$ 1.00$ from M. Peter Villere, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, National Chairman of the Baton Twirling Committee, 3027 Paris Avenue, New Orleans 19, Louisiana.

The proceedings of the Second National Health and Physical Education Institute at the Jewish Community Center, New Haven, Connecticut, New Dimensions in Health and Physical Education Programming in the Jewish Community Center, contains articles on group-exercise programs, physical education for senior citizens, desirable athletic competition for children. Administration and the relationship of these programs to the total program of Jewish community centers is also covered. Available from the National Jewish Welfare Board, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16 , for $\$ 1.00$.

Focus for the roving eye. Striking 62 -page booklet. Better Bulletin Board Displays, is full of ideas, know-how-and-do-it, illustrations in color. Eleventh in "Bridges for Ideas" series available from the Visual Instruction Bureau, Division of Extension, University of Texas, Austin 12. \$1.00.

## PEOPLE in the NEWS



NEWLY APPOINT. ED acting director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is Edward V. Putnam, of Yakima, who assumed his position on August 1. He replaces John R. Vanderzicht, who resigned this summer after serving twelve years as director. Mr. Putnam comes to state parks from the superintendency of the Yakima Metropolitan Park District, a position he has held since January, 1945. As the first full-time person employed by the district, he reports that he started the department with a "screwdriver and a few nuts and bolts." The department is now recognized by professional park and recreation administrators as one of the best in the State of Washington.

At the time the Yakima department was formed, there were no developed parks in the city. It was necessary to acquire sites, design, and develop parks and playgrounds, irrigation systems, and do landscaping. In 1956, the city, by a good margin, approved a $\$ 487,000$ bond issue for park improvements, its success attributed to a well-planned campaign, spearheaded by Mr. Putnam, and aided by local civic groups and agencies.

During his tenure at Yakima, the Metropolitan Park District and the Yakima Public Schools negotiated a cooperative agreement for joint use of school and park facilities. At present, the extensive summer program is staffed by approximately eighty persons, utilizing all facilities available.

As a professional park and recreation administrator, Mr. Putnam feels that both short and long-range planning are important to any park system. In taking the Washington State position, he commented, "In 1956, Charles DeTurk* did an excellent professional job

[^79]of blueprinting the direction which Washington state parks should take. In the five-year period since adoption, amazing progress has been made. This indicates the importance of formulating a direction, and following through with a professional staff. It is my hope that this progress toward the 1975 goal can be continued, even accelerated, with increased emphasis on use of professional development standards. We must also be alert to further extension of the plan, both in the matter of acquisition of additional needed areas while still available, and in the continued development and expansion of parks already under commission administration."

Mr. Putnam is a past-president of the Washington State Recreation Society. He served as a member of the Pacific Northwest District Advisory Committee of the National Recreation Association from 1955-1958. He has also been a member of NRA's Advisory Commit. tees on Recreation Administration and on Areas and Facilities. He is a member of the American Institute of Park Executives, past-president of the Yakima Optimists, and a member of BPOE No. 318, Yakima. He was chairman of the Yakima Committee on Aging and
aided in the Washington State University survey on aging, just completed. He was also a member of the State Committee on Recreation for the 1960 President's White House Conference on Children and Youth.-Rutii Pike, Super. visor of Public Information, State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, Washington.

Joseph Brown, associate professor of sculpture in Princeton University's School of Architecture and one-time professional boxer, recently visited Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand, and Burma, where he delivered art lectures and conducted boxing clinics. In numerous spontaneous conversations, Professor Brown said, he made use of sculptures and pugilistic gestures, as well as of that less novel communications device, the interpreter.

Samuel J. Massey, a staff member of Trinity Church-on-the-Green in New Haven, Connecticut, has retired after thirty-five years of directing youth activities for the church. He also served as chairman of the city's recreation survey, an exhaustive study of leisure-time interests and habits, and on the Mayor's Commission on Juvenile Delinquency.

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## HELP WANTED

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportu nity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work. No experience required. Starting salary $\$ 436.00$ per month; promotional opportunities; liberal employee benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Recent Graduates in Reereation or Recreation Therapy. Permanent position available in small private psychiatric hospital. Varied program for individual and group work. Modern facilities and liberal employee benefits. No experience required. Salary dependent upon qualifications. Write Mrs. Bunney, Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Maryland.

Position Open: Exccutive Director of Servicemen's Center, an agency of Community Chest. Qualification: degree in recreation or related fields with expe-
rience in military recreation or similar situation. Prefer mature woman with ability to work with volunteer organizations. Apply to Wallace A. Moritz, President, Board of Directors, Box 1468. Telephone 7887. San Angelo. Texas.

## POSITION WANTED

Recreation Directar in western Oregon or Washington. Six years adminiserative experience. BA in Recreation, MS in Physical Education. Age 30, with family. Ǩeith B. Ruys, Sr. Director of Recreation. City of Corunado, P.O. Box 42, Coronato, California.

[^80]
# Recipes for Family Fun 

Continued from Page 426
space. However, a card table in the living room can be the start of a quiet game program. The kitchen might be the center of the arts-and-crafts projects. A parent must realize, and this is especially true of those in cramped quarters, that he must decide between highly fragile bric-a-brac and nonusable furniture and a happy child that is comfortable at home. This does not mean that we need orange-crate furnishings or that a home must be abused. On the contrary, for happy homelife everyone must have a share in the responsibility of maintaining and preserving the household. Briefly, the home should be functional and liveable. It should be a home, not a house, nor a showplace.

Getting back to the finance council, is there any reason why the council should not decide what color to paint the kitchen, where to picnic next week, how to spend the coming vacation, the curfew hour, or what to serve at the group-planned party? This does not necessarily mean a loss of parental authority or the prerogatives of age. The wise parent will still be able to rule the roost and yet have the children feel they are responsible for their share of family planning and activity. Best yet, individual rights and individual privacy become more definitely established and respected than a terse, "Johnny, you'll have to stay out of the house this afternoon as I am having my mah jong club."

Family fun must not necessarily be a twenty-four hour affair, for individual privacy and endeavor are part of family fun. A commuting father in my town told me that the train trip was a godsend for he has a chance to read his papers and catch up on extra office chores; upon arriving home he is ready to play a bit with his two boys before dinner is served. This serves as a relief for mother and leaves her unhampered in the kitchen. Dad relaxes and forgets business, the boys get to know both parents, and everyone arrives at the dinner table relaxed and friendly.

Here, too, we miss a golden opportunity. The average meal is over and done with in less than half an hour, with perhaps two telephone conversa-
tions sandwiched in the time. I know of one family that keeps the receiver off the hook during the dinner hour. Friends know better than to call at such an hour and in the two years they have followed this practice they have suffered not a single financial or social loss.

At the table, daily experiences can be shared, conversation led into interesting channels. Magic tricks and simple stunts might be shown. In just such a situation one family was introduced to charades and anagrams by one of the children. Fun stunts are picked up at school, at parties, at the playgrounds, or even at the corner drugstore.

$\mathbf{O}^{r}$F all our modern inventions, TV is the only one that has kept the family at home. However, the room has been blackened and the spoken word prohibited. Our experience in our teen center and gamerooms has been that except for very special events, the TV offers little competition to good activities. This is especially true after the novelty has worn off. Of course, TV can only give vicarious experience. Like so much of our recreation, it is too passive. Our spectatoritis has given birth to overpaid movie stars, high-salaried athletes, mammoth coliseums, and has helped sponsor subsidation of football players, and basketball scandals.

Our school physical-education curriculums have succumbed to pressure and present a program dedicated to championship varsity teams. Only the major sports are stressed and when the age of active competition has passed there is little to do other than become a spectator.

Therefore, youth, and especially the adolescent period, should be dedicated to a multitude of activities rather than specialization in a few with little or no carryover value. Studies have shown that hobby activity in adult years invariably stems from interest or work enjoyably participated in during the formative years.

Getting back to your family fun program: you will find starting is the hardest part. Single activities snowball into avalanches and open unrealized vistas in the hobby world. The fun need not necessarily be planned; some-
times it just happens. One young father told me that on rare occasions when he gets home from work early, his wife puts whatever is planned for dinner into a basket and they drive to some nearby wooded area to cook it picnic style. One night, after one of these unt expected cookouts, mother got out the fingerpaints and started dabbling. There was some teasing from Dad and the children but before long everyone was trying. When the paintings were finished, they had an art exhibit. Parents learn that kid stuff is fun, that they can learn with their children and discover brand new ways to enjoy life with their families, that playing with children helps the children to see parents as real people, that people of all ages can play together.

Family fun can develop sociological experiences. Another mother told of the time she and her sister waited until two in the morning until mother and dad came home from a party. They were hard put to explain why the children should come home at midnight. The sisters learned that parents are people too and willing to talk things over. Sharing pleasures and play helps to promote good relations and often eliminates family friction. Feelings are mighty contagious, especially in families. When there's play, there's laughter; and laughter is something you can't give away for it always comes back to you. The possibilities of family fun are infinite. There is no limit to what a family can accomplish if it is earnest and sincere in its desires. Money is the cheapest thing you can spend on your family.

Family fun seems nostalgic these days because in this modern age we've gone a long way from the home type of fun and play we used to know. It is more important for parents to realize that family fun is just as vital today as it ever was. It is very essential if we are to make growing up a real adventure. We must always bear in mind that the basic social unit is the family and the home; if this breaks down, children lose their most important source of security. There are very few problem children when the family functions as a happy and contented group. Families that play together, stay together. \#


Arthur Todd

The questions asked by Bob Boyd on roller skating in gymnasiums last February in this column have produced some comments worth sharing.

Bob Delius, recreation supervisor, Tennessee Eastman Recreation Club in Kingsport wrote to Mr. Boyd as follows:
"We, too, were confronted with this problem about four years ago. As a trial, we worked with the Chicago Sev-enty-Eight $P$ wheel, and our first experience was very discouraging, as our floor was scarred from our first skating session. However, with a minimum of alterations to the skate, we tried it out on one of our roughest teenage skaters and came up with a solution to our particular problem. We found that most of the damage occurred from the front of the skate dig.
 ging into the floor. We cut a piece of polyethylene and fitted it to their skates directly under the front toe piece and by using the heel pad on the rear, they were unable to scar the floor regardless of the skaters' actions.
"For several years now, we have been having three-hour skating parties weekly. The attendance is very good in the school year months; however, we discontinue this activity during the summer. All of our skates are of the clampon type. We do not furnish shoe skates. However, if any of the participants care to, they can bring their own shoe skates providing they are equipped with the Chicago Seventy-Eight P wheel."

Ted Gordon, supervisor, Youth Service Section, Los Angeles City Board of Education, wrote:

Mr. Todd is assistant executive director
of the National Recreation Association.
"The Los Angeles City Schools Youth Services Section conducts roller-skating activities both indoors and outdoors as part of its normal program. Indoor activities are primarily on gymnasium floors and in multi-purpose rooms at the junior-high-school level.
"Although skepticism was voiced three years ago at the use of such indoor facilities, current experience as evidenced by letters on file from school administrators is that the skating program is highly popular, successful, and not injurious to floors.
"Our business division reports that (1) indoor skating is safe on maple floors with Duryte plastic wheels, (2) floors are conditioned with penetrating seal of a slow-drying nature so not to create shiny surface susceptible to cuts and scratches, (3) asphalt tile is mopped with the regular types of polymer used for kitchen floors.
"Our recreation director responsible for aiding in the program reports: 'My experience with the clamp-on type of skate when using the wood-floors of the gym or the asphalt tile of the multipurpose room to safeguard against damages has been: (1) to see that the toe of the shoe extends at least one inch beyond the skate, (2) that the final inspection before a participant enters the skating area is made by an adult, (3) that a rolling-stop rather than a toe-stop is advocated. I believe, furthermore, that the instruction to the skater should emphasize rhythm and grace rather than speed.'
"In support of such careful preparation and operation, our staff makes use of duplicated program aids, safety checklists in the boxes of skates, and precise demonstrations."

For further information about the extensive Los Angeles roller-skating program write: Los Angeles City Schools, Youth Services Center Brancl, 3317 Bellevue Avenue, Los Angeles 26, California. \#


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## SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

An experiment with radio spot announcements has shown what can be done to heighten interest in recreation activities generally and in a given area in particular. The pilot project was instituted about a year ago by Wayne C. Kennedy, superintendent of the St. Louis County, Missouri, Department of Parks and Recreation, in cooperation with Radio Station KXOK based in the city of St. Louis. The Kennedy-KXOK venture, simply stated, is a series of brief pre-recorded spot announcements which the station airs at intervals each week at its discretion and at available time. The park department pays nothing for the station's broadcasts.

This project can be duplicated by any recreation or park executive in any community; provided, of course, a radio station as readily cooperative as KXOK is available. This should by no means be difficult for good reasons. Foremost is the acknowledged increasing interest in all forms of recreation manifest by people in all age brackets, from the youngster to "golden-age" groups.

The Kennedy radio format is simple but effective. On KXOK he succinctly gives details of current and future recreation outlets and activities with accent on the future. He tries, in effect, to detail these as they are about to occur so that interested persons can plan accordingly. Typical of the spots aimed at all communities within the station's coverage area, always prefaced by the statement: "This is Wayne Kennedy, your greater St. Louis recreation reporter," are these:
"Florissant residents are extremely fortunate and will be benefiting from a concentrated effort on the part of city officials to develop a park and recreation program. Joe Schulte, Board of Public Works director, has reported renewed interest in obtaining more space and development of a good park system. Congratulations, Florissant . . . you're on your way!"
Another: "The Clayton Department
of Parks and Recreation announces that a civic choir is being formed at the Clayton Community Center. The choir will meet on Wednesday evenings and all musically inclined persons are invited to come and share their talents. The group will meet weekly and will present short programs as the need occurs. For further information call PArkview 5-9155."

While Kennedy is recreation superintendent for the county department of which Charles R. Skow is commissioner, it should be emphasized his announcements of current and future events are not confined to St. Louis County but include municipalities and areas within the coverage area of the radio station and this takes in a lot of territory. This could be true in the case

## They Do It Themselves

Continued from Page 425
used for special activities, prizes, flowers, get-well cards, etcetera.

To discover the effect this organization has had upon the lives of the participants it is only necessary to look into their faces and to ask their opinions of the club. Smiles have replaced blank expressions, eyes sparkle; they talk more and enjoy each other's company; participation in club discussions has increased.

Gradual changes are still taking place. One woman attended club meetings for two months before she took her coat off. Another said nothing at meetings and very little to other club members. At the recent election meeting she stood up and nominated someone for an office, probably the first time she has spoken publicly. The general appearance of the club members has gradually changed since the early meetings. Many men wear suits and most
of any radio station anywhere if such voluntary cooperation could be found. It should not be overlooked that the KXOK spots which Kennedy airs are considered by the station io be a public service. Time for them is given on that basis alone.

Pre-recording takes only a few minutes of an official's time. Facts are easy to obtain; they may be gotten by telephone or scanning local newspapers. Always, Kennedy says, keep an eye to the future. The spots are kept to a minimum of words; essential details only are important; brevity is imperative.

Results of the Kennedy-KXOK liaison have been most convincing: There has been a sharp increase in a single year in the number of persons who have availed themselves of park facilities, not only in St. Louis County but surrounding areas. Interest has been stimulated all along the line and in every form of activity.-Les H. Forman, Public Relations Director, St. Louis County, Missouri, Park Department.

- The Wilderness Trail, a 16 mm sound film in color, was filmed in Wyoming in the Bridger Wilderness and offers visual evidence of the recreation values of the wilderness lands of the national forests. The film is available on loan by organizations or individuals from the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.
of them wear ties. The women also like to dress up a little for the meetings.

Although the club has grown from seventeen to almost one hundred members, a spirit of friendliness still remains. To some members the weekly golden-age get-togethers have become one of the most important happenings in their lives. To illustrate this it is only necessary to repeat what some of the members have said about the club. The following are typical:
"This is the best thing that has ever been done for the old folks in Merrill."
"Thursday is the only day of the week that I get out of the house, to attend the club meetings."
"I've made many new friends since joining the Golden Age Club."
"I used to go on dates with some of these girls and haven't seen them for years. Meeting them now is just like being young again."
Anyone interested may obtain a copy of the club's constitution by writing to: Recreation Department, Merrill, Wisconsin. \#
material; the old cement courts at Oakland Park will get an asphalt surface; playground apparatus will be installed by North Kiwanis Park. Winter sports facilities have been greatly improved. The toboggan slide at Murphy Park which was constructed in 1958 has been improved with the installation of a complete lighting system for night tobagganning. In addition, the park department personnel developed a new snow-making machine. Another highlight of the winter sports area is a new sled slide, made on the east side of the park. Pontiac is approximately twenty-five miles from Detroit, scene of the National Recreation CongressOctober 1-6.

MINNESOTA. In Brooklyn Center nine park areas comprising ninety acres are in various stages of development. A comprehensive study of the village's park needs culminated in the adoption of a master park plan in the fall of 1957 and successful bond issue referendum for $\$ 400,000$ at the end of the same year. Of this, $\$ 212,606$ was spent for parkland acquisition and $\$ 158,685$ for development. The balance is allocated for development in Triangle Park. One area, South Creek, is being developed by the Lions Club.

- In Minneapolis, the park commission is planning two boat launching sites, one on the East River Flats below the Washington Avenue Bridge, and the other at North Mississippi Park near the Camden Bridge. At the present time no such facilities exist within the city limits, except one inadequate launching spot below the university campus. An expenditure of approximately $\$ 30,000$ is contemplated.
- The Parks and Recreation Department in St. Louis Park is hard at work stretching park bond fund monies to cover development of sixteen park sites. Five of the areas are already well advanced: Fern Hill, Birchwood, Oak Hill, Browndale, and Aquila. Preliminary plans are in process for the next six park sites on which work should start this summer.

NEVADA. A giant project in the Lake Mead area has been officially approved by the National Park service calling for the expenditure of more than a million dollars for the development of a modern boat harbor including complete facilities for all types of boating and other aquatic sports. The project is scheduled for completion this summer and will include a floating dock containing four hundred slips and 160 moorings. Air-conditioned shops, clubrooms, and other service facilities will be included. This marks the most important development in the area since the completion of the Hoover Dam in 1935. This development should attract thousands of boating enthusiasts from throughout the Southwest.

NORTH DAKOTA. Latest addition to recreation facilities in Wahpeton is the beautiful new warming house facing the lagoon in Chahinkapa Park. This $\$ 13.000$ structure is forty-by-sixty feet and constructed with steel. The inside is

finished with knotty pine and has room for skaters, Pingpong facilities, modern rest rooms, and an attractive refreshment stand. The all-purpose building is the most popular spot in town and in the summer it serves as the recreation headquarters.
Wahpeton (pop. 5,875 ) is located at the head of the Red River of the North. The Indians that inhabited the park area called it Chahinkapa, which means the end of the trees. R. J. Hughes, owner of the property nestled along the Red River, offered it to the city for a park. The area has picnic facilities in abundance and several large shelters. An island was created by a man-made lagoon running through the park. Several approaches make it easily accessible and the picnic lovers favor the shady secluded area. A zoo and the swimming pool are both located near the picnic area, which is a popular spot. Twelve ball diamonds are located in the park. Two softball leagues play a rugged schedule and one of the state's biggest tournaments is held at Hughes Field during the month of July. Other facilities include four summer playgrounds, three asphalt tennis courts, and the eight-een-hole Bois De Siox golf course, open to all youngsters of high-school age free of charge; two outdoor baskethall courts, and eight horseshoe pits.


Leisure and Recreation in Society, Zulie Nakhooda. Kitab Mahal, Allahebad 3, India. Pp. 344. \$5.00.

Based on the author's doctoral thesis at the University of Bombay, this book has been produced primarily as a source of help for those in Bombay and in all of India interested in the potentials of leisure and recreation as a valuable social force. Since it is written in English, it will, however, be of interest, far beyond the Indian borders, to serious students of the world-wide leisure-time movement. Exhaustive research has been done and is well-reported and documented.

In a long and interesting chapter on "Recreation and Play," Dr. Nakhooda discusses the many aspects of both terms and demonstrates that it is wellnigh impossible to give them a simple definition. "In the deepest source of motivation," she says, "play and recreation have only one meaning and one in-tent-to enjoy an activity as an end in itself rather than as a means to some other activity or goal. The young of all mammalian species, unless checked, spend most of their time in sheer expressive behavior. It is in leisure time that the opportunity for 'adult' play, for a fresh, vivid and creative orientation of man, can be provided through balancing recreation pursuits. Play, recreation and leisure all involve freedom, spontaneity and choice, and, according to this thesis, only through play and recreation for the child and the adult respectively, can a satisfying and enriching use of leisure contribute towards happy and abundant living." The book includes a good discussion on the sociology of recreation and presents the results of careful research on the history of leisure and recreation in various civilizations and nations.-George Nesbitt, National Recreation Association International Recreation Service.

Auditoriums and Arenas, Francis R. Deering, Don Jewell and Lindsley $C$. Lueddeke. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37. Pp. 86, illustrated. \$5.00.*

There has long been need for a publication containing authorative infor-
mation with reference to the design, construction, financing, and operation of auditoriums and arenas. The Public Administration Service has rendered a valuable service in making available the findings from a survey conducted by the International Association of Auditorium Managers. The publication should prove useful to any city that is considering the construction of such a facility and to authorities responsible for the operation of existing buildings. The report deals with such factors as administrative responsibility, construction costs, the site, building facilities, financing operations, personnel and related problems. Many tables give detailed information based upon the returns from eighty-two auditorium man-agers.-G.D.B.

Rimbles-A Book of Children's Classic Games, Rhymes, Songs, and Sayings, Patricia Evans, illustrated by Gioia Fiammenghi. Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 158, illustrated. \$2.95.

Remember those delightful little twenty-five cent booklets on Jump Rope Rhymes, Hopscotch, Jacks, Who's It, and Sticks and Stones, all written by Patricia Evans and published by the Porpoise Press, San Francisco? Here they all are, plus more, plus wonderful illustrations, plus a very fine print job. A really plus job all around.

Mrs. Evans has collected these from children; they're not just memories written secondhand. They are folklore, to be sure, but vivid, alive, and flexible to meet modern interests of modern children. As Mrs. Evans says, "Children are the most conservative of people. In their relaxed, unsupervised play times, they sometimes come out with phrases or verses dating back hundreds of years. While they have occasionally learned these from grandparents, they have usually learned them from children just a few years older. Since a "generation" of childhood playtime is scarcely six to eight years in duration,

[^81]this transmission is real and direct and still vital, with few if any forgotten words." The title is taken from the French word rimailler-to write dog-gerel-as opposed to rimer-to write verse.

If you have read Mrs. 'Arris Goes to Paris and its illustrations, you'll know what amusing, delightful sketches illustrate this book.-V.M.

Things to Make for Children. Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, California. Pp. 96, illustrated. \$1.75.

Our readers in the eight Western states who are already familiar with Lane's Sunset Books know that they are always profusely and well illustrated, that directions are accurate, and the projects original and practical. This book is no exception. It is full of ideas and directions for "toys, togs, party fun," meaning dollhouses, kits, puppets, nature crafts, needlework projects, decorations and the like, for holidays and just for fun. Supposedly prepared for parents, most of the projects can be made by youngsters. We suggest that the word for in the title be changed to with.

The Campers' Bible, Bill Riviere. Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 176, illustrated. Paper, \$1.95.

Written by a former Maine guide, this inexpensive book is a complete guide to outdoor living. Written primarily for the sportsman and vacationist, its contents are illustrated by more than one hundred line drawings and photographs. It discusses the many types of tents, sleeping bags, fire-making, safety, cooking, use of tools, the canoe, clothing, packs and packing-factors that make the difference between enjoyment and discomfort when camping in the wilderness or state and national parks and forests.

Like seed and mail order catalogues, this is wonderful "dream-about" reading, whether that camping trip comes true or not. In actual practice, it will prove invaluable.

## BOOKS \& PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

## Administration, Personne

Assessment of Employee Morale, The, Ronald Paul Yuzuk. Ohio State Univ., 164 W. 19 Ave., Columbus 10. Pp. 67. Paper, $\$ 2.00$.
Competition Is People, Raymond Dreyfack. Employee Relations, 19 W. 34th St., New York 1. Pp. 14. \$.25.
Dimensions of Executive Positions, John K. Hemphill. Ohio State Univ., 164 W. 19 Ave., Columbus 10. Pp. 103. Paper, \$2.00.
Effects of Leadership, The, Hanan C. Selvin. Free Press, 119 W. Lake St., Chicago 1. Pp .270 . $\$ 5.00$.

Employee Performance Appratsal Re-Examined, Clifford E. Jurgensen, Felix M. Lopez, Jr., and Kenneth E. Richards. Public Personnel Assn., 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 29. Paper, $\$ 2.50$.
Laws of Places and Pleasures, Robert M. Debevec. Oceana Publ., 80 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 96. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
Man with the Stop Watch, Raymond Dreyfack. Employee Relations, 13 E. 53rd St., New York 22. Pp. 14. \$.25.
Management Talent Search: Recruiting Professional Personnel, P. W. Maloney. Amer. Management Assn., 1515 Broadway, New York 36. Pp. 160. $\$ 4.50$ ( $\$ 3.00$ to AMA members).
Manual for Park and Recreation Boards and Commissions, Edward A. Connell. Amer. Tnst. of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W.Va. Pp. 40. Paper, $\$ 2.00$.
New Understandings of Administration, Harleigh B. Trecker. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 245. \$4.50. Personnel Administration (4th ed.), Paul Pigors and Charles A. Myers. McGrawHill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 749. \$7.95.

State Constitutions: The Shape of the Document, Robert B. Dishman, pp. 48, paper, $\$ 1.50$; Reapportionment, Gordon E. Baker, pp. 70, paper, $\$ 2.00$; The Governor, Bennett M. Rich, pp. 33, paper, $\$ 1.00$; The Structure of Administration, Ferrel Heady, pp. 50, paper, \$1.50. Natl. Municipal League, 47 E. 68th St., New York 21.

Supervision-New Patterns and Processes, Margaret Williamson. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 176. $\$ 4.00$.
Supervisors in Action, Joseph J. Famularo. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 238. \$4.75.
top Management Handbook, H. B. Maynard, Editor. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42 St., New York 36. Pp. 1236. \$17.50.

## Aging

Aging and Leisure, Robert W. Kleemeier, Editor. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 447. \$5.75.
Case Study of a Senior Citizens Association. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education \& Welfare, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 37. Free.
The Elderly: What Are Tifeir Opportunities and Problems? Center for Information on America, Washington, Conn. Pp. 4. $\$ .35$.

Enriching the Added Years. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 15. \$.10.

General Bibliography on Aging, A. Natl. Committee on the Aging, 345 E. 46 th St., New York 17. Pp. 7. Free.
Homes for the Aged. Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, 123 W. Madison St., Chicago 10. Pp. 68. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
How to Work witil Older People, Florence E. Vickery. Documents Section, State Printing Office, N. 7th \& Richards Blvd., Sacramento 14, California. Pp. 59. Paper, $\$ 1.00$ (plus $\$ .04$ for Calif. addresses).
Industry's Interest in the Older Worker and the Retired Employee, Michael T. Wermel and Geraldine M. Beideman, Editors. Bookstore, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif. Pp. 35. Paper, \$1.00.
Learning to Work with the Aged, Eileen Martinson Lavine. William Hodson Community Center for Older Persons, Old Boro Hall, Tremont \& 3rd Aves., Bronx 57, N. Y. Pp. 118. Paper, $\$ 2.00$.
Living Longer. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Unpaged. \$.25.
Making the Later Years Count, Austin App. Bruce Pub., 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 177. \$3.95.
Private Nursing Homes (Their Role in the Care of the Aged), Ogden Greeley. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. \$.25.
Programs \& Resources for Older People, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 83. $\$ .30$.

Spanning the Generations, Dr. Arnold M. Rose. Natl. Council of Jewish Women, 1 W. 47th St., New York 36. Pp. 32. $\$ 1.00$.

Utilization of Older Professional and Scientific Workers. Natl. Council on the Aging, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 20. Free.

You're Older Than You Think, Leonard Gernant. Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo. Pp. 189. $\$ 3.50$.

## Church

Bible Storytelling Puppets, Evelyn Mitchell. Standard Publ., 8100 Hamilton Ave., Cincinnati 31. Pp. 47. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
Church Camp Program, The, Betty van der Smissen. Faith and Life Press, Newton, Kansas. Pp. 79. Paper, $\$ 1.50$.

Courtesy True, The Man's Magazine

"Oh, dear! I know there are two fish in here somewhere."

Devotional Programs for Young Adults, A) Bryant. Zondervan Publ., 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 63. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
Derotion, Virginia Ely. Fleming H. Revell, Booker St., Westwood, N. J. Pp. 126. \$2.50.
Devotions for Junior Highs, Helen F. Courch and Sam S. Barefield. Abingdon Press, 201 Eighth Ave. S., Nashville 3, Tenn. Pp. 111. \$1.75.
Faith For Moderns, A, Robert Gordis. Bloch Publ., 31 W. 31st St., New York 1. Pp. 316. $\$ 5.00$.
Floral Decorations for Your Church, Fern Bowers Hunt. Chilton Co., 56th \& Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 223. $\$ 6.95$.
Ministering Cuurch, A, Gaines S. Dobbins. Broadman Press, 127 9th Ave. N., Nashville 3, Tenn. Pp. 231. \$3.95.
New Look at Fatth and Loyalties, A, compiled by Hether Kay. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 48. Paper, $\$ 1.50$.
Northern Parisi, Joseph B. Schuyler, S.J. Loyola Univ. Press, 3441 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 13. Pp. 360. $\$ 8.00$.
Nursery-Kindergarten Weekday Education in the Church, Josephine Newbury. John Knox Press, Box 1176, Richmond 9, Va. Pp. 203. \$3.50.
Object Talks with Paper and Scissors, Carol Ferntheil. Standard Publ., 8100 Hamilton Ave., Cincinnati 31. Pp. 48. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
Prayers To Live By, David St. Leger. Employee Relations, 13 E. 53rd St., New York 22. Pp. 15. \$.25.

So You Work with Kindergarteners, Dorothy Nicholson. Gospel Trumpet Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 64. \$1.00.
So You Work with Primaries, Ethel M. Phillips. Gospel Trumpet Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 64. \$1.00.
Worship Procrams for Juniors, Alice 1 . Bays and Elizabeth Jones Oakberg. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 3, Tenn. Pp. 206. \$3.00.
Youth Fellowship Kit, Vol. 18, Ralph R. Sundquist, Jr., Editor. Westminister Press, Witherspoon Bldg. Philadelphia 7. Pp. 232. Paper, \$3.50.

## Civil War

Civil War, Tue How and Why Wonder Book of the,* Earl Schenck Miers. Wonder Books, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 48. Paper, $\mathbf{\Sigma}^{5} 50$.
Civil War Treasury, A, B. A. Botkin, Editor. Randon House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 625. \$7.95.
Harper's Ferry, Manly Wade Wellman. McNally of Charlotte. 5308 Monroe Rd., Charlotte 5, N. C. Pp. 183. $\$ 3.50$.
Heroines of the Blue and Gray, pp. 14, and Herolnes of the Americas Revolution, pp. 16. Both by David James Harkness. Univ. of Tennessee, Box $85 \%$. Knoxville. $\$ 1.00$ each.
Stories of Civil W'ar Soncs, Ernest K. Emurian. W. A. Wilde, Natick, Mass. Pp. 96. \$2.50.

## Games and Hobbies

Playdays, (Science Fun), Francis A. Frey and Frances W. Kenne. Seahorse Press, Pelham, N. Y. Pp. 112. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.
Popular Domino Ganes, Dominic C. Arman-
ino. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 56. Spiralbound, \$1.95.
Postmark Collecting, R. K. Forster. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 192. \$8.00.

Radio Amateur's Handrook, The, 38th Edi-tion-1961. Amer. Radio Relay League, West Hartford 7, Conn. Pp. 584. Paper, $\$ 3.50$.
Secrets of Checkerboard Strategy, Tom Wiswell. Simon \& Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 127. \$3.50.
Sewing Made Easy, Mary Lynch and Dorothy Sara. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 403. \$3.95.
Shadow Magic, Bill Severn. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 179. \$3.00.

## International

Archaeology of Palestine, The, F. Albright. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, Md. Pp. 271. \$.95.
Arts of Thailand, The, Theodore Bowie, Editor. Indiana University Press, Box 47, Bloomington. Pp. 219. \$8.95.
Burro Benedicto, The,* Folk Tales and Legends of Mexico, Phillip D. Jordan. CowardMcCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 92. \$3.50.
Children's Songs from Japan, Florence White and Kazuo Akiyama. Edward B. Marks Music Corp., 136 W. 52nd St., New York 19. Pp. 92. \$4.95.
Chinese Fairy Tales,* Peter Pauper Press, 629 McQueston Pkwy., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Pp. 60. \$1.00.
Drum and the Hoe, The, (Haiti), Harold Courlander. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley 4. Pp. 371. $\$ 10.00$.
Exploring the New latin America, Olive Holmes Blum. National Board of the YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 61. \$.60.
Faces Looking Up, Africa, Asia, Europe-at School, Mina Lewiton. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 6. Pp. 153. \$2.95.

Fairy Tales of India; Fairy Tales of France; Fairy Tales of Mexico; and Fairy Tales of England;* all adapted by Barbara Ker Wilson. Dutton \& Co., 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Unpaged. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Folk Tales of Liberia,* J. Luke Creel. T. S. Denison \& Co., 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 144. $\$ 3.50$.

Heather and Broom, Sorche Nic Leodhas. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 128. \$3.25.
Ink-Smeared Lady (Japanese folk plays), translated by Shio Sakanishi. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 150. \$2.95.
Japanese Inn, Oliver Statler. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 365. $\$ 6.50$.
Richer by Asia (catalog of books on Asia). American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11. Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.25.
Sesshu's Long Scroll-A Zen Landscape Journey, Reiko Chiba, Editor. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. \$2.50.
Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India, Dr. C. B. Mamoria. Kitab Mahal, Publishers, Allahabad 3, India. Pp. 432. $\$ 4.00$.

[^82]Tales of Ancient Araby, and Tales of Ancient Egypt, Charles Mozley. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Each, pp. 68. $\$ 1.95$ each.
This Is Edinburgh,* pp. 59, $\$ 4.25$; This Is Munich,* pp. 60, $\$ 3.00$; both by M. Sasek. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Tokyo You Should See, The, Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Unpaged. Paper, $\$ .85$.
Toontoony Pie and Other Tales from Pakistan,* Ashraf Siddiqui and Marilyn Lerch. World Pub., 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2. Pp. 157. $\$ 3.50$.

United States Public and the United Na. tions, The. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 52. Free.

## Sports and Physical Education

Kranz Manual of Kinesiology (4th ed.), Clem W. Thompson. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo. Pp. 159. Paper, \$3.75.
Let's All Go Swimming, Reg Laxton. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 126. \$3.75.
Marksmanship for Young Shooters. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 22. Paper, $\$ 1.00$.

Norm Van Brocklin's Football Book: Passing, Punting, Quarterbacking. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 115. \$3.50.

Official Baseball Rules (1961 ed.). Spink Sports Pub., St. Louis 66, Mo. Pp. 86. Paper, \$.50.
Official National Basketball Association Gude, Bill Mokray, Editor. C. C. Spink \& Son, St. Louis 66, Mo. Pp. 234. Paper, \$1.00.
Passing Game in Football, The, Jack C. Curtice. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 117. $\$ 3.50$.
U.S. Soccer Football Guide, Bill Graham, Editor. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 144. Paper, \$1.00.
Volleyball, Robert E. Laveag. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 126. $\$ 2.95$.

Volleyball Official Guide 1961, J. Edmund Welch, Editor. USVBA Printer, Box 109, Berne, Ind. Pp. 206. Paper, \$1.00.
Wrestling Illustrated, Raymond E. Sparks. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 118. \$2.95.


This seal-skin stencil of a caribou is a greeting card designed by Pootagook, a Cape Dorset Eskimo, for the United Nations Children's Fund. Leaflet of UNICEF greeting and Christmas cards is available from the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.

## MAGAZINE ARTICLES

The Camp Fire Girl, September 1961
Youth in a Space Age, Thomas J. Curtin.
Symbolgrams, Ruth Kemp Lattimore.
Mental Hospitals, July 1961
The Ward Community: A New Route Toward Long-Standing Goals, Carl L. McGahee, M.D.
Finding Buried Treasure in the Hospital, Robert Sommer, Ph.D. and Irene Watson.
Patient Government : Development and Outgrowths, Aladar E. Mako, M.D.
"I Didn't Know the Person in the Next Room, but . . ." (dual purpose remotivation), Gladys Adams, L.P.N.
Minutes,* August 1961
The Oak in Prospect Street (Madison, N. J.)

Tweetsie Railroad
National Parks Magazine, September 1961
A Plan for the Allagash (Maine), Bill Geagan
A Matter of Life or Death in Africa (wildlife management), Stewart L. Udall.
Parents', September 1961
You Can Lead a Troop and Like It, Eloise Engle.
Just What Is Problem Behavior? George A. W. Stouffer, Jr., Ph.D.

Parks and Recreation, July 1961
Parks and Recreation: What will the Future Bring? ?? Garrett G. Eppley.
$\longrightarrow$, August 1961
The Threat of 'Private' Encroachment, Edward A. Connell.
St. Louis' Opulent Forest Park, J. W. Bachmann.
The Importance of Good Park Maintenance, Lynn V. Koons.
Behind the Command Play Ball! Charles E. Bolinger.

Saturday Evening Post, August 26, 1961
Glamour Treatment for Mentally 1ll, Milton and Margaret Silverman.
Nose Job (Mount Rushmore).
Today's Health, August 1961
Report on the Nation's Health, Abraham Ribicoff.
Canoeing in the Border Lakes Country, Michael Frome.
The Coming Struggle for Clean Water, Kenneth N. Anderson.
, September 1961
Preparing for the Harvest Years, John J. Smith.
Safety on Horseback, Raymond Schuessler.
How to Improve Our Children's Physical Fitness, Jack Lentz.
What to Do When You Are Lost (in the woods), William P. Schramm.
Fabulous Fishing Spots the Tourists Haven't Discovered, Joe Austell Small.
Play Therapy Helps Handicapped Kids, Dennis Orphan.
Woman's Day, September 1961
Science After Hours.
The ABC's of Raising Money.
Cooking for a Crowd.
Haiku (by 6th grade class in Boulder, Colorado).
Story of American Needlecraft \#4: Hooking.

[^83] ...with AMERICAN Trampolines

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# RECREATION 

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## On The Cover

THE FAMILY AT HOME. Even back in 1836 the family played together. This picture suggests the true spirit of Thanksgiving and of early American life. It is a detail from an oil by H . Knight, one of "101 American Primitive Paintings from the collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch," which begins a national tour of museums with a showing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York November 17 to January 7. This collection is considered the largest and most comprehensive group of American primitives ever brought together. Watch for it in your city! Photograph of painting courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum.

## Next Month

Look for further report of the 43rd National Recreation Congress and additional Congress pictures (see also Pages $446-8$ in this issue). The December issue as always carries Recreation magazine's annual index of articles and advertisers. An excellent discussion of "Recreation Site Selection," by Richard I. McCosh, landscape architect for the State Parks Division of the Oregon State Highway Department, will be presented in the special section for administrators. "Air Base Recreation" describes the excellent training program for volunteers conducted at Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi, and "Antidote for Tarnish" discusses program planning for the aging. The Digest Section will carry several good articles on such topics as "Recreation and Land-Use Planning" and "A Community Center for Exceptional Children." There will also be a seasonal emphasis on Christmas programs and winter sports.

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LETTERS
Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. - The Editors.

Verl. Sap.
Sirs:
Our learned professor (Jay Shivers, "Terminology Revisited," September 1961) speaks well of the ancient Greeks and their fondness for recreation. Unfortunately, my knowledge of philology is limited to what I read from the lexicographers, while our erudite Southern gentlemen apparently has access to a more disciplined knowledge. I wish, though, as a researcher (excuse me, researchist) he would cite his source.
I suppose even Adam and Eve enjoyed recreation at times. If we knew by what word they called it our troubles would be over. We could all agree that this was the basic root-word. Then, if we could know what suffix they added to describe their occupation when they taught their children to play, we would know what to call this breed of modern man who toils that others may enjoy themselves.

I have a personal aversion to compound suffixes, thus my desire to hold to the Latin (or Greek) root recreat. If we don't, I can see the day when we speak of recreation (the result); recreationology (the science of) ; recreationologist (the provider of); and, finally, recreationologister (one who teaches the providers of). Ah yes, leave it to the Greeks to have a word for it!

Edward H. Thacker, Recreation Analyst, District of Columbia Recreation Board, Washington, D. C.

## Pay Scales

Sirs:
Mr. Sutherland's article. "From Bad to Worse," September 1961, was interesting. He is very much concerned with the current loss in the number of professional recreation graduates. It is interesting that though the recreation profession is losing personnel, the teaching profession is gaining. An answer might be that school systems are improving their pay scale from the executive level on down to the teacher with no experience. Is this the case in recreation?
We all know that top administrative
jobs in recreation are improving in salaries. This is fine, but it does not appeal to the college student who is trying to decide upon his profession. Many of these college students are interested in the pay scale just after graduation. This may not be the best way of choosing a future, but it is being done.
After my graduation in 1959 from the University of Illinois recreation curriculum, I was interested in three positions. Two of these positions were in the so called wealthy Chicago area, yet the pay for these two positions were $\$ 4,000$ and $\$ 4,200$. These positions were not in the top level of administration. I did not expect to secure a top level job because of lack of experience. It would have been possible at that time to take a job in the Lincoln, Illinois school system at $\$ 4,500$. The teaching position would have been for only nine months providing an opportunity to earn another $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,000$. In other words, a public school teacher with no experience can earn more than a recreation graduate trained in administration. This is a very big reason why it is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit recreation students.

I would like to see:

1. A study comparing teachers' salaries with recreation personnel salaries in respective position, keeping in mind the yearly work requirement.
2. Top-level recreation administration make certain that salaries are at least equal to the teachers' salaries in their communities, remaining cognizant that the school teachers work only nine or ten months of the year.

These two proposals, . . . may assist $\ldots$ in improving the number of recreation graduates.

Sam Hill, Superintendent of Recreation, Lincoln, Illinois.

## Complaint

## Sirs:

I have a complaint! Why must you make Recreation so interesting and so appealing that my wife, who is not a "recreator" reads it thoroughly before I get home! The stimulating format and material is a real credit to your pub-
lication staff. But I do lose some ot my professional thunder when my wife gets to new developments in the field first . . . guess I'll have to secretly subscribe to a special air-mail edition!

Ralph Laudenslayer, supervisor of recreation, West Covina, California.

## Making It a Habit

Sirs:
Through the service of the USIS Lirary in Port of Spain I have, for the first time, come upon your periodical Recreation and I propose to make it a habit to read it. Since I am a member of the Field Naturalist Club of Trinidad and Tobago, this publication will be of particular interest.
E. Fournillier, F.A.C.T. Agencies, 61 First Avenue, Mt. Lambert. Trinidad, W.I.

## Music Camps

Sirs:
I was very much interested in the material on music in recreation in the May issue and look forward to further coverage of the performing arts in recreation but I was disappointed at the lack of attention to what I believe to be a very significant form of recreation music programing; namely, music camps. To my knowledge not too many municipal departments offer such programs and this may be a reason for the lack of coverage, but it is a very worthy and attractive approach to "music in recreation" and many departments might undertake such programs if they knew how others have handled them.

Last year we offered our first program of this type but it was such an outstanding success that we have broadened our service and expanded our program this year and advance registrations indicate that we have still "undershot" the potential.

I am enclosing a brochure covering our current program and in passing would like to point out that a local shopping center, being sold on the merits of such a cultural program coupled with a camping experience, paid the entire cost of publication.
M. C. Thiltgen, superintendent of recreation, San Mateo, California.

## Improvements

Sirs:
Congratulations on the continued intprovements in Recreation magazine. Members of our staff and I have enjoyed reading it each month, and find it has been helpful to us as we carry out our responsibilities in the area of recreation.
C. Carson Conrad, Chief, Bureau of

Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation, State of Ca!!fornia Department, Sacramento.


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## Note from ASCAP

Sirs:
I have read "Music ls Recreation" with much interest and want to congratulate you on an excellent job.

Richard F. Frohlici, Director of Public Relations, American Socicty of Composers, Authors, and Publish. ers, New York City.

## Ways and Means

Sirs:
I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge my appreciation for the timely article on the handicapped by Beatrice litl [September]. She points
out a real problem in many communities today, but 1 seriously question her method of solving it. If something doesn't work. namely, the plaming body for special groups. must another group be created to compete for leadership. funds. and the publie's ear?

There are too many splinter gromps all clamoring for attention today with. out any strong voice acting as spokesman as noted in the Rockefeller Nd Hoc Committee on Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations in the United States.

Pail. Gezon. Executire Secretary. Council of Social dgencies, Reading. Pennsylvania.

# IN HIGH GEAR 

-your 43rd<br>National Recreation Congress

The camera focuses on interesting people and events during the busy and colorful 43rd National Recreation Congress in beautiful Cobo Hall. Detroit, October 1-6, 1961.



Above. The crowds wait impatiently while the Honorable Louis C. Mariani, mayor of Detroit (left), cuts the ribbon and officially opens the enormous 43 rd National Recreation Congress exhibit area. Host Edward T. McGowan, first deputy superintendent of parks and recreation, shares his electric cart. Standing, left to right, are Ray Butler, new executive secretary, American Recreation Society, and Joseph Prendergast. exccutive director. National Recreation Association (the two agencies cosponsored the Congress).

Left. The concrete floors of the exhibit hall were made to bloom with grass, trees, and flowers by the creative staff of the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department. In this oasis delegates gratefully sat and chatted on the benches.


Left. Charles Hartsoe (seated), secretary of the Congress, and Ed McGowan take time out from a social evening for some further checking of Congress arrangements and business. The big meeting kept them both on the go all the time.

Right. William Frederickson, Jr. (left), new president of the American Recreation Society, and Dr. Dan Dodson, keynote speatier on "The Dynamics of Recreation Programing" (see Page 455) check the full day of program sessions.

Left. A panorama of one the most spacious exhibits area Congress delegates have ever had. Over one hundred exhibitors took advantage of the plenty of elbow room to show their products to best advantage. There was room for program demonstrations, games of all kinds, conference areas and a Cracker Barrel Corner for impromptu meetings.


Right. Ed McGowan (far left) cules in his local arrangements committpe and staff. Standing, left to right, IF'ima Clizbe, Barbara Tait, Harold Manchester, Mike Loncar, Lorenzo Blount, W'alt Gillette, Harold Myron, Rod Early, Richard Fanning, Ray Riker. Seated, left to right, Peg Hossack, Teresa $\mathbb{W}^{\text {ag }}$. ner, Betty Lloyd. A hard working crew:'


The National Recreation Association Luncheon is an anmual affair. The heral table included members of the VRA Bourd of Directors and noted wuests. Iames Evans. chairman of the $\backslash R A$ board. spolie of the many forward strides being made in NRA's liaison with the feed including the first joint meeting of the IRA Board and members of its Vational Advisory Council held lasi sprins.

Right. Walter Laidlaw (left), executive vice-president of the Detroit United Foundation, chats with Vernon F. Hernlund (center), recreation director for the Chicago Park District, and NRA's Joseph Prendergast before addressing: the 6th Annual National Institute in Recreation Administration sponsored by the National Recreation Association.


## CONGRESS-IN HIGH GEAR continued

The Congress is cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society

## The Challenge

Can we take this growing leisure and create a civilization which will flower in greater beauty and excellence than has ever been dreamed? Can we be sensitive to its problems which are created by every change, so that man's fulfillment is not thwarted by the threats of each new labor saving device? Can we work with those we serve to create a new value which will help us literally create a new heaven and a new earth? . . Can we free those with whom we work so they can be creative? It means liberation from superstition and outmoded myths and rituals. It means a continuous pursuit, an ever-increasing progress, but never arriving. It means a professional leadership which is not the "blind leading the blind," but an alert dynamic programing with which we can all:

> Add one more mile to the tally,
> Of the long grey miles left behind,
> In search of that one perfect beauty,
> God put me (us) here to find.-Masefield.

This is a summing up by Dan Dodson, director of New York University's Center for Human Relations and Community Studies, in his excellent keynote speech, "The Dynamics of Programing" (see Page 455).

## Place Your Bets



Secretary Udall

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall told delegates at the All-Congress Banquet that we spend thirteen times more each year legally betting on the horses than we do for the entire cost of operating its national park system. "As a nation, we legally wagered approximately a half billion dollars on horse racing during 1960," he said, "while our 1961 budget for operating and maintaining thirty national parks and 159 other facilities came to $\$ 37,890,000$."
He continued: "The combined expenditures for national park operations plus all those of the fifty states came to less than $\$ 125,000,000$ during 1960 -a year that resulted in $323,000,000$ visits to park facilities. . . .
"America must assume a new sense of fiscal priority and responsibility if future generations are to enjoy the park and recreational areas they deserve, and I suggest that if this nation would earmark a sum equal to one percent of the $\$ 20,000,000$ it spends each year on horse race betting, liquor, tobacco, and cosmetics, it could win its race for green space in one barrage."

## Here and There

Remembered, too, will be the production of Rodger's and Hammerstein's Carousel by the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation at the beautiful Ford Auditorium by

the river. The weather was so perfect all week, that delegates were easily convinced that "June Is Bustin' Out All Over." The cast included over two hundred dancers and singers.
The young and handsome Governor of Michigan, John B. Swainson, addressed the Congress on Wednesday, giving an overall idea of current development of state plans and objectives for recreation in Michigan. Among them is a coordination of facilities and recreation opportunities which will encourage all agencies and levels of government to assume their responsibilities for it without abrogating rights of home rule or usurping perogatives of federal agencies. All-Congress applause to our host, Edward T. McGowan, first deputy superintendent of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, and to his local-arrangements committee members. They created miracles, making the arid, concrete floors of the exhibit area bloom with grass and trees and fragrant flowers; and they infused the long shining corridors and endless space of Cobo Hall with their hospitable spirit by means of the red-carpet treatment to all-turning every least delegate into a VIP! A special thank-you certainly goes, too, to Frank Vaydik, Detroit's superintendent of forestry and landscaping, and his hard-working staff, for the long hours they contributed to bringing the park indoors and making it a thing of beauty.

- Speaker, Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (UAW), could not appear and the text of his speech was presented by UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock. In relating recreation and the use of leisure time to wider problems affecting the entire nation, he emphasized the importance of federal legislation, the fight against land encroachment, and the extending of recreation services to those under the middle-income bracket who are "economically and culturally disadvantaged" and can ill afford even the moderate fees now required for park facilities and recreation programs.

> Watch for further reports and pictures from the Detroit Congress in our December issue.

## AS WE GO TO PRESS

FLASH—Announcement has just been made (October 18, 1961) of the appointment of John Collier and Arthur Todd as assistant directors of the National Recreation Association's Field Department. Their new responsibilities will begin November 1.
John Collier, in addition to his present duties as district representative for the Association's Pacific Southwest District, will have a special concern for the other three Western NRA Districts: Midwest, Southwest, and Pacific Northwest. He will also handle such other duties and responsibilities as Charles Reed, director of the Association's Field Department, may assign him. John was at one time the Association's representative in the Great Lakes District.
Arthur Todd, recently assistant executive director of the Association in charge of administration and formerly NRA district representative in the Midwest, will have a special concern for the four NRA Eastern Districts: New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern, and Great Lakes, and will handle such additional assignments as the director of the Field Department may determine. Art at one time was loaned to the U.S. Air Force to head up its recreation program in Europe.

- A proposal that planning begin now to place a portion of Vermont's wilderness in the National Park System in honor of poet Robert Frost has been advanced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. It was made to a Vermont audience following discussions with Governor F. Ray Keyser, Jr., and Senator George D. Aiken. "We should keep part of Vermont unspoiled to give fresh meaning to Robert Frost and his image of New England beauty," Secretary Udall said. "In creating a Robert Frost Memorial Park encompassing an area around his summer home at Rip. ton, we would be forever preserving for future generations a small piece of the New England he has celebrated in verse. The park would create a unique living memorial to one of the two or three greatest pastoral poets of human his. tory."

The exact dimensions of the tract would be determined after consultation with Vermont political and conservation leaders.

- Dedication ceremonies for the new Children's Zoo in Central Park, New York City, were being held just as we took off for the National Recreation Congress in Detroit. This addition was made possible through a generous gift to the city by former Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Mrs. Lehman in celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1960.

The various exhibits and animals include the houses of straw, sticks and bricks, which indicate part of the story
of the Three Little Pigs; a barn with cow and calf; a llama's shelter; MacDonald's barn with sheep and donkeys; a contact ring where children may pet and be close to small animals, such as chickens, rabbits, ducks, small lamb and goats; a raccoon pit; a castle; a bird cage with talking mynah bird; a Mouseville with live mice; a water mill; a deer house; ponies and donkeys; Jonah's whale; a pond with geese and ducks; Noah's ark; and a water mill. The entrance will be through ornamental gates designed by Paul Manship and through a glass building constructed in Alice-Through -the-Looking-Glass fashion.

- Opposition to gocart racing for any youth under legal age has just been voiced by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. In a statement issued on behalf of the Congress' board. President Mrs. C. N. Jenkins of Roslyn Heights, New York, pointed out that they are registering disapproval because such racing "is too competitive for the emotional maturity of these children, as well as being physically hazardous." She cited two gocart deaths in Indiana. (Will anyone who disagrees state his opinion by sending a letter for Recreation's Letters-to-theEditor page?)
- President Kennedy has just given natural resources development a boost by endorsing and sending to Congress the Department of Agriculture's Development Program for National Forests.

Transmitted to Congress for consideration when it next convenes, the program outlines specific proposals for developing all renewable resources of the National Forests during the next ten years and beyond to the year 2000 .
Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said, "It means more and better water from National Forest watersheds; greater opportunities for camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, and other recreation; more timber for commerce; and better grazing conditions for livestock on $186,000,000$ acres of the National Forest System."

The Development Program for the National Forests is an expansion and updating of the program submitted to Congress in 1959. A National Forest recreation survey completed in 1960 forecasts $195,000,000$ recreation visits to the National Forests by the end of 1972 as compared to the $130,000.000$ visits predicted previously.

- We are sorry to announce the death of the National Recreation Association's very dear friend, honorary member, and former sponsor, Mrs. Walter Strong of Winnetka, Illinois. She aided the Association in many ways, and at one time offered the use of her beautiful castle at Oregon, Illinois, for a district recreation conference.

Carl Waite, who served the White Plains, New York, Recreation Department for twenty-eight years. died recently at the age of fifty-nine. Mr. Waite started with the department as a playground leader and came up through the ranks until he was recreation commissioner prior to his resignation in 1959.

- New officers of the American Recreation Society who took office November 1 are: President. William Frede. rickson. Jr.. (see also Page 446) ; Pres-ident-Elect. Dr. Edith Ball; First VicePresident, Edward Thacker: Second Vice-President. Stewart Case; Treasurer. Louis Twardzik: Assistant Treasurer. Graham Skea: and Secretary. Henry Swan.
- Proceedings of the Fifth World Forestry Congress, the most comprehensive compilation of world forestry knowl-
edge in existence, are now being published, according to Dr. V. L. Harper, chairman of the Congress Executive committee. Directing the compilation and editing is the U.S. Forest Service. The congress was held in Seattle, Washington, August 29-September 10, 1960. The proceedings cover a wide variety of forestry subjects.


## MEETINGS

- The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society, Inc., will be held November 9-11, at the PennSheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- The Annual Conference of the American Occupational Therapy Association is being held at the SheratonCadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, November 6-8.
- The Fourth Annual Training Institute of the Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario is taking place at Vineland, November 9-11. It's theme: "Communications."
- The Fourth National Film Festival is announced by the Educational Film Library Association, for April 25. 28. It will be held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City. All 16mm films and 35 mm filmstrips released in the United States in 1961 are eligible. It would be wonderful if the recreation field could enter enough films to establish a recreation category. Entries must be filed with EFLA by midnight, January 20, 1962. Forms may be obtained from EFLA at 250 W. 57th Street, New York 19.
- Children's Art Month will be observed again in March 1962. It is endorsed by the National Art Education Association and sponsored by the Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute. The latter will supply a reprint, Children's Art Month-An Opportunity for Art Education, and a multilith sheet on Planning a Successful Children's Art Exhibit upon receipt of a stamped, selfaddressed envelope. The Institute's address is 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.
- The New York City Department of Parks and Columbia University have entered into a long-term lease authorizing construction by Columbia of an $\$ 8,000,000$ university gymnasium and community recreation center at the south end of Morningside Park. In addition to paying the city an annual rental for the use of the land, the university will raise funds for the construction of a building and will arrange and supervise an organized schedule of activities for the community center. Co-
lumbia, at its expense, will staff, operate, and furnish heat for the community center, and the parks department will maintain and repair that portion of the interior used by the community.
- A new journal, Freie Zeit-Recreation in Europa, is being published in Stuttgart, Germany, and is "dedicated to the service of our modern society in the field of leisure time." For further information, write to Verlag Karl Hofmann, Schorndorf bei Stuttgart, Postfach 49, West Germany.
- More Americans took to the hillsand seashores-during 1960 than in any preceding year, a fifty-state Department of the Interior survey has disclosed. Conducted by the National Park Service at the request of the Na tional Conference on State Parks. the survey shows that visits to state parks and related recreation areas totaled $259,000,000$ during 1960 , exceeding by nearly $3,700,000$ the record set in 1959. Attendance in national parks in 1960 totaled more than $72,000.000$ for a grand total of $331,000,000$ visits of Americans and foreign guests in answering the lure of mountains, lakes. and seashore, according to National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth (see also Page 451).
A booming popularitv in camping was reflected in a gain of eighteen percent in "camper days" of those using tents and trailers, compared to a slight gain of half a percent in use of day facilities at the state parks. Participating in the survey were ninety-five agen. cies in the fifty states, which maintain 2664 parks and other recreation areas. Their compilations disclosed that since 1946 state park attendance has zoomed from approximately $92,500.000$ visits in 1946 to 1960's total of $259,000,000$. Visits to national parks increased in the same period from nearly $22,000,000$ to more than $72,000,000$.
- Foundation grants for recreation as reported in Foundation News of July 1961 are as follows (grants of less than $\$ 10,000$ and renewal grants were not generally listed): Aiken Foundation, $\$ 10,000$ for Florence, South Carolina, to encourage civic interest in horticultural and floral beauty; Grand Ranids Foundation, Michigan, $\$ 20,000$ to John Ball Park Zoo, for construction of multipurpose building; Hanna (Leonard C.) Jr. Fund, Ohio, $\$ 2,000,000$ to city of Cleveland for construction of mall plaza over underground exhibition hall; Indianapolis Foundation, $\$ 50,000$ to Flanner House toward construction of community education-recreation center; James Foundation, $\$ 25.000$ to Christodora House. New York City, for current work; and $\$ 40,000$, Federation of Jewish

Philanthropies of New York for Suffolk County day-camp building for Greater New York children; Sciafe (Sarah Mellon) Foundation, $\$ 15,000$ to city of Pittsburgh Department of Parks and Recreation for three-year tree planting program; and $\$ 362,000$, Highland Park, Pennsylvania, Zoo for subterranean zoo for nocturnal animals; West Point Foundation, Georgia, $\$ 54,500$ to Chambers County Board of Education for development of recreation center at Rehobeth Negro High School, Alabama; Wickes (Harvey Randall) Foundation, Michigan, $\$ 10,000$ to city of Saginaw for enlargement of Wickes Park; Willson (Alfred L.) Charitable Foundation, $\$ 25,000$ to United Community Council, Ohio, toward land purchase for camp. Grants to youth agencies during the same period numbered roughly fiftythree agencies, and included among others: Boys Clubs, Girls Clubs, Play Schools Association, youth centers, Girl Scouts, YMCA's and YWCA's, Boy Scouts, camps, Camp Fire Girls, PALs, and others.

- Bond Issues: The Pennsylvania Recreation Society Newsletter reports on bond issues around the state include:
Erie-Recently approved a $\$ 650,000$ bond issue for the construction of a municipal golf course.
Shenandoah Borough in Schuykill County has set $\$ 50,000$ aside for improvements to recreation areas.
Upper Darby in Delaware County has approved $\$ 40,000$ for the construction of streets, signals, etcetera, including land acquisition and improvement of land for parks purposes.
- A new high of 2,833,298 youngsters participated in baseball leagues and teams in 1961, according to a youth baseball survey conducted by the Athletic Institute, as reported in its bulletin, Sportscope.
- The fact that only ten percent of comic books examined during the past year before publication needed correction to meet established standards was recently announced by Mrs. Guy Percy Trulock, administrator of the Comics Code Authority. Her office reviewed 1,040 comic books.
- A summary report of the Commission on the Rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities of the American Indian, $A$ Program for Indian Citizens, is available from the commission, Route 3, Box 3030, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Single copies are free. One of the commission's members, W. W. Keeler, is at present chairman of the task force appointed by Interior Secretary Udall to recommend a program for American Indians.


## A MEASURE OF SUCCESS

# How do we achieve individual satisfaction 

## when there are so many to satisfy?

## Conrad L. Wirth


$\mathbf{A}^{\text {s }}$ s a boy, there was not an acre of woodland that I didn't personally claim for my own, and I stood ready to defend it against all Indians, outlaws, wild animals, or other interlopers. There is no disputing the eminent domain of a small boy; he needs no general warranty deed; his estate is carved out of the universe in fee simple.
Strangely enough, many years later, I still have the same feeling-that every acre of open space is mine, and I am either pleased when the occupant of the land has taken prideful care in preserving it, or I am righteously indignant when he has allowed his land to become gullied and eroded or sacrifices it to unplanned urban expansion. It is not that I am covetous when I claim this personal ownership. In essence, it is an attitude that I feel every American should have. The farm I do not own is still mine to enjoy visually because it is part of the American landscape, and I feel a deep personal loss when I see a beautiful natural setting leveled for development.

Unlike Don Quixote, I do not intend to challenge the bulldozer to mortal combat. I recognize that landowners cannot be blamed entirely for responding to the dynamics of a changing economy. I am concerned, however, about the vanishing recreation opportunities in America and about the steps we must take to reverse this trend.
The ceaseless motion and transformation of our society calls for a dynamic and forward moving program to meet new demands brought on by changing developments. I am especially concerned with the paradox of rising population and vanishing open space, further complicated by the increasing demand for this self-same space in response to increased leisure time and money to be spent in recreational pursuits.

Cities respond to population pressures by expanding upward as well as outward. How convenient it would be if we could just expand our natural parks vertically as well as horizontally. As a matter of logic, however, there is no substitute for extensive open space, and once it has been developed the price of reclaiming it becomes prohibitiveeven assuming that we could restore the original natural value. Thus, we have the dual problem of acquiring additional recreation lands now while they are still available

Mr. Wirth is director of the National Park Service.
and of protecting the parks we already have against en. croachment.
We cannot say that all urban expansion to date has been undisciplined and without plan. On the contrary, there have been hundred of plans behind our urban renewal projects. our growing suburbs, and our expanding system of highways. The obvious weakness has been a lack of coordination. The need now is to draw all of these plans together, insofar as they are related, into a cooperative national plan in which all levels of government, individual citizens and civic groups will participate. It is my sincere belief that adequate parks and recreation areas go hand in hand with good public policy and sound government.
I see the job of park-minded people as being more than just the administration of parks-our job is to see that provision is made for outdoor recreation opportunities adequate for all the people. And it is not a job solely fer the national government, or for the state government, or for the local government, or for individual citizens and civic groups alone. It is a cooperative effort in which we must join unselfishly-but the individual rewards will be great.
Our objectives, of course, depend on our individual concept of recreation. My own philosophy has always followed the democratic principle of the greatest good for the greatest number, but this does not mean that each area must meet the needs of everyone. I favor a recreation plan that will be truly balanced in quality and one that will respond adequately to the needs of our high urban population densities. At the same time, the ultimate success of such a plan must be measured in terms of individual satisfaction.

How do we achieve individual satisfaction when there are so many to satisfy? We need a variety of public parks and recreation areas, ranging in kind and location from remote wilderness to highly developed playgrounds near densely populated areas. I would like to see the Na tional Park System rounded out in sufficient breadth to portray the major exhibits of our natural and cultural heritage -the best scientific and biological exhibits, characteristic and spectacular views, historic monuments, and natural museums. These would include, among others, natural seashores, free-flowing streams, prairies, swamplands, mountains, deserts, canyons, and wilderness areas. These would be the irreplaceable exhibits and treasures that are of national interest and which we want to pass on to future generations unimpaired.
Then, I would like to see throughout the nation a system
of parks and recreation areas in sufficient depth to provide all segments of our present and future population with adequate nonurban areas near their homes for frequent day and weekend use, as well as remote areas for vacation use. At the same time I am particularly concerned about the fact that the numbers of campgrounds for our youngsters are inadequate for the demand. No matter how our population increases, the amount of land remains the same. Moreover, the capacity of the land is limited and with the numbers of young campers certain to increase, more and more sites are needed. This is an area where private enterprise is rendering exceptional public service, supplemented by organization and government programs. It is only through family camping and organized group camping that many of our youngsters today obtain their most lasting impressions of nature and outdoor living. In planning for our future needs, let us, therefore, assure the perpetuation of our conservation ideals through our children by providing them with adequate camping opportunities to develop an appreciation of the great outdoors.

Let us also consider the dynamics of our motorized population. We must continue to give increasing attention to highways and roads of the nation. As Secretary Udall recently stated: "We can do a better job of wedding roads and recreation. It has seemed to us there has been too much tendency in the past to keep them in separate compartments. Our country badly needs a modern highway system; but, above all, it deserves a system that works with nature and makes our highways places of beauty and recreation as well as avenues of commerce."
I would like to ser included in all future highway rights-of-way hundreds of acres, here and there along the route, selected for scenic advantages and providing areas for future campsites, picnic areas, or historical and scenic turnouts. These would provide pleasant variety and opportunity to enjoy motor travel on the ride-a-while, stop-a-while basis. Additional campgrounds and other attractions of scenic and historical nature en route mean that vacation motorists will be able to enjoy the entire trip instead of driving hard and fast each day in order to reach a destination-a park for instance-where thousands of others have congregated. The important thing is to acquire the necessary open space at the same time the right-of-way is acquired; development can follow at a more leisurely pace.

We cannot expect future generations-fifty to a hundred years from now-to do retroactively what we fail to do now. The next ten years are crucial. Within the
next forty years the population of our country will probably double. In setting aside these areas-and the present area of the present National Park System is less than one percent of the land of the United States-it is not a question of holding lands idle; it is a question of devoting exceptionally attractive and significant sites to the kinds of use that will make the adjoining lands more valuable, stimulate commerce and its related employment, and, at the same time, make it possible for ourselves and our descendants to enjoy these choice places as we have enjoyed them in the past.

We are not actually demanding very much. The principal question seems to be whether the community, the state, and the nation can find suitable means to set aside these relatively small areas to keep as historic sites, parks, recreation areas, and other attractive open space for the people of our country to enjoy for all time. The National Park Service is presently cooperating at all levels of government -local, state, and federal-in studying park and recreation area needs of all the states, looking toward a nationwide program that will provide adequate outdoor recreation opportunities for everyone.

While the primary responsibility of providing close-tohome recreation areas is largely that of local and state governments, there is evident need for a concerted and cooperative program involving all levels of government-particularly in planning and land acquisition. It is my personal feeling that the need for immediate acquisition of lands for city, county, metropolitan, state and national parks, including open spaces and shorelines, is such that only a nationwide cooperative program of land acquisition will suffice. Under present parkland acquisition programs, park needs cannot be met. Moreover, with present financing, it does not appear possible to undertake an extensive land acquisition program without the necessity for some kind of federal grants-in-aid program. I am hopeful that some means can be devised by which federal aid can be provided for the acquisition of park and recreation lands by state, regional, and local governments on a matching-fund basis. We must remember that although such land acquisition will be for the states and for local use, the problem remains a national one, and aid now is actually an investment in the future welfare of the entire nation.

Perhaps our success will best be measured one hundred years from now when some small boy stands on an open stretch of seashore or on a mountain top rising out of a natural wilderness-monarch of all he surveys and wonderfully appreciative, but little realizing the struggle that went into its preservation. \#

Americans of today are obviously farther from the outdoors and the qualities associated with outdoor life than their fathers and grandfathers. The overpowering shift from a rural to an urban society has brought many benefits but it has had the unfortunate effect of taking Americans away from the environment which was so much a part of their heritage. Asphalt and telephone poles have replaced grass and trees in the lives of too many of our children. Is it possible that West Side Story may be replacing Tom Sawyer as the leading tale of American adolescents?Laurance S. Rockefeller, Chairman, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.


De Soto Park was not really Hernando's hideaway, just named in his honor.

J. J. Audubon


Jefferson Davis


Gen. Forrest


Hernando De Solo

## WANT A PARK NAMED FOR YOU?

Reese Wells

One way to accomplish this is to donate land for oneat least in Memphis,
Tennessee.
J. R. Godwin. former park commission chaimen, whese names were to be used.
Mr. Lewis says there is no set rule for naming parks. Many bear names of famous people. Desoto Park. of course. honors the gentleman who discovered the Mississippi River. presumably at that spot-although many historians will argue the point. Davis Park. also overlooking the river, was named after Jefferson Davis. president of the Confederate States of America which happily bombarded federal gunboats from the spot where the park is now located.

Forrest Park got its name from rip. roaring Nathan Bedford Forrest. Confederate cavalry general whose body rests leneath the monument. Youngsters play in Pershing Park, named after Gen. John "Blackjack" Pershing. Courthouse employees look across the street at a flyspeck of a park. Columbus Park, named after (you missed) the Knights of Columbus.

Parks also get their names from famous artists. Audubon Park, which the late E. H. Crump, Memphis political leader. wanted named Bluebird Park. got its name from the hird painter James Audubon.

However. park names are not reserved solely for the nationally known. The park commission has frequently borrowed names of Memphians who have made civic contributions. Overton Park was named after John Overton who bought the land for the city. Galloway Park bears the name of the late Robert E. Galloway. once chairman of the park commission.

Negroes have been included. Most Memphians are familiar with W. C. Haudy and Tom Lee but some. including members of the City Commission. might scratch their heads when asked about Robert Howse Park. "He trimmed the roses in the sunken gardens." says Mr. Lewis.

Athorney Walter Chandler. former mayor and Conited States Representative has a park hearing his name. Former Mayor Frank Toheys park is at Central and Flicker. The park commission las bought the old Colb tract south of Municipal Airport as McKellar

Reprinted from The Commercial Appeal, Memphis. Tennessee. March 9. 1961.

Want to join the ranks of Hernando DeSoto or Nathan Bedford Forrest? It's easy. Donate land for a park. It's about the only way to perpetuate your name in the annals of the Memphis Park Commission while you are still around to enjoy it. "We don't generally name parks after living people unless they've given us the land," explains H. S. Lewis. parks director.
The alternative is to be gone but not forgotten.
This posed a problem when the City Commission considered approval of the names of two parks. Commission memhers didn't recall L. B. McFarland and

Park, for the late Senator Kenneth D. McKellar.

Geography offers a clue for naming some parks. South Side naturally is in South Memphis. Glenview is in the Glenview community, same as Charjean is in the Charjean community. Now that the park commission buys land jointly with the Memphis Board of Education for park-school use (at a savings of about twenty-five percent, Mr. Lewis reminds) a new source of names
is available. Logically, Sherwood Park and Sherwood School are on the same grounds.

Finding suitable names is a growing occupation with Mr. Lewis. In the last fifteen years, Memphis has increased its recreation facilities from fifty-eight parks with twelve hundred acres to one-hundred-fifty parks with 3,750 acres. This amounts to about . 65 acres of land per one hundred persons compared with a recommended ratio of one acre per one hundred persons.

Donating land is a fine way to increase the ratio-a civic gesture meriting the recognition one receives by having a park named in his honor. It's too costly, though, for the average impecunious citizen.

Sam M. Williamson found a way around that in 1926. He buttonholed residents in the neighborhood of Peach and Tutwiler to contribute money for land. What could the park commission do? "It named the park after him," says Mr. Lewis. \#

# ART for JOHNNY'S SAKE 

## William R. Fortner

Ais for art, $\mathbf{B}$ is for bus, and $\mathbf{C}$ is for the Cleveland $M u$ seum of Art, according to children in Euclid, Ohio, where the recreation department has developed a program of "Art for Johnny's Sake"-or Mary's, or any other Euclid child for that matter. Realizing that a municipal recreation department has a responsibility to provide for the cultural, as much as for any other emphasis in a balanced program for leisure activity, the Euclid department has included art education among its numerous endeavors.

On Saturady morning at 9:15 AM a chartered bus leaves the parking area behind the Euclid City Hall on an eightmile jaunt to the Cleveland Museum of Art. On board are the driver, a supervisor, and fifty children. The bus ride has become a novel part of the program with song fests en route and home-packed box lunches on the return trip. The Euclid Recreation Department office and the supervisor prepared a songbook folder with the children's favorite songs included.

Upon arriving at the museum the children, all above six years of age, are taken to classes, determined by their age and grade. Often classes are held on the newly constructed terrace. Part of the two-hour stay at the museum is spent learning art skills under the expert care and with the skilled guidance of a museum supervisor. The remainder of the time is used for visits to the many museum galleries. The armor room brings the most response from the children,

[^86]with many other corridors also conjuring up bygone days of adventure and daring. The children are permitted to use the galleries as an authentic studio where they may create their own impressions of the visit.

Three times a year new classes are begun. The children attend on alternate Saturdays during the fall and winter sessions, with a group going every week, thus allowing one hundred children to participate in the program at a given time. Since the program's inception six years ago, over five hundred children have had the benefit of professional instruction at this leading cultural institution.

The values are numerous. The program allows the constructive use of the children's leisure time. It is centered on a definite interest and skill, yet is broad enough to be of

help to the casually interested as well as the budding artists. It is an added assist to the school art curriculum.

With the museum located in the cultural center of Cleveland, there is opportunity for the growing child to see the intellectual "nerve center" of his metropolis. Certainly the program contributes to the child simply by bringing him to such a magnificent building, which soon becomes more than just a building, but an idea in action. All too often, suburban children are close to the many fine opportunities of a large city, yet the very proximity seems to be a barrier.

All too often, suburban children are close to the many fine opportunities of a large city, yet the very proximity seems to be a barrier. Euclid students interested in art have no cause to inquire as to where or what is the Cleveland Museum of Art. The Euclid Recreation Department offers ample opportunity for "Art for Johnny's Sake." \#

# From the 43rd <br> National Recreation Congress- 

ing, a vocation." Many felt that one was called to his voeation in the same way that the priesthood was called, and that service through work was as virtuous as service through any of the helping professions. One famous layman's formula for a self-fulfilled life was. "Make all you can. Save all you can. Give all you can."

Today, this concept of work is rapidly passing. For the vast body of labor in America, work is no longer self-fulfilling. One reason is that status has changed from being vested in skill and excellence of artisanship to status being based on capacity to consume. A second reason for work no longer being a vehicle for self-fulfillment is the changed nature of production. Robot production has relegated man to the sideline. He sees the machines deprive him of that which gave life meaning and purpose; namely, work.

# PROGRAMING 

Dan W. Dodson


#### Abstract

Keynote speech sums up the basic considerations for recreation program planning in today's world


Dynamic programing in today's ageneies depends upon an understanding of the dynamics of the era in which we live. We are overdue for a new look at the leisure-recreation concept as we have known it. There are perhaps three reasons why this is necessary:

First, the nature of the workweek has changed. Man now has seventy-two waking hours of leisure and forty of work, whereas he formerly had seventy hours of work and forty of leisure. Stated another way, one hundred years ago the average American workman had just a little more than thirty minutes of leisure for each work hour. Now he has almost has two hours leisure for each hour of work. The question now is, "How much recreation does modern man need?" Obviously, leisure has far outstripped the recreation needs to which it was so completely devoted in the past.

A second reason is implicit in the nature of the change of work itself. In the past work was the principal way through which most people achieved their self-realization. It was thought that people had special aptitudes or "bents" and that these, if discovered and followed, would lead the individual to his self-fulfillment. John Dewey would have contended that these talents were not "natural"; that they were brought out by the interaction of the person with his groups, but that a total life would be integrated "in terms of a call-

[^87]The third reason for the new look at the leisure-recreation problem is closely allied with automation. It is the growing pattern of bureaucratization which structures the work life of so many in the helping professions and service trades. Giantism in production, which is probably necessary if we are to continue to have the standard of living we now enjoy, produces giantism in labor and in government. In order to administer such a structure there has appeared a vast army of bureauerats. These are persons whose jobs are carefully prescribed in fine print in manuals; whose promotion is more dependent upon seniority than upon performance; whose perogatives and responsibilities are those of the office, rather than the person; and they relate to each other in a chain of command which pyramids to the top administrator. Increasingly, community service is provided by such persons who have no part in making the policies which guide them, and whose aspirations are limited by the knowledge that their upward progress is ordered and often cireumscribed. The narrow training to do one specific job leads to lack of integration of perspective and over-conformity. Above all else, bureaucracy tends to routinize jobs of those in both public and private employ, so that the trend is away from seeking the fulfillment of self from the job. Increasingly the job is followed for a livelihood, and in the remainder of otherwise unoccupied time, the individual must look for the self-realizations which will lead to filled, full lives.

Thus, there has combined the shortening of the work week, so that leisure as a time for re-creation is oversubscribed, and the change in the pattern of work. making it necessary for increasingly large numbers of people to find in sources other than work the opportunity to develop those "bents" which are uniquely theirs. Hence, the professional leadership needed to serve this newly developed aspect of American life must possess competencies which are not by any means entirely re-creational in nature-although the undue emphasis still placed on athletic activities indicates that too, too many of our program designers have not recog. nized this profound change which leadership is called upon to meet. Dynamic programing will, of necessity, continue to meet the very real need of assisting people to find those outlets from work which will provide in a part of their leisure time the recreation of body and soul in the varied as-
sortment of activities which meet their interests. On the other hand, a program which concentrated solely upon recreation objectives would miss the point of this transformation of the life of America. (See also Page 460 for a frank discussion of this matter.)

Areal challenge to programing comes from the changes in group living. Since World War II there has been a tremendous movement toward homogeneity in group living. A few of these trends are:
Residential Living. A major number of the residences created since the war have been in projects large enough to have an identity of their own, built to attract a homogeneous population. Fundamentally, they have been of two types; on the one hand, suburban developments erected on a mass scale; or urban-renewal projects within the inner cities, built, again, sufficiently large to have an identity of their own and be homogeneous in nature. An illustration of the suburban pattern in the New York area would include Levittown on Long Island where six-and-a-half square miles of potato fields in 1947 were transformed by 1954 into fifteen thousand houses for forty-five thousand people. All were beginning families, all of a narrow segment of income. This community is where young couples with modest incomes go to make their start. Once the family is on the way, a third bedroom is needed, and, if the expected promotions come through, the family moves to the next type of specialized neighborhood-the project with the three bedrooms, most often of split-level architecture. Here is a community again with homogeneous age and family status peoples, that has an entity all its own.

In the inner city a comparable thing happens. New York City is the extreme example, but its pattern indicates the trend elsewhere. Practically all urban renewal is of a project nature, large enough to be identified as a neighborhood of its own, designed to serve a homogeneous population. Whether it is Stuyvesant Town, built by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to serve thirty-five thousand middleincome people; Penn Station South, designed to serve ten thousand low-middle-income people as a cooperative; or Grant Houses, erected to serve seventy-two hundred low-income people, who must move as soon as their income im-proves-the story is the same. The agencies which provide services of a neighborhood nature are faced with dealing with a homogeneous population.
Increased segregation on a faith basis. Even where peoples are brought together as neighbors, there is no guarantee that they will associate with each other except where they are members of the same faith. Churches are rapidly becoming community centers for the flock. Too many are becoming places where upwardly mobile people find a safe, respectable association which is endlessly involved in meetings of the brotherhoods, sisterhoods, and church suppers, but seems to serve only the same exclusive clientele. Instead of churches being places where dedicated people meet to marshall resources and deepen commitment to move out to change life, they seem to be becoming a sanctuary from life.

Will Herberg has pointed out that now since it is also respectable in America to be Catholic or Jew as well as

Protestant, we are moving toward a triadic culture in which we make a tri-faith approach to community life, instead of an interorganizational or interpersonal one. Dynamic programing in the years ahead will have to learn to deal sensitively with these pressures. In the name of "moral and spiritual values," "God and country" and other slogans, we foster faith differences by marching Catholic and Protestant children in one direction at meals and Jewish children in another at many camps. On Sundays we divide them up and march each faith in a different direction to worship in many of our modern recreation facilities. Religion is a basis of grouping in American life, and any dynamic programing had better be sensitive to it.
Grouping On a Racial Basis. The great migration of Negroes and Spanish-speaking peoples to the larger cities of America has accentuated segregation. In spite of a Supreme Court decision in 1954 desegregating public education and most other facilities, the defacto segregation is more pronounced perhaps than at any other time in America. In part, this stems from segregation in neighborhood living; in part, it grows out of other patterns of homogeneous grouping which makes associations across lines of racial identity difficult. The great challenge to leaders dealing with use of leisure time will be to learn how to provide intelligent leadership in communities torn by tension, those deadlocked in power fights between the groups, and those which are mandated by public policy, including law, to desegregate against the wishes of the dominant power groups of the local community.
Age is another significant aspect of homogeneous grouping. Reisman and Whyte have written tellingly of the passing of inner direction as a part of American character, and its being replaced by "outer" or "peer group" direction. One author seems to think this is due to the age change of the population, and the attendant passing over to a consumer society. The other thinks it is in no small part because of the passing of the Protestant ethic. I doubt if either are correct.

I believe the reason for "peer group" domination is because of the "peer grouping" which has dominated practically every aspect of American life in the past fifty years. For instance, when I went to my first school in the backwoods of Northeast Texas we had only one teacher for the thirty pupils. This teacher taught all the community's children from the first grade as far as the student wanted to go, which was usually the seventh grade. While she did not teach as much content as do modern schools, she would, by comparison, not come off too badly-especially if she were compared to teachers in some of the changing inner city neighborhoods.

Today, a teacher claims she can't teach unless the children are homogeneously grouped on achievement tests and she has the "bluebird" section-leaving the "peckerwoods" to someone else. I never cease to be amazed that the older boys in my neighborhood take the younger ones in tow when they are quite young, and teach them how to figure baseball percentages before the teachers can teach them to do simple multiplication. We have so homogenized in grouping that

Continued on Page 485

# HOMEBOUND HOLIDAY 

A heart-warming story of how a group of severely handicapped adults, previously homebound, are helped

## to tackle a farm vacation



Morton Thompson

Tlhis July, two station wagons arrived at a farm in Pennsylvania. The vacation-bound passengers were seven severely handicapped persons who had been homebound until a year ago. They were part of a group participating in a pilot project concerned with meeting the social and psychological needs of the handicapped through recreation experience. This project is being conducted by the National Recreation Association for the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Seven patients plus the mother of one and wife of another, went on the week's vacation to Harvest Moon Farm near Stroudsburg, in the Pennsylvania Poconos. The project director, his wife, and a member of the project staff supervised the trip. The wife of one of the patients who was a registered nurse was a valuable addition to the group. Three other patients who were to go on this trip changed their minds a few days before the trip date. Many of the homebound are timid, withdrawn, and are afraid of leaving their home base.

The patients, six women and one man, represented a variety of physical and emotional disabilities. These included heart and circulatory cases, an arthritic, one neurological case, a multi-ple-sclerosis victim, a double amputee, two cases each with one lung and arrested tuberculosis, and an elderly lady of eighty-two with a heart and hip con-

Dr. Thompson is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped and director of the Association's Homebound Project.
dition. Two were wheelchair cases. These people had different religious backgrounds, an age range from the thirties into the eighties, and an educational range from no formal education to a master's degree.
In planning for this vacation trip, the director first had to find a place that would accept the handicapped. After writing to thirty farm resorts in three states he screened affirmative replies and narrowed them down to the few that seemed most adaptable as regards location, levelness of terrain, steps involved in cottages, etcetera. After considering all elements and after several letters and long-distance calls, the director selected Harvest Moon Farm and made a trip to the Poconos to make final arrangements. The Harvest Moon management not only rented the project three cottages but built several ramps which would make it possible for the wheelchair patients to get in and out of their cottage without difficulty.

0N July 29th, 1961, two special Volkswagen station wagons brought the group to the farm cottages. Then began a momentous experience for this group of handicapped, a majority of whom had never been in the country. Here was a group who before entering this pilot project in recreation a year before were homebound, withdrawn, unhappy, too shy and lacking in confidence to attempt physical and social activity.

The patients took to country living like ducks to water. They shared the cooking, cleaning. and other household duties. The daily activities were rarely
organized, yet informally they took an active or passive role in swimming, boating, games, cards, discussions, fishing, reading, knitting and other recreation activity.

The project director shopped daily for the group's food needs. Most of the meals were prepared in their own cottages. The evening meal was usually a cookout with the staff alternating. A large picnic table was placed between two cottages making it physically accessible for all to eat the evening ineal together.

On Friday before the return trip to New York City one station wagon arrived in the morning to take the group on a tour of areas of interest in the Poconos and in the evening to a movie in Stroudsburg.

PErhaps these experiences would seem routine for the average person, but for this group, the results were amazing. The young woman with arrested TB, one lung missing, and asthna, assumed leadership in preparing meals, cleaning up, and seeing to the group's many individual needs. The double amputee, who had not been in the water for twelve years, swam once again under the project director's prodding and supervision. Each day he improved in body balance, distance. and confidence. The amputee's wife. the nurse, claimed that the project has had a remarkable effect upon her husband mentally, emotionally. and socially, as well as making a real contribution in making their life more bearable.

The young woman with multiple sele-
Continued on Page 478

## ENCOURAGING



## PERSONNEL

If you are a recreation executive, leader, or employer, a college professor, or a student, you will be concerned about recreation personnel-job opportunities, availability of qualified leaders, standards, professional preparation, personnel policies and practices, and trends in personnel administration. Therefore, you will be interested in knowing how the National Recreation Association serves your own needs Through Its Personnel Service Which Reaches from Coast to Coast and Overseas.

The Recreation Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association is the national central clearing. house on matters pertaining to recreation personnel. Since its organization fifty-five years ago, the Association, a service organization for the recreation movement in America, has operated a personnel service for the recreation field. As need for specialized personnel services has accelerated during recent years, with the wider general acceptance of
recreation as a public service, the NRA Recreation Personnel Service has grown and extended its services accordingly. It serves managing authorities, public and private recreation agencies, prospective employers, and professional leaders in the interest of expanding and enriching the recreation movement. Its staff works throughout the year recruiting, registering, classifying, and assisting in the placement of recreation workers. It offers specialized services for:

## 1. Career Workers

An opportunity is provided for the individual to register as a professional worker in the recreation field. This registration assures each person that, so long as he wishes, his professional record will be maintained at Association headquarters. A standard personnel form, adapted for the placement service, is used. As each person registers, he is classified according to education, experience, skills, and positions desired. References are accumulated with the candidate's permission and filed for immediate or future use. Such in-
formation is made available with the candidate's permission and in accordance with his wishes. Periodic checkup questionnaires make it easy for workers in the field to keep the cumulative record up-to-date.

Guidance, counseling, and response to inquiries regarding professional opportunities, sources of training, types of positions, job requirements, worker qualifications, salaries, working conditions and trends are important supplementary services.

## 2. Communities

Park and recreation departments, hospitals, institutions, voluntary agencies, civil service commissions, industries, and the armed services turn to the Recreation Personnel Service for consultation and advice. The central personnel service maintains a constantly changing pool of people
qualified for and interested in recreation positions of many types in all geographical areas of the country. Employers may draw from this group of people, and Recreation Personnel Service will assist in various ways in accordance with their wishes.

## 3. Colleges and Universities

The Association keeps in touch with colleges and universities and continues to provide opportunities for their graduates to register for personnel service. Association staff members visit schools for the purpose of interviewing students and advising them with reference to the field. Universities are assisted with problems related to their recrea-
tion curriculums and are kept informed regarding the demand for leaders and the types of positions available. Up-to-date lists of colleges offering major recreation curriculums are maintained and made available, and their training programs are interpreted to prospective students. employers. and to the recreation profession.

# CRITIQUE on RECREATION 

Harold B. White, Jr.



$\mathrm{I}^{+}$T is not without pride that those within the ranks of organized community recreation look upon the past two decades as successful and satisfyin terms of leadership, facilities, and program. Today, through the efforts of professional leadership, thousands of towns and cities have taken advantage of public assistance in the development of organized programs. However, at the same time, the development of commercial recreation and the do-it-yourself attitude of the public toward recreation has all but eclipsed the relatively limited efforts of public recreation. This paradox is continuously becoming more apparent; open-minded investigation is imperative.
A community of twenty thousand has a recreation budget of $\$ 30,000$ which is, at best, inadequate. Yet, observe where the real money is going for recreation. Here are but a few examples: The local bowling alley, resplendent in every attractive way, will gross a minimum of $\$ 64,000$ per annum on leagues alone. Local veterans' groups will spend $\$ 60,000$ on new buildings and facilities. The motion picture houses will gross many thousands more than the community recreation budget. Members of country clubs and private organizations will spend far more for their privileges than any recreation director would ever dream of asking in his budget. The same citizen who would violently object to a few more cents on his tax statement for recreation will turn around and spend hundreds of dollars on the same type of recreation the community recreation program could provide for less than half what he is spending for the same purpose. This attitude indicates that something is radically wrong with the planning for and methods of carrying out publicsupported recreation programs.

Thirty years ago, when many communities were becoming concerned about recreation, our society was in the midst of a depression and the general attitude was one of working together to get the country on its feet. Federal aid in a number of areas, such as CCC, NYA, PWA and others, was instituted and recreation received a great boost. Many of the facilities that were developed during that era are still being used for recreation. This assistance was needed, and it was very effective during a time when people needed leisure-time activities to occupy their time and minds in order to maintain at least a minimum of emotional stability. Community projects developed within this atmosphere and the need for recreation was being felt more than ever. Even during this era of depression, it is interesting to note that in spite of greatly lowered individual incomes,

[^88]commercial enterprises thrived-movies made money, and miniature golf brought out thousands. However, since the depression a number of changes have taken place in our society which would seem to dictate changes in recreation programing (see also Page 455). But corresponding changes in public recreation have not come about; in fact, the present-day recreation outlook in many ways is geared to the 1930 's instead of the 1960 's.
Most people are aware of the major changes that have come about since the mid-30's, but many fail to realize the impact of these changes relative to the basic principles and philosophies of recreation. It is not being suggested that basic philosophies and attitudes be compromised, but it is suggested that a reevaluation of recreation progress be made in an objective manner so that public recreation can be brought up to date and adjusted to present-day society.

Recreation has always been idealistic in its attitude that a community recreation program, tax-supported at $\$ 6.00$ per capita, would provide recreation for everyone. There is no doubt that this figure can provide, according to present standards, some leadership, a few facilities, and a limited program, but evidently our society has different ideas of what it wants to do with the recreation dollar. According to Fortune Magazine and a recent issue of Life Magazine, recreation is big business in America todaysome forty billion dollars a year is estimated to be spent on recreation pursuits. In both magazines, little attention is paid to the efforts and effects of community or municipal organized programs. There can be at least two obvious conclusions:

- That the total effort and the amount of money expended in organized recreation is so minor in public interest and economic significance that it may be disregarded in the large view.
- That the American public is chiefly interested in doing what it wants to, when it wants to, and prefers to spend its money on this basis rather than on community programs of organized recreation.

These statements may come as a shock to many who have devoted a lifetime in support of outdated recreation programs, but recreation will not progress unless it faces facts and then plans accordingly. Quickly think through Life Magazine's special issue on "The Good Life" and see what Americans are doing on their own. Actually, our presentday society is filling its leisure time at a breakneck pace, but on an individually chosen and paid for basis. Today, the combined incomes of beef cattle and citrus fruit in Florida do not compete with the income from the charterboat industry. We have enough automobiles so every American can ride in the front seat of an automobile even if all took to the roads at the same time. Weekend skiing vacations are made to Europe.

## A reminder . . . Anyone taking issue with Mr. White's challenging statements is invited to do so on our Letters Page.

TToday, instead of each little community being a self-sufficient institution with the ideal of a packaged recreation program being developed for its citizens, the globe is the play area for some, the United States for many, the state and county for multitudes; and the community recreation program dogs along doing its best for a relatively few, operating on a miserly budget, trying to justify its existence by juggling attendance figures and "making do" with inadequate facilities and limited leadership. The community schoolhouse lighted the year-round for recreation is no longer a center of community action. Townships for miles around send their youngsters to schools which are located in distant areas accessible only by vehicle. These consolidated schools, many of them planned with the idea of recreation, have movable chairs, multi-purpose rooms, and many wonderful facilities which can be used for recreation.


But these schools are not community schools and in many respects are very difficult to adapt to a regular recreation program. Also, with the steady increase in population, these buildings are already filled to capacity and, shortly, may have to be used on a double-shift basis for formal class purposes.

In light of these tremendous expenditures by the public for nontax-supported recreation, we should examine our present programs and standards with a rather critical eye. If forty billion dollars is being spent each year for recreation, wouldn't it seem logical to think that those who have had formal training in the promotion and supervision of recreation should play an integral part? Today's recreation leaders like to think of themselves as educators of man in the selective use of his ever increasing leisure time-yet relatively few of the total public are ever seriously affected by these teachers.

If, on the other hand, recreation were to take its cue from commercial enterprise, it might find answers to financial and educational problems that it has been pondering for many years. Let us consider recreation as an economic resource, which it is-forty billion dollars worth-analyze how this money is being spent and then see where and how we fit into the picture. For years the recreation departments have been submitting budgets with the hope of having them accepted only to have them returned with the request that costs be cut down. Is it not within the realm of possibility that, through new programing and structural design. the recreation department could have not only all the money it
wants, but even enough to help support other areas? Through trial and error our American universities have already arrived at this position; for example, almost any self. respecting college or university will have to admit that the football team is no longer just an expensive item in the budget but a vital interest which unifies students, faculty, alumni, and even townspeople. In many universities its popularity makes possible the financial maintenance of many other areas of student activity. If, in some way, the recreation departments could combine business with pleasure by promoting recreation on a dollars-and-cents basis, not only would recreation leadership contact a greater percentage of the population but it would be able to stand on its own two feet, directing expenditures rather than begging. This sort of program would of course have many obstacles.

Private enterprise would not appreciate the competition of the community for the private recreation dollar, and it would not be fair, in many cases, for the community to operate on this basis where commercial recreation has been firmly established. However, each community should have some resource which has not been tapped. Name any one of a hundred different activities. Somewhere each one can be found to be earning hard cash for commercial enterprises. Surely each community should find some activity which can be a "money crop" and start breaking ground. Bowling is a billion-dollar-a-year business today because of aggressive business acumen-not because of a desire to provide family recreation in a wholesome atmosphere or to give the office worker a little exercise. This is not meant to be a reflection on the bowling industry, for it has done an excellent job of promotion in an attractive way which few recreation departments could duplicate or even attempt. It is reasonable to suppose that, within the next decade, other areas of sport and recreation activity will become commercialized into money-making programs. Will the recreation departments be in on the ground floor?

Last year in the New York Times Magazine an article by Bruce Bliven of Stanford University, "The Revolution of the Joneses," pointed out that the bulk of our society is now decidedly middle-elass. He states that in 1957. twenty-six million taxpayers had a gross adjusted inconse of about $\$ 156,000,000,000$ or over half of the individual ineomes. It is generally recognized that families with money to spend are more inclined to spend it upon recreation pursuits of their own choosing, and usually these choices are slaped by atmosphere, privacy, and convenience more than economy. If it only costs a dollar or so more to gro first class. that is the way most Americans will go.
ls it difficult to understand this apparent paradox of American expenditures for recreation? Historically, Americans have constantly directed their efforts toward Continued on Page 485


## The role of recreation in winning recognition for a brand new municipality

# The MAKING of an ALL-AMERICA CITY 

The author examines the results of a crafts project conducted by the recreation department.

Gene Heer

From the hundreds of cities throughout the United States entered in the 1960 competition for the AllAmerica City award, Santa Fe Springs, California, was chosen. It was the youngest city ever to receive it. The competition, cosponsored by Look Magazine and the National Municipal League, is judged each year by a panel of nationally prominent men and women.

In February 1960, four high-school youngsters traveled to Springfield, Massachusetts, to tell the Santa Fe Springs story to the judges. The youngsters presented the report of citizen participation in local government so dramatically that Santa Fe Springs was selected as one of the eleven All-America Cities.

In 1957 when the city was incorporated, half of it was within the boundaries of a park and recreation district, but this represented only ten percent of the district's population. The other half was under the jurisdiction of the county parks and recreation department but had no program or park facility. Therefore, it was almost completely overlooked in programing and facility development.

The residential area of the new city was a series of
Mrs. Heer was the first parks and recreation director of Santa Fe Springs, is now interim director of recreation and parks in Commerce, California.
tract developments. Incorporation had come about because of the strong enthusiasm that existed among residents. This enthusiasm for incorporation was transferred to a desire for better recreation services and park development. A local citizens' committee was formed to investigate the situation. Then, the new city council formally appointed a citizens' Park and Recreation Study Committee. As a part of this study, high-school students conducted a door-to-door recreation-interest survey throughout the city. After eighteen months of study, the committee completed a comprehensive report of the recreation situation, community needs, interests, as well as recommendations for action. As a result of one of these recommendations, the city formed a municipal park and recreation department and assumed responsibility for services at a new park which had been developed with county funds.

The department began operation in 1959 and offered a wide variety of scheduled weekly activities and special events. Citizen participation continued in the planning, the residents working as volunteers, and local civic and service groups cosponsoring numerous city-wide special events, with the cooperation of a recreation-minded city manager and a city council willing to finance the best possible recreation service.

Youth activities predominated since forty-five percent of

This year's eleven All-America Cities included three cities and one county specially cited for parks and recreation progress:

Las Vegas, New Mexico: "Brightest signs of progress: a community swimming pool and a high-school gymnasium."
Worcester, Massachusetts: ". . . Citizens for Neighborhood Improvement . . . (an organization of) fifty-three neighborhood associations . . . grew from a slum survey by students of Worcester Polytechnic Institute . . . has upgraded health, housing, traffic, and playground facilities."
Salem, Oregon: "Citizens of the area . . . met throughout 1959 to create a voluntary Intergovernment Cooperation Council (ICC) and a program
called Massive Cooperation. During 1960, thirtytwo of the eighty-one recommendations of the ICC were acted upon; eight major programs were started in such fields as port development, parks, sewage disposal and joint purchasing."
Marin County, California: "A whole array of conservation groups have fought the subdividers and encouraged creation of county, state, and federal parks. . . . In Marin County, so far, beauty has been the standard of excellence."
Hearings for next year's awards will be held during the National Conference on Government, November 20-December 2, at the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida. For applications, write to the National Municipal League, 47 East 68th Street, New York 21.
the city population was under twelve years of age. The women's club cosponsored a bicycle safety rodeo featuring safety demonstrations and riding events that attracted hundreds of youngsters. Fifteen hundred people attended a Sunday afternoon Mexican fiesta; the Jay-Cees cosponsored a Halloween program; the G.I. Forum and Junior Chamber of Commerce cosponsored, with the Parks and Recreation Department, an Easter Egg Hunt.

Volunteer contribution extended beyond programing. The Santa Fe Springs Baseball Association constructed iwo complete Little League-size ball diamonds on land leased by the city for industry. On this site, the association erected backstops, dugouts, protective fencing, and constructed a "snack shack" all by volunteer labor. The baseball program conducted entirely with volunteer leadership is outstanding. Coaches' clinics sponsored by the department are good shape-ups for rusty Dads.

In addition to the usual activities offered by a municipal agency, the department initiated several others, including conversational English classes for adults; good emergencymother substitutes, a training course for baby-sitters; dolly tea party, a mother-daughter dress-up affair; charm, fash-
ion, and wardrobe planning classes; a Christmas toy party; and a Twelfth Night observance.

A close working relationship developed between the city and the various school districts within its boundaries. which. in one year's time, led to several dynamic programs, such as plans for joint city-school development of recreation facilities on school sites, contractual arrangement whereby the city conducts summer recreation program at the high school and the costs are shared by the city and the school district.

Future department plans are centered on facility development and include acquisition of more park sites: construction of a swimming pool; building of a modern, airconditioned multipurpose recreation facility in the town center; construction of a gymnasium-type building and fieldhouse on two school sites; general development of school sites for community recreation use according to existing plans for joint city-school district site development.

The All-America City Awards are based upon citizen participation in local government. Residents feel that the recreation achievements of Santa Fe Springs contributed to making it an All-America City. \#

## STORM CENTER

## Evacuees find refuge, relief, and recreation as a hurricane raged

Mary Jane Lewis

The story which unfolded in the spacious comfort of the Municipal Garden Center building of Tyler, Texas, on September 12 was a story of emo-tion-the varied emotions of some three hundred refugees from the areas stricken by Hurricane Carla. At the Garden Center, famed for its thousands of rose plantings, the city of Tyler took a step forward in another field-the art of open hands and open hearts. The center provided refuge, relief, and recreation to the hurricane victims.

Within one and a half hours on the afternoon of September 12, Dr. Jesse Goldfeder, director of the Tyler-Smith County health unit, gave more than one hundred typhoid inoculations. To the adults in the evacuee group, the shots were a necessary thing-a precaution definitely to be taken before they returned to their ravaged homes in South Texas. The children in the group took the shots as stoically as their parentswith hardly a whimper from the littlest tot up. The evacuees were given cards to take back to their home towns where

Miss Lewis is on the staff of the Courier-Times and Morning Telegraph in Tyler, Texas.
they were to receive the other two shots at a later date.

The health director and recreation officials made plans to keep the Garden Center open all that day Wednesday. Children who had spent the past several days in cramped quarters romped through the large area.

At one end of the central room, the Red Cross workers were handing out steaming cups of coffee and doughnuts. Some of the refugees were sitting around tables talking in quiet groups while others read newspapers. Gerald Emmons, athletic director of the Tyler parks department and Mary Lynn Wat-


The center became a health center as evacuees poured in fleeing the storm.
son, program director, were at the center.

The recreation personnel supervised games and other activities for the children. Two Ping-pong tables were in continual use during the afternoon with the ping of the balls constantly zipping through the air. One room was set aside for quiet games where couples watched the rain while engaged in dominoes, checkers, and other games-or just read, listened to the radio. or watched television. Some of the evacuees wandered through the inside garden at the Rose Center, looking at the shrubs and birds.

But as the more than three hundred refugees found comfort, recreation, and typhoid shots in the municipal centerwith hundreds more coming to the center September 13, the events and sights provided a lesson and experience well worth the trip to the center.

For the refugees the experience was one showing man's generosity to others in time of need; for the workers. the afternoon was one full of satisfaction gained by helping others. The onlookers saw the gratefuluess of the evacnees and the eagerness of the helpers. And not only the women turned away with tears in their eyes. \#

## A REPORTER'S

 NOTEBOOK
## Program Pointers

- In Richmond, California, part-time playground leaders are being used on operating committees to solve many day-to-day problems. Committee members are chosen from a list of volunteer leaders and are appointed for a four-month period. The committeessports and special events among others -meet to develop new program ideas, to evaluate past programs, and to solve human relation problems. General Program Supervisor Wilma O'Donohoe and her staff of Frank Haeg and Ken Hurst initiated the idea which has already resulted in several program revisions and improvements.
- Everything is cricket in Cleveland, Ohio, where the recreation board has added that good old English sport to the program at the Woodland Hills Park. Quite a few groups have taken advantage of the new activity.
- City officials and private citizens have been explaining and discussing municipal improvement in Des Moines, Iowa, on a series of thirteen TV programs entitled "Our Changing City." Developments in city planning, urban renewal, street and highway construction, and park and recreation facilities have been

discussed. Use of visual aids, film and interviews livened the series. During some programs, citizens were permitted to phone in questions to be answered by participants on the program.
- The second annual Battle of the Bands - cymbals crashing, drums booming, horns tootling-was held recently by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. The contest, which is for amateurs aged twelve to twenty-one runs through March and April preliminaries to finals at the Hollywood Bowl.
- The Jefferson County Recreation Board in Kentucky doesn't let winter weather stop its sports activities. The board has created an indoor driving range large enough for ten golfers. The range is open from ten to four every day and there's usually a golf professional to instruct for a fee. Max Macon, a basketball official for the department, initiated the program and has brisk business from lunch-hour golfers.
- Throwing punches is encouraged on the Los Angeles municipal playgrounds, where ten playgrounds hosted four weekly ninety-minute bag-punching classes instructed by Labe Safro, world's champion bag-puncher. Ac-

Oakland, California, is busily add̈ing new attractions to Peralta Playground on Lake Merritt. The. latest innovation is pony-driven miniature sulkies (left), which are captivating the young fry. Another favorite is Lil' Belle, the miniature Mississippi River boat (right), which plies the inlet waters leading to the lake. Other attractions include a miniature railroad modeled after the Southern Pacific Daylight line, lion swings, tiger slides, clown teeter-totters, a circus merry-go-round, and other fanciful play equipment which makes youngsters head for the playground.
cording to the department, bag-punching is one the best exercises for developing all-round physical fitness.

Yo-yo classes were also sponsored by the Los Angeles department in preparation for top-and-string contests held by the department and the twirling school. Playground and district eliminations were held, leading up to a city-wide final.

- The woodchoppers clop, the foot.'n'. fiddlers stomp, and the handbell ringers swing out at the annual international music-and-dance nights sponsored by the Washington, D.C. Recreation Department. Nationality groups from the greater Washington area perform the dances and songs of their old homelands. Bavarian, Spanish, Scottish, Japanese, English, Swiss, Latvian, Estonian, Arabian, Indian, and Greek groups perform, and the audience takes part in the fun under the leadership of the department's folk-dance director, Dave Rosenberg.
- A Parkarnaval in Chehalis, Washington, last year drew one thousand people the first night. The McKinley Stump, a huge fir stump, which has been a land-

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WINTER
SPORTS CONTESTS
Charles Plimpton

ICE SKATING CONTESTS
Straight Skating Races: Can be conducted in general according to the same regulations governing foot racing. Circular courses add interest in that they require skill in turning. The turns are marked by movable blocks of wood with flags inserted in them. Customary distances are as follows: 11 years and under, 110 to 220 yards; 12 and 13 years, 110 to 220 yards; 14 and 15 years, 220 to 440 yards; 16 and 17 years, 220 to 880 yards; 18 years and over, 220 yards to one mile.
Backward Skating Races: Line up with backs to starting line and skate backwards to finish line, 110 yards.
Skateless Skating: No skates. "Skate" with the soles of shoes for 25 to 50 yards.
One-Skate Race: A great funmaker. Contestants wear one skate only and proceed by skating with one foot and running with the other for one hundred yards.

SLED CONTESTS
Sled Swimming Race: The contestants lie on their stomachs on the sleds at the starting line. The course is thirty yards over level ground or ice. At the signal they propel themselves by pushing with their hands and feet on the ground. Player finishing first wins.

Mr. Plimpton is assistant secretary of the Cheshire County, New Hampshire, YMCA. He prepared this material for Recreation in New Hampshire, a newsletter issucd by Rich. ard (Wink) Tapply, New Hampshire field representative for the National Recreation Association.

Skate and Sled Race: Players compete in pairs, both wearing skates. One sits on the sled and the other pulls. They race to the turning line 220 yards distant, where they change places and the rider becomes the skater as they race back to finish at the starting line. Variation: Two skaters pull the sled with one rider. They race to the turning line, swing around, and race back to the starting line.
Broom-Sled Race: If old brooms are available, broom is used for sled. One player sits on it, and another pulls, fifty yards over smooth snow. Variation: Run the event on ice with the contestants wearing skates.

CONTESTS WITH SNOW
Snowhall Throw: For distance: each contestant is given three throws from behind throwing line, longest throw wins. For accuracy: designate a three-foot target. Each contestant is given ten throws, one each turn. from a throwing line sixty feet away. One point is scored each time the target is hit. A tree makes a good target.
Snowball Twenty-one: Make a larqe snowman with arms outstretched, holding a barrel hoop. Players line up about twenty foot distant and attempt to toss snowballs through the hoop. Goals score one point and the player wins who scores 21 ( or 11 ) points first.
Snow Tug-of-War: Make a snow wall about four feet high and burrow a hole through it just large enough to run the tug-of-war rope through. Two teams take hold of the rope on opposite sides of the wall and pull. attempting to pull the other team through the wall or cause them to let go the rope so that it can be pulled through. \#

## This drama program

has received wide recognition as an example of what can be done in children's dramatics in a recreation program

## ON STAGE... TEENAGERS



Above, the father meets the beast. The young players found a real challenge in putting on productions for an audience of children. Productions included Beauty and the Beast and Winnie the Pooh.

Left, the butler did it! The Stevenson Players won particular acclaim for their mystery plays. They also put on dance plays, radio programs, summer outdoor pantomime, even tackled an operetta.

## Lilly Ruth Hanson

"Horror stalked rampant at Hamilton Theatre Friday night when the Stevenson Players presented the old favorite Jane Eyre written by Charlotte Bronte 150 years ago. No modern horror mystery could have evoked shriller shrieks than came forth from young fry in the audience on Friday night." This rave review in Oak Leaves, an Oak Park, Illinois, newspaper continued, "Although a heavy drama, the Stevenson Players chose this from the selection of plays offered by their director: and the cast, without exception, gave a fine performance, with no evidence of strain. The play has some difficult situations, all of which were handled with eclat closely bordering upon the professional."

The Stevenson Players were organized in 1940 when a small group of enthusiastic high-school persons answered the call of the dramatic director: "Do you want to be in a play? Study dramatic acting, makeup, speech, and other phases in the theatre-stage crew, costumes, scene design, lighting and properties?"

Since then the club has met weeklyor oftener when in rehearsal-at Stevenson Playground with a trained drama director to learn stage technique, common stage terms, and study voice, diction, projection, and body coordination, along with production of one-act plays. Acquiring the tricks of the trade -up-staging, making an entrance, double takes, playing to the audience, and projecting stage personality-fascinated these new actors and brought results. The program aimed at the kind of teaching and the kind of theatre which would stimulate imagination, provide more opportunities for student expression, and strike home to some the speech, personality, and social adjustments needed by those participating in a dramatic group.

In the two years that followed the Stevenson Players flourished, producing one-act plays at service clubs. churches, playgrounds, the theater, Veterans Hospital, and servicemen's center.

Miss Hanson is director of playgrounds and recreation in Oak Park, Illinois.

Publicity in the local newspapers with pictures and stories were enthusiastic. Members also participated in weekly radio programs which included dramatizations of fairy tales for a "School Time" series that ran for eighteen months. The program was produced, written, and directed by the playground department and used children and high schoolers from Oak Park.

TTife Stevenson Players were now established with a membership of fifty boys and girls eager to produce three-act plays. In succeeding years their repertoire consisted of an annual three-act play, participation in the allplayground productions at Christmas in Dickens' A Christmas Carol, The Little Princess, and The Silver Thread and again in the summer outdoor pantomime including King Midas and the Golden Touch, Rip Van Winkle, and Robin Hood with scenes from these plays presented at the annual Fourth of July celebration for five thousand spectators. The annual dance festival, ballet and tap, using three hundred children was interwoven with pantomime and dialogue by the Stevenson Players in such dance plays as The Emperor's Newest Clothes, Ceres and Persephone, Cinderella and Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. They continued to excel in their own annual productions throughout the years, winning fame and wide acclaim for their mystery plays. In other plays the bulk of the characters were teenagers, and the plot involved typical situations experienced by them such as in Our Miss Brooks, Men Are Like Streetcars, I'm a Family Crisis, Mother Is a Freshman, Johnny on the Spot, Our Hearts Were Young and Gay, Stardust, Cheaper by the Dozen, and so on. More recent plays have included The Little Dog Laughed and Futher Knows Best, with an attempt at an operetta, Jerry of Jericho Road.

Membership remained at fifty to sixty with a yearly turn-over as some actors entered college. Always new members entered the ranks as they became high-school freshmen. in particular those who had come up through the grades in the children's dramatics
classes held weekly at all playgrounds. The social side of the activity was emphasized with a cast party after a triumphant performance, holiday parties, and Halloween costume affairs. As membership increased there was a need for plays with larger casts. The director added one-act curtain-raisers such as Splints and Bandages, Flash of Red, and The Leading Lady.

It is fun to belong to the Stevenson Players as it is exhilarating to be part of a show, any part, in it or around it. The members who have gone on to college have never forgotten their rich experiences and roles played in the Stevenson Players. To quote Broadway's Mary Martin, "My happiest period was probably that in high school when I was . . . in our school plays back home."

Ax innovation which proved a worthwhile experience for the high-school actor was playing shows for children. In 1953, the playground department had initiated the Community Children's Theatre which provided six performances a year produced by professional touring theatre groups. The Stevenson Players were afforded the opportunity of providing one of the series each year including such plays as $W^{\prime}$ in. nie the Pooh, Jack and the Beansta!k, and Beauty and the Beast. The highschool folks found Children's Theatre one of their favorite projects. According to these young artists. there is a greater thrill and a real challenge in performing for an audience of children than for adults. They found an instant audience response to improvisation, such as a chase on the stage, and even into the audience to the back of the theatre. The children in the audience live the characters in the story and will jump up and shout out. "He's over there. can't you see?" They are ever considerate of the good. and attempt to help. but remain silent when mean and wicked characters are gaining in a chase.

Values are innumerable for the student who belongs to a dramatic group -include poise. skill. and confidence. Self-expression is another satisfaction along with appreciation of the hest of
world literature. Of greatest importance, however is helping the casts to acquire adequate speech so that they are audible, understandable, and occasionally impressive. Another value is training in responsibility of being, memorizing lines, and cues, regularity and promptness at rehearsals.* No at-
tempt is made to make stars of the students but often an avocation becomes a vocation, as is evident in following some of those in such careers as the Holly-

[^89]wood films, TV, and the stage.
"The river finds its way to the sea by the support of its embarkments." The Oak Park Playground and Recreation Department believes that it has given support for guidance to many high school young folks to become better actors and better human beings. \#

## LET'S TALK TURKEY

The following games for a Turkey Talk Thanksgiving Party are taken from the 1960 Thanksgiving Bulletin issued by the Playground and Recreation Board in Wilmette, Illinois. Invitations can be in the shape of a turkey or pumpkin; decorations and table decor can reflect all the color and glory of the autumn and harvest time; refreshments naturally include such favorites as apple pie and cider. COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS. This is a game to keep early guests busy. Lay out several objects on a large table or tables, spaced so that guests will not have to crowd to look at them. The objects might include an ear of corn, large bunch of grapes, a chrysanthemum, a pumpkin, peanuts in a jar, and beans in a jar. Let each guest guess and
 write down the number of kernels on the ear of corn, grapes on the bunch, petals on the flower, seeds in the pumpkin, peanuts and beans in the jars. To the one with the closest grand total or to those with the nearest correct answer for each separate object give a prize. No guest may touch an object; he may only look at it and write the number down.
THANKSGIVING STEW. This is a good ice-breaker. Pin on the back of each guest the number of an ingredient of a Brunswick Stew. These ingredients, fifteen in number, are beef, potatoes, turnips, carrots, salt, rice, pepper, onions, parsnips, water, celery, tomatoes, aitchbone, pork, and butter. Each guest has paper and pencil and attempts to write a complete list as quickly as possible, looking at slips pinned on the backs of other guests, while at the same time trying to keep the name on his own back from being observed. A prize goes to the first with all fifteen ingredients listed. The guests should be told there are fifteen names to list.
A TURKEY SHOOT. This is an appropriate and amusing contest. A member of each team shoots alternately at a cardboard turkey head sticking up out of a box. The ammunition is a cork on a string shot from a toy gun. The prize may be a cardboard turkey filled with candy, going to the team
which makes the most hits. (If a cork gun is not available, have the guests blow matches from soda straws.)
THANKSGIVING HARVEST. At the head of each team place a wastebasket or cardboard box. At the other end of the room, opposite each team, place another container in which is a potato for each member of the team. On the "go", Number 1 runs to the other end of the room, takes a potato from the field, runs back to place it in the "barn" or box at the head of the line. Player Number 2 then runs to the "fieid" and so on. The first team to harvest its potato crop wins.
APPLE BALANCE. The team stands in lines, each behind its leader. At the goal, in line with each team, is a chair. Each leader, carrying an apple balanced on his head, walks to the chair, sits down, and returns to give the apple to the next player, who does likewise. If the apple falls, the player must replace it before he continues.

## THANKSGIVING HIDDEN FRUIT.

1. Harold ate his dinner at 2 o'clock. (Date)
2. With shield and spear he conquered. (Pear)
3. Every man went forth to grapple for his life. (Apple)
4. By this great ship lumber is carried. (Plum)
5. The sulky cur ran towards home. (Currant)
6. For anger he did not come. (Orange)
7. By that pitcher rye is easily handled. (Cherry)
8. He has but little money. (Lemon)
9. We must eat in order to live. (Olive)
10. Will you help each one to find the answers? (Peach)

Give each guest a piece of paper with the above ten sentences on it. The one to correctly name the ten hidden fruits first wins.
THANKSGIVING MENU. Give each person a typewritten sheet of paper with the square of letters on the left.
KERSMSTA Beginning at any letter in the chart CAPSASBE GARLABEV TEBCHESI ULGREADV ACOANMNE KROPSONA EISECANL and moving (one letter at a time) in any direction, have the players spell out the names of foods and seasonings. You may use the same letters and squares as often as necessary, and begin a word at any point in the ter down in the first column is $\mathbf{C}$ to onally up to the left is a $\mathbf{K}$, and right of the $\mathbf{K}$ is an $\mathbf{E}$. This spells cake.

Here are a few of the words which can be spelled from the squares: lamb, beets, beans, bacon, peas, rice, cake, pork, pecans, ham, bread, grapes, cream, veal, corn, bananas, spice, and crackers. There are more than forty words.
FARMER AND TURKEY. For this game, the players stand in equal parallel lines with hands clasped along the lines. Two extra players, one the farmer and the other the turkey, chase up and down between the lines. When the chase becomes close, the leader blows the whistle which is the signal for the players in the lines to turn right face and clasp hands to make rows at right angles to the original rows. The chase must now proceed in the new direction. Neither turkey or farmer may break through the lines. If the farmer catches the turkey both choose successors. The whistle should be blown at frequent and unexpected intervals.
PILGRIM SCRAMBLE. Pass out sets of seven letters to each one. The letters in each set will all be the same as seven P's in a set or seven I's, etcetera. One letter, known only
to the leader, will be your key letter. For instance, $\mathbf{G}$, having only one set of this letter, which is given a confederate. Of the others, have as many sets as are required to supply your crowd. After the sets are distributed a general scramble ensues, in which the players exchange letters with a view to getting the letters which will spell "Pilgrim." It will be possible for only seven players to accomplish this, since only seven G's are available. Each of the seven lucky ones may be awarded a prize.
MY NEIGHBOR IS THANKFUL. The players are seated in a circle with an extra player who is "It" standing in the center. Each player must learn the initials of the player on his right. The "It" will point to one player at a time and ask "What is your neighbor thankful for?" While "It" counts ten the person addressed must use the right hand neighbor's initials in reply. For instance, Grace Alice Peterson might be thankful for green apple pie, or Harry Thomas Harper might be thankful for holding Thelma's hands. Any player who cannot think of what his neighbor might be thankful for has to take the place of "It." \#

## THE NAMING

## of the FAWN

No one, but no one, in Vallejo, California, would dream of calling a reindeer "Rudolph," whether the animal was rednosed or not. In Vallejo, come about the Halloween time, the children go around with "the running of the deer" humming through their heads as they dream up names for "Santa's newest reindeer." As Vallejo's recreation director, Keith Macdonald, explains:
"Each year about October I begin scouring the surrounding cities which have miniature zoos for a young fawn which will be about four to six months old by the time Christmas rolls around. Last year's fawn came from the Modesto City Recreation Department.
"Next comes a picture of the fawn in the newspapers with a writeup that all children in the Greater Vallejo Recreation District between kindergarten and the eighth grade may enter the contest to 'Name Santa's Newest Reindeer' and that the winner will receive a $\$ 25$ savings bond, donated by the publishers
of the two local newspapers, and a Family Swim Pass to the Vallejo Plunge.
"As soon as the papers hit the street, hundreds of entries begin to pour in. Even the adults in the city are eager to read a running account of the contest. Two district secretaries and the bookkeeper make the final choice out of well over a thousand entries. Last year's winning name: Christmas Eva."

While all this is going on the recreation director is babysitting with Santa's


Santa (Keith Macdonald) and Christmas Eva pay a visit to the Mare Island Naval Shipyard during their round of pre-holiday visits. Santa Macdonald makes sixty-five such visits a season.
latest. Mr. Macdonald tells what this entails:
"After obtaining the fawn, one has about three weeks of walking the deer at least twice a day throughout our park to get her or him used to the handler petting its neck and head and feeding it rolled oats by hand.
"If it is young enough and will feed out of a bottle, this adds to the thrill of at least two youngsters who hold the bottle while it nurses. Whoever handles the young fawn shouldn't be too disturbed by the fact that it will jump about four feet off the ground and appear slightly wild the first few times it is taken for a walk. One must also watch out for the front paws which will strike out. A firm grip on the harness or leash will keep the fawn under constant control.
"The thrill that well over fifteen thousand youngsters in schools alone experience when Santa visits them is reward enough when at last the deer appears. Each year I put on some sixtyfive half-hour programs at parochial and public schools, banquets. military bases. lodges, reunions, company parties. meetings and private homes. all in behalf of the recreation district. It is truly one of our finest forms of public relations." \#


Old Father Time plays an important role in any Tweljth Night drama.

## Catherine Simpson

## OFF WITH THE OLD

The Christmas tree too soon becomes a withered, drab hang. over of the glorious Yuletide. Often, the tree lands in the backyard in fond hopes that the sanitation department will haul it off as a special favor. Sometimes, the neighborhood children collect these "memories of that exciting day" and build a fort. The animal fancier often looks for the discarded evergreens for his deer pens. The man who sells Christmas trees wants to find a place to unload his unsold ones. Nothing on the commercial market is as dead as a Christmas tree come December 26th.
Twenty-one years ago, the Oklahoma WITH THE NEW City Parks and Recreation Department determined to study the possibilities of utilizing the trees in a recreation activity and at the same time accommodate the public and the sanitation department. The dictionary informed us that the twelfth night after Christmas, Janu- ary 6 , is known as Twelfth Night, the day the Feast of Epiphany, the concluding period of medieval Christmas fes-

Mrs. Simpson is superintendent of programing in Oklahoma City.
tivities. We learned that it was the time to cast "off the old and take on the new." Thus was born the Twelfth Night Bonfire which is a popular activity to this good day.

The wheels of planning and organization were put in motion with representatives from the newspapers, radio stations, fire and police departments, Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company and public school officials meeting with parks and recreation staff members. A suitable location for the bonfire was selected after due consideration of traffic and safety factors, and a platform erected on park property. The Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company offered to provide electrical service for lights and public-address equipment, the traffic division of the Oklahoma City Police Department agreed to handle the parking and traffic: the fire department offered floodlights and safety coverage; the newspaper and radio stations were eager to give publicity coverage. (We now include the media of television.)

HERE'S how the plans worked then and now: On the morning of January 6 a park ranger reports to the bonfire site to be host to the citizens who bring their trees. Some express a sadness in parting with something which has become "so much a part of the family." Late afternoon a fire department crew ropes off the pile and makes an aisle to the flat-bed truck, parked 250 feet from the trees, which will be used as a stage. The Twelfth Night Bonfire program starts at 7:30 р.м., so it is important that the traffic officers arrive early. The firemen also arrive early with fire extinguisher equipment and floodlights to illuminate the area as well as the stage.
At 7:30 p.m. all eyes are turned toward the stage where a "sing song" of appropriate numbers opens the festivities. This is followed by a skit, with musical accompaniment, which ends with little New Year pushing old Father Time off the stage. New Year is then carried by the fire chief down the ropedoff aisle to the pile of Christmas trees and sets it afire. At this point all lights in the area are turned out and the crowd watches with mixed emotions of excitement and some tears while their trees go up in smoke. \#


## SCHOOL and RECREATION COOPERATION

# "If problems are anticipated and solutions sought through cooperative effort, much difficulty and ill-will can be avoided." 

## John B. Geissinger

ALL OF US are interested in community welfare and improvement as well as in school and recreation matters. All of us have pressures: problems of finance and personnel together with added requests by our clientele for increased services. Therefore, instead of recreation programs that "just grow," let us have intelligent planning on a cooperative basis.

For example, my own town of Tenafly, New Jersey, is presently studying several projects of community import: a municipal center including a public library, borough hall, police and fire headquarters, a nature center and science museum, a swimming pool-all of which will be of value to the schools and the recreation program as well as the municipality. Whether the recreation program is a newly contemplated one only in the planning stage, one of recent origin, or a long-time established one, some problems are bound to turn up. If they are anticipated and solutions sought through cooperative effort, and after study and dis-

Dr. Geissinger is superintendent of schools in Tenafly, New Jersey. This material is adapted from an address given before the New Jersey Public Recreation Association last year.
cussion, much difficulty, expense, and ill-will can be avoided.
In planning for new facilities which will be used by both the recreation commission and the schools, the principal consideration is to make the new building, or swimming pool, or playground usable to a maximum number of people for a maximum number of hours a day, and for a maximum number of days, weeks, and months in a year at the lowest cost to the community.

The first step calls for the organization of a planning board, appointed by the mayor, to study and evaluate plans for future land use or future development. This body then makes recommendations to the city or borough or township governing body in accordance with a master plan. Not all communities have a master plan officially adopted, but most have some sort of a long-range general idea about the development of the community.

The master plan is often prepared by an expert in municipal planning. It usually divides the community into areas or neighborhoods-much as does a zoning code-and indicates the future location of civic and municipal buildings. schools, parks, playgrounds, museums, nature centers. etcetera. Sometimes the areas or neighborhoods fall naturally

Nㅏㄴ ADMINISTRATION
into elementary school districts, other times into functions determined by natural land use.

Before submitting the proposal to an architect for final plans and specifications, the board of education and the recreation commission should confer in an effort to make these facilities give maximum service to the entire neighborhood. In addition to the joint conferences, the board of education should have representation on the recreation commission and vice versa. Each group should write its own description of the proposed new area, building, or playground, in terms of people to be served, functions of the new facility, size of the area or building needed, and provision of room for expansion.

Let us consider the construction of a new elementary school being planned to accommodate four hundred pupils: An elementary school should obviously have a playground adjacent to it. It should be adequate in size and properly graded for use as a recreation area and community playground. For school purposes playground equipment is not needed, usually not even desired because of the danger factor. For recreation use after school, weekends, and summers, playground equipment is desired. Here is an area for discussion and compromise.

Another problem centers about the all-purpose room in the contemplated building. The elementary-school authorities do not need larger shower and locker rooms; the recreation program wants at least one dressing room with showers for use during the evening basketball program. The elementary physical-education teachers want eight-foot baskets; the recreation director wants the standard tenfoot height. Once more, discussion and mutual understanding are necessary.

The school staff does not want "outsiders" to use the school toilets and washing facilities of the elementary pupils. Also, they feel that fixtures should be small and low; while for use by adults in the recreation program standard fixtures and heights are required. Before instructing the architect on how to proceed these questions must be resolved. One solution is to have toilet and lavatory facilities of a size and height appropriate to elementarygrade pupils in one location and another room or rooms for adults. The community must decide and tell the architect which to provide. To the question of cost of duplication of facilities, the usual answer is that the cost is insignificant in view of the gains realized. Certainly, it is cheaper this way than if two complete gymnasiums were built-one for use in the daytime by pupils and the other at night only by recreation.

The problem of damage to property, whether accidental or intentional, is serious and sometimes costly. Protection of school property-classrooms, offices, etceteraduring afternoon, evening, weekend, or summer use by recreation is most easily and effectively realized by providing separate entrances and exits and by installing folding gates to restrict visitors to the area being used.

After the building is completed and in use another problem arises: maintenance of facilities. This too should be anticipated and arrangements made mutually agreeable to the board of education and the recreation commission. Some communities have the school maintain the building and the town employees maintain the outdoor areas. This plan has the advantage of putting all outdoor maintenance in one central agency, and all indoor maintenance in one agency. It eliminates billing between the board and the recreation commission-sometimes an area of much unhappiness. Its success depends upon local conditions and upon the attitude of the board of education and its staff and the recreation commission and its resources.
Another plan is for the board, which usually owns all facilities, to take care of all maintenance, billing the recreation commission for costs over and above those of the normal school program. This plan is successful only when all of the facets of the recreation program and of the school needs are talked over and mutually understood. If one unit feels that it is being imposed upon by the other, trouble will result and both programs will suffer. Also the public will view both with suspicion, and charges of inefficiency and waste will result. Whichever arrangement is used, review and evaluation must take place periodically to provide for revision in the light of changing conditions.

An argument in midseason about who is to line the tennis courts or cut the grass in the outfield or sweep the floor of the school shops is an indictment against the foresight, interest, and ability of both school and recreation offlcials. Such an argument must be anticipated long before the program begins and avoided by mutual and cooperative planning. A school principal who resents the use of "my building" for evening recreation activities is equally at fault with the recreation superintendent who plans for use of the school as a "vested right" without consulting the school principal.

It is not enough to agree that there must be cooperative planning, if it is not done; nor is it going to solve your problem to say that "it's too late now; the building is built; we weren't consulted; we get no cooperation, etcetera." There is always time to improve a program. Before new facilities are provided is the best time; after they are provided and in use is better than not at all. \#


Before: Freezing is done by the piping in the sub-flooring.


After: The completed interior ready for an ice hockey game.

## How the Los Angeles Sports Arena converts rapidly from one sport to another

## QUICK-CHANGE ARTIST

Dozens of square dancers were happily doing their turns in the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena. They were unaware that if they were to linger on the floor for a few hours after the dance was to end, they would wind up with cold feet. Why? An ice-hockey game was booked in the sports arena for the following evening. As a result, arena officials had already started reducing the floor temperature to the $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. at which they would start hosing in water for freezing. Less than twenty-four hours after the dance, skaters would be slamming a puck across the same area in which the dancers had cavorted.
"There was no danger of the floor cooling off so rapidly that the dancers would be affected in any way," Austin Mahr, assistant manager of the sports arena, explains. "And we actually didn't have to start cooling off the floor that early. But the sports arena was new at the time, and we had to be certain that it would be ready for the hockey game."

Since then, changeovers have been handled more confidently and casually. Experience has shown the arena management that, under virtually any foreseeable circumstance, they have a sizable margin of time in which to make whatever changes are necessary. The sports arena, now approaching the end
of its second year of use, has proved its right to be known as one of the most efficient convertible arenas in the world.

AS Rapid as the square dance to ice hockey conversion might seem, the time used in that case actually was at least twice what was necessary. Arena officials explain that they generally take about eight hours to reduce the floor temperature to thirty-two degrees, after which they start spraying water. Freezing starts as soon as the water hits the floor.

Then, if ice hockey is the coming event, lines are painted on the ice, and a second layer of water is then hosed on to provide another layer of ice to protect the painted lines. It hasn't been necessary yet, but if the occasion demanded, the entire conversion could be made in just twelve hours. As a rule, however, temperature is reduced during an eight-hour period on one day, and freezing over is completed the next day. The arena's refrigeration provisions for the ice rink are actually closely related to the huge building's air conditioning system.

When planning of the building was started by Welton Becket and Associates, architects and engineers for the arena, an analysis was made to determine the anticipated maximum air-con-
ditioning load for the various types of events to be held there. The study revealed that the maximum air condi. tioning load would occur at night boxing matches with twenty thousand people in attendance, and that proportion. atcly less would be necessary for a capacity crowd of eighteen thousand people at basketball games, fifteen thousand people at hockey matches, and ninety-five hundred people at trade shows.

A further study revealed that when the sports arena was to be used for ice shows and hockey games, approximately one-third of the plant's refrigeration capacity would not be in use. As a result, the excess plant capacity is used to provide refrigeration for the ice rink. Two sets of refrigeration compressors are used in the building-one for the air conditioning, and one for brine refrigeration for the $200^{\circ}$-by- $85^{\prime}$ rink. A total of four thousand feet of piping, varying in size up to sixteen inches in diameter, is located beneath the floor for brine refrigeration.

Styrofoam, a Dow Chemical plasticfoam insulation. is used to help promote fast freezing while protecting the floor from damage. First step in the floor construction was laying a fourinch concrete slab. This was followed by two two-inch layers of Styrofoam.

Continued on Page 478

# FISH OUT OF WATER 



## Joel Carter



The fishing is fine in Arling. ton Heights, Illinois, even though the community is waterless so-to. speak. During the Fall Fishing Days hundreds of adults and youngsters try their luck in one of the large swimming pools.

Pool fishing isn't as easy and sportless as it may sound. Some seventeen hundred kids and 150 adults found that catching the elusive trout and wily catfish requires the same combination of skill, knowledge, and just plain luck in Pioneer Pool as in the blue lakes of the distant North Woods. The fish sometimes bite well; at other times quit biting altogether, just like their wild cousins.

This event was included in the autumn recreation program because of the lack of fishing waters within kid-traveling distance of town. Good spots to which adults may go without expending considerable time and money are scarce, too; so fishing is a rare treat to many. In fact, some of the pool anglers
Mr. Carter was superintendent of recreation for the Arlington Heights Park District in Illinois, is currently superintendent of parks and recreation for the Dundee Township Park District in Illinois.
were city-born newcomers to this booming suburb and caught the first fish of their life during the Fall Fishing Days.
The event is one of the most popular. and comment-provoking activities that the park district ever offered. It would be worthwhile in almost any community. Even towns with plenty of natural fishing spots would find the event a popular one, because the inhabitants would have had a prior interest in angling. The possibilities of contests, demonstrations, and exhibits as part of such an event in a fishing-conscious town are innumerable.

We planned Fall Fishing Days in Arlington Heights more or less out of thin air, in an effort to keep our program imaginative and have it expand with the community. The neighboring Des Plaines Park District had held a fishing event as part of its spring Vacation and Outdoor Show, but could offer little concrete advice because the fishing there was managed differently. Consequently, our planners were faced with an imposing list of unknowns. Would fish live in the water? Would they bite well enough or bite too well and all be caught quickly? Would kids fall in the cold water? Would there be a nightmare of tangled lines or hooked fingers? Could you let enough people fish long enough to satisfy them, yet give everybody a chance? If so, how
do you handle the crowd? What bait is most practical? What about fishermen bringing cheese, liver, minnows, and other supposedly "unfair" baits? The unknowns were faced with caution and a minimum of restrictions. Many expected problems failed to materialize.

Cold, natural water is essential for trout to survive. We wanted to hold the event as early in the autumn as possible, so we shut off the filters and brominators immediately after swimming ended in early September. Measurable traces of the bromine disappeared almost immediately, and when the water temperature had dropped to sixty-five degrees we ordered ten pounds of test trout from a live-fish dealer. He delivered the beautiful creatures in a tank truck from which they were scooped into the pool, where they made a dazzling sight in the crystal water.

When the experimental trout were still alive and biting well a week later, we set the date for our event and ordered two hundred pounds of halfpound trout plus a few larger fish of whatever specie the dealer could supply. The large order was given to a dealer whose supply was considered reliable, and whose fish were thought to be worth their higher price.

Advance publicity included some newspaper stories, school announcements, and store-window posters. This seemed almost unnecessary because the
rumor had spread that there were going to be fish in the swimming pool and the oddity of the idea hastened its spread by word of mouth. The fishing was announced for a Saturday and Sunday afternoon from one to five PM.

By the opening date, a natural algae growth had obscured the pool bottom, giving the look of natural lake water. This was fortunate because it prevented anglers from chasing their quary visually and bunching up whenever the fish schooled. Such crowding would have caused hopeless confusion and frustration.

Half the fish were delivered Saturday and half were delayed until Sunday morning to insure that some would be left for the Sunday anglers, but this precaution proved unnecessary. Ten-foot bamboo poles with a like length of nylon leader line were made up with a wet fly and a small sinker. Numbers were chalked at six-feet intervals around the $150^{\prime}$-by- $75^{\prime}$ pool, and a pole was placed at each number in preparation for the fishermen. These numbers were to serve the same purpose as reserved seat numbers and the last few places were left without a pole for those who might bring their own equipment.

The anglers bought tickets from a cashier and lined up alongside the pool fence. As each entered he exchanged his ticket for a written place number and people were admitted until all sev-enty-five spots were taken. When everyone was inside, the public-address system was used to give a few fishing tips, announcing that the thirty-minute fishing period was beginning, and explaining what to do when a fish was caught.

We had a few volunteer workers who netted the fish whenever anyone needed help, removed hooks, and generally assisted with the event. The caught fish were taken to a weighing station where a local sporting-goods store donated prizes for the three biggest fish caught. Here, a store employee weighed each fish and kept the contest leaders' names posted. Because there was a one-fish limit per period, successful anglers were directed to the exit gate after wrapping their catch in newspaper. Fishermen who brought their own bait or tackle were allowed to use anything they liked but casting was prohibited for safety's sake.

At the end of their half hour, the remaining fishermen were asked to bring in their lines, put them on their numbers, and use the exit gate. When the pool deck was vacated, a quick check of the equipment was made and needed repairs effected before the next group was admitted.

The shifts were run off as quickly as possible throughout both afternoons, with a capacity crowd every time, despite threatening skies and a chilling wind. Although the fish bit steadily, they didn't bite well enough to deplete the supply. Only about seventy of the estimated four hundred trout and twen-ty-five catfish were landed so we decided to repeat the event on the follow. ing weekend. Most of the expenses were met by the first weekend's receipts, and


A happy catch! If you can't take the child to the fishing hole, bring the fishing hole to the child-even if you have to convert a pool into a trout stream.
admission prices were reduced from $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ .25$ for adults and from $\$ .25$ to $\$ .10$ for children.

Adult fishing under the lights was tried on Friday, but attendance was poor. Saturday and Sunday afternoon sessions were again up to capacity. though, and the trout were so cooperative that everybody had an exciting time.

The Arlington Heights event almost broke even financially but considering the public's enjoyment and enthusiasm we would have been glad to subsidize
it considerably. The following is our financial report:

## INCOME

| 48 adults (1t, \$1.00 | \$ 48.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 797 children (t) \$ $\$ 25$ | 199.25 |
| 110 adults at \$.25 | 27.50 |
| 896 children (1i \$.10 | 89.60 |
| 1851 total | \$364.35 |
| EXPENDITURES |  |
| 10 lbs sample troul (1) \$1.15 ll .... | \$ 11.50 |
| 200 lbs . trout (at $\$ 1.35 \mathrm{lb}$. | 270.00 |
| 25 lbs. catish (1t \$1.00 ll). ........... | 25.00 |
| 100 cane poles | 15.00 |
| tackle | 20.00 |
| cashier's wages ( $\$ 1.20 \mathrm{hr}$. ........... | 25.00 |
|  | \$366.30 |

Anotiler recreation organization might be able to cut expenses considerably by oltaining free fish from a state hatchery or by having supporters catch and collect fish over a period of time. For such a purpose game wardens might even permit netting, trapping, or some other method of ohtaining fish.

To save money fishermen could be required to furnish their own equipment. With this arrangement it might be worthwhile to let a local store sell tackle on the pool premises. If your pool is filled for a fishing event. be sure it is done well in advance. so chemical additives can dissipate. Even the small amount of chlorine used in most city water is deadly to trout. The practice of stocking a few experimental fish beforehand is highly recommended.

Oxygen in the water is not a problem if the wind hits the surface enough to ripple it. The hatchery manager said our five hundred thousand-gallon pool would easily sustain one thousand pounds of fish or more. Water can be aerated, however, by shooting it into the air or spilling it from a height with a pump. Fish kept a few weeks or less don't have to be fed; if feeding is desired they will eat commercially made trout pellets. ground meat, or crumbled bread.

A pool fishing event offers several incentives which make it a desirable feature for recreation programs. It is an off-season use of an expensive facility usually unused three-quarters of the year. Also, it attracts many people who have no interest in athletics. music. drama, or other activities normally included in a public recreation program. These people pay taxes too. and often represent the opposition to recreation expenditures. \#

## STATE AND

## LOCAL

 DEVELOPMENTS

CALIFORNIA. The Gold Rush created the town of Columbia and when the rush was over the town was left asleep in the sun, dreaming of its heyday. Today, a new boom has hit the colorful old community, now part of California's Columbia Historic State Park, and a big rush is on to restore the glory of its yesteryears. Many organizations have pitched in to help the state Division of Beaches and Parks in the restoration job.

Today, Columbia, a few miles from Sonora, boasts a period restaurant, open every day of the week during summer (closed Mondays, otherwise) serving a regular menu as well as red-eye gravy and other "delicacies" of a booming 1860's mining town. The waitresses are in calico, and there is an open marble sink immediately inside the entrance in which to wash your hands (and face, if you want).

The old red schoolhouse up on the hill is open, at least on weekends. Because of budget restrictions imposed by the State Department of Finance, the park won't be able to keep open all the buildings which are fast being completed. The schoolhouse has old iron desks, lunch pails, and is just as it was when it opened its doors on November 6, 1860. Of $\$ 60,000$ going into restoration, $\$ 52,000$ was contributed through the California Teachers' Association by students (it cost $\$ 4,898$ to build in 1860 ).

Then, of course, there are the old favorites like the museum, the theater, and the fire department. The last, incidentally, will also be housed in restored quarters this year.


Drugstore of the 1860's in Columbia State Park restoration.

Tuolumne Engine Company \#1 is being refurbished by the Columbia Volunteer Fire Department.

Soon to be under construction is an old printing and newspaper office, to be developed through cooperation of the California Newspaper Publishers Association. And now under restoration are the Magendi, Boehner, and Solari buildings. The former will be the postoffice, the second will be the grocery store ( to be set up in period style, as will be the postoffice), and the third will house temporarily the Native Sons of the Golden West while their quarters are under restoration.

And so it goes in the old town.

- The state Wildlife Conservation Board's new $\$ 32,300$ Heeser Drive access project on the Mendocino coast opens a mile-and-a-half of ocean shoreline for abalone picking, rockfishing, and other recreation uses. Facilities include an access road, parking areas, and a system of walkways to the beach. The facilities will be turned over to Mendocino County for operation and maintenance.
- The state Department of Fish and Game will construct a three-lane concrete boat-launching ramp on the southern shore of Salton Sea. To cost $\$ 80,000$, the project will provide boating access to fishing and hunting areas. The necessary funds have been allocated from the state's Wildlife Restoration Fund. Development will include a turning basin, an access channel, two protecting jetties, two miles of access road, ten thousand feet of parking area, and sanitary facilities.

ILLINOIS. The Chicago Park District, in conjunction with the Montgomery Ward estate, is planning a new music court and amphitheater in Grant Park. The estate will contribute $\$ 1,500,000$ to the project, with the park district contributing the remainder of the estimated $\$ 3,000,000$. The new facility will be located to the north of the existing bandshell which was built in the early 1930's and is a frame structure, originally erected as a temporary structure and badly in need of repairs. Some of the features of the new music court include:
Location: Butler Field which lies between Monroe Street and Jackson Boulevard and Columbus and Lake Shore Drive. This site measures 818 feet north and south and 784 feet east and west, and is contiguous to extensive parking facilities of the Monroe Street Parking Lot. Preliminary plans call for it to be oriented with the stage on the east side of the site and the audience facing east.
General Character of the Structure: The stage structure will be erected below the grade of Lake Shore Drive. The uppermost limits of the stage structure will be approximately forty-three feet over the pavement elevation of Lake Shore Drive. The stage floor level will be approximately seven feet below the surface of this drive. The amphitheater floor, beginning at the orchestra pit, will be approximately sixty-two feet above the level. The width of the shell-shaped amphitheater at its widest part will be five hundred feet, and will seat approximately 22,800 people.
The Stage: Tentatively, the stage is designed as a huge semicircle, 170 feet in diameter, with the curvature facing the


Table model of Chicago's music court and amphitheater.
audience. The radius of the stage will be approximately eighty-five feet. It is planned that only from forty to sixty feet of this depth will be used for performances. The proscenium width will be eighty-six feet, the height thirty-five feet. The total stage area, which includes service space, will be 11,350 square feet. The anticipated performance area is now figured at 3,326 square feet.
Audience Accommodation: A feature of the new design calls for ramps and concourses to lead the audience into the seating area from Columbus Drive. Beneath the ramps and concourses there will be comfort stations and other service facilities.

NEW JERSEY. Vineland is seeking state or federal funds to help develop the 51.2 -acre park site acquired last year for one dollar from the estate of Frank H. Stewart. Under the terms of the will, the Woodbury Trust Company as trustee was instructed to buy and donate to muncipalities in five southern New Jersey counties lands with a flowing water course or bounded by water for the purpose of public parks or recreation areas. Vineland's Ellis Pond site was purchased from the owners for $\$ 18,000$ by the bank and turned over to the city for one dollar. However, the will also stipulates that ". . . in the event any municipality accepting the gift of lands shall fail or neglect to provide care and maintenance of said lands and that such failure or neglect shall continue for a period of five years, the lands shall revert to my trustees."

- A new deicing system in Ocean Beach is solving protecting the marina from ice damage. Repair of lifted pilings in the three-hundred-slip marina had been costing \$1,500 per season. The deicing system keeps the surface water free of ice because water along the bottom is warmer and is brought to the surface by air bubbles emanating from pipes installed on the bottom of the marina area. The currents of warmer water induced by the bubbling action warm the surface water and prevent ice from forming. This system has some flexibility in that areas can be deiced independ-
ently of one another. Plastic pipe is used and is laid at depths varying from five to eighteen feet.
- The state will swap seven hundred acres of wasteland for four thousand acres of recreation land and water supply facilities. The other party in this exchange is the New Jersey Power and Light Company, which will use the seven hundred acres of virtually inaccessible wasteland in the Kittatinny Mountains in Warren County in developing high level reservoirs. The state will receive 158 acres in Pahaquarry Township, 76 acres in Knowlon Township, including Columbia Lake, and $\$ 250.000$ worth of additional land to be selected. The state will also be able to use 715 acres, deeded to the power company, for a park.

OHIO. A Corps of Engineers Lock Injurovement program along 981 miles of the Ohio River will create a chain of lakes which will provide excellent boating opportunities. The lakes, actually great pools ereated by the new locks, will average fifty miles in length, some exceeding one hundred miles. There will be special mooring facilities for pleasure boaters. The program is scheduled for completion by 1965.

OREGON. It took nearly half a century but Tillamook finally gained title from the federal government to a plot of ground at the north edge of the city. The site fronts on the Hoquarton Slough and its development will make it possible to launch boats literally in the heart of the city.

TENNESSEE. The new Salvation Army Recreation Center in Chattanooga is considered the finest SA recreation center in the East. The building cost $\$ 204,000$; the land is valued at $\$ 71,000$. The funds were received from several anonymous donors. Other funds have been donated for a standardsize L-shaped swimming pool to cost approximately $\$ 60.000$. The center includes the usual club and game rooms plus a gymnasium and the SA plans to develop the somewhat lim . ited playground area in the near future.

VIRGINIA. The state Game Commission is building a 218 acre lake in Fairfax County. Land for this project was obtained and deeded to the commission by the Fairfax County Park Authority, some of it having been purchased and some donated. Fish biologists plan to stock the new lake with bass and bluegills and open the lake to the public in the summer of 1962. It is estimated that the lake will support twenty thousand to thirty thousand fishing trips per season with an annual harvest of about the same number of pounds of fish. The lake will be fertilized in order to produce more fish of catehable size.

WASHINGTON. In Spokane many service cluhs have adopted park facilities as service projects. The Manito Lions Clul is constructing the temis courts in Hamblen Park. Last summer Boy Scouts of the neighborhood had a cleanup day for the unimproved portion of the park. The Hamblen School PTG, has given the park a service building. In Manito Park the Rotary Club has donated a picnic shelter building.


These multi-purpose wardrobe racks go wherever needed or store away like folding chairs when not in use. They come in 3 ft . chairs when not in use. They come in 3 ft . lengths, have two hat shelves and or 4 ft . lengths, have two hat shelves and 1 or 2 full length hanger bars for coat hangers or coat hooks. (Two sided hooks snap over and straddle the bar, see detail). Standard units come on glides or casters; stand rigidly under a full load. CHECKERETTES are also available in two sided units (double capacity) ; add-on units for making ong continuous racks, and matching wall mount units.
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# Homebound Holiday 

Continued from Page 457
rosis, who had been bedbound prior to the project and who only vocalized with incoherent mumbling, began to speak clearly this week. The amazed staff realized that she always could speak but did not because of her self-consciousness regarding her physical appearance and palsied movements. Here, in this serene atmosphere with friends and family, she finally relaxed and felt that she belonged.
One of the women had never been on a vacation in the country before. During the first year of the project she had visited the center weekly, but had sat quietly in the background seemingly enjoying her role. At the farm, she became the life of the party, with humor and active participation in the group's communal activities.

Another patient, with a series of neurological involvements which included brain surgery, loss of a cirvical disc, a stroke, and the loss of her hair, was extremely timid, walked with a halting gait and was extremely fearful of making such a trip. As a result of the vacation trip away from home she has a new confidence in her ability which will help her in her quest for a more normal social life.

The oldster of the group, eighty-two years of age, prepared one of her store of famous recipes, took daily walks with a cane, and contributed to the entire group's pleasure. A young lady with a very severe case of arthritis who walked with much difficulty and who was in constant pain was always cheerful and a leader in planning for the group. She, a former teacher with an M.A. degree, asked the project director whether the cost of the trip made it worthwhile. His reply, was, "Can you measure the effect of this week upon the human beings involved in terms of cost? In my opinion, moneywise, it was very inexpensive. This type of program can save the government large amounts of money by keeping many of these people out of hospitals, welfare institutions, and nursing homes."
Actually, there were many problems
involved. Some patients needed assistance in getting out of bed, in standing from a seated position, in petty arguments, and in costs involved. Perhaps some day permanent centers and vacation farms for the homebound will become a reality.

But measuring the results in terms of resocialization of the handicapped, the vacation trip was most revealing and remarkably worthwhile. Ask the nine adults involved-they drove off with tears streaming down their faces. \#

## Quick-Change Artist

Continued from Page 473
The piping runs above the Styrofoam, and is topped by a three-fourth inch layer of concrete.
The $\$ 6,000,000$ arena utilizes four packaged water-chilling plants, two of which are able to chill either brine or water. The air-distribution system was designed to service the arena floor, the concourse, and the seating area, independently of one another. When the arena floor is in use, there is minimum usage of the seating area and concourse. Conversely, there is minimum usage of the other areas when the seating areas are in use.

AS FAR AS rapid conversions are concerned, the arena's versatility is most important during the winter, when ice hockey and basketball seasons are under way simultaneously. It hasn't happened yet, but it is conceivable that the time will come when ice hockey will be played there one night, basektball the next, and ice hockey again the third night. It would be possible to freeze, defrost, and freeze again for each event, but the arena management actually foresees a simpler solution than that.
"In such a case," Mrs. Mahr explains, "we would simply cover the ice rink with a floor for the basketball game, and then take it off again for the second hockey game. We're confident that the basketball players would have no reason to realize that they would actually be dribbling and throwing the ball over an expanse of ice." \#


## How is church recreation leadership provided and a dynamic church program developed?

## CHURCH RECREATION LEADERSHIP

The cherch is built on the knowledge, interest, and action of the church member in cooperation with other church members. The church cannot move very far in any interest area until the membership accepts the idea or plan. Recreation can become a dynamic part of the church when church members become aware of the need and place of recreation in Christian living.

The church recreation program, if integrated properly, takes its place along with the regular church programs such as the religious education program, the service program, the preaching program, the mission program, the music program, and the stewardship program. Recreation is no less important than these; in fact, recreation complements these efforts, helping to make each one more meaningful and successful. Leaders in each of the programs will find recreation a useful tool in reaching their goals. The role of recreation in enriching human life, in attracting new members, in developing and deepening fellowship, in maintaining good morale, in complementing the whole program

[^90]of the church, needs to be recognized by each church member. He needs to know the values of recreation as they affect his children, his family, and his church, as well as himself.

The awakened, responsible church member may ask himself these questions about the church recreation program:

- Does it reach everybody in the church: children. youth, adults?
- Are certain racial, economic, and ethnic groups being neglected?
- Are there enough recreation leaders and are they well trained?
- Does the church have the needed recreation facilities?
- Is the program financed as a part of the church budget?
- Do the standards of the recreation program coincide with the best interests of the church?

The regular church nember serves on boards and committees as a group officer and in these roles helps to establish policies for the church recreation program. Of course, he can help support recreation through donations and regular church giving. And finally, he can actively participate in the program, making the most of the activities especially
designed to serve him. In brief, here are the responsibilities of every church member in the recreation program:

1. Every church member should come to understand the purpose, place, and values of recreation in the lives of the members and the importance and place of recreation within the church.
2. Every church member should discover what is available in his church and community toward meeting the recreation needs of all of the people of the community-not only the members of the church.
3. Every church member should evaluate in his own mind the adequacy of his own church's recreation resources of leadership, facilities, and program. This is to be determined in the light of local needs and conditions.
4. Every church member should plan to give time, energy, and money to the support of church recreation. Enthusiastic leadership is needed not only in local churches but also on district, regional, and national programs. Standards of performance should be held high.

Certainly the major responsibility for guiding and developing church recreation rests with the general board of the local church. This board may select special committees to help establish the policies and to carry out the training of leadership. The most effective board member is one who takes the time to learn what church-centered recreation means in the lives of people, how it strengthens individual life and the life of the church, how it develops morale and solidarity, and how it gives the church fellowship drawing power. He also should learn what is needed in the way of leadership and facilities to give the church and its community adequate recreation service.
The interests and concerns of the board members must be directed toward the total needs of the total church. Recreation should never assume the major role but it should also never be neglected. Only as the total needs are continually and systematically appraised is the board member able to act intelligently. His criterion is always that which is the best for the total needs of the church and the community which it serves.

The church-school teacher, with his knowledge of how students-children or adults-grow and develop, has specific responsibilities for some phase of church recreation.

1. Recreation experiences should be an integral part of the religious education program for all ages, and particularly children and youth.
2. Many activities should provide learning experiences and at the same time develop recreation skills. Handcrafts may help in teaching Biblical facts and Christian attitudes and at the same time develop manual skills and appreciation for beauty.
3. The teacher can easily encourage or use recreation skills to help those students who may need adjustments in their social relationships.
4. The role of the teacher in recreation leadership need
not be confined to the church-school room. He can lead and serve at class socials and other church functions.

The minister is concerned with the spiritual and moral growth of persons through their work and leisure. The recreation leader is concerned with personality development through wholesome and satisfying use of leisure time. Both are working to achieve abundant, fruitful, and joyous living for all people.
It is a recognized fact that the high standards of the church and religion are either practiced or ignored during free time. So the minister needs to know what kinds of recreation are available to church members, where they find it, and what opportunities can be provided to help them find decent recreation and a wholesome living in the community.

The minister can be a supporter of church and community recreation projects that meet the standards of the church. He can substitute positive action for negative reactions by becoming a rallying point for those who desire wholesome recreation. Degrading free-time outlets and wholesome recreation are in constant competition for time, money, and energy. The minister is in a unique position to make his influence felt, to help what is good and oppose the bad. More often the decreative, unwholesome activity is best controlled by offering something more attractive and valuable. Under the guidance and support of the minister, the church recreation leader can do something positive for the church and the community.

Finally, the minister can often urge others to combine recreation with the education, worship, and service programs of the church. Social activities help build fellowship; family nights strengthen families; arts and crafts enrich education and appreciation. Recreation facilities and activities should become integral parts of the minister's concern for the church program.
In brief review, the minister's responsibilities for recreation might lie in the following areas:

1. To become aware of the recreation needs, interests, and opportunities of his church members, as individuals and as Christian groups.
2. To lend his support, in and out of the pulpit, at board meetings, in committee meetings, to help secure adequate and wholesome recreation facilities and leadership for the people of the church and the community.
3. To praise quickly those recreation conditions that strengthen family life and the general social life of the community and to condemn quickly those activities which disintegrate personal character, family life, or social organization.
4. To encourage and help plan for recreation and social experiences within the entire church program. \#

[^91] DIGEST

# "BEHAVIORISM" for the ACTOR 

## Van H. Cartmell



The following code for actors has proved valuable in the regular work of the Amateur Comedy Club, New York City, one of the oldest amateur dramatic organizations in the country. It might well be posted on the callboard of every little-theater group in the United States. It suggests a pleasant way of saying very important things, and was compiled by Henry C. Smith, Christopher La Farge, and Philip Kobbe of the ACC.
(1) You Mr. Actor, are cast for a part. First, write down all the dates of rehearsals and what time they start. See that you arrive early enough to remove your hat and coat, get rid of rubbers and miscellaneous gossip, and be ready to rehearse at the appointed time. Being on time is courteous.
(2) You take direction from the director only. You take all other information from the production manager. Don't argue! If a coach sees that what he gave you was wrong, he will gladly change it all by himself. Watch others being rehearsed and you will learn much. Be ready for your entrance cues. If you like entertaining girls with parlor tricks, do it in a parlor.
(3) Always be on the job. If some actor in a large part suddenly drops out, you will probably be given the part. Diligence is a virtue and virtue is always rewarded.
(4) Take nice care of your sides. Hand them in to the production manager when you are finished.
(5) Find where you are to get your costume. Go early. Tell the production manager what your rig is going to cost. Take care of it-it is worth money.
(6) Get a hanger and brush if necessary. Keep the box the costume came in. Keep the string. Have it in your dressing room so that when the play is finished you can pack the costume properly and return it to the costumer or place it with the other costumes.
(7) Treat your wigs with respect. Unless you enjoy paying

This material is taken with permission from The Amateur Theater, published recently by D. Van Nostrand Company, Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. Cartmell, director of special projects for Hearst Magazines, New York City, has directed many amateur groups. He has written plays, has compiled anthologies of plays (with Bennett Cerf), is author of three books on Shakespeare, and has been a member of the Amateur Comedy Club of New York City for forty-three years.
for lost wigs, find out to whom to return yours. or return it to the wigmaker. If you are going to make yourself up, see that the makeup box contains what you need. If it does not, speak to the production manager and tell him what you want. Unless invited to do so, do not use other people's makeup.
(8) You are responsible for all properties which you carry on stage. If you buy any props, give the receipt to the production manager, so that he can repay you. Don't wait until weeks after the show is over to try to collect money.
(9) Keep a list of props used in each act and fasten it to your makeup mirror. Look at it each and every time before you go on stage. If you carry a prop off stage, give it back promptly to "props" before you go to your dressing room.
(10) Bring soap, towels, and a drinking glass if you are naturally thirsty. Don't borrow (particularly without permission). The borrowee may have urgent need for that which you have filched.
(11) On the first performance night, look at the posted list for dressing-room assignment. Every night, when leaving, throw all truck into the hall. Leave your dressing room clean. Cover up your makeup. Act as a gentleman should when he is visiting.
(12) Be in the theatre on time. Do not interfere with the makeup time of others.
(13) Behave off stage as you would have others behave when you are on. Be quiet. Try to help the show-keep out of the stagehands' way. DON'T touch anything in the prop room, eat property sandwiches, bring strangers backstage, upset other actors with free advice, tell them the scenery is lousy-let them guess, grouse until the show is over. be temperamental. You are neither Mansfield nor Bernhardt. Plays are supposed to give pleasure, at least to the players.
(14) Don't go out front in costume. There are better ways of retaining your amateur standing.
(15) Wash your hands before you go on. Don't lose your things, make others wait on you, eat onions. chew spearmint. or drink C 2 H 5 OH , so that it is unpleasant to act opposite you. Flowers are not passed over the footights.
(16) Don't smoke on the stage level; smoke is visible to the audience. Smoking is dangerous. Into the alley if you must smoke! Report each night to the stage manager. as som as you reach the theatre.
(17) Each night, when leaving, kiss the prompter goodnight. \#


For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

- Looking for unburied treasures? A leading New York City display house is overflowing with materials for stage scenery, crafts projects, seasonal displays, party decors, pageants, or even new touches for your center or office. The company offers free booklet by Toni Hughes, Fun with Tissue Paper, along with samples of tissue paper available in sparkling jewel-tone colors, as well as leaflets on the myriad display items manufactured. Need Christmas decorations? Here are artificial trees, ornaments, spunglass angels. Scenery and props? Here are Spanish scroll doorway cutouts in cardboard; heraldic felt on felt panels; finials, ropings, and tassels in rich gold tones; fish netting; and on and on. Need props for Victorian setting or for a Roaring Twenties drama? You'll be amazed at the range and originality available here. For your costumes there are baubles, sequin shapes, jewel ornaments, chains. For booklet, samples, and listing of standard line of accessories, circle \#100.

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For flowers that grow in the spring, tra-la-la, it's good to know about planting and blossom time. Your nature groups and garden clubs can get pointers from this booklet on flower gardens-soil preparation, how to winter seedlings, rock garden plants, and flowers listed by planting dates, height, and season of bloom. Circle \#143.

Your nature clubs will be abuzz about the dances of the bees with a bee colony close by to study. Shut-ins, too, benefit from observing the bees in their honeymaking, busy buzzing metropolis. For booklets about the language of the bees, bee colonies, and hobby hive, circle \#144.

Grow your own Christmas trees for permanent planting or cutting. Pamphlet describes evergreens, lists prices. Transplants from this nursery are guaranteed to live. For booklet, circle \#146.

## SPORTS

"Loop" movies which run continuously until stopped show slow-motion sports skills-basketball, tennis, baseball, golf, swimming, diving, football, trampoline, track, cheerleading. Available from leading sport-supply house. For information, circle \#147.

Five wall charts on trampolining cover A to Z-from fundamentals to complicated routines for skilled performers. Set includes "spotting techniques" for trampoline. Each chart is $17^{\prime \prime}$-by- $22^{\prime \prime}$, has simple explanations, clear illustrations. For set of charts, circle \#148.

## Are your programs in tune? Order <br> MUSIC IS RECREATION

First in a series on the performing arts in recreation
$\$ 1.00$ each - $11-24$ copies- $\$ .85$ each
25 or more $\$ .75$ each - 100 or over $-\$ 65$ per hundred

[^92]
## LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

Two new maps, one of the United States and one of the world, $25^{\prime \prime}$-by- $38^{\prime \prime}$ each, are printed in ten or more colors. The U.S. map contains mountain ranges, major bodies of water, time zones, major cities, state capitals, and national parks. It is executed in conic projection. Both are available from Ottenheimer Publishers, 4805 Nelson Avenue, Baltimore 15, Maryland, for $\$ .25$ each.

A student manual, Skin and Scuba Diving, details the history of the sport, basic requirements, and equipment by way of excellent photographs, sketches and text, to show you how. Available from the Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, for $\$ .50$.

A booklet on family camping, Try Camp. ing This Summer, explains the why, where, and how. Includes details on what campgrounds are like, lowdown on tents, campers' etiquette, cost of camping, etcetera. Available for $\$ .25$ from Pamphlet Distributing Company, 391 East 149th Street, New York 55.

Cartoon booklet, Help Keep Our Land Beautiful, depicts what one family learned during a summer tour about the problem of soil conservation. Single copies of the six-teen-page, four-color booklet are $\$ .20$ from the Soil Conservation Society of America, 838 Fifth Avenue, Des Moines 14, Iowa (quantity rates available on request).

Membership in the National Council of Junior Outdoorsmen is open to children six to nineteen years of age. The council supplies free gifts, among them a lovely, color-illustrated booklet on fish, to every member who joins. The council's chief concern is conservation and promoting a knowledge of nature. Membership is $\$ 1.00$. For further information write to the National Council of Junior Outdoorsmen, Laceyville, Pennsylvania.

Weekends can offer unexpected vacation fun. A sixteen-page booklet, 50 Extra Vacations a Year, tells how to plan something differentexplore a cave, attend a dogshow, have a win. ter cookout, stargaze a bit, ride the strawhat trail. Available for $\$ .25$ from Employee Relations, Inc., 19 West 34th Street, New York City 1.

Report on public youth workcamps is available for $\$ .50$ from the National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York City 17. It contains a report of workgroups on work camps to provide treatment and rehabilitation for youth in trouble, work camps to provide work opportunities, training, and counseling for unemployed youth and youth unprepared for employment. A chapter of leisure-time-recreation is included.

A film bibliography of Selected Films for Program Planning in Mental Health Educa. tion includes descriptions of seventy-eight films covering community problems related to mental health, recreation, education, etcetera. Available for $\$ .75$ from Education Department, Manhattan Society for Mental Health, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36.

## Critique on Recreation

more freedoms, and freedom of choice is basic. Change is one of the constants of our society and applies directly to present developments in recreation. With the changes in science, transportation, and economics, society has independently developed a selection of recreation pursuits while organized recreation has continued to build upon foundations conceived in the ' 30 's.

Recreation has become much more than an organized movement; it is a way of life for every American based upon newly earned economic freedom. Individuals want to travel "Recreation First Class" and are willing to spend extra for the privileges which include freedom from organization and regulation; personal choice in activity, and privacy in a group of their own selection. American society has had the ability to adapt itself to new situations as they arise. It has not been bound by tradition nor has it been afraid to try new methods in achieving goals. It is not only important to wonder why the recreation dollar is being spent, but it is also important to know how it is being spent. The professional in recreation is going to have to adjust to a new philosophy of recreation in order to gain voice as well as status in this new era. Goals do not have to change, but methods can be altered.

Commercial cousins of professional recreation continue to attract more of the American public amnually and extract from it in a most painless manner forty billion dollars. The tail is wagging the dog. The challenge to professional recreation is obvious. \#

SOMETHING FREE for you! Don't miss Page
483, in color, with its Trade Mart listings, telling how to get free materials.

## Dynamics of Programing

the only meaningful reference group a person has today is his peers.

Another dimension of this problem relates to the impact upon personality because such grouping tends to sever the thread of historical continuity between the generations. A Levittown makes no provision for uncles, aunts, grandfathers, and grandmothers. This contact with the generations is shortened and in many instances severed. Family, in the larger sense, is weakened. Hence the controls are those of the peers, rather than of family tradition.

Dynamic programing faces no more serious issue than this of grouping in its many ramifications. Sensitivity to the trends, and intelligence in dealing with them may be one of the major tasks facing those whose job in the years ahead is that of assisting America use this growing amount of leisure time to achieve more fulfilled lives. \#

## Low-Cost Life Insurance for RecreationEmployees

'The national Recreation Association has developed a very attractive low-rate term life insurance plan for recreation personnel (including secretarial, maintenance and custodial workers employed in recreation) who fulfill the following basic requirements:

- Are employed full time in recreation
- Are Service Associate members of NRA
- Are below the age of 66

An applicant can apply for as much as $\$ 40,000$, with $\$ 5,000$ as the minimum. A medical examination will normally not be required if the applicant is under 46 and is applying for no more than $\$ 10,000$. Policies are renewable to age 70. Should the insured leave the recreation field, he has the right to convert to a permanent plan without a physical examination.
The initial reaction in the field has been extremely promising, especially in municipalities where group life insurance is either not available to recreation employees, or, if it is, the coverage is limited to $\$ 1000-\$ 5000$. The plan is particularly attractive to the many young people who in increascreasing numbers each year are making recreation their profession.

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| BEGINNING OF | §5,000 OF |
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| $60-64$ | 77.40 |
| $65-69$ | 115.55 |

Premiums for additional amounts are proportional and renewable premiums are based on the attained age of the insured at each date of renewal. For example, an insured aged 36 pays $\$ 12.75$ semi-annually for $\$ 5,000$ of insurance until the policy anniversary nearest his fortieth birthday. Then his premiums increase to $\$ 17.45$ semi-annually for the next five years. Every five years thereafter his premiums increase in accordance with the above table until age 70.

Brochures and applications are available through your recreation agency or National Recreation Association Headquarters, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11. REMEMBER THE DEADLINE IS DECEMBER 1st, SO YOU MUST ACT IMMEDIATELY.


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# P FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED 

Beatrice H. Hill

Exciting innovations are being made in the recreation services provided by sheltered workshops to their clients, the direct result of a recently completed study of sheltered workshops. The provocative recommendations made by the project team have aroused great interest in the field of comprehensive rehabilitation. The Sheltered Workshop Project, July 1959 to June 1961, was conducted by the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the III and Handicapped, under a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Its primary purpose was investigation of the recreation needs of sheltered workshop clients and formulation of practical recommendations for action to meet such needs.
Some needs of the 240 clients interviewed in twelve workshops include:

1. Education to develop an awareness of personal responsibility for meeting one's basic need for recreation and to develop recreation skills.
2. Education, information, and motivation to enhance the self-image so the client perceives himself as a potentially active participant in the social and recreation life of the community and to minimize atypical appearance and behavior so the client will be more readily acceptable to nonhandicapped persons in recreation settings and social situations.
3. Information to help clients find out about available community resources for free or inexpensive recreation and existing opportunities for learning and practicing recreation skills.
4. Recreation counseling to enable clients and their families to participate successfully in a variety of recreation activities.
5. Activity programing and leadership to encourage clients in exploration of possibilities for enjoying a variety of recreation experiences.
6. Assistance in obtaining free or inexpensive transportation to and from recreation settings and events.
7. Special programs and opportunities for clients whose disorders affect appearance or behavior to a degree

Mrs. Hill is executive director of Comeback, Inc. and consultant to the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.
which precludes the possibility of acceptance by nonhandicapped persons in recreation settings or social situations.

Based on the above findings, recommendations were made to sheltered workshop staffs which will also be useful to other vocational rehabilitation agencies, health and welfare institutions and agencies, public and voluntary recreation agencies, and others concerned with comprehensive rehabilitation of the chronically ill and handicapped.
So effective was the work of the project team that, of nine shops reporting on follow-up action taken, seven indicated inaugurating a more extensive range of activities. Where formerly most of the twelve shops visited provided from one to three yearly events, such as an annual dance, dinner, or picnic, or all three, and one or two offered weekly events, now they have been successful in working out many programs of interest.
After conducting a survey of the recreation needs of handicapped persons living in the county, a county recreation department not only decided to include the workshop clients in its program, but broadened its recreation activities to include the ill and handicapped on a county-wide basis. Several workshops make use of community resources to obtain such services as transportation for clients to and from recreation events, establishment of a swimming program for blind clients, and dissemination of information about recreation opportunities for handicapped persons. One shop persuaded a state health association to take responsibility for providing weekend activities for some clients. Another provided tickets for handicapped persons to attend local sports events. These inspiring moves will lay the groundwork for action in these and other communities.
\& The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has awarded Comeback, Inc. a grant to implement some of the recommendations made in the Sheltered Workshop Project report. Scranton, Pennsylvania, a medium-sized city, and Warren County, New Jersey, a rural county, have been selected as demonstration sites. John Gehan, formerly director of activity-therapy program for the Forest Park Foundation in Peoria, Illinois, is conducting the demonstration in Scranton and Mary Jane Cassidy in Warren County.

## Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 464. mark in Chehalis since the turn of the century, was rededicated with a reenactment of political rally "stumping" complete with band. A synchronized water ballet with colored lights and moving arc lights completed the big jamboree.

- The Grand Rapids, Michigan, Recreation Board sponsors after-school classes -over sixty weekly sessions-in various elementary schools throughout the city. Activities include arts and crafts, play, music, dramatics, dancing, and foreign language instruction, among others. Over fifteen hundred youngsters participated in the language sessions, which offer lessons in French, German, and Spanish.
- "I started by taking them out of that sordid neighborhood - showing them how other people could live," says a social worker on a New York tenement project where seventeen children were saved from gangs. The three-year project began by the Henry Street Settlement to help eighteen preadolescent boys resulted in many successes-only one boy got into trouble, neighborhood cohesion began, and the twenty-four tenement families now come to the social worker with their problems.
- The Riverhead, New York, Recreation Commission advises citizens: "If you don't see it, ask for it."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS
 Bret McGinnis, formerly superintendent of recreation in Evansville, Indiana, was appointed Indiana's first State Recreation Director as of September 1. Mr. McGinnis will work directly under the Governor's Advisory Committee on Recreation with offices in the State Board of Health. He is under civil service. James Peterson, formerly superintendent of recreation in Emporia, Kansas, will succeed Mr. McGinnis at Evansville.

Dr. William E. Stirton, vice-president of the University of Michigan and
director of its Dearborn Center, is the new chairman of the State Cultural Commission. He will lead a campaign to encourage cultural activities throughout the state and to make Michigan's achievements in cultural fields better known among her own people and the rest of the world. The commission has been in existence for several months. Its activities thus far have been chiefly background studies of the state's facilities and programs in art, music, literature, the dance, and other cultural activities.


Jay M. Ver Lee, superintendent of recreation in Oakland, California, was feted at a testimonial dinner in September. The event was held in recognition of the contributions of Mr. Ver Lee and his department to the city. Proceeds of the dinner, sponsored by the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce, will be donated to the recreation department's Camp Scholarship Fund.

In Long Beach, California, the first two Walter L. Scott recreation scholarships were given to Anne Murdy and Katy Stone. The scholarships were established in honor of the city's retired director of municipal and school recreation. Miss Murdy will major in recreation at Long Beach City College and Miss Stone, graduate of the University of California, has selected specialized study in the field of administration and supervision of recreation and will attend Long Beach State College where she previously obtained a master's degree.

Nine present and former Oakland, California, recreation department craft instructors are among the award winners in the first California Craftsmen's exhibit shown at the Oakland Art Museum. They included William Underhill (purchase award). Stephen De Stachler, Elizabeth Irwin, Ragnhild Kingsbury, Wayne Taylor, Ted Bielefeld, Viola Frey, all merit award winners; and Jody Robbim and Kemneth Dierck. Works ly the


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merit award winners will be included in a fall exhibit by the American Craftsmen's Council at the Museum of Contemporary Crafts, New York City.

## Obituaries

- Walter Wright, head of Chicago's Forestry Service for nearly fifty years, died recently at the age of seventyseven. Mr. Wright became head of the Forestry Service in 1912, keeping this top position under various titles as the agency expanded. From 1927 to 1947 his bureau was known as the Bureau of Parks, Aviation and Recreation. In his three-hatted capacity he played a major role in the growth of Madison Airport. Until the merger of the city and park district governments in 1959, Mr. Wright also had responsibility for many city parks that the park district took over. He estimated the Forestry Service had planted 750,000 trees in Chicago.
- Walter I. Kenney, superintendent of the New Haven, Connecticut, Park Department, died recently at the age of fifty-nine. Mr. Kenney joined the park department in 1927 as a tractor driver, working his way through the ranks to the position of superintendent.
- Leo Carrillo, a California state park commissioner, perhaps better known for his roles as a lovable bad man in the melodramatic movies, died recently of cancer at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Carrillo was a most active member of the State Parks Commission from 1942 until just before his death. He was particularly interested in restoring historic missions and was responsible for the Will Rogers estate becoming a state park. Mr. Carrillo left part of his estate to further help state parks. Mr. Carrillo's autobiography, The California I Love, has just been published by Pren-tice-Hall.
- George C. Hammer, supervising specialist of training in the Oakland, California, Recreation Department, died this summer at the age of thirtytwo. He had been with the Oakland department since 1950.

Amateur Theatre, Van H. Cartmell. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 220. \$3.50.*

Here is a fine handbook for beginners and those who need brushing up in amateur dramatics, covered in an instructive yet witty manner. Mr. Cartmell fully understands the problems of amateur acting and succinctly yet amusingly underlines the pitfalls. It contains many useful items on all phases of production. Mr. Cartmell has included a delightful one-act farce of his own, George, designed to illustrate his points. A glossary of stage terms is included in the book which also contains two appendices. One is a pithy, illustrated list of do's and don'ts and the other, a practical listing of duties of a production manager.-Harold H. Wilcox, assistant to the executive director, National Recreation Association.

Block and Silk Screen Printing, G. Ahlberg and O. Janeryd. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue, South, New York 16. Pp. 91. \$3.95.

This book was originally designed by two Swedish craftsmen and was printed in Sweden. A number of printing techniques are covered, including block, potato, and silk-screen printing; other techniques such as batik and tie dye are briefly mentioned. Many of the features in this book are highly com-mendable-the spacious layout, the easy-to-read print, and the artistic illustrations. The sections on the history of block printing and on types of design should be quite helpful to students of textile printing.

However, in some instances, the materials and tools suggested seem outdated. Commercial textile paints have been on the American market for many years; yet this book suggests using oil paints or vegetable dyes for silk-screen printing. The same holds true for the tool with which the silk screen is cut. A sharp knife is suggested and leaves this reviewer wondering just what kind

[^93]is meant! Here again a commercial cutter especially designed to cut stencils has been available on the American market for many years. Since the book is appealing to the beginner, "the amateur of any age," the use of available simple-to-use paints and cutting tools might make satisfying results easier to achieve. And since students are always asking where to purchase supplies this type of information might have been helpful as well.-Shirley Silbert, chairman, National Recreation Association Arts and Crafts Subcommittee.

Finger Play Approach to Dramatization, Mary Jackson Ellis. T. S. Denison and Company, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 80, illustrated. Pp. 220. \$3.95.*

Here is a progression so simple it seems impossible it has not been written up before! The author describes, with words and sketches, twenty-one fingerplays, including several seasonal and holiday ones. She then takes these same fingerplays and builds up simple dramatizations for each-just enough to give the leader an idea on how to develop the idea. From quiet words with finger movements to groups of childres interpreting the words with body movements is a logical sequence of develop ment. The illustrations throughout are in full color, very lively, natural. and descriptive.

Paper Folding for Beginners, William D. Murray and Francis J. Rigney. Dover Publishing Company, 180 Varick Street, New York 14. Pp. 96, illustrated. \$1.00.

Here is a revised, paperbound version of one of the first-and bestbooks on paper folding, or origami, published originally in 1928 under the title Fun with Paper Folding. The authors say that the book is intended for children. Maybe so-youngsters are smart and dash into corners where angels fear to fold. Given patience. there's no doubt that most people would enjoy these projects. We have a feeling that they are best learned from a person,
however, rather than from a hook. This inexpensive booklet, however, makes it possible for any leader to try his hand at origami. If he succeeds. and then shows the youngsters. he'll be a hitand so will the aetivity!

American Negro Songs and Spirituals, John W. Work, Editor. Bonanza Books, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 256. \$5.00.

The 230 songs in this collection occupy slightly more than four-fifths of the volume's 250 pages. The majority of the spirituals, blues, work songs, hollers, jubilees, and social songs are authentically and simply arranged for choral singing. The critical survey of these songs, by John W. Work of Fisk University, although not extensive, is objective and scholarly. The reader will find not only a number of wellknown Negro songs but many wonderful less familiar songs as well in this comprehensive collection.

## IN BRIEF

How To Make Things Out of Paper, Walter Sperling. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue South. New York 16. Pp. 124, illustrated. \$2.50. This is a translation of a German book. Projects include a number of "magic" tricks with paper, plus decorations. animals, houses, and paper games, evidently selected for child interest and pleasure. They are much less involved than origami and books on paperfolding as an art. Take the old pinwheel everyone has made. Here it is-with interesting variations involving logical progression. And did you ever make a windball? A windwheel? A magic cornucopia? Do you know the secret of the Japanese puzzle fan? They're all here, with very precise directions and clear drawings.

Jump the Rope Jingles, collected by Emma Vietor Worstell, illustrated by Sheila Greenwald. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 55. \$2.75. Like hopscotch. jacks. counting-out rhymes and childhood chants, jumping rope and its jingles belong to childhood and are part of grow-
ing up. Their ancient and honorable history, plus their amazing adaptability make them worthy of preservation. Jumping rope, like most of the games that have become traditional, goes far back into antiquity. Here are the jingles that have passed from generation to generation. Also included are instructions for jump-rope games.

Outdoor Living, Robert O. Bale. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneanolis 15. Pp. 200, illustrated. $\$ 3.00 .{ }^{*}$ Mr. Bale, boys' program director of the Elmira, New York, Neighborhood House, is no stranger to the camping field. Readers will remember his Creative Nature Crafts and Stepping Stones to Nature.

This book is designed for use by either campers or instructors in campcraft skills. Its outline form, its many sketches illustrating the subiect matter, and its spiral binding make it a helpful, clear and concise addition to camp literature.

Field Book of Nature Activities, (revised edition), William Hillcourt. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 432. \$4.95.* As any good nature counselor knows, this book has always been a valuable source of information on all sorts of nature activities and projects. This new edition adds to its value. The author lists five points of view-knowing nature, probing nature, using nature, doing nature and conserving nature, and concentrates on the last two.

The Adventure Book of Nature Craft, Richard F. Dempewolff. Capitol Publishing Company, 737 Broadwav, New York 3. Pp. 95, illustrated. \$3.9.5. The Eastern editor of Popular Mechanics magazine has written a very interesting book leading the boy or girl into scientific explanations of the world of nature. To the counselor or recreation leader seeking to arouse and sustain interest in the out-of-doors, the information and the projects in the book will be very helpful. To a youngster who likes to read about what he can see and do outdoors, the book will be a real "find." Remember it for that coming birthday.

## SONG BOOKS

Mother Goose in Hawail-Songs and Color from the Islands, Troy E. Tabor, illustrated by Lloyd Sexton. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 32. $\$ 2.75$. The author was "born and raised" in Hawaii. For fear that Hawaii as a state might become more and more "mainland" and her children forget their native tongue, Mrs. Tabor has taken native tunes and nursery rhymes
and combined them into a Hawaiian version. Along with the English and Hawaiian words and the tune for the rhyme, she has added interesting notes about Hawaiian customs, legends, native birds, animals, trees, and flowers. A beguiling book, with full-color illustrations.

Shanties from the Seven Seas, collected by Stan Hugill. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Pp. 609. \$12.00. Stan Hugill, one of the last deepwater shantymen, has collected the songs of sailors around the world and has given us a rich and most comprehensive book of shanties. These worksongs have a lusty tune, a powerful rhythm, and colorful words and stories.

Children's Songs from Japan, Florence White and Kazuo Akiyama. Edward B. Marks Music Corporation, 136 West 52nd Street, New York 19. Pp. 92. $\$ 4.95$. This charming collection contains folks songs, singing games, and dances. The arrangements are simple and illustrations imaginative. Anyone wishing to cultivate international goodwill and understanding among children will find these songs just right for the purpose.

Songs for Swingin' Housemothers, collected by Frank Lynn. Chandler Pu ${ }^{h}$. lishing Company, 660 Market Street, San Francisco 4. Pp. 341. \$1.95. More than three hundred old-time favorites are brought together in this volume. Only tunes and words are given; chord signs are indicated for each tune. This compendious selection of songs which can be sung by anyone alone or in a group is particularly useful to recreation leaders.

> HURRAH FOR B00KS Book Week November 12-18

## SCIENCE BOOKS

THE AIR this year is supercharged with scientific blastoffs and a plethora of children's science and nature books is flooding the market. Many of these are exciting even for adult perusal. The main criticism of new science books as a group is unimaginative layout, drab use of color and lackadaisical design.

Man-Made Moons, Marie Neurath. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard, 419 Park Ave. nue South, New York 16. Pp. 36, illustrated. \$2.00. As far as it goes, this book is clear and the illustrations complement the text very well. The mosc basic mechanics of rockets and satellites are covered: making electricity from
the sun, explanations of orbital flights, and the first animal passengers in space. One drawback to "reportorial" books of this nature is that they are so quickly superseded by new developments.

Wonder Worker, The Story of Electricity, Walter Buehr. William Morrow, 425 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Pp. 96, illustrated. \$3.00. An excellent text gives clear explanations of electricity. Good illustrations, amusing anecdotes, and a fascinating history of electricity make this book worthwhile for an inquisitive mind of any age. A subject which is oftimes as dull as a burned-out bulb crackles with adventure in this book.

Man Alive in Outer Space, Henry B. Lent. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 147, photographs. $\$ 3.00$. Teenagers on up to senior citizens could read and enjoy this account of man in space and what went on before the blastoff. Excellent photographs and a gripping text report on U.S. astronauts' physical and psychological requirements, tests, and preparation for the mammoth projects.

More Research Ideas for Young Scientists, George Barr. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 158, illustrated. $\$ 3.00$. This book for ten-year-olds and over is an appetizer in the scientific menu, such a tasty one that youngsters will drool for the next course. It is a collection of morsels which can awaken a child's mind to whole fields of endeavor. Can you pipe light? Where can you see the breakdown of atoms? A dig-right-in book.

A First Look at the Sea. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 72, illustrated. \$1.95. Whales and walruses and skindivers and galleons, all things in and on the sea, are colorfully illustrated. The text is lively and affords entertaining possibilities for younger readers.

Cave Man to Space Man, Margaret Friskey. Childrens Press, Jackson Boulevard and Racine Avenue, Chicago 7. Pp. 64, illustrated. \$2.95. Wonderfully bright illustrations in shocking pink, lime green, and purple bubble all over the pages of this picture-history of transportation. Illustrations are taken from original cave drawings, stone sculptures, manuscript drawings, and vases. The text is good, though moralistic about ancient history, and provides an interesting survey of transportation through the centuries.-Gail Madonia.

## BOOKS \& PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

## Areas, Facilities, Equipmen

Architectural Follies in America, Clay Lancaster. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 243. $\$ 7.50$.
Auditoriums and Arenas, Francis R. Deering, Don Jewell, and Lindsley C. Lueddeke. Public Admin. Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 86. Paper, $\$ 5.00$.
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## On The Cover

"Carol Singers" by Ludwig Bemelmans. The delightful old custom of carol singing is again coming into its own, even in today's busy world (see "Bells, Songs, and Candlelight," Page 500). Permission to reprint this appealing design, especially designed for UNICEF greeting cards this Christmas season, courtesy the United States Committee for UNICEF.

## Next Month

The excellent talk given at the 43rd National Recreation Congress by Major General Harold C. Donnelly will appear under the title "Recreation for Today's Military Man." It points out how today's military man differs from his prewar brothers and discusses his important needs.

As we face responsibilities for youth in 1962, we will be going farther afield from our recreation centers in an attempt to reach "The Unacceptables." This is the title of an article by Ernest Goranson, recreation consultant, Division for Children and Youth for the State of Wisconsin, in which he discusses the particularly strategic position of the recreation worker to do something about these young people. And last, but not least, watch for the special picture story, "A Documentary on Physical Fitness in Recreation." It shows the amazing spread of recreation activities which make (and have been making) an actual, daily contribution to the nation's whole physical fitness picture.

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Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. - The Editors.

## Personnel

Sirs:
I read [Mr. Sutherland's] article on personnel, "From Bad to Worse," in the September issue. . . . At this point I too, am very discouraged. . . . Two or three times in the last ten years I thought we were beginning to win this fight for adequate personnel but I believe that we are again losing ground - just as he seems to think.

Let's face it. We are in the market for the same type of professionally trained people that the schools have. Here in Dade County, Florida, we are absolutely unable to compete. The teachers have a powerful lobby in Florida and in the nation as well. Their salaries are constantly being upgraded and every time that we, in municipalities, meet the same standards of salary levels for our recreation people that the schools have, the teachers get another boost and we are again way behind. This is added to the fact that their hours are arranged so that they can hold additional jobs, whereas our workers cannot possibly do this, except piecemeal, and it is generally contrary to regulations to do outside work. Again, the teachers can work during the summer time and make additional money which boosts their year's total earnings.
Here in Florida teachers are paid out of county and state taxes, while the municipalities have only municipal taxes to rely upon. I am very happy for the teachers but regret what is happening to the need for trained personnel in recreation.

Each recreation administrator should ask himself, "Is a recreation professional of as much value to the community as a school teacher?" I need not elaborate on this point but I think it is well taken. Too many of us are satisfied with poorly paid workers, feeling they do not make as important a contribution to our citizens as do teachers.

Marion Wood Huey, Assistant Superintendent of Recreation, Miami Beach, Florida.

## Airhouses

## Sirs:

I am presently exploring the possibilities of using airhouses in connection with our outdoor swimming pools in an attempt to extend our present threemonth program. Our outdoor swimming pools are $50^{\prime}$-by- $150^{\prime}$, exclusive of deck area, and I am desirous of making contact with any organization operating an existing airhouse of the size required for such a swimming pool. I shall be very glad to hear from any readers who have had experience with similar installations of comparable size.

George T. Bell, Commissioner of
Parks and Recreation, Toronto, Can$a d a$.

## Gokarting

## Sirs:

The November 1961 issue of Recreation arrived at my desk at the same moment as did an account of a tenth grade boy who, on October 23, was said to be "recovering steadily" from burns received October 7 in an accident in a kart park. He is said to have been driving it when it overturned, pinned him underneath, and caught fire. The boy was burned from the waist down, as well as suffering burns of both arms and his head and face.

It wouldn't have taken this impetus, however, to write you and, speaking for the Elementary School Section of the National Safety Council, express strong support and approval for the action in regard to "karting" taken by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The Elementary School Section of the National Safety Council, which is composed of school people and others interested in elementary education throughout the United States, became alarmed about the potential hazards of karting in the summer of 1959. A request was made to the officials of the National Safety Council to take a definite stand on this question. As a result, the Traffic Conference of the council prepared [its] policy [opposing gokarting], which was then immediately
adopted by every relevant conference of the council.

You may be sure that the Elementary School Section heartily approves of the forthright stand taken by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. As a matter of fact, at its recent meeting in Chicago, formal appreciation for the action taken by this influential group was expressed.

Vivian Weedon, Staff Representative, Elementary School Section, Na. tional Safety Council, Chicago.

The disapproval of "gokart racing" under legal age by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is, in my opinion, a step backwards in the maturation of our children. By citing the two gokart deaths in Indiana, its president, Mrs. Jenkins, I feel, is trying to induce fear into the parents of our American youth.

Gokart racing is a type of play recreation, and we know that all types of play involve both mental and physical competition, whether it is the participation in the school spelling contest or just a game of softball in the neighborhood. Gokart racing involves these two types of contest competition in one game that is the direct benefit to the participant in his maturity. In every game or contest there is a degree of chance that the participant (in this case his parent or guardian) must accept.

In the space age of today, it is the responsibility of the parents of our youth to accelerate their maturation of both the body and mind. I approve of under-age gokart racing for the purpose of maturation. I recommend the book on the study of the play culture by John Huizinga entitled Homo Ludens as a study on play.

William Charles Bernard, Assistant to the Parish Program Director, Trinity Methodist Church, Springfield, Massachusetts.

- More on this subject next month.


## Keeping the Record Straight

Sirs:
I was extremely gratified to see Doris Berryman's article in your October 1961 issue. However, to keep the reeord straight, may I suggest that your readers be apprised that this was first delivered as a paper at the first annual Institute on Group Work and Recreation conducted by the NYC Association for the Help of Retarded Children?

Meyer Schreiber, Director of Group Work and Camping, Association for the Melp of Retarded Children. New York City.

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

## Teenage Achievers

Recreation service projects played a prominent part in the Parents' magazine seventh annual Youth Group Achievement Awards for outstanding service to the community. Among the 198 groups singled out for honors were: The Sorella Tri-Hi-Y Club of Chatham, New Jersey, which, after special training from the New Jersey Association for Retarded Children, set up a babysitting service for handicapped children in the area. In Elmhurst, Illinois, the Tan-Da-Horizon Group sponsored a Camp Fire Girls program for mentally retarded girls, helping them to meet requirements of Trailseeker, the first rank in Camp Fire Girls. In Haverstraw, New York, teens belonging to the Teen Canteen set out to rebuild morale and membership after the cancellation of a teen recreation event because of violence. The youngsters opened their club's membership to create a commu-nity-wide interracial organization and
increased membership to ninety-two, made the group self-supporting, and raised funds for recreation equipment through a village carnival. Members of the Merrill, Wisconsin, Youth Center aired teen-age problems and their solutions on a weekly radio program which achieved such popularity it was sponsored by a national service organization. Special recognition went to Boy Scout Troop 29 of Lake Leelanau, Michigan, a winner for the past six years. for its conservation projects and a tree planting program.

## Safety Leaders

More than seventeen hundred youngsters in the Los Angeles area were feted last summer at the thirteenth annual Safety Leaders Council Picnic, cosponsored by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department and the Automobile Club of Southern California. The youngsters helped recreation directors control safety factors at play areas
within Los Angeles municipal facilities, at areas operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, and on the Santa Fe Springs Park Department's playgrounds. Awards were presented to outstanding playground safety leaders.

## Tales Out of School

Spencer G. Shaw, storyteller and librarian, offered some pointers on telling tales while serving as a visiting professor this summer at the University of Washington School of Librarianship. He said that fathers should not overlook the opportunity to tell their children stories; this adds a new stature to their role and an added companionship. Parents should not deny imaginative fiction to children in favor of scientific and technical books, the storyteller added. A child's curiosity must be nourished by a stretching of the mind. Make use of poetry, he advised, let children have a choice in the stories, don't


The Winner! President John F. Kennedy received additional recognition for his ability as a writer when he accepted a national journalism award in a program sponsored jointly by the American Machine and Foundry Company and the National Recreation Association. President Kennedy won his $\$ 1,000$ award (donated to District of Columbia youth agencies) for his article, "The Soft American," which appeared in Sports Illustrated magazine. Seen at the White House presentation ceremony are, left to right, President Kennedy; Morehead Patterson, chairman of the AMF board; and Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director. For the other AMF-NRA award winners (including another Kennedy) see Recreation, October 1961, Page 397.


Arthur Potter (right), president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, receives a National Recreation Associ. ation Citation for his services to the recreation field from Charles Odegaard, NRA Pacific Northwest representative, at a recent conference in Edmonton.
moralize or embroider so much that you lose the plot line, and don't be too fancy. Shaw uses candles and music with his stories but recommends them for experienced storytellers only.

## Golden Anniversary

The Turkey Ridge Playground Mothers Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently celebrated its golden anniversary with a luncheon. The Turkey Ridge Club, founded in 1911, is the oldest existing playground mothers' club and has contributed greatly to the playground through donations of equipment, time, effort, and funds.

## Hitting a High Note

Over nine hundred opera lovers jammed Dixon Hall in New Orleans to listen to the recreation department's opera workshop presentation of Tosca. The one-night event was the best attended in the group's history. Many arias were interrupted by applause as the audience showed happy approval of the young amateurs' efforts.

## Teenage Preferences

In Washington, D.C., a survey made for the National Capital Area Health and Welfare Council showed differences in leisure activities among youngsters of varying income areas. The report is the result of a study of 61,254 public high-school students in the Washington area. Youngsters in lowerincome brackets, it was found, spend more spare time watching television,
movies, attending sports events. picnicking, dancing, and playing cards than do their more monied peers. In the high income group, tennis, golf, and auto maintenance figured prominently.

## Death Centence

A seal in the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, Washington, was turned into a live piggy bank by zoo visitors and died of copper poisoning. Autopsy disclosed a total of over two pounds of quite indigestible coins, mostly pennies, in the seal's stomach. In addition, there was a button, a metal washer, and sixteen pebbles. Frank Vincenzi, zoo director, criticized zoo visitors who throw foreign objects to the seals. If people realize how dangerous this is to the mammals, he added, this death will not have been in vain.

## Conservation Data

A center for conservation data has been established by the Denver Public Library. The center is a national repository of records in the field. Its establishment sprang from the research work of Arthur H. Carhart, a conservationist and author, who for forty years collected manuscripts, reports, diaries, correspondence, photographs, and books dealing with conservation. Three years ago he began looking for a place to assign his material and from a meeting with John T. Eastlick, librarian for the Denver Public Library, came the beginnings of the conservation center.

## Fish Story

In Tacoma, Washington, the Metropolitan Park Board fished rings around the City Council at their annual summer fishing derby. Park Commissioner Omar Bratrud won the contest with a fifteen-pound salmon. Mrs. Eva Stew-

Continued on Page 539

## NEW ALL-AMEIEICAN PICNIC ARIL

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## BELLS

## SONGS and

## CANDLELICHT

Grace V. Guinan

IT Was fifty-four years ago that Ralph Adams Cram and his wife set forth from their home in Boston on Christmas Eve, accompanied by a group of friends, to sing Christmas carols in the streets of their neighborhood. Mr. Cram was a distinguished architect, the one chosen to redesign the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, and he was a particularly conservative Bostonian. It is recorded that carols had been sung in the streets previously, but this was the first time that they were so heard in the twentieth century. At that time no one sang in the streets other than those who did so for a livelihood-street singers to whom one tossed pennies. And so timid was Mr. Cram that after a carol was sung he and his group hurried away for fear of being recognized.

This old Continental custom is now a part of the life of Boston, and has grown so that in 1937 a tally was taken and it was estimated that seventy-five thousand people participated in this celebration on Beacon Hill, and so great was the crowd that seventy-five policemen were on duty to maintain order.

In the beginning, carolers went about with oldfashioned lanterns hung on sticks, as pictured on many Christmas cards. At first only adults participated. Later they brought children along, usually those under ten years of age, and after they had sung, many householders treated the little ones to Christmas candy. Now people of all ages join in, not only in singing the carols, but in
Reprinted with permission from Music Journal, November-December 1958.
bellringing, which later was added to the celebration. The affair is most informal. There is no meeting place. One group will pass another, or join with a party and just trail along.

Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff, nationally known as a promoter of handbell ringing, was the instigator of this custom in Boston. In 1932, she started ringing handbells in the streets with her children. Now her grand-children are bellringers on Beacon Hill on Christmas. Eve.


After the first bell-ringing of a carol, people sang accompanied by the bells. The idea caught on, and in later years others joined, some of them expert bellringers who could harmonize; but amateurs were welcome, and if mistakes were made, no one seemed to be disturbed. Anyone who wished could join in.

M[any of the residents of Beacon Hill open up their homes to the Christmas musicians and serve refreshments. Frequently carolers and bellringers will form a group around a piano in an exclusive home in which they had never set foot before, and the householders join in with the singing of Christmas music. The people of Beacon Hill are not likely to open their homes to anyone outside their own circle, but on this one night the bars are down.

The residents of Beacon Hill were soentranced by the carolers and bellring. ers that gradually they started to put lighted candles in their windows, as an invitation for the musicians to stop before their homes with their Christmas melodies. The first candle was lighted by the Reverend D. K. Shurtlett in 1893. Horace Morrison was the first one on Beacon Hill to have his home illuminated by electricity. But on Christmas Eve he had his windows lighted by candles from the top of his house to the bottom. Some of the Beacon Hill dwellers used candelabras. Others were inspired to place beautiful wooden Madonnas and Della Robbia creches from Spain and Italy in their windows with lighted candles before them.

In Sydney, Australia, the people have a similar celebration the Sunday night before Christmas. There, Christmas candles are held in the hands of nearly one hundred thousand people, all of whom come to sing the old familiar carols of peace on earth, good will toward men.

The spirit of Christmas is indeed strengthened by the joyous ringing of bells on a sparkling Christmas Eve night, and the raising of voices in carols, while thousands of candles cast their gleams on those who believe fervently in the birth of the Christ Child. On that night, Beacon Hill wears a necklace of jewelled lights, and the old familiar strains of carols sound sweetly on the air. Bells ring softly; snow crunches crisply underfoot; and all this beauty is crowded within the hearts of those who have the spiritual impulse to join in the celebration on Beacon Hill. \#

 bright new horizon of development for the mind and body of childhood.


## \#F-1 MOON ROCKE

A trip to the Moon . . . a flight to Mars. Climb high in th sky up four ladders... thru four hatches ... to a tour o duty at the controls of this huge space ship . . . then dow two decks to the escape hatch... for a quick slide bac to earth!

## SPECIFICATIONS

$26^{\prime}$ high, $10^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter at the ground, excluding slid Diameter of Deck \#4 is $6^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. Center post is $5-9 / 16$ standard pipe, to be set $5^{\prime}$ in concrete. Four fins of 1 gauge steel, 42 uprights of $3 / 8$ by $1^{\prime \prime}$ flat steel, $16^{\prime}$ slid with 18 gauge stainless steel bottom and $5^{\prime \prime}$ high ste sides. Control post with two movable levers and steerin wheel. Hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Finish: fir painted yellow over galvanize. Other parts except stai less are galvanized.

## \#F-3 GREEN DRAGO

Climb the giant Green Dragon ... up the sides ... up th center on top or underneath... climb out on the jaws. sit and swing on the fangs . . . slide down the pole. A livel and colorful climber that excites children's imagination

## SPECIFICATIONS

$11^{\prime}$ high, $13^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ long, $9^{\prime}$ wide. Main members are $1-5 / 8$ main rungs $1-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$, side rungs $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ - standard ste pipe. The sliding pole, which is vertical, is $1-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ stano ard pipe. All Dragon head parts are accurately cut $1 / 4$ steel plate with edges smoothly rounded. All parts ar hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Finish: Drago head parts are enameled two shades of green, yellow white, and red over galvanize, as shown. Ladder i galvanized.

## 4F-2 NAUTILUS SUBMARINE

The playground becomes the open sea when young skippers shout "Crash dive!" and "Up periscope." And there's lots to do on the Nautilus ... spin the wheel to turn the propeller ... climb over the hull ... take the conn on the bridge deck... helmsman's duty at the ship's controls... slide down the periscope thru the hatch.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

$24^{\prime}$ long, $4^{\prime}$ wide. Heights--deck $4^{\prime}$, railing $7^{\prime}$, periscope $12^{\prime}$. Furnished in pre-fabricated sections for quick, easy assembly. Hull $1-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$, railing $1-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$, rungs $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}-$ standard steel pipe. Control post with two movable levers and steering wheel. Finish: entirely hot-dip galvanized after fabrication; may be painted by installation contractor if desired.


## \#F-12 SPACE SLIDE

A cave to hide in . . . a ladder to climb . . . a hatch to crawl thru... two slides and two poles to slide down... two sides to climb... There's a universe of play on the Space Slide... and plenty of healthy exercise too.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

$15^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ long, $7^{\prime}$ wide, $7^{\prime}$ high. Deck is $4^{\prime}$ square, $4^{\prime}$ above ground. Both slides are $4^{\prime}$ wide, one is $6^{\prime}$ long, the other $8^{\prime}$. Sliding poles are $1-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$. Ladder, guard rails, and side frames are $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ pipe. Slide sides are $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ steel, $5^{\prime \prime}$ high. Sliding surfaces are 18 gauge stainless steel, backed by brightly enameled $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ exterior plywood. Decks, slide sides, rails and poles are hot-dip galvanized after fabrication, then carefully hand smoothed. Finish: stainless sliding surfaces; other metal is galvanized and may be painted by installation contractor if desired; underside of slide enameled bright orange.

## \#F-4 THE MERRY MACKEREL

Sliding is more fun on the Merry Mackerel! Huge in size, brilliant in color, this gay and saucy fish is a thrilling sight for little folk. Safe, secure steps lead up his back... then the slide into the briny deep!

## SPECIFICATIONS:

Entirely hot-dip galvanized after fabrication except stainless steel. All parts are carefully hand smoothed. Slide bottom is 18 gauge stainless steel, secured to $5^{\prime \prime}$ high steel sides by stainless rivets $4^{\prime \prime}$ on center. Fish image is accurately cut steel plate, with rounded edges, galvanized after fabrication, then enameled in colors as shown.
\#F-4-16 with $16^{\prime}$ long slide. $11^{\prime}$ high overall, $19^{\prime}$ long.
\#F-4-12 with $12^{\prime}$ long slide. $9^{\prime}$ high overal, $15^{\prime}$ long.
\#F-4-10 with $10^{\prime}$ long slide. $8^{\prime}$ high overall, $13^{\prime}$ long.


Swings, the favorite of generations, are now available in this beautifu design that harmonizes with contemporary playgrounds. The graceful archwith its smooth flowing line-replaces the straight pipe of ordinary sets

## SPECIFICATIONS:

\#F-25, with 4 seats, above.
$9^{\prime}$ high, $25^{\prime}$ long. Two arches of $3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ standard steel pipe, $6^{\prime}$ apart at their base, long enough to be installed $3^{\prime}$ in concrete. Lacework of $2-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ standard steel pipe. Unit is furnished in two sections for āssembly without welding. JACO oilless swing hangers, galvanized $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ chain, choice of swing seats. Fabricated of galvanized pipe, welds treated with zinc stick applied hot. Finish: Galvanized. May be painted by installation contractor if desired.
\#F-50, with 8 seats, below.
$12^{\prime}$ high, $50^{\prime}$ long. Furnished in two pre-fabricated sections; requires welding to install. Other specifications are the same as \#F-25.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON FANTASY EQUIPMENT

The steel sections of Fantasy Equipment (except arch swings) are hot-dip galvanized after fabrication, then carefully hand smoothed. This expensive process provides the best rust protection presently available and safe guards your investment in fine equipment. Paint as shown in the illustrations is applied at the factory over hot-dip galvanizing on the following items: Moon Rocket, Dragon, Merry Mackerel. Please refer to the specifications of each item for details of its finish.
Complete installation instructions are furnished with every order. No welding is required to install any item except the $50^{\prime}$ arch swing \#F-50. Sufficient length is allowed for installation in concrete; heights shown are after installation. Pipe used is new standard weight, sizes given are outside diameter.
All Fantasy Equipment is built with the fine workmanship and attention to detail that is traditional with Jamison.


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Powerful Mansfield Projector plus 25 All-time song slides.

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|  | $\$ 57.45$ Value |
| You Pay | $\$ 45.45$ |
| SAVE | $\$ 12.00$ |

PACKAGE \#2:
Powerful Mansfield Projector plus 50 All-time song slides.

Projector $\$ 44.95$
50 2" $\times 2$ " slides @ . 5025.00
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SAVE $\$ 15.00$



This is the Mansfield SKYLARK 300 Automatic Projector. This compact unit is the culmination of modern styling and engineering. The excellent optical system incorporated in the "Skylark" gives your pictures the snap and clarity necessary
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6. Baby Face
7. Band Played On
8. Battle Hymn Republic
9. Beer Barrel Polka
10. Bells of St. Mary
11. Bicycle For Two
12. Bye Bye Blues - 1
13. By the Light Silvery Moon
14. Cassions Go Rolling Along
15. Carolina in Morning
16. Carolina Moon
17. Chasing Rainbows
18. Clementine
19. Danny Boy
20. Dear Old Girl
21. Deep in Heart of Texas
22. Dinah
23. Don't Fence Me In
24. Don't Sit Under Apple Tree
25. Down By Old Mill Stream
26. Drifting \& Dreaming
27. Easter Parade
28. East Side, West Side
29. Five Feel Two
30. Flow Genily Sweel Afton
31. For Me \& My Gal
32. Frivolous Sal
33. Girl of My Dreams
34. God Bless America
35. Home on the Range
36. How Deep is the Ocean
37. I'll Be with You in Apple B T
38. I'll See You in My Dreams
39. I'm an Old Cowhand
40. I'm Dreaming of White Xmas
41. I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles
42. I'm Looking Over 4 Leaf Clover
43. In My Merry Oldsmobile
44. In the Evening by Moonlight
45. In the Good Old Summertime
46. It's A Grand Old Flag
47. I've Been Working on RR
48. I Want a Girl, etc.
49. I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
50. Jingle Bells
51. Just a Song at Twilight
52. K-k-k-Katy
53. Let Me Call You Sweetheart
54. Let's Sing Like Birdies
55. Let Resi World Go By
56. Little Red Schoolhouse
57. Look for Silver Lining
58. Man on Flying Trapeze
59. Marching Along Together
60. Margie
61. Meet Me in St. Louis
62. Moonlight \& Roses
63. Moon over Miaml
64. My Bonnie
65. My Wild Irish Rose
66. Oh Dem Golden Slippers
67. Oh Susana
68. Oh You Beautiful Doll
69. Old Gray Mare
70. Old MacDonald Had a Farm
71. On the Road to Mandalay
72. Pack Up Your Troubles
73. Peg Of My Heart
74. Polly Wolly Doodle
75. Poor Butterfly
76. Put Your Arms Aruund Me
77. Stianty in Old Shanty Town
78. She'll Be Comin Round M
79. Shine on Harvest Moon
80. Show Me Way to Go Home
81. Silent Night
82. Smiles
83. Springtume in the Rockies
84. Sweet Adeline
85. Sweetheart ol Sigma Chi
86. Take Me Out to Ball Game
87. That Old Gang of Mine
88. That's Peggy O' Nell
89. There's a Long Long Trail
90. Till We Meet Again
91. Wagon Wheels
92. Wait Till Sun Shine's Nellie
93. When Irlsh Eyes are Smuling
94. When 1 Lost You
95. When You Wore a Tulip
96. Whilfenpoof Song
97. Whistle While You Work
98. WInter Wonderland
99. Yankee Doodle Dandy
100. You're a Grand Old Flag













## AS WE GO TO PRESS

GREEN ACRES BOND ISSUE WINS IN NEW JERSEY. The Garden State has a good chance of continuing to be a flowering place. In the November election the $\$ 60,000,000$ bond issue proposition passed by two to one. It will lee spent for parks and recreation land. The Vational Recreation Association assisted actively in the campaign.

- San Francisco also reports successful passage of its $\$ 1,250,000$ Fort Funston bond issue by better than two to one. This saves a strip of coastal greenery which had been threatened by subdivision.
- Three thousand acres of recreation land have been acquired by the New York State Conservation Department with part of the proceeds of the $\$ 75$,000,000 bond issue authorized last year. Among the new tracts is a four hundredacre site in the towns of Rockland and Neversink in Sullivan County. It will link two parcels of the Catskill Forest Preserve.
- Reversing a trend: Both the Governor of Florida and the mayor of New York City have taken steps to reserve realty for parks and recreation needs. Governor Farris Bryant has called a halt to the continuing sale of nearly fifty thousand acres of state-owned land and proposes to set it aside for public recreation uses.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner has instructed the New York City Planning Commission to make certain that cityowned land will not be put up for private sale if there is any likelihood that the city will ever need it. Such land, says the recently re-elected mayor, should go into a proposed municipal land bank to provide small open spaces. plazas, squares, landscaped spots and sitting places. New York City is also moving to take advantage of the recent federal legislation providing grants of twenty to thirty percent of the cost of acquiring land for park and recreation purposes in urban areas.

- Three veteran park men have been named assistant directors in the Washington office of the National Park Service in an effort to strengthen the organizational structure of the service to meet the rapidly increasing needs for parks and recreation areas. Manning the new posts are Daniel B. Beard, Ben H. Thompson, and A. Clark Stratton, in charge, respectively, of new program areas in public affairs, resource planning, and design and construction.
- New president of the American Institute of Park Executives is Elo J. L'rbanovsky, head of the department of horticulture and park management at Texas Technological College. Conrad L. Wirth, director of the National Park Service, is the AIPE's new vice-president.
- Civic leader Charles Weissmann of W'ilkes-Barre, Pennsylrania, former president of the Wyoming Valley Playground and Recreation Association, died recently at the age of serenty-three. He was the founder and former president and chairman of a chain of automohile accessory stores. He had been prominent in many civic activities and had been honored by a number of veterans' groups for his contributions to the welfare of men who had been in the armed services.
- Two lay leaders in parks and recreation in the State of Washington were honored recently by the Washington State Recreation Society: Druggist John R. Vibber of Kennewick has long made parks and recreation his avocation. He was a member of the Kennewick City Council's parks committees when voters approved a $\$ 35,000$ bond issue for a municipal swinming pool in 1952 and has been a member of the Benton County Park Board since it began in 1950. Also cited was Mrs. James F. Stewart of Tacoma. who has been a member of the Tacoma Metropolitan Park District's Board of Park Commis. sioners for nine years and has played a leading part in five successful park and recreation bond campaigns.
- Recreation is its blesiness, too, the federal Bureau of Land Management has come to realize. The bureau's recent decision to "think recreation" was announced by its director, Karl S . Landstrom at the annual meeting of the National Grazing Advisory Board. He reported that, although construction of campgrounds was already under way on bureau lands in Oregon. the agency faces a considerable task in attempting formal provision for recreation seekers on the public properties under its juris-
diction due to lack of personnel and funds.
- Huxan Riguts Week - December 10-16 - will commemorate two great milestones in human proqres: the 170th anniversary of our own American Bill of Rights and the thirteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.
- No fool is Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall who recently scaled Japan's Mt. Fujiyama while aliroad for an international conference. The Japanese have a saying, "He who never in his lifetime climbs Fuji is a fool; he who climbs Fuji more than once is a greater fool."

The secretary also turned his attention to a domestic peak, Mount Rainier. during a stay in Seattle for a White House Regional Conference. He surveyed a proposed site for possible new inn facilities within the national park.

- Report of the findings of the na-tion-wide Survey of the Encroachment of Recreation and Park Lands and Waters, conducted by a national committee, has just been published under the title The Loss of Park and Recreation Land-Where We Stand and What to Do About It. Reports submitted by 130 local and county park and recreation authorities indicated a total of $2.685^{-}$ acres lost at 259 of the 267 areas at which encroachments had been recorded. The policy statement included in this publication offers every community a pattern for building a sound land protection and acquisition schedule into a community's priority program for growth and expansion.

The surver was made by a joint committee of the American Institute of Park Executives. the American Recreation Society. the Sational Conference on State Parks. and the National Recreation Association. Donald F. Simn, superintendent of the Flint. Michizan. Recreation and Park Board. served as national committee chairman and George D. Butler. of the NRA Research Departnent. served as research consultant. The report can be ordered from the AIPE. Ogelbay Park. Wheeling. West Virginia. at $\$ 1.00$ per copy: or special discounts for bulk orders can be ohtained by writing to the AIPE.

## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- The trend to automation is of greatest concern to the economist and politician, declared Sir Hugh Taylor at the eleventh annual meeting of the Na tional Council on the Aging. Sir Hugh, who is dean emeritus of Princeton University's Graduate School and president of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, envisages a "threeday working week with two shifts for continuously operating processes" engendering a need for "upgrading the opportunities for profitable use of leisure time."
- Want to set up an effective boating education program? The Outboard Boating Club of America is now making available to recreation directors, free of charge, outlines and materials for a three-lesson course in the skills of boating, adaptable to either dock-side or indoor presentation. The course kit consists of an instructor's manual, scripts, posters, and materials on legal and safety requirements. A thirty-two page illustrated booklet to serve as a text for students, color motion pictures emphasizing teaching points, and other supplementary materials are also available free of charge. Write to the OBC at 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
- Tips on taking pictures and entering the 1962 Kodak High School Photo Awards are now available without charge to teenage photographers. The material includes Contest Clues, an illustrated leaflet featuring a variety of suggestions for photographic subjects as well as techniques; the rules folder for entering the 1962 Awards which open January 1; and the catalog of prize-winning prints from the 1961 competition (one of the prize-winners appeared on the cover of Recreation, October 1961). Write to Kodak High School Photo Awards, Rochester 4, New York.
- Social dynamite is building up in our large cities in the form of unemploved out-of-school youth, according to the latest Conant "report." In his recent book, Slums and Suburbs, Dr. James B. Conant also declares, "Big cities need decentralization in order to bring the schools closer to the needs of the people in each neighborhood and to make each school fit the local situation."
- Follow-UP on the resolutions adopted at the 1960 White House Conference on Youth are reported in the bi-monthly Follow up Reporter, which is available upon request. The Reporter gives a state-by-state report on action taken. Availahle from the National Committee for Children and Youth, Inc., 1145 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
- The high cost of roadside litter is approaching the $\$ 2,000,000$ mark in California, according to H. N. Bosworth, associate landscape architect in the state Department of Public Works. Roadside cleanup expenditures have risen from $\$ 1,000,000$ in $1958-59$ to $\$ 1$,444,586 in $1959-60$ and will approach the $\$ 1,750,000$ for $1960-61$.
- Art in education, rehabilitation and psychotherapy constitutes the subject matter of a new quarterly, the Art Therapy Bulletin, whose first issue has just appeared. Editor Elinor Ulman is art therapist at the District of Columbia General Hospital and a member of the faculty of the Washington School of Psychiatry. Address: 634 A Street, S.E., Washington 3, D.C. Single copies, $\$ 1.00$, annual subscription $\$ 3.00$.
- Licensed hunters totaled almost twelve million last year. The U.S. Department of the Interior reports that 11,785,753 hunters in forty-six states purchased one or more licenses to hunt in 1960. While the number of licensed hunters is large, it cannot accurately reflect the total number of persons who hunt because many are not required to purchase a license. According to figures recently released from the 1960 Na tional Survey of Fishing and Hunting by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, there were $14,637,000$ hunters in the United States during 1960, of whom $11,878,000$ were licensed. The $\$ 60,981,203$ outlay for hunting licenses, stamps, tags, and permits required by state fish and game departments was $\$ 3,170,000$ more than the $\$ 57,811,192$ spent in 1959.

Comeback: The Story of a Handicapped Boy's Return to the Mainstream of Life, a new 28 -minute, 16mm sound film, in technicolor, on therapeutic recreation is now available to professional and lay groups through Comeback, Inc., 16 West 46th Street, New York 36. It shows how therapeutic recreation can contribute to the rehabilitation process.

- An ecumenopolis, or universal city, will engirdle the earth within a hundred years, predicted Dr. Constantine A. Doxiadis, architect and city planner from Athens, Greece, in address to the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment. The ecumenopolis is now being created out of several chains of connected urban settlements growing simultaneously, such as the area from Boston south to Washington, D.C.
- For better mental health this country needs more parks, bowling alleys, shooting galleries, and better city planning, says noted psychiatrist Dr. Karl A. Menninger, chief of staff of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas. Speaking at the annual convention of the American Psychiatric Association in Chicago, Dr. Menninger stated, "In my opinion, we must add [to the] proximity of cities larger wilderness or near-wilderness areas as essential to the mental health of both child and adult."


## MEETINGS

- The 1962 National Convention of the American Camping Association will be held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City, March 6-10, 1962.
- More water for water sports will be subject of the second annual conference on Opening the Way to Water, to be held March 6-7, 1962, during the Chicago National Boat Show at McCormick Place. The conference will be sponsored jointly by the Outboard Boating Club of America and the Sport Fishing Institute.
- Attention, Aquatic Instructors: The 22nd Annual Women's National Aquatic Forum offers opportunities to improve teaching techniques, swimming skills, and general aquatic abilities. The date: December 23-30. The place: Shamrock Isle Hotel and Cabana Club, Bal Harbour, Florida.


## A WIDER PERSPECTIVE

In my mind the primary values in recreation have to do with the broadening of the understanding of the world we live in. This is essentially an educational process and covers all fields of interest other than the particular interest which is associated with a man's job. For the individual, the objective should be to stimulate interest in all of the so-called cultural fields: music, arts, literature, politics, international affairs, every type of thing which will promote a wider perspective on life.

Most adult recreation also involves the family unit and the training of the younger generation in learning more about life. This would range from sports to the study of natural history and all other phases which ordinarily are only appreciated in later years. I think the objectives of [recreation] should be directed toward the stimulation of interests in all of these areas. . .

H. E. Whitaker<br>Chairman

The Mead Corporation

# MY PHILOSOPHY OF RECREATION 

"We must examine our profession with a fearless mind"

## Sal J. Prezioso



Recreation should be measured by what it does for people and the community. The primary concern of all recreation leaders should be: How Are People Using Their Free Time? It is our responsibility, as recreation leaders, to continually explore and expose the talents, habits, attitudes, needs, and interests of people. It is essential that we do so in order to properly determine the type of activities and facilities to be sponsored and administered. Unfortunately, many of our leaders are primarily concerned with providing a "smorgasbord of activities" without regard to quality and purpose.

Recreation philosophy is almost meaningless not only to citizens in general but to many of the recreation leaders for whom it is intended. People are not aware of what recreation does or is doing-neither do they care. All they want is fun and relaxation. The byproducts are for the professionals to worry about. In any successful enterprise there must be a guiding philosophy behind actual day-to-day operations. This is especially so in recreation; without it our programs are worthless.

If we were to ask ourselves the question, "What do people want out of life?" I would venture to say that the answer generally would be, "Health, happiness, prosperity, love, and an opportunity to serve and contribute to the general welfare of our families and communities."

Religion, education, recreation, and work together make up the greater components of life. Aside from the many general byproducts that accrue from recreation-such as health and happiness, satisfaction, relaxation, and renewed spirit-it is my sincere belief that recreation, if properly administered, can shape the lives and personalities of people; that it provides opportunities for self-expression and leadership; and that it is the best laboratory and tool in this democracy of ours to better group relations and community welfare. Recreation helps people find themselves and adjust to life situations. Recreation, through its varied programs and social relationships, can well assist in minimizing fears and finding answers. Bringing people together from all walks of life, in various recreation settings, provides the framework for meeting the future with greater confidence.

As we explore the happenings of the last decade or two of living, we find that our population is different. Its age has changed and so have the needs, interests, habits and

[^96]attitudes of the people. Two age groups-the very young and the very old-are growing more rapidly than the rest of the population. These are precisely the age groups which should be consuming the largest share of our attention. Un. fortunately, many of us are behind the times in this regard.

More than this, the very texture of our society is different today than a decade ago and it will continually change. Our cities are growing. By 1970, almost three-fourths of us will be living in sprawling complexes of city and suburb. The supercity will strain the political and administrative machinery designed for bygone days of the rural majority. It poses complicated problems for recreation in terms of patterns of service.

0Ur very design of living has changed in the last two decades, and will continue to change. The family economy will be different ; its members better educated and more aware, among other things, of the values of recreation. Their expectations will be higher, including adequate and appropriate recreation on the list of basic rights.

Within the recreation profession itself there have been, and will continue to be, changes no less profound than those in the world around us. We must examine our profession with a fearless mind; we must think critically, experiment courageously, and change constructively to keep apace of our fast-changing times.
A program of recreation can be measured best against five criteria:

- The aims and policies of the managing authorities.
- The adequacy of the appropriation of funds.
- The quality and adequacy of the professional staff.
- The quality and adequacy of the recreation facilities provided, and
- The quality of programs.

The backbone of a recreation department is its professional staff. A superior staff creates a superior recreation system, and a superior recreation system creates superior recreation leaders. Herein lies the answer to the mecting of the present and future needs of our society.

I believe that every citizen should have the opportunity to benefit from the creative aspects of recreation to the extent of his ability and participate in programs of a socially accepted nature. Our programs must be purposeful and meaningful and aimed toward not only developing the individual but contributing to the general welfare of our society. This nation of ours will be a happier one, and better prepared physically, mentally, and emotionally to face life's situations with renewed confidence if we do the job required of us. \#


Above left, admiring the view across the Detroit River are, seated, Dr. Janet R. McLean, assistant professor of recreation, Indiana University, and Dr. Donald P. Kent, special assistant for aging to the U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Standing, left to right, are Ben $H$. Thompson, chief, Division of Recreation Resource Planning, National Park Service; Arthur Williams, associate executive director, National Recreation Association; Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director; Mrs. A. O. Brungardt, state director of recreation, Montpelier, Vermont; Jean Maxwell, consultant on social, educational, and recreational opportunities for older people, National Council on the Aging; and Dr. Harold D. Meyer, chairman, recreation curriculum, University of North Carolina. Above, left to right, R. Foster Blaisdell makes a point to William Frederickson, Jr., Joseph Prendergast, Ray Butler, and Tom Lantz. Left, a bouncy demonstration of a Philippine Bamboo Dance at the international session on "Play Is Fun for Everyone Around the W orld."

# The 43rd National Recreation Everything tended <br> Congress - In Brief 

## toward a strong emphasis on recreation responsibilities

in the national picture-

From the opening session Sunday evening to the closing session Thursday morning, the 43rd National Recreation Congress was packed with people, ideas, information, and activities. A spirit of serious application and purpose, though typical of Recreation Congresses through the years. seemed to be "bustin" out all over"-
like June in the song from Carousel, the Rodgers and Hammerstein production put on by the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department on Tuesday evening.

Meetings, with pre-Congress exceptions, were held in fabulous Cobo Hall -spacious new building along the Detroit River-which could have accommodated several conventions at once,
with plenty of room for all. After delegates found their way around, mapped out the shortest distances between two points, and abandoned city shoes for loafers, it was wonderful. For the first time in many years they were not tripping over each other, and meetings could spread out comfortably even though attendance was larger than ever
before. The last total count was approximately 2,265 assorted recreation representatives - professional leaders; board and commission members; government representatives; recreation directors of the armed forces, hospitals, churches, other public and private agencies and institutions; exhibitors; wives; and distinguished guests from other, related fields.

The Congress this year was cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, with the cooperation of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, the Recreation Association of Michigan, and the Federation of Na tional Professional Organizations for Recreation.

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}$hroughout the Congress there was an awareness that the recreation field is facing one of the greatest challenges of its existence-recreation in relation to today's new era of leisure and quest for peace, and its implications to the nation. Evident everywhere was the earnest searching for the best possible ways of meeting this, and realization of the seriousness of its responsibilities in the changing national picture.

Speakers at the general sessions also seemed strongly agreed on the growing


Mrs. Joseph Prendergast manned the booth for the Mary Quirk Memorial Fund, in honor of the National Recreation Association district executive secre. tary (see Recreation, September, 1961).
importance of recreation in the American picture, its inevitable influence on the citizens of our nation. The new leisure-recreation concept was ably outlined by Dan Dodson of New York University in his keynote challenge, "The Dynamics of Programing," at the special session on Monday morning. It was picked up and applied to a variety of topics in succeeding sessions. "Can we take this growing leisure and create a civilization which will flower in greater beauty and excellence than has ever been dreamed?" he asked. (See Recreation, November 1961, Pages 448, 455-6.)

The week started with the opening general session on Sunday evening, with Joseph Prendergast, chairman of the Congress Policy Committee, presiding. Greetings were extended to all delegates by the mayor of Detroit, the Honorable Louis C. Miriani. Receipt of the letter to the Congress from President Kennedy was announced by Mr. Prendergast. It said, in part, "It is significant that you should be meeting at a time referred to by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall as the 'quiet crisis.' This administration is actively leading a massive and sustained national conservation effort to save-while there is yet time-the few remaining extensive segments of our rapidly disappearing shorelines and wilderness areas. It is our purpose to encourage state and local governments in the timely acquisition of vitally needed open space for parks and recreation areas."

Martin S. Hayden, editor of the Detroit News, addressing the opening session on the Congress theme, "Recreation in a Mobile America," pointed out the changes wrought in American society of automation and mass production, and said that recreation leaders are "the vitamin pills of American life." He told them that their job is one of enriching lives, strengthening bodies, and stimulating minds.

TMat recreation leaders must face up to their role in the shaping of men's leisure tastes, interests, and pursuits in a new era was voiced by JAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock. speaking for UAW President Walter

Reuther. He said, in part, "We cannot achieve full values of leisure in the same country with a widening wasteland of enforced idleness and abused or unused economic potential. We can have more time on our hands than we know what to do with, and all that such a state of affairs would imply for the national character. . . . Or we can deliberately seek the golden mean of material and human resources wisely used both in work and leisure, through both private and public programs, toward the end of improving the quality of our national life and working purposefully toward the ordering of a more sane peace and a more harmonious world community."

Donald J. Pizzimenti, American Management Association lecturer and personnel specialist for the Detroit Edison Company, told the Congress that good people are the key to good performance and outlined techniques of helping staff develop their fullest potential.

Sharing the honors as guest speakers at other gencral sessions, were Secretary Udall (see Recreation, November 1961); Dr. Theodore Forbes, director of health, physical education and recreation for the President's Council on Youth Fitness; and Dr. Donald P. Kent. special assistant for aging, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Dr. Forbes asked for more emphasis in recreation programs on physical activities and promised wholehearted national backing for any program of "fitness through fun."

Dr. Kent, speaking on "The Challenges of Leisure for the Aging Population," proposed a "National Voluntary Service Corps" to provide satisfying opportunities for older persons to make themselves useful to the com-munity-a sort of Youth Corps in reverse. He stated that after sixty-five, most persons spend fourteen years in retirement. and that these years should be filled with self-respecting activities to replace sone of the values derived from work-that is. usefulness. productivity and associations.

A surprise address given at the general session on Wednesday by Governor John B. Swainson of Michigan was welcome indeed. He told the inspiring story of the broad objectives of Michigan's recreation polic! ( see Recreation. No.
vember 1961). "Recreation is a continuing governmental responsibility directly associated with the public welfare." he said. "As such, the adequacy, quality, and continuity of the recreation programs and opportunities provided at all governmental levels should be supported and advanced by professional leadership through use of public and other supplemental funds made available for public use."

Special meetings included a colorful international meeting, "Play Is Fun for Everyone Around the World," organized by Dr. Elmer A. Scholer of the State University of Iowa, with the assistance of student advisors, which included a lively demonstration of dances from different lands. The demonstration workshop for recreation board and commission members was noteworthy for its fresh approach. This was organized and chaired by Dr. Frank L. Oktavec of Wayne State University, Detroit, and was a demonstration of a type of workshop originally set up by Dr. Oktavec and Clarence Brewer, retired field representative of the National Recreation Association, and tested over a period of three years. It proved to be very successful, and it has been suggested that this pattern be followed at the Congress another year.

Also worthy of special mention was the meeting on "Communication: A Two-Way Street," planned and chaired by Jay Ver Lee, superintendent of recreation, Oakland, California. This dealt with the establishing of proper channels for communication "from the top-down, bottom-up, and outward." The "Dynamics of Programing in Armed Forces Settings," chaired by Colonel Arden Lewis, Special Services officer, Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army, Presidio of San Francisco, had large attendance, lively participation, excellent speakers: Dr. Armond H. Seidler, director of health, physical education and recreation at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque; and Major General Harold C. Donnelly, commander, Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Sandia Base, Albuquerque.

The session on the "Dynamics of Programing in Therapeutic Settings," was addressed by Dr. Edith Ball, associate
professor, School of Education, New York University; Dr. Thomas A. Petty, clinical associate professor of psychiatry, Wayne State University College of Medicine; and Dr. H. Douglas Sessoms, assistant chairman, recreation curriculum, University of North Carolina.

The excellent demonstrations conducted in the three-hour session on "Recreation Arts and Crafts Program," chaired by Robert Banister, staff arts and crafts director, Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force (SAC), March Air Force Base, California, were jam packed. They covered "Creative Ceramics" by Johnell Crimen, post crafts director, Fort Bliss, Texas, and Virginia Dudley, staff arts and crafts director, Headquarters, Eighth Air Force (SAC) ; "Creative Graphics" by Mr. Banister, and Peter Walker, special field representative, National Recreation Association; and "Creative Leather" by Gordon West, staff crafts director, Special Services Section, Headquarters, Fourth United States Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Every recreation leader in the country owed it to himself and to his community to be present at the Congress this year in order to relate his program and services to the wider national picture and the tremendous national job to be done. A National Congress is a threshold, a doorway to growth. If you did not attend the meeting in Detroit, do not fail to come to the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, September 30-October 5, 1962. Watch Recreation Magazine for announcements.

$\mathbf{P}$rominent among special meetings were the annual National Recreation Association and American Recreation Society Luncheons. At the former, Howard Crowell, general superintendent of the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department, received a citation for outstanding services to the field of recreation from James H. Evans of New York, chairman of the Board of the Association, in appreciation of Mr. Crowell's wholehearted cooperation with those responsible for the annual gathering.
Mr. Prendergast reported on the
progress of a series of discussions being conducted by the National Recreation Association for Life Magazine, under a public-service grant (see Recreation, September, Page 363). Its object is to determine the National Purpose of America; and results will be summarized next spring and presented to governmental authorities including the President of the United States. Such discussions are considered by the Association as an excellent use of leisure in the public interest.

Mr. Evans also took advantage of the presence of R. Foster Blaisdell, president of the American Recreation Society, at the next table as a special guest of the Association, to extend through him an invitation of the Association's Board of Directors for a joint meeting with the officers of the American Recreation Society at some mutually convenient time.

In addressing the American Recreation Society luncheon the next day, its new president, William Frederickson, followed this up by referring to frag. mentation in the recreation field, saying, "We have not yet developed working relationships based on mutual trust and confidence among our organizations and a sense of common cause. This it will be my purpose to foster." Among the ARS citations and awards presented, one went to Joseph Prendergast "in recognition of exceptional service to his fellowmen through the medium of recreation." Others receiving citations were Reynold E. Carlson, Miriam Evans-Burbridge, and Ruth McIntire; fellow awards went to Dorothea Lensch, Dorothy Taaffe, and Beverly Sheffield.

Among the many other distinguished participants in the Congress program were: Earl Bachman, recreation consultant, California Region, U.S. Forest Service, San Francisco; Stanley Michaels, president, American Camping Association, Martinsville, Indiana; Reba Taylor, chief, Service Club Section, Special Activities Division, Headquarters USAREUR; Richard F. Heugli, managing director, United Community Services of Metropolitan Detroit; Emeric Kurtagh, executive director, Neighborhood Service Organization, Detroit; John F. Holland, executive director, Metropolitan Advisory

Committee for Retarded Children, Detroit; Charles W. Swineford, executive secretary, Northeastern Branch, YMCA, Detroit; Jean Maxwell, consultant on social, educational, and recreation opportunities for older people, Natioual Council on Aging, New York; Justin Morrill, associate executive director, United Service Organizations, New York; Ben Thompson, chief, Division of Recreation Resource Planning, National Park Service, Washington; Dudley C. Bayliss, chief of parkways, National Park Service; Justin Cline, executive director, American Youth Hostels, Inc., New York; Matt C. Huppuch, chief of project management, Corps of Engineers, Washington; Alex Pilch, director of research and information, Dearborn, Michigan; William T. Davies, program planning consultant, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington; Olga Madar, director of recreation, UAW, Detroit; Dr. Robert C. Hoover, chairman, Department of Urban Planning, Wayne State University; Willard D. Cheek, senior research physicist, General Motors Research Laboratories, Detroit (see also Page 518); Paul M. Reid, executive director, Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission; Jac E. Cropley, director of recreation, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., Chalk River, Ontario; Dr. Cecil P. Collins, Research Officer, Canadian Education Association, Toronto; and many others.

TThe all-Congress Banquet and Dance on Wednesday evening was the really dress-up occasion of the week, and had a very large attendance. Chester V. Pellegrin, president of the Detroit Park and Recreation Commission presided, Father Clement H. Kern, pastor of Holy Trimity Roman Catholic Church, Detroit, gave the invocation. Introductions were made musically by Don Large and the Honeybees, a singing group from Detroit. The big event of the evening was the address by Secretary Udall on "The Role of the Federal Government in the Field of Recreation" (see Recreation, November 1961).
Mr. Udall met and personally chatted with the many recreation individuals who crowded around him afterwards.

Another gala highlight of the evening programs was the beautiful presenta-
tion of Rodgers and Hammerstein's Carousel, which was especially staged for the Congress in the luxurious Ford Auditorium on Tuesday. It featured a company of 150 singers, actors, dancers -members of the Detroit Civic Center Chorus and Civic Center Children's Chorus. Tickets to this event were distributed to registered delegates free of charge. Not only was this terrific entertainment but, done with taste and color, it illustrated what a recreation deparınent can do in providing a quality program.

Held the Saturday and Sunday before the opening of the Congress, the Sixth Annual Institute in Recreation Administration, conducted by the National Recreation Association, again oversubscribed its quota of one hundred executives. There is always a full registration and waiting line for this extremely popular series of training sessions organized and directed by W. C. Sutherland, head of NRA's Recreation Personnel Service. Speaking on the theme "Budget and Finance for Recreation Services," leading Detroit experts in municipal finance contributing to the program were Walter Laidlaw, executive vice-president, United Foundation: David B. Addy, Detroit auditor general; and Edward Nowak, budget director. Among other institute speakers were John H. Huss, executive director, International City Managers Association; Theodore R. Deppe, associate professor of recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington; George Hjelte, general manager, Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles; and Arthur Williams, NRA associate director. Edward McGowan, first deputy superintendent of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, was a member of the planning committee for the Institute.

Mr. Prendergast opened the Institute and spoke on "Recreation's Part in the National Economy." He pointed out that, in the midst of our affluent society, millions of Americans-more than onethird of the nation-still require special attention because of low income and lack of education. Thirty-five percent of all American families have incomes under $\$ 4,000$ a year before taxes. "No city in the country today is spending what it should to provide the creative
services and opportunities for this thirty-five percent," he said. and predicted that the $\$ 6.00$ annual per capita expenditure which the NRA has been suggesting as a guide to city spending for recreation must be revised. "Preliminary figures for the 1962 Recreation and Parks Yearbook, compiled by the Association. show a marked increase in spending. by cities of all sizes." he stated.

Wines of delegates had their own headquarters in Cobo Hall and a coffee hour every morning at 9:30. Here they assembled to get acquainted and to discuss plans for the week. An exciting program had been set up by a local committee cochaired by Mrs. Teresa Wagner, director of special activities (retired), and Barhara Tail, assistant district supervisor, both of the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department. It included tours of Belle Isle, Detroit's new Civic Center, nearby Canada, Northland Shopping Center, one of the world's largest, with lunch and a fashion show at Stouffer's.

The area for commercial exhibits. spaciously laid out and boasting a beautiful park and a Cracker Barrel Corner, was situated more or less in the center of the Congress and offered a convenient gathering place this year. New faces were in evidence among the exhibitors, bearing witness to the fact that more and more manufacturers are moving into the booming recreation equipment market. When strolling through the area to greet old friends, examine all that is new in equipment or to keep an appointment, one was apt to see some venturesome soul soaring aloft on a trampoline or coasting down the aisle on a new pair of roller skates. Other activities of one kind or another were going on all the time, with testing. demonstrating of equipment for fencing, golf, and so on. Also, in a special demonstration area, with bleachers provided for footsore spectators, the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department presented some of their program activities, amony them a boys' band concert, a fencing exhibit, square dancing and roller skating for retarded children. As an additional drawing card, the area boasted quite a number of places where one could sit down! \#

# ANTIDOTE FOR 

## Without pride of achievement, the golden years lack luster . . . <br> Here are some suggestions for satisfying

 program activities in the institution or clubCarol Lucas, Ed.D.

The volunteer was discouraged -and frustrated. She had been visiting the home for the aged regularly to direct a program of recreation activities. She had worked hard; but something obviously was wrong. Fewer and fewer of the residents participated in her activities. Strange! The more she tried to wheedle them into taking part in games or craft projects, the more stubborn they became.

She was about to abandon the idea of serving as a volunteer which, originally, she had found so intriguing. Then, one day, a friend stopped by and insisted that she come over and initiate a new Ping-pong table. The volunteer had never become adept at Ping-pong and did not enjoy the game so she begged off, but her friend kept insisting. "Come on" she pleaded, "just one game-you might find it's fun if you'll just try it."

Suddenly the volunteer knew exactly what was wrong with her recreation program at the home. No wonder the residents rejected her entreaties! She had not been concerned with their likes or dislikes, their physical capabilities, their whims-to be honest, she had been trying to get them to do what she wanted.

This volunteer, sadly enough, is not unique. Many of us forget, or perhaps have not yet learned, that recreation cannot be superimposed on any individual, old or young. It cannot be planned for him. It must be planned with him. Effective recreation pro-

[^97]grams for senior citizens, like other recreation programs, do not just happen.

Every leader, however wise and wonderful, needs a wealth of material on which to draw. Program possibilities for senior citizens fall, generally speaking, into five categories: social activities; religious, educational, and service projects; and activities in the arts.

Inclusion of everyone in some activ-ity-those confined to wheelchairs and even beds, as well as the healthy, vigorous ones-is of primary importance in planning recreation programs. In any group there are likely to be some who say they are not interested in, and do not wish to participate in, recreation activities, but often this simply indicates they lack confidence to try. Patience, understanding, and imagination on the part of the director or leader frequently can build up the confidence of the reluctant individual to the point where he ends up running the show.

Card games, dancing, puzzles, dra-matics-all are enjoyed by most older people, and in most instances these activities can be adapted to permit the handicapped to enjoy them too. There are talented people in every community who are happy to entertain others if they are sought out and their services requested. There is one home where the residents are entertained regularly by a trained dog act and frequently by local instrumentalists, a magician, and several choral groups.

Many of us tend to develop our own special rut in which we find it comfortable to operate. We repeat certain activities week after week because it is easier for us. But, in planning recreation, as in all other areas of life, variety is a necessary spice. Perhaps a quick
rundown of some program possibilities will prove helpful to those who have little chance for shop-talk with others similarly occupied.
Social activities can encompass an endless list of things that people find entertaining, but experience reveals that senior citizens prefer simple things done with sincerity and graciousness. For example, most homes and clubs make quite an event of a monthly birthday party when all the birthdays falling within that month are celebrated. These parties are gala occasions, not only for the birthday celebrants but for all participants who contribute to the affair by making favors, cards, and simple remembrances in craft sessions.
Religious activities provide great comfort for older people. Whether they are residents in a home or not, senior citizens should be encouraged to continue their church affiliations. The religious counseling and personal attention of a regular visiting chaplain in a home often forms the basis of good adjustment to group living. Weekly hymn-sings, Bible study groups, prayer meetings have great appeal for the elderly and often are a source of inner strength and peace of mind they can find through no other channel.
Educational activities, for many alert pcople, are stimulating and satisfying. The very fact that the elderly are continuing the learning process makes them feel they are still a part of the mainstream of life, as they can and should be. Stagnation is one of the greatest threats as years increase and activity decreases. In any home or club there are likely to be some senior citizens who need and thoroughly enjoy educational films, lectures, and group discussions led by various out-

## TARNISH




Above, the satisfaction of creativity is impor-
tant for older people to release tensions. Left,
a wood carver is absorbed in a project during
an overnight camping excursion arranged for
a group of senior citizens in Wichita. Kansas.
side authorities. Trips to museums and art galleries, tours through newspaper plants or radio-TV stations, or other interesting establishments in your community may prove extremely popular and rewarding.

Service projects may be even more effective in combating the sense of rejection and uselessness elderly people are likely to develop. Your group, whether in a home or a club, might participate in local fund-raising drives by helping to stuff and stamp envelopes or doing other simple chores in their own quarters. One year, as a Christmas project, seventeen homes made 321 toys for children being cared for by the Foster Home Division of the New York City Welfare Department. Residents of the homes worked on this project for at least six months, and the fact that they were helping to make Christmas a happy day for unfortunate youngsters gave them a tremendous feeling of being needed, of making an important contribution to the life around them.

Activities related to arts are extremely important for older people and must be included in any comprehensive recreation program. Through these ac-
tivities, possibly more than through any other channel, the individual has an opportunity to express himself, to release pent-up emotions - whatever they may be. Bottled-up emotions, whether they be in the nature of anxiety or self-pity, resentment, or whatever, are the source of many tensions and much unhappiness.

Music, writing, simple arts and crafts provide wonderfully effective outlets. Music is used as a kind of therapy in many hospitals, with great success, for even the very sick can enjoy a certain amount of participationa foot keeps time under a blanket, a cane taps the floor. Recently, in a home for the chronically ill and aged. a seemingly listless old lady, bent double with arthritis, sat in her wheelchair during a music-therapy session, oblivious to the scene around her until a certain hymn was played-suddenly she straightened up and joined in the singing.

For those who can or want to learn to use their hands, there is an almost unlimited choice of activities-for the bedbound and handicapped, as well as for the healthier older person. After experimenting, they may find their interest lies in painting. modeling. or
weaving; or in collecting items varying from cigar wrappers to fans or whatever they fancy.

Some are intrigued by the prospect of selling their handiwork for the benefit of a pet charity. for pin money. or for a special treat for the entire group. Church hazaars offer excellent outlets for articles made by senior citizens. Hopefully, the time will come when each church bazaar will highlight useful and well-designed items that have been produced by elderly people-recreation leaders in this field can help to make it come soon.

There are few people, regardless of age or handicap, who cannot do something well enough to be proud of it. It is the business of the leader working with the aging to find out what that something is. For, without pride of achievement, without the satisfaction of creativity, the golden years become tragically tarnished. Margaret Mead. noted anthropologist. has declared: "It is utterly false and cruelly arbitrary to put all the learning into childhood, all the work into middle age. and all the regrets into old age." May we add . . . it is also unnecessary? You who are concerned with recreation for senior citizens can make it untrue. \#

## The Theater

## as Teacher


#### Abstract

This address to the recent American Educational Theater Conference in New York City speaks forcefully to recreation leaders as well-in relation to the performing arts in recreation


## Abraham Ribicoff



IT is legend . . . that the god of all the arts once whispered into the ear of young Edwin Booth and . . . said: "I shall give you hunger, and pain, and sleepless nights. Also beauty and satisfactions known to few and glimpses of the heavenly life. None of these you shall have continually and of their coming and going you shall not be foretold."

You whose work is in the theaterand the introduction of young people to the theater-you have known the sleepless nights, as well as the satisfactions and "glimpses of the heavenly life" your art offers.

You will appreciate the answer one of my favorite critics gave me the other day when I asked him why he prefers the theater to the rest of his amusementpage beat. "That's simple," he said. "In television, the people are diminished. They are thumbsized. In the movies, the people are enlarged. They're bigger than I am. But in the theater, the people are just my size. When I watch them, I can even forget where I am."

How right he is. Other art forms can be wonderful indeed. But the theater mirrors life in scale. In the theater, you can lean forward for fear you will miss something-you are drawn ahead

[^98]-you are carried out of your seat by the live people on the stage. . . .

The best plays are more than diversions. They are great teachers. They convince us that what is happening on the stage-however far removed in time or in geography-is not very different from what is happening in our hearts and in our everyday lives. And so we learn from them.

You [leaders in the theater] know the effect such plays have on an audience. You know too the hunger that audiences have for the theater-the theater that delights the eye and ear and enriches the mind and heart. If anyone doubted this hunger for a minute-and we in public life frequently hear the excuse that the public isn't ready for or doesn't appreciate this or that fine art —such doubts should have been erased by the long queues that formed this summer to see Much Ado About Nothing in Central Park [New York City].

Yours is a tremendous opportunity. More of our youngsters are enjoying college and university education than ever before. In the next year their numbers will, we all hope, increase even further. Community theater and children's theater groups mushroom across the land. . . .

Your first challenge is to teach so creatively, so imaginatively, that you will convey the best of our dramatic heritage, experience, and taste to a new generation, and to adults as well -that you will strengthen the ties that bind our civilization to the great civilizations of the past. . . .

Asked what the theater had given him, the actor, Howard Lindsay, answered: "It has been my education. Where else could I have traveled so far? I have been in the streets of Corinth when Jason and Medea were throwing harsh words at each other. I was at Aulis when the Greek fleet sailed to Troy. I was in Mycenae when Orestes came back to kill his mother Clytemnestra. I have been in the drawing rooms of Lady and Lord Windermere of London. And I shouldn't forget to say, I have ridden into Western towns with the James brothers. Where else could I have done things like that?". . .

Can you leaders of the theater take your students to these-and further places? Can you give them the sense of continuity, the depth and breadth of vision that a deep knowledge of your art conveys?

Can you give them something more? Many of our young people have lost the satisfaction of the craftsmen of oldthe satisfaction of doing a job carefully and lovingly-the fulfillment of work well done. They go to schoolthey graduate-they get jobs to support themselves and their families.

You can help them find this satisfaction. For the theater is a place where people share responsibility - where they have such fun that they even forget they are learning and working. If you give this experience to youngsters and to amateur community players, you will truly have taught well, you will have strengthened the ties that bind human beings, one with another.

You have a further responsibilitya further challenge. It lies waiting to be seized. There are only, I am told, about seventy thousand commercial theater seats available to the public in the United States. Some thirty thousand of these are in New York City, and their number is diminishing. There are many reasons for this-you are all aware of the problem.
. . . Americans want to go to the theater. They flock to see great plays. When stripped of its social pretensions what Professor Eric Bentley calls its "amazingly upper class mores and extraordinarily inconvenient prices and schedules" - the theater is a tremendously popular attraction. Professor

Demonstration given at the recent American Educational Theater Conference illustrates the use of creative dramatics to develop greater freedom and creativity in children. Here, teenagers in front of an imaginary mirror are acting out how to get ready for a date. These young thespians are from the Children's Center for the Creative Arts, Adelphi College, Garden City, New York. (Photograph by Ruth Klinger)


Bentley speaks of the "social apparatus" that used to stand between the public and the enjoyment of good music. "Opera and symphony," he says, "were addressed to dowagers. The workingman didn't have the right clothes for the occasion, or the right accent, or the right kind of chitchat. Invited to a concert he could hardly be expected not to feel a pariah. Much the same is true of theater."

He goes on to point out that in the cultural revolution that is underway all over the world, the theater could play a leading part because it is "more accessible to the new untrained audiences than perhaps any other high art whatsoever." * * * And this fact "gives it a certain responsibility." ***
The word educate comes from the Latin verb "lead out." This is what you can do-lead people out of themselves and into the common meeting placewhere they can share their art with others. Your theater groups do not fulfill their purpose if they confine themselves to a series of exercises-if they do not reach all the audiences that are anxious to be reached. . . .

Just as it plays a role in bridging the gap between different segments and groups and countries in our society, the theater can play an important role in bridging the gap between what C. P. Snow has called "the two cultures." We are all concerned about the wall that divides the humanities from the ever-expanding physical sciences. We are all anxious to do what we can to further our scientific achievements. We are not "antiscientists," who deplore the discoveries of science in favor
of the beauties of the arts. Far from it. We know there is great beauty as well as hope in the giant revolution which has taken place in man's knowledge of himself and of the world.

But we know that if we are to act constructively, we must tap our magnificent artistic resources imaginatively and diligently. A broad and deep awareness of the arts enriches the scientist as well as the nonscientist and is indispensable to the full life of all mankind.

WE live today in one of the crucial eras of world history. The impact of man's new power upon man himself is the stuff of real drama-and through drama as well as other arts could man better understand his place in the new world he is creating. There has never been a time when interest in the arts at the seat of govermment has been so high. The Kennedy administration would like to see the establishment of a National Advisory Council on the Arts-a group of eminent citizens from the arts whose duty it would be to cultivate and encourage our artistic resources and heritage.
The council would recommend ways to maintain and increase the cultural resources of the United States; propose methods to encourage private initiative in the arts; cooperate with loeal, state. and federal departments and agencies to foster artistic and cultural endeavors and the use of the arts in the best inter. ests of the nation; and strive to stimulate greater appreciation of the arts by our citizens. Further, it could act as a coordinating group between private and governmental activities in the arts.
pointing out where it believes official encouragement might be helpful, yet always sensitive to the need for the fullest possible frcedom of creativity.

For in fostering and encouraging the arts, we must have it strictly understood that the government cannot and does not wish to speak through the arts. The arts must be free and not an official monthpiece. A play is not a state paper. The only test for an actor or a director or a painter or a musician should be the excellence of his endeavor before the judgment of his peers.

Ix this cruchal moment when the currents of history are swift and changing, we who bear the responsibility of govermment seek to build. We know that the old ways alone will not do-that we must seek new ways and find new means. And all segments of American society are responding. Each is examining its role and its potential. Each is dedicating itself to constructive action for the common good.

I ask you [whose work is in the arts] only to do your best. to achieve the high levels that you yourselves value. and to inspire in your students an appreciation of the enduring and the beautiful. I ask you to strive to reflect the times in which we live-to understand themto teach from them-to improve upon them. We must work to make our arts so rich-so exciting-so inventivethat they mirror our life together as did the arts of the Greeks and of the Elizabethan Age.

Then we will have met our challenge. Then we will have done our part to strengthen the human bond. \#

A key address from the 43rd National Recreation Congress

## CREATION,

## RECREATION, and SCIENCE

Willard D. Cheek

My experience with recreation directors has been that they, and their work, are as organized and systematized as any branch of physics or mathematics that I have ever taught. In fact, most science educators could learn a great deal from the general truths and laws exemplified by recreation activities. For instance, if a twelve-year-old boy is capable of running the one hundred yard dash in ten seconds, no recreation director would have the audacity to say: "Now, look here young man, you can't do that. You haven't had our prerequisite courses one and two on the one hundred dash, or even our basic fast-walking course." However, if a twelve-year-old boy can understand calculus in the sixth grade there isn't one school in a hundred who will let him run the course. Yet we say in this country that every child has the opportunity to do the very best he can with his mind and his body-no holds barred. Recreation directors need to give a few speeches to our scientists and educators. They can learn a great deal from the recreation field.

The prestige of science has risen to such a level that it is now hoped by some groups-even a few recreation di-rectors-that the scientist has a "magic salve" that will heal their wounds or at least improve their complexion. Unfortunately, such a salve does not exist. Webster defines science as ". . . accumulated knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws." Science is not confined

[^99]to just mathematics, chemistry, and physics. Recreation directors are scientists, too, if they are carrying on their work in an organized, systematized, and self-disciplined manner. If you are restless, concerned people searching for understanding, people dissatisfied with the recreation programs in your communities, but people who are able and willing to do something about it, then you are as important to the welfare of this country as any group of scientists.

LET'S ASK ourselves a question or two. What is it that separates the organized, systematized people from. those who are not? What brings success to one man and mediocrity or failure to his brother? How shall we make our strength count most in this world of effort? I believe the one thing that makes a person more useful to the world, that makes the most of any man, is creativity; the ability, the willingness to get ideas and the courage to do something with them.

How can we be creative? To be creative we must first be sensitive to the problems about us. We must keep in mind that everything and anything can be improved. Nothing is ever as well done as it could be. This applies to recreation as well as to mathematics; it applies to getting along with other people, as well as getting other people to cooperate with us. In every situation we meet, no matter how many times we have handled it before, an opportunity exists to find a way to do it better.

TTo be creative we must obtain many ideas. Idea fluency is one of the keys to creativity. There are oftentimes many right answers to the same problem; just as there are many right an-
swers to the design of automobiles. However, to find the best idea requires the sifting of many ideas; the more ideas, the better the chance of finding the best one. Get as many different approaches as possible, don't worry about whether they are good or not in the beginning; each succeeding idea may bring you nearer to the best solution.

We need to remind ourselves that some of our best ideas come to us quite unexpectedly. The controlled fusion reaction was first conceived during a casual luncheon conversation and the rudiments of its operation recorded on a tablecloth. So be prepared at all times to record your ideas; keep a file of your notes along with newspaper and magazine clippings on articles and books and refer to them often. Whatever system you devise for recording your ideas, remember that the objective is to enable you to quickly gather everything you have seen, read, heard, or experienced on a problem when you need it.

CReativity is the secret weapon, the "magic salve" of the scientists. The good ones are not only thinkers, but doers. They have problem sensitivity; they gather lots of ideas and place them in a retrievable form; they constantly, incessantly challenge the obvious; they preach and practice that everything and anything can be improved.

Let us also consider attitudes-attitudes toward problems. If we are not born with problems-physical, mental or economical-we very quickly create them. We work vigorously and industriously to obtain an education and win the confidence of others so we can take on problems. However, when we finally arrive and are given problems to solve, we too often hide our faces and are fearful; we tend to rationalize and pretend that these problems and our work are unimportant. The future of this great nation, and all of the free world, rests in the hands of trained men and women like ourselves. We dare not hide our faces and be fearful, we must endeavor to solve each problem as it is presented to us. We must feel our work is the most important work to be done, and worthy of our utmost devotion. \#


# HIGHWAYS and PARKS 

## Marion Clawson



HIGHWAYS bring people to parks; unfortunately, all too often they take land away from parks. To park and recreation specialists, in fact, the modern highway is the great monster which devours their children. All too often parks and playgrounds lie astride the most logical routes, if only physical conditions are considered. And, all too often, highway planners regard an unbuilt-upon park or playground as though it were, in fact, unused, and hence logically available for highway use.

The fact is that parks and playgrounds produce large direct values. The fact that most of them are available free or for charges much less than their full value masks their full economic significance. Such measurements as have been made suggest that the larger suburban and closer state parks may well produce direct net incomes attributable to the land and other resources of $\$ 1,000$ or more per acre annually. In-city parks and playgrounds, usually used more intensively, probably produce much greater values. But these direct values are only a small part of the economic worth of parks and playgrounds.

One indispensable hallmark of a desirable residential area or urban community is its parks and playgrounds; without them, the value of all property declines or fails to reach its potential. It is hard to measure the amount of this effect, especially as it applies to a single dwelling or neighborhood; but it seems clear there is a high correlation between adequacy of parks and playgrounds on the one hand and the values of property in the community on the other. It is noteworthy that most slum clearance projects establish, or reestablish, at least some park and playground area, even on the very high-priced land with which they are concerned.

HIGHWAy plannens would do well to consider in the future the values of park and playground areas more seriously than they seem to have done in the past. Highway planners and engineers cannot afford to seem in neglect or indifference of recreation values; to do so would alienate

[^100]large segments of the professional and general publics. A little advance consultation and a little more willingness to listen to the viewpoints of park and recreation specialists and enthusiasts would go far toward reducing the almost universal resentment among such groups toward highway specialists.

Today's highways are better suited to moving cattle to market than to moving people for recreation. The modern highway, especially the modern superhighway, is an elegant means of moving goods and people physically; the curves are smooth, the road surface is supersmooth, stoppages are at a minimum, and maximum distances can be traversed in minimum time. But they are also completely devoid of intellectual stimulation or emotional content. The astronauts who must some day travel for days on end through space with nothing to do and with only the most limited physical movements would do well to train by long superhighway trips, where the conditions are remarkably similar. The view is monotonously bland; the driver can do nothing but drive, and the passengers can do little more. The radio offers weak escape. But the travel is often a major part, time-wise, of the whole recreation experience. When my family and I had a five-week vacation camping in the West last summer, we spent almost two weeks of it on the road, to and from-two weeks of largely nothingness. The boys could read books and work crossword puzzles about half as well as they could have in their own rooms at home.

Any stretch of America has unique natural resources, unique history, significant present culture and economy. Why cannot some of this be brought to travellers? Some, of course, enjoy the nothingness of highway travel, but others would genuincly appreciate an opportunity for intellectual refreshment, if not solid meat.

The average urban dweller of today knows remarkably little about the rural landscape he sees. He may not know one farm crop from another; he will alnost surely fail to distinguish a highly improved farm pasture from nondescript weeds and grass. He may not know one kind or breed of farm livestock from another. Land forms and features, such as moraines, escarpments, rivers, lakes, and the like. may have little meaning for him. He may be able to distinguish a steel mill from an oil refinery, but he is most unlikely to know why gas may be flared from either. Unless

Continued on Page 528

## STATE AND

## LOCAL

 DEVELOPMENTSElvira Delany

CALIFORNIA. Complete facilities for training underwater divers are included in the $\$ 850,000$ aquatorium in the city of Commerce. The pool will open with a big splash -a four-day aquatic spectacular-December 6-10. More than twelve feet deep at its east end, the pool has an underwater observation room where instructors can study the progress of swimmers and high divers as well as underwater divers. However, the instructor doesn't need to use sign language to communicate with his student: an underwater sound system with four special speakers in the pool allows direct contact with the student at all times. A smaller pool, $36^{\prime}$-by- $60^{\prime}$, has a maximum depth of five feet, but a special control allows the level to be quickly lowered for use by smaller children.

Instead of featuring a large and often little-used gymnasium as the key building of this recreation complex, Mayor Maurice Quigley, former recreation director Jay Guler, and the Commerce City Council concentrated on the development of a pair of swimming pools. While the gymnasium is still there, reduced to a more appropriate and functional size for physical conditioning activities, the aquatorium is the point of interest. In addition to dressing rooms, there are meeting rooms, a large kitchen capable of feeding 120 at a sit-down dinner, a refreshment building, and the adjacent gymnasium. Also adjoining the aquatorium are children's supervised play areas that include a small wading pool for toddlers.

Glass, steel, aluminum, and brick combine to give the aquatorium an indoor-outdoor effect. Floor-to-ceiling glass doors and walls provide daytime lighting on three sides, to-

gether with forty-eight skylights in the ceiling. Four roof hatches, operated electrically, $18^{\prime}$-by- $40^{\prime}$, further add to the indoor-outdoor charm. Doors of the north and west wall also lift up to open the entire side of the patio.

To prevent the serious corrosion which often occurs from effects of chlorine-laden moisture on metals and paints of indoor swimming pools, the architects, Hunter and Benedict, have designed a continuous stainless steel duct, 477 feet in length, located at the ceiling near the exterior walls from which tempered air will be directed downward over the glass walls. Exhaust will be through perimeter floor ducts to the outside. The big pool will use 220,000 gallons of water, while the training pool has 70,000 gallons.

FLORIDA. The State Road Department has constructed twenty-four boat ramps during the last eighteen months, increasing the statewide total of these public facilities to ninety-seven. The department initiated its boat ramp program in 1945 but it never approached the construction pace set during the last year and a half when one-fourth of the existing total were built. This accelerated construction pace was prompted by the adoption of a "Wayside Park and Boat Ramp" policy by the road board in November of 1959.

The growing trend in Florida toward the use of small portable boats increased the demand for sites to launch this fleet of privately owned craft and the rising popularity of water skiing and skin-diving augmented the need for these public facilities. The road board policy provides for construction of adequate launching facilities and spells out restrictions governing such construction. The restrictions are governed by existing right-of-way policies, funds available for such projects, and the desire to avoid competition with commercial facilities already available.

In addition to the ever-increasing number of boat launching sites, the road department has continued to expand its network of over two hundred wayside parks. These roadside rest and picnic areas have become increasingly popular with the millions of tourists who visit the state each year. Many of them are built in conjunction with the boat ramps to provide access to Florida's thousands of rivers, lakes, and inland waterways.

- The state is now developing Falling Waters State Park, south of Chipley. The park's major attraction will he an impressive waterfall.

KENTUCKY. Park acquisition is progressing rapidly in Jefferson County which recently acquired eighty acres of parkland adjoining a ninety-acre lake. The park will include a twenty-acre wooded tract on one side of McNeely Lake and sixty acres on the other side. By the end of 1961 Jefferson County will have acquired more than three thousand acres of parkland. This will complete a chain of parks extending from one end of the county to the other. The county has started development of four-hundred acre Long Run Park and has also bought the home of George Rogers Clark, the founder of Louisville, to preserve as a shrine. The state will share in the $\$ 250,000$ cost of the 156 -year-old home and the fifty-five acres surrounding it.

MARYLAND．Another large facility that can be used for roller skating as well as gym activities is part of the new $\$ 150,000$ youth center building in Greenbelt．The large room， $85^{\prime}$－by－58＇，accommodates basketball，volleyball，bad－ minton，large dances，and other activities．The lounge is $28^{\prime}$－by－ $15^{\prime}$ and is used for table tennis，record hops，and dropin activities for the teenagers after school．These two rooms are also connected to the gym l）y a large sliding door which is opened to use on festive occasions with a large attendance．The building also houses the offices of the rec－ reation department and two arts－and－crafts rooms， $14^{\prime}$－by－ $20^{\prime}$ each．A sound system can accommodate taped roller－ skating music in the gym，while at the same time platters for a record hop are spinning in the general－purpose room． The center also includes a director＇s office with a snack bar that opens onto the lounge area．All of the building，with the exception of the gym，is air conditioned．It overlooks the athletic fields on one side（a baseball field，football field， and a lighted softball diamond）with the community swim－ ming pool on the other side．Funds for construction were raised by a voter referendum in 1959．The operation of the center is incorporated in the general tax fund under the recreation department．

NEW HAMPSHIRE．The state is busily developing a 300 － acre site at Otter Lake in Greenfield．Work is expected to be completed for the park to open on July 1，1962．Green－ field State Park is expected to become one of the largest multiple－use units in the state park system．About $\$ 98,000$ has been expended for acquisition of land and $\$ 10,000$ for forest improvement from funds made available by a special appropriation of the 1957 legislature for a Monadnock Re－ gion state park．
－The state has also approved a Department of Resources and Economic Development，which will include a Division of Parks．This move abolished the state＇s Planning and Development，Forestry，and Recreation Commissions．

NEW JERSEY．The U．S．Defense Department has leased to the state a 460 －acre site on Sandy Hook Peninsula（see Recreation，October 1961，Page 398）for public recreation use．The Defense Department has also indicated that it will turn over the entire 1,600 －acre peninsula to the state as soon as national defense permits．The northern end of the hook is now occupied by Fort Hancock，an important radar and missile installation．
－A $\$ 53,000$ bond issue is being spent on recreation im－ provements in Paterson．In addition，the city has just been given an area in an urban－renewal development totaling ninety－thousand square feet．A bond issue of approximately $\$ 150,000$ will be issued to develop this tract．

NEW MEXICO．An animated beaver，complete with an electronically activated sound track and a $\log$ to chew on when he isn＇t talking，welcomes visitors to the＂smallest national forest．＂Dedicated in October，the pint－sized（ $11 / 4$－ acre）Beaver National Forest，planned as an educational exhibit．is located at Ghost Ranch Museum on the old Piedra Lubre Spanish Land Grant in New Mexico．sixty－five miles
northwest of Santa Fe．In addition to the＂talking beaver，＂ the forest offers seventeen life－like replicas of people，domes－ tic animals，and wildlife enjoying and using its resources． From a central location the beaver directs the visitors＇at－ tention to the forest and explains how the forests are truly ＂lands of many uses．＂As official multiple－use tour guide， the beaver points out the grazing sheep in an aspen meadow and cattle on the range，a wild turkey hen in the protective shadow of a pine，and the doe and her fawn who are brows－ ing close by a fourteen－foot fire tower manned by a forest guard．

The forest sounds and appropriate music increase the rap－ port between the visitor and the miniature forest．The fig－ ures of campers，picnickers，and a fisherman come alive for those who have ever walked along a wilderness trail or enjoyed the many other forms of recreation found in Na － tional Forest playgrounds．After museum visitors have lis－ tened to＂Mr．Beaver，＂they can enjoy the real thing on the nearby Carson and Santa Fe National Forests．

NEW YORK．The American Zionist Youth Commission plans to double the size of its coeducational national camp at Highland，near Port Jervis，by the construction of a new junior division camp for 250 eight－to－fourteen－year－old boys and girls and fifty counsellors．The new camp will be the junior division of 100 －acre Camp Tel Yehudah，accommo－ dating 250 fourteen－to－eighteen－year－old boys and girls，who come from all parts of the United States and some foreign

0nce upon a time

there was a chairman He He（or she was respons．
 and hatges 夢 for club eventrs，salesmen＇s
 chairman wrote in for the Emblem and

 pleased with the awards that they gave him his very own trophy 梁道 from Emblem \＆Badge Mfg．Co． 68 Pine Street，Providence，R．I．
countries. An exchange program brings a group of Boy and Girl Scoutz from Israel each summer. The Israeli Boy Scouts participate in events at the nearby Ten Mile River Camp of the Boy Scouts of America.

The largest building will be the two-story recreationdining hall. This will be an elongated $64^{\prime}$-by- $92^{\prime}$ hexagon, deliberately designed to inspire thoughts of the Bible ark. Laminated beam and column construction will make possible completely open areas on both floors, with open sides screened. French door-type panels may be closed to keep out rain and winds. The second floor also will have clerestory windows of Barclite, a translucent plastic. A wide porch will run around five sides of the building and emphasize the ark concept. Storage and utility rooms will be in the basement. The ground floor will be the dining hall for three hundred persons and the second floor will be a recreation room large enough for three junior-size basketball courts, as well as a $16^{\prime}$-by- $40^{\prime}$ stage at one end. The new camp will be ready for use next summer.

- The annual report of the Schenectady Department of Parks and Recreation reveals an impressive list of major improvements completed during the past year and an equally impressive list of improvements scheduled for 1961. Development during the past year included a new boathouse and concrete dock at Central Park; twelve new tennis courts on the site of a former baseball field; twenty-six floodlights, consisting of 3900 watts, installed in the city museum building in an attempt to curb vandalism in the playground area; a new Western area adjacent to the miniature train area at Central Park, consisting of $\log$ cabins and a fort gate.

The department brought in two boxcar loads of sea sand from New Jersey for the swimming and wading beaches at Central and Steimetz Parks. Some forty tons were placed on each beach. The recreation area adjacent to the Junior Chamber of Commerce baseball field had its high crown removed through bulldozing and grading. Some eight hundred cubic yards of black loam and seed was put in, so that grass was grown by November, and this field is now being used for archery. Nearly fifty new rose gardens were added to Central Park during the summer. New roses added included some 359 specimens of all colors, some twenty-one rose trees, and 111 old-fashioned roses for which a new section of Central Park was opened. During 1961 new fiberglass playground equipment will be installed on the playgrounds and the outlet at Steimetz Park lake will be completely filled in for a parking area. Also to be filled in is the Central Park lagoon outlet. Ballfields will be built on the Lennox Road old quarry area.

- A $\$ 500,000$ park in Nassau County, on a 100 -acre site in Wantagh, is under construction and scheduled for completion in 1962. A large picnic area, walks, playgrounds, ballfields, a marina, parking facilities, and the eventual improvement of the waterfront for bathing are planned for the park.
- Among the urban renewal projects in the works in Buffalo is a massive lakefront development. Plans call for construction of a mile-and-a-half drive; a thirty-acre, man-made island with an amphitheater and a restaurant; public and private boating facilities for more than a thousand craft.


## F. FDSTER BLAISDELL 1912-1961



R.
Foster Blaisdell, immediate past-President of the American Recreation Society, died of a heart attack on October 29th at his home in Topeka, Kansas. This news will come as a great shock to his many friends everywhere, as it has to those in the American Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association, with whom he has worked so closely.

Foster Blaisdell, at 49, was in the prime of life. His fine concept of public service and his devotion to the recreation field motivated his professional life during the thirty-one years in which he served the recreation movement. His flair for leadership was reflected by his effective presidency of the American Recreation Society this past year and by the fact that in earlier years he had served as president of the Texas Recreation Society and the North Carolina Recreation Society, as chairman of the Southern District Advisory Committee of the National Recreation Association, and as president or chairman of other important bodies in the field of recreation. Always deeply interested in aquatics, he gave generously of himself in that field through official responsibilities under the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States of which he was an honorary life member.

Mr. Blaisdell's ability as a skillful and competent administrator advanced the cause of recreation in each of the cities in which he served, including Waco and Tyler, Texas; Charlotte, North Carolina; and Topeka, Kansas. Thirteen years ago he served for a period of months as Southern District representative for the National Recreation Association but, preferring administrative work and less travel, returned to the field of his choice at Charlotte. This gave him more time with Mrs. Blaisdell and their three children and more time for one of his favorite hobbies-home gardening.

Having been a long time supporter of the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, Foster did much in his recent official capacities to enhance the level of common understanding and accord between these bodies. The whole recreation movement should be grateful for the life and service of this dedicated man.


Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director National Recreation Association

When i go into my garden with a spade, and dig a bed, I feel such an exhilaration and health that I discover that I have been defrauding myself all this time in letting others do for me what I should have done with my own hands.-RALPH waldo emerson.


## TIC-TAC-TOE with an Adult Twist

Glenn G. Dahlem

0ne of the finest pencil-and-paper recreation activities is the old standby tic-tac-toe. This game has one drawback, however, and that is that games betweens experienced, seasoned players are apt to result in ties. This fact has limited the game's usefulness, and, because of this, it is played more by younger children than by older persons.

It is possible, however, to change tic-tac-toe into a more involved game without destroying its essential characteristics. This tends to introduce strategical considerations, makes games longer and forces players to do some serious thinking before making their moves.

In order to adapt tic-tac-toe to adult play, an extra vertical and an extra horizontal bar are added to the traditional playing area, increasing the number of possible playing squares from nine to sixteen. A scoreboard for X's and O's is drawn next to the playing area, since points are scored in the modified version.
$X$ begins the fame, but, unlike regular tic-tac-toe, he takes two moves in one turn. O follows, and he, too, is allowed two moves. $\mathbf{X}$ then takes his next two moves, $\mathbf{O}$ his, and so on, until each has had four turns, and the sixteen square playing area is filled. Points are scored,
one for each row of three, two for each row of four (a row of four is nothing more than two rows of three, sharing two marks in common). Vertical, horizontal, and diagonal rows are possible for scoring, as in regular tic-tac-toe. The player with the most points when the playing area is filled is the winner.

Strategical considerations in the modified game are both offensive and defensive, as each player must plan his scoring strategy carefully, but must also try to stop his opponent from scoring. The illustrations show a move-by-move breakdown of an hypothetical game and are intended to demonstrate a typical game situation. \#

Mr. Dahlem is interested in the cultural anthropology of athletics and recreation with particular emphasis on games. See his "Games of the Hands," Recreation, January 1960.

## teaching the child to <br> 



## Barbara Jane Thoren

## Although written for parents this article is full of tips for the recreation leader. Be sure that your groups have good equipment and professional help-for fun and safety

To loosen up stiff legs, teach the child to "galaende" over a bump.

So YOU'd LIKE your child to ski . . . to learn to love the sting of icy air caught in the first breath on an incredibly beautiful white morning . . . to capture, early in life, the feeling of keen pleasure in controlled and disciplined technique? If so, this is what to do.

First of all, the child should be taught professionally or by an expert acquaintance or member of your ski club. As soon as you have taken the preliminary steps described below, turn him over to an instructor-you'll never regret it.

The ideal age for a child to start formal lessons is a mature five or an average six years-physically coordinated enough to be able to catch a ball and throw it back and mentally mature enough to be away from parents with equanimity. He should not he forced.

Condensed with permission from Skiing News Magazine. Mrs. Thoren is a certified Canadian instructor who for several years has headed the children's ski classes in Real Charette's Snow Eagle Ski School.


To help him gain the feeling of movement on skis, parents can watch him walk across the snow on flat ground, and take him between their legs down short, shallow hills on little skis-this as soon as he is able to walk steadily. Because poles can turn into weapons, they should not be given to him until he is sure of his movements on skis. and under close supervision.

Never take a child dressed in rubler boots and leather bindings to an instructor. This kind of equipment defies instruction, and invites twisted ankles.

Because skis and boots must fit well for best results, equipment should be considered carefully. It is wise to buy or rent the child's gear at a reputable ski shop, and to take someone who knows equipment along with you. If boots can be bought to fit well over two pairs of fairly heavy socks, they can be used for the next year or two over thinner socks or one pair. Boots are not fitted like a shoe; they are laced with the heel on the ground, the toe in the air, pushing the heel of the foot back into the heel of the boot. Therefore.
ideally, the sizing is about one smaller than for an ordinary shoe. It is important that they give strong support from the base of the heel to above the ankle bones, and that they are narrow enough to allow the child to feel the edge of his ski. In other words, when he bends his ankle sideways, the ski should be edged accordingly.

The skis need not be expensive. but should be well designed, coated with plastic or varnish, with a plastic base and steel edges. No consideration should ever be given to buying a ski without steel edges, regardless of age of child or snow conditions. For a perfect length, the ski tip should come to the base of the thumb as the child stands, reaching upward as far as he can. Poles should be light. reaching from floor to armpit. In choosing eguip. ment, the largest problem is the continual. fast growth of the child. In many areas or among groups of families. there are equipment pools for local distribution of outgrown but still useable boots. skis and poles of variable sizing. However. if one of these pools


Nothing improves and disciplines a child's skiing like slalom. It teaches quich reactions. lightness, and rhythm.


For the most part, group lessons are best. The child will thrive under the fun of being with others his oren ake.


To teach the child the feeling of move. me'nt on skis, try holding him in jrome of you like this on a gentle slope.
or a good rental shop is not available, size of equipment can be flexible, within limits. Provided the boots give the support described above through wearing no more than three pair of mediumweight socks, or two pair of heavy socks, they can be the same size as the ordinary shoe, or a size larger, and still be effective. Skis can reach to the upwardly extended fingertips of the child, and will still be maneueverable. Poles may be shoulder height to allow for growth, if necessary.
It is definitely wise to fit the child to a safety binding, which is checked for adjustment every time he puts on his skis. It is also very important that he have a "safety strap," a leather strap or cord attaching the ski binding to the ski boot. This is to prevent the ski from flying off down the hill if the safety binding should release the boot from the ski.

## Before Formal Lessons:

A child has a wonderful advantage, when he is mature enough to be put into a class and has been prepared well before hand. A way to spark his interest may be to appeal subtly to his love of sliding down hills, down bannisters, over polished floors and patches of ice.
Show him how you slide on skis. Let him trying sitting on one, and then go careening down a terrace. (It is wise not to keep a sled or toboggan around the house, as it tends to be a counterattraction.) Then put him on his own skis, and he'll try to stand up and slide. He'll probably love falling into the snowdrifts, so this won't deter him from trying again.

Take him where he can see other children his own size and age going down the hills, and let him see how much fun they are having. Should a child become discouraged from too many falls, try holding him in front of you with his skis between yours, while you slide down a gentle slope. Then, when you're almost stopped, but still have a little momentum, let him go on alone, without disturbing his position as you let go. Almost inevitably, he'll fall, but for a moment or two, he will feel himself standing up and sliding alone. There should be as little physical contact as possible between teacher and pupil, however, as the child must gain
confidence on his own. It cannot be given to him.

On a wonderful sunny day, pack a pienic lunch, and take him on a crosscountry skiing adventure through the woods. Point out the animal tracks, the winter birds, and all the unusual sights along the way.

Then next time you go skiing, take him to your usual ski area, and put him into the hands of the ski school, or the person in your group who is to handle children's classes. It is best, then, to fade into the background, to be within call, but as much out of sight as possible, during the first lessons, and thereafter, completely away. Presence of the parent during the lesson is liable to make the child self-conscious, overlycompetitive or inattentive. After a few hours, under supervision, a mature five-year-old can be as independent as a mature fifty-year-old.

## Lessons:

For the most part, group lessons are best-a group of five or ten. A child's attention span will be shorter than an adult's, he will tire more quickly, and he'll thrive under the competition and fun of being with others his own age, trying the same things. A private lesson would be helpful to start him, and then a few more private lessons of about half an hour in duration, from time to time. But on the whole, he will gain most from skiing with a group of his own ability level, behind the instructor.

## Class Control:

Children must understand, in the first five minutes of their lesson, the class system. The only way for the instructor and the class to be happy is to be well organized, each fully understanding his part. Simply enough, the best indoctrination is an even lineup in front of the instructor. The children get the feel of their place in the plan this way. This is your basic class control. Pretty soon they'll be asking, "What's the order now," and chastising each other if anyone's out of place.
In the beginning, the child should simply be walked around on skis beside his instructor, on flat ground. He will learn to turn around both ways, and to lift his skis and step sideways. He will then step sideways up and down a small
incline-then up a gentle slope, for his first free run downhill. This should be a distance of about five to ten yards, with a flat outrun. He'll find this simply wonderful, want to do it again and again until he's told that "anyone can go straight, what about trying to stop? See if you can plow the snow out of your way."

The well-coordinated child will learn so quickly, at the beginning, that nothing will seem too much for him. He will ask to go over the bumps, down the steeper hills, wanting to go straight, over everything in sight. And here is the point where he can be developed into a skier, or left to go his own way with the other "schussboomers." If left to himself, he is very apt to fall into poor technique that will get him down safely, but will be useless later on for really expert skiing.

## On the Lift:

"This afternoon we go up the lift!" This is a big event in a child's skiing. Ever since he started lessons, he's been looking at the big mountain above, watching the other skiers swooshing over the sparkling snow. This is his Everest.
On all lifts, his poles should be off his wrists, and held clear of the ground, by himself or someone else. In the case of a T-bar, he can simply be placed in front of the instructor, skis inside the instructor's. He leans back and rides off, very comfortable for both.
After he gets used to this, he can be started on the side. The instructor lowers the bar of the T until it is straight across, under the seat of the child-and usually under the instructor's knees. This is very uncomfortable for the adult, and as our point is to make the child independent and able to ride up with people his own size (no matter how small) - the easiest way is to place him with experienced people graduating from tall to short, until he is at home on the T-bar with any shape or size.
He should be told not to hesitate to ask a grownup to lower the bar if it is in the wrong place, never to let it go suddenly, to get off on the same side he is on, and to get off one at a time. In cases of most T-bars, children learn to

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# Teens <br> <br> in Training 

 <br> <br> in Training}


Keesler Air Base trains its teenagers

for recreation leadership

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, a visitor driving through the housing areas of Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, hears children's laughter, cries of "slide home," and other happy sounds from the play. ground areas scattered throughout the base. Directing the children in the games and activities are trained leaders recruited from the teenage dependents of Keesler. Yes, teenagers!

Two years ago when Russell Ramage, director of dependent youth activities on the base, took over, he saw the need for playgrounds as well as the organized teen activities, sports programs, and scouting. He also saw the possibility of developing leadership for the program from the teenagers of the base.

In the fall of 1959, the junior counselors group was formed. These young people met once a week through the fall and winter months to receive an hour and a half of instruction in recreation leadership. They were taught recreation philosophy, game skills and techniques, and crafts. They received practical experience by helping with special base-wide activities-Halloween carnival, Easter egg hunt, etcetera. They also assisted in the activities of the sub-teen clubs. They were graded on attendance, interest, personality, leadership ability, and amount of volunteer time given.

By March 1960 they were ready to participate in the play clinics which were set up to screen the large number of applicants for summer employment (eleven playgrounds and two day camps). Personnel needed for the sum-
mer included college students, college graduates, and teachers. Four classifications were used: instructors in specialized activities, senior counselors (college graduates and teachers), junior counselors, and trainees-with a corresponding salary scale).

Beginning in March, play clinics were held each Saturday from 10 . 12 and 1-3, with children of the base invited to participate. All applicants were required to attend two sessions, donating one hour for each clinic. Applicants could conduct any activity of their choicé and were graded on their ability to handle children, knowledge of program, personality, and ingenuity.

Junior counselors were required to participate in these play clinics as supervisors. The clinics reached a high of 750 children from ages six to twelve.

Junior counselors who achieved the required standards were hired in the summer program. They worked in the day camp program under adult counselors or on the playgrounds as direetors. As proof of their success, the playgrounds showed a participation of forty-two thousand youngsters for seven weeks of operation.

In September 1960 another junior counselor group was formed with a registration of sixty-five. In addition to training sessions they assisted in the after school program during the fall and winter months by helping with crafts, folk, square and ballroom daneing for the subteens. Junior counselor boys helped with sports.

During the time the junior counse-
lors group has been active, they have attended two state recreation associa. tion-sponsored workshops and a fourday course in social recreation conducted on the base by a National Recreation Association field specialist.

NTow concluding its second year, the junior counselor training prograin has included meetings every Tuesday evening - approximately forty hours of training. The counselors have studied playground management, how to prepare lesson plans, first aid, care of recreation equipment, games and techniques of leadership. The course was conducted by Mr. Ramage, Mrs. Attwood H. Bolton, the assistant youth director, and other qualified personnel.

Toward the end of the training sessions each junior counselor conducted activities of his choice for forty-five minutes. He was graded according to preparation and plan of work, interest, suitability of activities, confidence, poise, appearance, and leadership.

In addition to these, the final selection was based on volunteer help given the youth program during the year, education, experience, personal interviews. and references. Summer johs are based on total points earned.

This year the training course included sixty-six high-school students. On May lst it was cut to thirty-five and those finally selected began an additional twenty-hour course stressing rules. policies, etcetera which specifically relate to Keesler. For the entire recreation program at Keesler there has been wonderful cooperation and back-
ing from the military, the base commander, commander of the air-base group, and personnel services officer.

The small salaries the young people receive for summer employment are just a part of the benefits they derive from their work as junior coun-
selors. It is impressive to see them develop self-confidence, leadership ability, and consideration for others. They progress from unsure young adults to a maturity and self-reliance uncommon in young people of their years. They are well on their way to becoming responsible adults.

In addition to personal gain, the entire recreation program on the base benefits because of their interest and help. Although the aim of the juniorcounselor program is to qualify them for summer jobs in base recreation activities, it is also to help them mature as leaders and good citizens. \#

## Christmas in the City of Angels

## Los Angeles celebrates a sunny and fun-packed Yule

TThere are no "White Christmases" in Los Angeles, the City of Angels, but the spirit of the season pervades as youngsters and adults join, as elsewhere, in celebrating the birth of the Christ Child and visits from Santa Claus. Christmas activities at facilities operated by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department get underway shortly after Thanksgiving, when boys and girls begin rehearsals for pre-Yule plays, and continue through New Year's Day (see scene at left).

More than five hundred Christmas parties, plays, and community night programs are scheduled each year at Los Angeles' 112 municipal playgrounds for preschool young. sters, older children, teenagers, senior citizens, and other adults. These special events, which totaled 563 in 1960 , are in addition to normal playground activities for youngsters which continue throughout December and are stepped up considerably during Christmas vacation from schools. Both the religious and the secular aspects of the Christmas season are stressed at the various pre-Yule special events, with youthful thespians presenting such plays as The Greatest Gift, The Least of These, and Christmas Carol, and, on the lighter side, What Happened in Toyland, The Snowman, and Always a Santa.

One of the traditional Christmas activities sponsored by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department is the presentation of "The Christmas Star" at Griffith Park Observatory. The sky as it appeared over Bethlehem nearly two thousand years ago is reproduced on the seventy-fivefoot domed ceiling of the observatory's planetarium theater, through the magic of the Zeiss planetarium machine, and the story of the Nativity is recounted. To many Los Angeles-

## Highways and Parks

## Continued from Page 519

he is extraordinarily well informed, he will get no hint of educational or governmental characteristics of the districts and regions through which he passes.

A significant proportion of all highway travellers would be interested in some of these matters or in others that could be listed. Given the chance, many would be genuinely interested to learn something significant about the country they were passing through.

Highway planners may well retort that their job is moving the traveller's corpus and that they are not responsible

area residents attendance at a presentation of "The Christmas Star" is a "must."
Hollywoodland Girls Camp, for lasses eight years of age and over, and Griffith Park Boys Camp, for lads eight to twelve years old, offer special three-day outings during Christmas vacation. Hundreds of youngsters participate.

Because warm and sunny weather usually prevails in Los Angeles during Christmas, the holidays are highlighted by family outings in the city's fifty-three large parks. Families visit Cabrillo Beach Marine Museum, which has the Pacific Coast's largest shell collection and a maritime section featuring ships models and nautical instruments, and paricipation in regularly scheduled playground activities. \#
for what goes on in his mind, if anything. This is not only a mistaken conception of their job, but also one inconsistent with many of the programs and actions they take. Highways are designed not merely to move goods and people at lowest cost, but also with an eye to their comfort and their satisfactions. Matters which are standard practice in highway design and construction today would have been considered unacceptably elegant and extravagant twenty-five years ago; and standards of that day in turn were far beyond those of twenty-five years earlier. Times change, and so do our ideas of what is good transportation. Highway planners should give more thought to what the trip does to the user's mind. \#


RECREATION SITE SELECTION

Richard I. McCosh


Most recreation work calls for a good deal of pre-planning. This is particularly true in site selection. You must know before you start what the needs and objectives of your organtion are; you must have a list of requirements on where, how many, and what type sites are needed. With such a program you can make constructive selections of the best sites available.

Begin the examination of a site with a good map and aerial photos if possible. These are becoming more and more available through the work of counties and other government agencies. The new editions of topographic maps leing made by the federal government are excellent for orienting yourself to the natural features of the site. These are inexpensive and available from the U.S. Geological Society, Washington 25, D. C. In recent years many counties and the U. S. Forest Service have taken aerial photos which show features in detail and are very good for planning use. Most counties also have maps available from the county engineer showing roads and other features and from the assessor's office showing ownerships of land.

Inspect the site in the field during the time of the year when the area will be most heavily used for recreation. This gives you a better opportunity to get the feel of the

Mr. McCosh is landscape architect for the State Parks Division of the State Highway Department, Salem, Oregon.
climate conditions. the exposure to the sun and wind, the water interests, etcetera, which vary greatly with the seasons. It is usually helpful to make a sketch map in the field, showing the size and location of the features of ins. terest and to take photographs at the site. These are a great aid for planning use back at the office.
$\mathbf{H}^{\text {or site planning work, it is best to have a qualified }}$ 1 and experienced park planner to carry through the study. However, there is also much to be gained by making use of the abilities of the local people who are available and interested in recreation. County judges, commissioners, engineers, assessors, and others who have lived in the area for a long time may have valuable knowledge regarding the site or opinions to offer from their varied professional experiences. A visit to the site by a group of sereral persons can usually bring out new ideas or verify opinions most helpful to the planning study of any recreation area.

How much study is required? This, of course. depends on the character of the site itself, the previous experience of the investigator, and the number of factors needed to arrive at a good decision. It is too easy for the inexperienced person to make a quick judgment of a few values of the area and hase a decision on these alone. Usually there are more factors to good site planning than first impressions. A site may be a rundown slum or a desolate piece of desert in appearance today but have excellent potentials for the future with a little development or water. The

same is true of areas which at first look good because of a few existing recreation features but may actually be poor areas to develop for general public use.

In looking for the best sites available that meet the requirements, you need information to compare the site with others. You need answers to four important questions.

- What are the existing recreation features?
- How well can the site be developed?
- How useful will it be to the public?
- Is this site available?

Check the quantity and quality of all of the recreation interests already existing at the site. Naturally, a park site with scenic views, a good lake, trees, and sand dunes, will attract more people than a nearby area with only trees and dunes. Quality is vitally important. Frontage on a body of clear, clean water will be vastly different from the same amount of frontage on polluted water. Some recreation features, such as scenic values and water interest, also have greater overall value than other interests.
One of the most desirable features for a park are beautiful views or scenery. It may be distant views of a valley or the mountains or natural features such as a small lake, colorful rock formations, or unusual trees. A site which overlooks a harbor or river may offer interest in the activities of boating traffic. An area on the coast may have relaxing views of the surf rolling in on a beach. A site may also be attractive just through the beauty of its trees and shrubs. Note extent of these interests and how available they will be for the public to enjoy.

Water interest is one of the most valuable factors you can find for a recreation site. Most park planners look to water frontage for basic park areas. This follows naturally since frontage on an ocean, stream, or lake provides scenic values and opportunities for the very popular recreation activities of bathing, fishing, boating, and other water sports. A body of water is usually the center of interest at parks which attract the greatest picnic and camping use. It also cools the air in summer and nourishes the trees and wild life.
The amount of water frontage, the quantity and quality of the water, and the recreation afforded by it are important. A restricted frontage may be too crowded an area for public use. The quantity of water flow may be critical; a stream or pond which is attractive in the springtime may

Down by the old mill stream. Log across the water provides a pleasant spot for a midsummer reverie. Scene is Wilderness Road State Park in Kentucky. Other picturesque sites might include a covered bridge, a high dam, ancient Indian mound.
become stagnant or dry in late summer. If the site is on a reservoir, the level of the water at various seasons as it affects recreation should be studied. Check the quality of the water. A stream which has all of its watershed within a national forest or other lands under good conservation practices is less likely to be affected by pollution than one passing through unrestricted logging or past an industrial area. Other factors, such as water temperature, depth of water, the fish life it supports, wave action, flooding, etcetera, will affect its recreation value.

0ther natural features which can be of high interest are the forests, canyons, mountains, deserts, seacoast, beaches, sand dunes, waterfalls, springs, etcetera with which the area is blessed. Just as the national and state parks place emphasis on features which are of national or state significance, counties should seek out these features which are distinctive of their area. Although the site may not contain the features themselves, there are often opportunities to include them as additional interest to the site. The route to the park may lead people past them or display views of them. A group of native trees or plants which are outstanding in a particular county can be featured at the site.

The fish, animals, and birds which may be found at the site are another interest. Fishing interest calls for a check of the species found, quantity and size, the season they are available, and the stocking program of the fish commission. Animals may be present at the site or provide hunting in nearby areas. The site may be on one of the major flyways of migratory birds or have its own resident bird life. Clams, crabs, and other marine life may add interest at coastal areas.

Each area has its own historical interests with which much can be done. Park visitors are always eager to learn more about the area they are in. The historical sign tells its story, but nothing gets interest across as well as some of the original historical items or places themselves which still have the character of the period covered. Notice should be taken of unusual rock formations, deposits, or shapes of the earth's crust in your region. Those which tell a story of the earth's formation in each area can add
geological interest to the recreation sites. An old shipwreck, a high dam, an old covered bridge, a place to find agates or other semi-precious stones or a place to pan gold, etcetera may be of interest. Some areas may provide archeological values such as ancient Indian village sites or hunting areas, caves, artifacts, etcetera.

How well can the site be developed? Look at the physical features of the land to determine how desirable it is for use, what can be done to correct the faults, and what it will cost to make the area meet your needs in comparison to other sites. Many things need to be checked:
Size and Shape-The size of the area alone can be a determining factor. An area may be too small for the needs of the project. Areas should be large enough to include the attractions, have ample space for the use of facilities needed, and have room around the edges to protect the values of the area from encroachment by private developments. Acreage in excess of the minimum is good practice as recreation areas are never too large for the future and it is often more economical to operate one large area than several small ones.

Shape of the area is also related to the use attractions and needs of the development. A large picnic area or camping development is most efficient in shape as a square or rectangle several hundred feet in width in preference to a long narrow area less than one hundred feet wide. This is true because of savings in utility lines and the fact that your buildings have a useful radius equal in all directions. However, a narrow strip may be very practical for small developments, or to provide additional stream frontage for a fisherman's trail, or include scenic strips within the park unit.
Adjoining Areas-The values of the site may be affected by the appearance of the adjoining lands, ownership and use of the land, and the utilities available there. For instance, a site adjoining other publicly owned lands, such as a national ferest or a public road, may be desirable, whereas a site next to an industrial plant might not. The utilities available nearby may provide a savings in the cost of extending electricity or water to the site.
Topography-Topography is very important. Check the elevation of the ground, degree and direction of slopes, drainage, rock outcrops, topsoil types and quality, as well as subsoil. Nearly level areas are required for parking areas, beaches, camp areas, ballfields, etcetera. Determine how much the topography limits useful area or what the costs of earth moving or grading might be.
Water-In addition to its recreation interests, water is needed for drinking, sanitation, and irrigation. The quantity and quality of water sources is often a big factor in site selection. The area may provide good springs or opportunities for a well or be near to municipal water lines. Figure the cost of providing water to the use areas.
Plants-The existing plant growth calls for thorough checking. Look at the trees as to size and interest. the
amount of shade they provide, how healthy they are. the problems of maintenance, fire hazards, wind throw, etcetera.

An area may have been partially logged and requires removal of stumps or clean up. Some shrubs may be of good landscaping value. other areas of brush may need to be cleared. The extent and location of open areas is noted.
Exposure-How much will wind, rain, sun, and temperature affect the use? An area sheltered from strong winds may be highly desirable for recreation use. The direction. velocity, and season of these winds should be noted as to just how they will affect the recreation use and your maintenance and operation of the area. Lack of rainfall and


Wettands and bird life add interest to a possible sile, such as Gaddy's Goose Refuge in Ansonville, North Carolina. At coastal areas marine life provides an engrossing study
extreme temperatures may call for the development of shade and irrigation of a site to make it useable. Sometimes. you have a choice of exposure for sites where the topography or trees of the area will provide afternoon shade, morning sun, or whatever may be most desirable for the use intended. Improvements-Some areas may already have been improved and contain buildings, roads, utilities, cleared land. etcetera which may raise the cost of the site. If they ean be used in the recreation development or resold, this amount can be discounted from the costs. If not. their removal adds to the costs.
Access-Examine aecess both as regards the routes to the site and the various recreation interests within the area. The type and condition of roads leading to the area will greatly influence the usefulness of the sites. Safe and convenient access points are needed to handle public traffic.


Most park planners look to water frontage for basic park areas. Here, Pennsylvania has taken advantage of its limited Lake Erie shoreline to create Presque Isle State Park.

Some recreation interests within the site may be almost inaccessible due to steep ground or other barriers such as a roadway or river which divides the property.
Undesirable Features-Few sites are without undesirable features-it is difficult to list all of the possibilities. Make note of some of the following:
Physical barriers: cliffs, flooding, swamps, bodies of water, ditches, dunes, blow sand, slide areas, etcetera.
Hazards: traffic, fire, falling tree branches, water currents or wave action, deep holes, insects, snakes, ticks, poisonous plants, animals, cliffs, hunting, water pollution, high voltage lines, etcetera.
Annoyances: noise (trains, airplanes, automobiles, trucks), dust, water algae, turbidity, pollen, aquatic weeds, smoke. fumes, etcetera.
Others: objectionable views, existing structures not adaptable to park use, stumps and logging debris, driftwood, nearby liquor-dispensing establishments, lack of usable area, small size (no expansion space, shade lacking or limited), exposure protection lacking, erosion, reservoir water-level fluctuations, lack of water and utilities, poor access, objectionable easements or land use, cattle grazing encroachment. items required for maintenance but not necessary to increase enjoyment of area, highway relocation, lack of traffic controls, etcetera.

Many of these will not seriously limit use and can be corrected or controlled. A sand dune can be stabilized, a swamp drained, mosquitoes sprayed, pollution reduced, et-
cetera. The added cost of correcting these features may be in the public interest other than just for the park use itself.
Potential Developments-The planner will need to determine how well the site is adapted to the kind of recreation use we seek to provide. What portions of the site are suited to parking area, picnic use, camping use, active games, natural area, roads, trails, etcetera. Note the additional features of interest which can be enjoyed by the public over and above the basic needs. For cost estimate comparison of sites, prepare an overall plan of the circulation of roads, basic facilities, and development work needed.
Maintenance and Operation-A part of the figuring of the development will be how the site is to be maintained and operated. Will additional personnel, housing, and new service equipment be required or is the area located so existing nearby crews can be utilized?

A preliminary estimate of the costs of providing equal facilities at one area in comparison with another site is required to bring out how much the various site conditions affect the overall cost. This cost comparison will need to include the acquisition of land, development of the site, and its maintenance and operation.

How useful and important will the site be to the public? In order to estimate attendance and other benefits, check the population, the economy, how good the access is, tourist travel, the degree of interest in the recreation attractions provided, how badly the site is needed, and the benefits the development might create.

Location of the site with relation to population centers will determine how many people are served by the area. There is a definite relationship between the number of people close to the area and the attendance, but it is only one factor. Figures on the rate of growth of population will alsogive a clue on future needs within a given area. Recreation interests of the people, how much time and money they have, and what parts of the state they like to visit will also affect the use.

Convenience of access to the recreation site greatly affects the use. Good access from main travelled routes increases the opportunity for heavy use. Sites which are difficult to reach are apt to have a very limited use. The amount of existing traffic on roads can serve as a guide to the potential attendance. The state highway departments have traffic flow charts of the main highway routes helpful in comparing road traffic and routes of heavy tourist travel.

Although some sites may be remote today, they may be opened up by new routes in the future. Improved access routes and transportation are continually extending the distance which people will travel to find recreation.

Another factor in figuring potential attendance is the nature of the recreation attractions. What is the quantity and quality of recreation features at the area? How do the facilities compare with other areas? Will the public have such a pleasing experience at the area that they will want to revisit it again or to tell others about it? A site with a variety
of features for people of all ages and providing popular activities has a distinct use advantage over an area of limited interest.

What is the need for recreation in this area? How badly and how soon is it needed? Perhaps another public agency has plans to develop a site nearby. In such a case, your development may be unnecessary or can be combined in such a manner that one helps the other.

S
ometimes we do not recognize the full value of a recreation development. A good park can stimulate the economy of an area by raising the adjoining land values, attracting tourists, and holding them in an area long enough that they spend more money in the region, and increases the money spent on recreation equipment, supplies, etcetera. Improvements made to an area in the form of improving and maintaining roads or scenic values, protecting watersheds, stabilizing sand dunes, draining swamps that breed mosquitoes, etcetera can have value to the surrounding area as well.

Some areas which would make good recreation sites are not available or would be too expensive in cost for the benefits offered. Certain publicly owned properties, such as military reservations, game reserves, etcetera may not be available to other agencies. A number of private properties are too highly developed to purchase at a cost reasonable for recreation. Sometimes, however, these sites may later be-
come available as they are declared surplus to government needs, or improvements decrease in value. Ownership and availability must be checked and sometimes an appraisal must be made of the current market value of the property. Ownerships should be examined for easements. right of way, reservations of mineral rights, etcetera, to make sure that nothing would impair the usefulness of the area for a park.
Even though your funds may be limited, there are always other opportunities which make it possible to reach recreation objectives. Lands may be leased for a long term rather than purchased, easements for recreation use obtained, or land exchanges worked out. Sometimes a site may be purchased as a rock source for highway construction without losing its usefulness for recreation use later. A scenic viewpoint turnout might be made as part of new highway construction as little or no cost by using removed rock or fill material in the road construction. Agencies such as the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, etcetera may have sites available to an agency which will maintain them. Donation of land, funds, or labor are often availahle or can be promoted for recreation and the public good.

Your parks reflect the amount of study and good judg. ment used in selecting the sites. Poor ones will become inefficient areas with problems that can't be solved. Good areas will grow in interest for the future. If you choose the better sites you can develop a balanced. flexible program which will hest serve the public's needs. \#

As the pressures of civilization mount, it would seem to me that we probably have as much need for part-time Thoreaus as we have for full-time nuclear scientists. Since the beginning of mankind, people have always drawn great strength from their nearness and kinship to nature. If we close off this source of strength by plowing under our scenic resources, we may soon find ourselves so baffled by the pressures of urbanization, that we risk damage to our character as a people and therefore to our institutions.-General Omar Nelson Bradley.

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 ( 74 Stat. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF RECREATION, published monthly except July and August at Cooper Post Office, New York City, for October 1, 1961. 1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distribuled through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11. 1960 to be included in all statements rogarilless of frequency of issue.) $10,528(\mathrm{ABC})$.
Frank J. Rowe, Business Manager.
Sworn to and stlsecribed before me this 21st day of Septemher, 1961.

Emily II. Stark, notary pulbic, State of New York. No. 41. 3813275. Queens County. Term expires Mareh 31. 1963.

Recreation market for prefab steel buildings is soaring

## Prefabricated Steel Buildings

The burgeoning growth of recreation-already a $\$ 40,000,000,000$ market-is sparking a major boom in the construction of prefab steel buildings for skating rinks, marinas, bowling alleys, and similar facilities. Prefabs reduce building cost and speed erection. A leading manufacturer* reports the recreation market for steel buildings has doubled in each of the past three years and is expected to keep growing at least as fast in the future.

The growing popularity of steel prefabs is the result of a major "revolution" in steel building design, manufacturing and distribution. Only a few years ago these structures were rightly considered "tin sheds." Manufacturers offered only a limited line of standard buildings, almost devoid of style, with little or no provisions for integration with conventional building materials. Now, imaginative integration of conventional masonry with steel panels produces attractive styling.

Today, the steel-building industry is reaping the benefits from heavy investments it made over the last few years to upgrade design, manufacturing, and construction. Architects can now choose thousands of combinations of lengths, widths, heights, wall and roof coverings, roof slopes, framing systems, colors, and textures. Introduction of computer analysis has enabled engineers to design framing that costs less to fabricate and erect, yet maintains the same strength. Assembly-line production now turns out framing and covering components at a fraction of the costs of the old systems. These changes have catapulted prefabs into the center of a $\$ 250,000,000$ industry, which represents about $\$ 1,000$,000,000 construction.

With recreation growing so fast, ease of expansion is a must. A steel building can be easily enlarged with no costly problems of supporting the old roof by simply demounting one side of the building and later re-erecting it on the extended frame. Because of increased demand, manufacturers have established networks of dealers and contractors cap-

[^101]Westview Playland in Waco, Texas, is housed in a 436-footlong steel building. Clear span, unobstructed by columns, allows building to accommodate roller skating and play area.


Low-silhouette, rigid-frame steel building is used for park shelter in Kaukauna, Wisconsin. Quite a change from the old "tin shed" look of the original prefabs years ago.


This airy clubhouse, with patio overlooking water, sports a butterfly roof and was constructed for a sailing association. Steel prefabs represent a $\$ 250,000,000$ industry today.
able of supplying complete construction service, from planning and erecting to finishing any type of building assignment.

While the changeover from the "tin shed" to the more attractive, highly adaptable, pre-engineered building is almost complete, manufacturers are already at work creating new designs to meet changing needs. This capacity to continually improve and update concepts may prove to be the metal buildings manufacturers' most potent weapon in their efforts to secure a greater share of the recreation market during the coming years. \#


LaND USE PLANNING

Our Canadian neighbors recognize its urgency
J. R. Dymond

There are several reasons why the need for setting aside more open spaces for recreation is urgent. The first is that as urban communities expand farther and farther into the country it becomes more and more difficult for urban dwellers to enjoy contact with nature. This is especially unfortunate in view of the increasing amount of leisure which many people have. What is the value of spending less time in making a living if we have no more ways of enjoying life?

It is said that at present recreational facilities in the form of parks are lacking in southern Ontario, except in the Ottawa area, to an extent unparalleled by any other major population center in North America. Our people, in the main, are forced by the lack of nearby

Reprinted with permission from the Community Courier, January-March 1961. Dr. Dymond, former dean of zoology at the University of Toronto, now acts as consultant to the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. He is a past president of the Federation of Ontario Field Naturalists.
facilities to make the long trek to the northern lakes, adding to highway congestion.

According to a report on land use prepared by the Conservation Council of Ontario, it is estimated that as a minimum there should be ten acres of readily accessible (less than fifty miles away) park for each one thousand population. In the Oshawa-Toronto-Ham-ilton-St. Catharines belt, based on today's population, forty-two thousand acres of rural parks are deemed necessary. By the year 2000 this would increase to ninety-six thousand acres. At present the total is about three thousand acres. Compare this with sixty thousand acres for the Chicago area, and fifteen thousand acres for Detroit.

The demand for outdoor recreation is increasing at a tremendous rate. For instance, in one year 550,000 people visited Point Pelee National Park which has an area of five square miles. Between 1958 and 1959 there was an eighty-percent increase in the number of Ontario people who visited the pro-
vincial parks. From 1957 to 1959 there was a 141 percent increase in park visitors.

Each of us can contribute to the solution of this problem. We should ask ourselves, if no one does any more about this than I do, will it ever be solved? Each can help to form public opinion by talking about this need and the inadequacy of present action. When enough people are informed and demand action, something will be done. One of the ways public opinion is formed is by word of mouth from person to person. All of us can help in this way.

Then if opportunity offers we can speak to groups of people. Also, we can support organizations such as the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, who are engaged in public education, and who bring before governing bodiesmunicipal, provincial and federal-the importance of setting aside adequate areas for recreation. The reason these organizations are not more effective is that too many people leave it to others to support them. \#

## COMMUNITY PROGRAM FOR

## EXCEPTIONAL

 CHILDRENBoys and girls participating in a Saturday playtime program are shown starting their exciting day of organized and supervised fun, games, music, and crafts


Children are given many opportunities for self-expression and productivit well as fun and sociability. Above, several of the older (Red Bird) group busily engaged in drawing and painting under the direction of a trained phy: therapist who is a regular member of the staff. New easels, especially built by playground and recreation department, were designed for handicapped child

John A. Lippold and June Bennett

Below, the enchantment of music and rhythm reaches every child regardless of his disability. An outlet is provided for the natural desires to play, sing, and take part in group activity.


Anew shining star has been added to the galaxy of supervised programs sponsored by the Aurora, Illinois, Playground and Recreation Department. The Playground and Recreation Board of Commissioners have inaugurated a supervised playtime program for the mentally and physically handicapped children in the area. Aware that planned recreation for exceptional children was an uncharted field, they made staff and equipment available in the summer of 1960 for an experimental recreation program for handicapped children.

Mr. Lippold is director and Mrs. Bexnett is assistant director and program supervisor of the Aurora, Illinois, Playground and Recreation Department. This material is digested with permission from the Aurora Beacon-News.

From the time a child is born, his desire and natural impulse for play is a driving force in the development and growth of his personality and body. As a group, children with mental and physical handicaps have been denied this essential outlet and have little contact with other children, handicapped or normal. A supervised play program, such as Aurora's, allows expression in diverse ways. For many, particularly those who are unable to attend school, it provides one of the few opportunities for social contact outside of the home.

Comparatively few planned play programs for physically and mentally handicapped children are being operated throughout the nation. Because of the many degrees of mental handicaps, recreation personnel have been reticent about even trying to present planned programs for this group. The McCormick Foundation research project on recreation activities for handicapped children proved that such activities planned and designed for these youngsters were beneficial to an outstanding degree. Medical scientists and educators recognize the fact that exceptional children are upgraded mentally when associated in group activities and believe that stimulation, competition, and socialization may play their respective parts in the process.

$\mathbf{P}$laying on a playground is such a normal childhood privilege that few people realize that some youngsters cannot cope with routine playground programs. Therefore, in the summer of 1960 the Playground and Recreation Board of Commissioners designed a play program to be conducted in a reserved playground totlot twice a week for a seven-week period. On apparatus scaled to the proper size, handicapped children could swing, slide, ride on merry-go-rounds, bounce on spring horses, and build sand castles to their heart's content. The fenced area, supervised by volunteers under the direction of department personnel, provided safe play-space for those youngsters who needed a sheltered play area.

[^102]The program proved to be so much fun for the children that the department decided to put it on a continuing basis for the fall and winter, and to schedule one program a month in the Aurora Recreation Center. With the volunteer cooperation of the Aurora Alumni Group of the Delta Zeta Soror ity, programs were featured on the fourth Saturday of each month from September through January.

The operation of the program and its proved worth attracted the attention of John Sacuto, executive director of United Cerebral Palsy of Greater Chicago, during the United Cerebral Palsy Fund Drive in Aurora. Since then, arrangements for cosponsorship and program augmentation by United Cerebral Palsy has made a weekly program possible for the children.

The program has expanded and is now conducted each Saturday from 9:30 until 1:30. The longer period of time has permitted the professional staff to introduce more varied craft, music, and game programs. The wonderful fun of eating sack lunches with a group of one's friends is also possible for the youngsters since the program runs through the lunch hour. Necessary medications are administered by trained staff members who aid the severely crippled unable to feed themselves.

After the flag raising ceremony, organized play in active ball and table games gets under way. Crutches and wheelchairs are no handicap to participants because supervisors are on hand to retrieve balls and help fit balls into hands not as flexible as they should be. The healthy shouts, yells, and shrieks of laughter during the apparently wild games are the same joyful sounds that can be heard on any active playground.

The music hour gathers all ages and groups into a huge circle. Wheelchairs, big chairs, and little chairs seat each child comfortably so that they can join in the exciting rhythm band-kazoos, sandboxes, cymbals, bells, and triangles. "Making music" is a soul satisfying experience for young and old." The youngsters frequently are the center of the stage when they sing solos. The pro-
gram consultant. Arehie Oliver, is a clever improvisor and is always able to provide a guitar accompaniment.

Program, as such, is never allowed to interfere with sheer fun. If it is more fun to sit at a talle and look at beautiful pictures of trains than to go to the craft room to make a belt or weave, the train pictures win! Daydreaming is just as valuable to growth and enjoyment, at times, as learning something new.

Nap time! With thick rugs on the floor, shades drawn (and if you are a bit restless, someone to sit heside you). it is not at all difficult to enjoy the halfhour rest period. Beautiful music is played, and there will be a storytelling and singing time following.

The Playgrouxd and Recreation Department has designed and built special equipment-a walker, railed stile steps, cars with steering wheels. dials and foot pedals, supply cards and cabinets, and special tables for the enjoyment of handicapped youngsters. Plans for outdoor play activities are now being made. Since its inauguration last summer with about sixteen children, the playtime has grown steadily with a registration of well over fifty children. Expanded facilities and broad play programs will help these children to enjoy the summer months on the oh-so-normal basis of "going to the playground."

The primary interest of the Playground and Recreation Board of Commissioners is to provide recreation programs in areas of need. However. the resultant therapeutic value in the lives of handicapped children has been recognized throughout the community.

The activity, under the direction of John A. Lippold, department director. and supervised by Mrs. June Bennett. assistant department director and program supervisor, is augmented by trained staff members provided through the cooperation of the United Cerebral Palsy of Greater Chicago. This trained staff, together with many volunteer men and women and helpful teenagers offer a new lease to happiness for a most deserving section of the city's youth. \#

## 

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# Teach Children to Ski 

Continued from Page 526
balance their weight so they are not lifted off the ground. In a chairlift, the small child can be taken up on the instructor's knees.

As soon as class members are good enough to follow one another, form a line, with the fastest ones in front, slower ones behind; then ski down follow-the-leader. When they all learn better control, spot one with better technique in front of one with poorer technique.

Children like movement, swinging around. The first christy they learn is usually the christy stop-the emergency stop! As soon as you see this, notice it, emphasize it every time they stop. Show them that they can do the same thing coming down the hill by imagining they are about to stop, but not quite, to pretend to stop one way, and then the other, all the way down. Then try a few rhythm turns; bounce, pole, bounce, pole, for a long distance. Before they know it, they are doing short parallel christys.

## Developing Bounce:

Once in a while, however, we run into a child who has no bounce; legs rigid like cast iron, boots six inches ahead of his knees. He can do a solid snowplow turn and stop on a wide, gentle hill this way, and sees no reason to ski any other way. And it's fun to fall in the snow!

One way to cure this is to pick out a small bump, maybe a foot high, and show him how to ride over it, then how to jump it. He only has to land hard once with straight legs, and he won't want to feel that shock again. If he does this often enough, he'll get into the habit of bending his knees-and discover the christy - and then he's away.
Now take him over a series of evenly spaced, round bumps, first trying to stay on the ground over each one, then jumping off the last one, then sliding around them, one after the other. The airplane turn is a good way to give the right spring to the knees of the child. The necessity for extreme flexibility and quick leg action helps to overcome
straight legs between turns, or a braced lower leg.

## Racing and Competition:

Most children have a very keen sense of competition. Once a child can do a good christy, nothing improves and disciplines his skiing like slalom; and skiing against a clock, against other children, makes him find out for himself that to win, or even make a good showing, he has to learn the technique; to think as well as just ride down the hill; to climb the course.
Children doing snowplow turns can be sent through an easy, open slalom course, too; they love it. But only as an exercise, not against a clock. Timing tends to hurry them, and makes them worse instead of better at that stage. Similarly, in teaching slalom to a christy class, it is best that they practice without being timed, until they can get through the gates without too much fighting and flailing of arms and legs. Then run them down against the clock, so they'll learn to pick the fastest line without any wasted movement.
Slalom teaches them quick reactions, to ski light, with rhythm in regulated turns, rather than a long turn here and a short, jerky turn there. Once they can run slalom well, they can ski any hill, because they learn to check at any given speed, or steepness, or angle of descent.
And when the child has mastered his skis, the whole family, sometimes three generations, can have marvelous vacations together, each enjoying his own level of skiing, and gathering at the end of the day with the feeling of well-being every ski family knows so well. \#

We want outdoor recreation at all times of our lives . . . from the time we are children, exploring with "terrifying energy," until the time we are content to sit and contemplate the scene and feel the warmth of the sun and the coolness of the breeze. We are a part of the earth and its life. We sense it, we know it, we revel in it. We do not worship it but we love it and that is something which everyone of us understands in every other.-Ben H. Thompson, Chief, Division of Recreation Resource Planning, National Park Service.

Reporter's Notebook<br>Continued from Page 499

art of the park board followed with an eleven-pound salmon, and Floyd Owen, retired park superintendent, completed the invincible big three with a tenpounder. Councilman Pat Steele came up with the most unusual catch, however, when he boated two rocks attached to a sea anemone.

## Following the Harvest

Two hundred children of migrant farm workers in Pennsylvania spent their summer playing and studying at day-care centers supervised by the state department of welfare. Pennsylvania State University and the Mennonite Service Committee operate such centers in seven communities.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



Dr. Norman P. Miller, associate professor of physical education at the University of Southern Cali. fornia at Los Angeles, has been appointed to the newly created position of recreation coordinator at the University. Dr. Miller is also a member of the National Recreation Association National Advisory Council.

William E. Warne has been named administrator of California's new Resources Agency, one of the state's "super agencies," created by the 1961 Legislature. The Resources Agency now includes the State Water Rights Board, the State Water Pollution Control Board and each regional water pollution control board, and the departments of Conservation, Fish and Game, Parks and Recreation, and Water Resources. Mr. Warne had been director of Water Resources previous to this appointment.

In the new organizational setup, Charles A. DeTurk, formerly chief of the state's Division of Beaches, has been appointed director of the Department of Parks and Recreation. The Department of Natural Resources, under which the Division of Beaches and Parks, was administered was dissolved. The divisions formerly under Natural

Resources are now divided between Conservation and Parks and Recreation. The Parks and Recreation Department includes the Division of Beaches and Parks, the Division of Recreation, and the Division of Small Craft Harbors.


The Oakland California, Rec. reation Depart. ment is welcoming its newest recreation director, Joe Donald, who has just completed a National Recreation Association internship in Milwaukee, where he had on-the-job training in both leadership and administration.

Sharon Stickney, a member of the Bristol, New Hampshire, Community

Center Rope Skipping Group which performed at the 1953 National Recreation Congress, has received the Belmont Sportsmanship Award sponsored by the Charles Kilborn Post of the American Legion. The award is based on athletics, scholarship, and eitizenship. Sharon is the first girl to receive the award.

Dr. Duane Robinson, director of Bethlehem Community Center in Chicago for the past nine years, has been appointed associate professor of sociology at George Williams College in Chicago. Dr. Robinson was director of the Los Angeles Youth Project, the Spokane Youth Survey, and worked on the Chicago Federation of Settlements Study of Board and Administrative Opinions. He will teach courses in sociology to students preparing for work in youth-serving organizations.

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gansport State Hospital, Logansport, Indiana.

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- Four uew squash balls in two speeds include the traditional singles ball and doubles ball in regular speed and in new slow speed. The slow ball will be welcomed on warm courts or in a warm climate. Different markings will identify the types of ball. For further information, circle \#100.
- A library of talking books includes drama, opera, poetry, history, politics, documentary, religion, philosophy, sports, skills, hobbies, musical arts, foreign-language courses. Excellent for programs for the ill, handicapped, aged, and homebound and for rainy day emergencies. Records are available for rental, too. There is a platter to please almost any literary taste-novels by Defoe, Faulkner, Joyce, and Wilde, folk anthologies, essays. Children's bookshelf runs wide gamut from Louisa May Alcott and Mark Twain to Jules Verne. The poetry selection is varied, with accent on contemporary poets. For information on this listening library, circle \#101.

- A multi-use, two-sided adhesive strip takes the place of paste, glue, liquid cement, or overlay tapes for mounting displays, posting memos and bulletins, decorating with papercraft or cutouts. It applies like a tape. but works like a glue. However, unlike glue, it may be applied to one surface: then. at any later date, the backing paper may be peeled off and the second surface attached. Being pressure-sensitive, it forms a tight, permanent bond instantly between any combination of materials, except those with oily or waxy surfaces. The adhesive strip is not moist, will not warp paper, or jam office equipment. It can even be used to hold microfilm records to date-processing equipment. To apply adhesive, pull out tape at indicated cutting edge; put tacky side on object and unroll to desired length; pinch package, cutting tape with rotary, pulling motion. Then rub strip so that adhesive binds firmly to surface; peel off carrier strip at the dry edge, exposing second adhesive surface. Adhesive is ready to use and there is noth ing to dry out, spill, or ooze, requiring a messy clean-up. For more information, circle \#102.
- Built to last a lifetime. Zinc-metallized, maintenance-free diving board is constructed of welded steel. Has split-second adjustability to accommodate divers from eighty to two hundred pounds. The spring tension is developed by a torsion bar, extremely fine and precise. Heavy people can use the board without fear of breakage. Since the board is safe, your pool may be now insured under a low-risk policy. For further information, circle \#103.
- Playscapes are limited spacewise but unlimited imagina-tion-wise. The whole collection of thirty-two play devices is child-scaled for creative play and body-building fun. Wiggle walls, wing dings, ring dings, cat's cradles, crow's nests, cliff climbers are abstract enough that youngsters can decide what they want them to be-stepping stones, mountains, spider web, rocket or submarine, turtle back or cave. They

are but some of the pieces with gay color, special texture, unusual sizes and shapes. There are no hazardous moving parts; no item is more than five feet high. Equipment can be arranged by size to discourage full-tilt running and prevent accidents. Because of small size of units, they can be installed in places where a conventional playground would be impossible. Packaged playscape includes equipment, a site plan, specifications, and installation instructions. For further information, circle \#104.

- Nonsinkable aluminum paddle weighs less than half as much as conventional canoe paddles of wood or metal, is balanced, has an anodized finish to prevent discoloration, will not warp, split, or become splintery upon exposure to bad weather. Inside, the blade is filled with plastic to block entry of water in case of puncture. Tubular shaft is also plastic filled and has a varnished spruce handle. Will appeal to skippers of small sailboats as well as canoeists. For further information, circle \#105.
- Living out of a suitcase has acquired new meaning with the advent of a versatile luggage unit which converts to chests, dressers, vanity tables, desks, or night stands. Lug-a Ture has stout, reinforced plastic handles. Units are designed to fit compactly atop each other with heavy-duty interlocking pins that retract when not in use. Detachable matching tapered legs are available for a modern effect. Each unit is covered with an attractive washable vinyl in a wide range of colors. New sections for re-covering are available at nominal cost. College students, campers, recreation people who must travel light will appreciate the ingenuity of this product. For further information, circle \#106.
American Playground Device ..... 499
American Trampoline ..... 493
Ball-Boy Company ..... 559.60
Bathurst Products ..... 538
Care ..... 538
Castello Fencing, Judo \& Karate Equipment ..... 496
Chicago Roller Skating ..... 561.2
Classified Advertising ..... 539
Cosom Industries ..... 547-8
Crea-Stone ..... 499
Earl H. Hurley ..... 497
Emblem and Badge ..... 521
Gold Medal Products ..... 495
H \& R Manufacturing Company ..... 495
Jamison Manufacturing Company ..... 501.4
MacGregor Company .__ _ Inside Back Cover
Mason Candies ..... 557-58
Monroe Company ..... 499
National Studio ..... 505.6
Program Aids ..... 538
Rek-O-Kut ..... 543.4
Rheem Califone ..... 497
Superior Industries ..... 545.6
T. F. Twardzik ..... 496
United Fund ..... Back Cover
World Wide Games ..... 495


## Change of Address

If you are planning to move, notify us at least thirty days before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect, if possible, in order to receive your magazines without interruption. Send both your old and new addresses by letter, card or post office form 22 S to: Subscription Department, Recreation Magazine, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

## FREE AIDS

Here are resources-catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on-to help the recreation leader. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Projects for felt snippers. Booklet shows the toys, clothing, household accessories that can be made. Felt comes in wide spectrum, includes tweedy effects. For leaflet, circle \#120.

Charming ceramic decals for the hobbyist. "The studio card has come to ceramics," says the manufacturer of these decals. They are light, modern, whimsical. For booklet, circle \#121.

Mobiles, murals, and funful monstrosities are yours at the twist of a wrist. Rayon chenille stems in brilliant colors can be used for animals, collages, tree ornaments, lettering, basket weaving, free-form creativity. For photogenic leaflet, circle \#122.

Cut, fol.d, and paste. Make a stained glass window, or a Japanese lantern, or a heart to wear on your sleeve; make dolls, dinosaurs, puppets, party favors, leis, costumcs, and carnations. Tissue paper can be combined with other art media for startling effects. Craft tissue comes in twenty-nine colors, is packaged in lovely illustrated envelope. For leaflet listing ideas for tissue paper projects and samples of the paper itself, circle \#123.

New paint product adheres to any surfacecanvas, ceramics, fabrics, glass, leather, metal, paper, plastics, wood. Does not crack, peel or chip. Covers more area, has full range of intermixable colors. For information on these versatile colors, circle \#124.

A bright little booklet, Paper Fun, offers easy-to-do, easy-to-glue projects with paperflowers, valentines, harps, masks, party decorations, Christmas decorations, things to make
with paper bags, boxes, cardboard. For copy, circle \#125.

## PROGRAM AIDS

Down in black and white (and sometimes red) -your club or organization's records and minutes in one book. Sixty-four-page record book has room for one year's entries and will be valuable as reference inaterial as time goes on. Contains every division normally used ly many organizations-financial report, minutes. current membership, roll call, guest register, side line notes, ptretera. For information, circle \#126.

Tell the whole town what gives. Project your program out across the counters, windows, and lobbies of organizations in your community with television-size slide projector that shows 35 mm slides continuously or with a nine-second interval and push-button re-mote-control change. For further information, circle \#127.

Booklet of menus for camping, Along The Trail, stresses balanced nieals and sensible packing-"the lighter the burden, the lighter the heart." Good tips for beginner campers with timely forget-me-nots for more experienced outdoorsmen. For booklet, circle \#128.

Letter perfect. Felt numerals and initials. banners, arm hands, sweater emblems for your teams and clubs. Eighteen different styles of felt letters. For information, circle \#129.

Sponsoring a benefit dinser? Company has special offer on spaghetti diuner for church groups, clubs, scouts, etcetera. Products are packaged in institutional sizes. May be used as door prizes, sold, or used in the nemu of the dinner. For brochure, circle \#130.

## PLEASE NOTE EXPIRATION DATE



Prestige atwards, bulletin boards, erasable charts to help spark your sports program. Eraso posters are guaranteed reusable 150 times, come in varieties to cover every type of event, from archery to square dancing and handball. For descriptive leaflet, circle \#131.

From microbes to missiles-youngsters want to know the why and howfors. Chemistry sets, physics lab kits, telescopes and microscopes and scientifically geared erector sets add to their knowhow. For information about science toys and kits, circle \#132.

Films for the Christmas season. Religious productions tell the Christmas story, show the Christmas spirit, demonstrate how Christmas can melt prejudice. For information on family films for Christmas, circle \#133.

Readmission control system for swimming pools, youth centers, fairs, athletic events. Ultra-violet lamps and fluorescent inks end pass-out problems. Inks, which come in blue and green, won't transfer. For information on Blak-ray lamps and marking inks, circle \#134.

## SPORTS

Casting around for fishing tips? Complete information in fishing included in 56-page hooklet which answers questions on spin fishing. For copy, circle \#136.

Red sail.s in the sunset. New sailcraft "Go" combines the most exciting features of sailing and water skiing. Hollow watertight hull is rudderless, has twin fins for stabilizing. Eight feet long, it has two red nylon sails on 15 foot wooden mast with two 7 -foot booms. Easily handled by beginners, craft offers new horizons in sailing skill. For further information, circle \#137.

Bat bags and slag bags, bicycle exercisers and rowing machines described in athletic equipment catalog. For copy, circle \#138.

Instruction boorlet for Candle Pin Bowling Game. Descriptions of equipment used, scoring system, and how to play the game are included with good illustrations. Court requirements are listed and special tips given. For booklet and information on this manufac-
turer's candle pin bowling equipment, circle \#139.

Archery tips, how to choose the correct equipment, arrow length, bow weight, stance are included in booklet. For copy, circle \#140.

Make any floor a putting green with a cleverly shaped plastic shell. Made of polystyrene plastic, it has an overall length of $183 / 4$ inches and is thirteen inches at its widest point. There is a molded-in tee cup, and a small removable plastic flag. For information, circle \#144.

The finer points of basketball are shown in film in which the nine National Basketball Association teams participate. Runs twentyseven minutes, sound, 16 mm . For information, circle \#145.

A baseball vacation. Film tells how a team of American teenagers go to Puerto Rico for a series of haseball games against local allstars. Chewing gum manufacturer offers 16 mm film narrated by sportcaster Marty Glickman. Runs twelve minutes. For leaflet describing film, circle \#146.

Visual aids for physical fitness. Charts on tumbling and stunts, pyramids, self-testing activities on apparatus. Illustrations and/or photographs show progressions and safety hints. For information, circle \#147.

Listing of films for sportsmen contains reels on dog training, rabbits, birds, the story of a marsh, gun instruction. For leaflet, circle \#148.

Bullseye for practicing yeoman. Archery buffs will appreciate these beautifully made long bows. Steady with an extremely good cast. Handle riser of walnut and colored maple. Ladies' models in pastel colored glass. For information, circle \#149.

Don't look green on the green. Golf swingtrainer helps develop a perfect swing from the address to the follow through. Has special control which positively keeps your arc. Regular practice will develop a habitual correct swing. For information, circle \#150.

## A CHRISTMAS GIFT TEN TIMES OVER

For your board members, volunteers, co-workers--America's leaders in the effective use of leisure . . .

## RECREATION

Your gift of RECREATION Magazine ten times over the next year will give them the overall picture and help them grasp all the facets of their role in the recreation field. Of course, your gift will be announced by a handsome, colorful card. Just send us the names and addresses of the recipients of your gift subscriptions (also please include your own name and address). Enclose your check or money order for $\$ 5.00$ for each subscription. Then, RELAX. We'll take care of the rest and see that your gift is delivered ten times.

## LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

Tenthappy travelers will appreciate Camping Maps, Canada. It includes maps of the Canadian provinces and Alaska with campsites listed. Information about facilities available at the various campsites tells you where to find tent sites, water, electricity, boating. swimming, hiking, showers, and many other essential items. Included are facts on baggage, money, average temperatures, firearms, customs, and gifts. The 1961-62 edition is available for $\$ 1.00$ from Camping Maps, U.S.A., P.O. Box 862, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

A visual aid for coaches and athletic leaders explains basketball fundamentals. The Na tional Basketball Chart has seventy-five action photos showing dribbling, skooting, passing, offense, and defense. Illustrations measure two inches by two inches; entire chart is twenty-four inches by thirty-one inches; and is printed in two colors. Has loops for hang. ing. Available for $\$ 1.00$ from National Sports Company, Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin.

A deligitful and wise little book about parents and television sets, censorship, and guidance. Pogo's Primer for Parents (TV Division), is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for $\$ 20$.

The President's Council on Youth Fitness offers a hooklet, Youth Physical Fitness, which suggests elements for school-centered program which can be adapted by recreation and sports activity leaders for their programs. Available for $\$ .40$ from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

An inestimable treasure for every recreation leader and department having anything to do with drama, Drama with and for Children by Winifred Ward is a manual on creative drama and children's theater. It explains the why, it tells how and when and what; it examines and interprets the relationship between the two types and the role of each in the development of the child. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it is available for $\$ .30$ (no stamps) from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Recreation departments or other agencies conducting or planning to conduct preschool recreation programs will find some excellent guidelines in Standards for Day Care Service. Chapter 4, for example, sets up a clear statement on the principles of planning the daily program and the opportunities that the program should provide the children three to six years of age. Appendix B is a very useful listing of indoor furnishings, equipment, and supplies, as well as indoor and outdoor play equipment recommended for a group of fifteen youngsters. Available for $\$ 1.50$ from Child Welfare League of America, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

## Indispensable for tempo control in a variety of teaching applications



## NEW

Chyythmaster by REK.O.KUT

1. New High-powered amplifier - conservatively rated at 20 watts.
2. New temperature-compensated transistor circuits with wide-range tone compensation.
3. New ruggedized true high fidelity circuitry.
4. New super-clarity voice reproduction.


Multi-Speed Indoor-Outdoor Portable High Fidelity Phonograph. Lets you slow down the record to match the prog. ress of the learner: Universally used for teaching with Rhythm:
THE RHYTHMASTER IS 3 FINE INSTRUMENTS IH ONE

- A professional-type full range high fidelity phonograph - microphone can be used while records are being played.
- A high fidelity P.A. system with complete full range tone controls.
- A high fidelity radio (when used with AM-FM tuner).

The Rhythmaster's Patented Continuously Variable-Speed drive enables you to increase or decrease speed and tempo of music and other recorded material as needed. In dancing, you can set the rhythm of fox-trots, cha-cha-cha, etc. to your own taste. Therapists can adjust cadence to the progress of the patient. Musicians can set the pitch of records to match pitch of piano or other accompanying instrument. The Rhythmaster is invaluable for schools, camps, recreation centers, broadcast studios... wherever tempo control is required.

sationa Offer
or the economy minded purown a llght, fllmsy, table! ly, heavy weight, molded In $22^{\prime \prime}$ and $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ officlal are priced at a fraction of If tables of these welghts. lly warp and dent resistant. ince. 5' $\times 9^{\prime}$ table in two 1 eight sturdy folding tubuegs. Textured finish.
$-1 / 2$ " thick top, welght 100 $-\frac{196}{6}$

30 - Special over sized 5\%' economy model. Plenty of elbow room for all players. Sturdy, walnut finished, 1' x $3^{\prime \prime}$ outer frame. Creme colored hardboard chip racks. Separate ash tray and glass holders. Folding legs on sturdy hardware. Weight 50 lbs.
$935-$-Standard size $50^{\prime \prime}$ octagonal table as described above. Weight 40 lbs.

POKER TABLES
Dealer's cholce playars comfort in fine octagonal tables. Eisht saparate molded bakellte ashtray-glass holders, and Individual chip separate molded bakelite ashtray-glass hoiders, and individual chip racks. Massive wainut finish hardwood frames are aiconol and folding hardware. Graen falt playlng surfaca. lags with individual
 frame anchors $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick morocco coverad chlp rack. No-mar capped frame anchors $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick moro
leg bottoms. Welght 70 lbs.
$925-50^{\prime \prime}$ Standard size, deluxe table, as described above. 925
Weight 60 lbs.

CONVERTIBLE TOPS FOR POKER TABLES
Must be ordered with Table. Hardboard cover converts poker table for utility use.
940 -Convertible top for 57' table Welght
8 lbs.
945 -Weight 6 lbs.

TABLE TENNIS SETS
Champlonship sets include virtually unbreakable Hi -Impact marbellite paddles with special shaped grips. Extra heavy posts and unlque storage container which doubles as wall rack. $800-4$ paddles with wound leather grip giant posts with slide bar adjustment for net tension. Net with slip-on metal sleeves, 4 balls. book of rules.
804 -4 paddles, Jr. Glant adjustable tension posts, metal end net, 4 balls, book of rules.
808 -4 paddles, officlal metal extension posts, 66 " tie net, 3 balis, book of rules.

CAROM POQL
sixe $36^{\prime \prime} \times 51^{\prime \prime}$ bumper fleld and equipment. Action table similar to coln operated version. Leg levellers, 2-48" cuas 21/2" balls, chalk, book of rules.
150 Masive Deluxe and Sides, $100 \%$ wool billiard cloth, welght BO bls. 155
155 Model. Walnut Standard Model. Walnut finished sides, feit covered playing surface. Weight 60 lbs.
F.O.B. New York factory or warehouse. No. C.O.D.'s.

Allow 14 days for shipment.
 down pins.

MORE INTERESTING-You use "dead" pins (those lying on floor) to pick up spares.

ALLOWS MORE PLAYING
time. No need to pick up downed pins after each ball. You get three chances before pins have to be set up again.

EASIER TO PLAY—for children and adults alike. No special skills or training needed to roll $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Candle Pin balls. They're easy to grasp and roll; no finger holes to bother with.

COMPLETELY SAFE. Pins are lightweight, flexible polyethylene. Soft rubber balls permit carefree play.

Today Candle Pin Bowling is growing by leaps and bounds in many areas of the nation. Bowlers like the interesting new variations this game offers. Now you can enjoy the fun o this sport in your own recreation area-with COSOM's CANDLE PIN BOWLING GAME.
It's played and scored the same as regular Candle Pin Bowling - yet alley length can be much shorter. Any number can play Everyone-from tots to senior citizens- can have loads o fun with Cosom's Candle Pin Game.


# CANDLE PINS 

Using any level play area-as small as 6 ft . wide by 30 ft . long-you can set up your Candle Pin Bowling Game in a few minutes. Pins and balls can't damage walls, mar floors, or scratch furniture. They're soft, flexible, quiet. Even a solid "strike" won't disturb others in adjacent areas.

Cosom's Candle Pin Bowling Game is perfect for recreation areas in schools, community centers, youth clubs, hospitals, churches, homes, etc.-wherever confined play areas exist. You'll find this set is durably made to withstand steady, hard use month after month. And, it makes an ideal training set to teach Candle Pin Bowling fundamentals. Order yours today!


REGULATION SIZE ( $153 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ ) polyethylene pins weigh 7 oz. each. The official size $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter rubber balls each weigh 17 oz .


COMPLETE SET comes packed in sturdy, attractive display box that permits easy storing. Carton has die-cut hand grips for easy carrying.

## SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

(Limited time only) JUST \$19.95 complete set

$$
\text { Expires Feb. 1, } 1962
$$

| Cosom Corporation, 6030 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis 16, Minn. Gentlemen: Please ship us $\qquad$ (S-550) Candle Pin Sets postpaid for which we are enclosing $\$ 19.95$ each. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| NAME | TITLE |
| DEPT. OR SCHOOL |  |
| STREET ADDRESS |  |
| CITY | STATE |


#### Abstract

Rhythmic Activities-Series III,* Frances R. Stuart and Virginia Gibson. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Portfolio of 78 indexed cards. $\$ 2.50$.


These dances might be done by upper elementary and junior-high students who are familiar with the basic rhythms of polka, schottische, waltz, two-step, etcetera. Many of the dances would seem too difficult for youngsters unfamiliar with basic rhythms.

The card file format is good and easy to use. The record listings for each dance are helpful and the address list of record companies and glossary of dance terms add to the portfolio's usefulness.

If the arrangement of the sixty dances were in order of difficulty rather than in alphabetical order it would be more helpful to the recreation leader. Also, some indication of counts is needed. Working out the steps by measures is not easy to do unless one knows the time signature of the record and how many counts to the measure. The collection has good variety representing fifteen different countries, as well as American mixers and couple dances.

I would hesitate to recommend the material to a beginning teacher or an unskilled group. For some situations it is very usable-and if Rhythmic Ac-tivities-Series II had been used first, a group would doubtless be ready for Series III.-Helen M. Dauncey.

Toys in America, Inez and Marshall McClintock. Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Avenue, S.E., Washington 3, D.C. Pp. 480, illustrated. \$8.00.

Toys are as old as man, but toy manufacturing and the toy shop are relatively recent. Toys in America is the result of three years of study and research, much of it spent studying the sale of toys back as far as 1700 and tracing the history of those craftsmen and companies that first devoted their energies to toy and game-making. Paul Revere, for example, made silver teething spoons, rattles, and whistles as well

[^103]as his famous silverware. Deming Jarvis delighted little girls with miniature doll dishes made of Sandwich glass.

Throughout the book are fascinating vignettes: the story of A. C. Gilbert, "the man who saved Christmas for children"; the story of the Teddy bear, the billiken doll, the kewpie doll, Lionel trains, "Slinky," and hundreds of others, including the many types of guns, sleds, models, noisemakers, pull-toys and table games that delight children in every era. In 1950, toy sales were a minimum of a billion and a quarter, far outstripping business as a whole in the same period.
Books like this and Peepshow to Paradise, an English book published some time ago which covered the history of toys over two thousand years of civilization, are highly important to the recreation profession. They do not teach skills or techniques. They do not set standards for leadership, administration, or program. However, they accomplish a great and important task. They show us-or remind us-that the need for, and the interest in, play is a fundamental; that the child of ancient Egypt with her clay doll, the little American Indian girl with her cornhusk doll. and today's child with her washable doll-with-a-permanent-wave are one and the same. As the book points out, stations in outer space are still Ireams in adult life-but anv child can buy them in a toy store!-I.M.

101 Camping Out Ideas and Activities, Bruno Knobel, illustrated by Georges Mousson. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 128. \$2.50.

Translations usually lose something of the original. but in this case Dale Cunningham has given the original German a fresh, vigorous style. The sketches, too, are simple but full of vitality.

The title would lead us to believe that the contents are primarily a listing -but this is not true. It is a well-organized collection of camperaft ideas, including firemaking, sketches, exploring. trail signs, use of lasso and boomerang, and the like. These topics are in most books on camping but the author man-
ages to give many of them a quality of freshness by using some original ideas, and by his pertinent comments. Excellent for leaders and counselors. What is even better, youngsters of Boy or Girl Scont age will enjoy it. too.

Masks and Mask Makers,* Kari Hunt and Bernice Wells Carlson. Abingdon Press, 201 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee. Pp. 73, illustrated. \$2.75.

Everyone who ever saw "Masquerade Party" on TV has seen Mrs. Hunt's masks; Mrs. Carlson has written a number of books, including the Junior Party Book and Fun for One or Two. This short but informative and interesting book, explains the major uses and reasons for masks in vivid fashion -masks for disquise transformation, masks for the dead, for dramatic and carnival use, and for protection. The major portion of the book describes masks as made and used in various parts of the world-Eskimo and America, Indian masks, masks of Africa and the South Pacific, masks of the Far East, and masks in civilized Europe. Excellent photographs of these wierd or amusing creations add greatly to the hook's interest and attractiveness.

The Outdoor-Indoor Fun Book, June Johnson. Harper \& Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 212, illustrated. \$3.95.

If a parent asks you to recommend a book of games and activities for everyday use, plus ideas for holidays (includ. ing the major Christian and Jewish ones), here is the book. Written primarily for use with youngsters six to twelve years old, it covers such activities as simple crafts, storytelling. tricks, etcetera.

A short appendix indicates lo crossreference, games for one, and for two. Asterisks throughout the book indicate games for small groups and those needing a larger number. The holiday suggestions are simple, but contain some good and original ideas. All in all, this is an informal, but very pleasant game book.

## BOOKS \& PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

## Arts and Crafts

Adventure Book of Nature Craft, The, Richard F. Dempewolff. Capitol Publ., 737 Broadway, New York 3. Pp. 95. \$3.95.
Adventures in Art, Howard Daniel. Abe-lard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 323. \$5.00.
American Art Museums and Galleries, Eloise Spaeth. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 282. \$5.95.
American Indian Beadwork, W. Ben. Hunt and J. F. "Buck" Burshears. Bruce Publ., 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 63. Paper, $\$ 3.50$.
American Negro Art, Cedric Dover. N. Y. Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 186. $\$ 10.00$.
Art Fair, The,* Mary Villarejo. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $\$ 2.75$.
Creative Color, Faber Birren. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 128. $\$ 10.00$.

Decorative Alphabets and Initials, Alexander Nesbitt, Editor. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. 123 plates. Paper, \$2.25.
Drawing with Pen and Ink (rev. ed.), Arthur L. Guptill. Reinhold Publ. 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 159. \$8.95.
Weaver's Book, The, Harriet Tidball. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 173. $\$ 5.50$.

Woodworking Crafts, (2nd ed.), Raymond Van Tassel. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 196. \$4.25.

## Games and Hobbies

Chance, Skill and Luck, John Cohen. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11, Md. Pp. 201. Paper, \$.95.
Checkers in Ten Lessons, Tom Wiswell. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 129. \$2.95.
Chess in a Nutshell, Fred Reinfeld. Perma Books, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 165. \$.35.
Complete Book of Gun Collecting, The, Charles Edward Chapel. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 222. \$4.50.
Complete Woodworking Handbook, The, Jeannette T. Adams and Emanuele Stieri. Arco Pub., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 568. $\$ 4.95$.

Crystal and Mineral Collecting, William B. Sanborn. Lane Pub., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 144. \$3.50.
Duplicate Bridge, G. C. H. Fox. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 143. \$4.50.
Easy Games for Youngsters, Geraldine Webb Settle. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 106. $\$ 3.00$.
Fights, Games and Debates, Anatol Rapo. port. Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 400. $\$ 6.95$.
500 Playtime Activities for Boys and Girls, Vernon Howard. Zondervan Pub.

House, 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.00.
5 Weeks to Winning Bridge, Alfred Sheinwold. Perma Books, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 498. \$.50.
Floyd's Рнотo Tips, Wayne Floyd. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Unpaged, \$2.50.
Go, Edward Lasker. Dover Pub., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 211. Paper, \$1.45.
Go and Go-Moku, Edward Lasker. Dover Pub., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 215. Paper, \$1.45.

Golden Treasury of Chess, The, Al Horowitz. Barnes \& Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 328. Paper, \$1.95.
Goren's Hoyle Encyclopedia of Games, Charles H. Goren. Hawthorn Books, 70 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 656. \$5.95.
Guide to Chess Endings, A, Max Euwe and David Hooper. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 248. \$5.50.
Home Playand Play Equipment for Young Children, Adele Franklin. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 23. \$.15.

How to Design And Build Flying Models, Keith Laumer. Harper \& Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 224. \$4.95.
How Do You Play Chess? Fred Reinfeld. Dover Pub., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 47. Free.
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Our sales campaign officially got under members were Saturday, October 24 th. Our veer proud of them. Our most cooperative and we are very used to furnish our profits in the campaign whe the fact that the available new Game Room. In light leted funds were not aval take Center has just been completed leased to be able to tak for this purpose and we were pleasortunity offered by advantage of $t$
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## VOLLEYBALL, BADMINTON, NIS JUST DO THIS

unit on floor. Raise telescoping net to regulation height for tennis, badon, paddle tennis and volleyball. net on posts. Draw through jamb for instant high tension. Ready-Net dy for play!

## SPECIFICATION FEATURES

Rugged, lightweight, galvanized and aluminum slip-fit tubing, frame and fi Exclusive, instant-action, jamb clip feature assures effective net tension. Ne legs hinge and fold to center for compact storage. Simple to assemble. Sh weight-65 lbs.

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4 high rebound net surface that obsoletes all backboards. Perfect for hit, catch and throw - "The iming is Right'. For tennis, volleyball, soccer, lacrosse, field hockey and baseball . . . gives a natural jame interval which provides 'get ready' time for next ball. To control length and speed of ball reoound, simply tilt frame to any angle and vary net tension. Use in gym - it's silent; and on any flat urface outdoors - it's weatherproof. Lightweight, self-standing, easily portable, always ready for intant use - in small areas, too! Folds flat against wall. 10' high and either 10 ' or $20^{\prime}$ long.

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The combination of a multi-purpose, adjustable tension net and an adjustable tilt frame offers a degree of versatility which . . (I) Eliminates hazards of group teaching by containing and contr balls in crowded group situations-no more wild flying balls; and (2) Helps the individual to de stroking skills in small areas and provides a means for skilled players to groove and polish stroke year round; and (3) Allows the player to practice vigorously and hit hard at close range while rec short returns in a limited space.

## MULTIPLE USE OF GYMNASILMS ADVOCATED!

MANY educators have come to the realization that the tremendous area in gyms can be used for much more than basketball, calisthenics, and the like. In recent years new super floor finishes have been developed to completely protect gym floors, and make square dancing, roller skating and other activities feasible and practical. Not only do these activities keep students entertained and exercised, but many have also found the gym can become a community center, and the family that plays together stays together.

As an example of the cooperation you can get from business firms, the Chicago Roller Skate Company has helped many recreation directors set up roller skating programs. It takes less equipment, less change of clothing, and less maintenance than any other sport or recreation. Roller skating provides active entertainment for more individuals in a given area, and at the same time teaches rhythm and coordination without the participant realizing it . . . everyone is just having fun.

Multiple use of a gym not only better serves your community, but it can also be a profitable venture, earning money to buy other equipment or services.

Every recreation director would be wise to look into all possible activities that could be held in the gym.

# RECREATION DIRECTORS IN ALL FIELDS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THEIR ROLLER SKATING PROGRAMS <br>  

"W$\checkmark$ E HAD over 400 youngsters registered in our program this past spring. Naturally they were enthused and we are already making plans for opening our roller skating program this fall. It will become a regular program here for boys and girls in this community." -Arthur D. Warner, Young Men's Christian Association,

Bath, Maine

" 0UR PROGRAM is held in a high school gymnasium. The program itself is a community project, sponsored by all churches and civic organizations. We figure if we keep one child out of trouble on one night (through roller skating) that ours is a very worthwhile project." —Nick Lutz, Calvert, Texas

"SKATING is strictly a recreational activity in our program designed to teach the fundamental skills and proper skating habits and interests to the participant. We have no desire to capitalize on this type of activity. We have found roller skating to be a wholesome and beneficial group participation activity."
-Stanley Kracht, Department of Parks and Recreations, City of Detroit, Mich.

"SUPERINTENDENT Thomas said of the program, 'It has been one of the most popular activities proposed in our community. It is completely endorsed by the parents, and enthusiastically supported by the young people. What better combinations'."
-Harold Miller, Principal, Hough Street School. Barrington, Illinois


Skate No. 778P, equipped with DURyTE wheels.

"EARNINGS (from the roller skating program) have hired us a full time coach, paid for filling and leveling an athletic field, and at the present time, is paying for the painting of our grade school. It is expected that skating can, in the future, maintain our entire athletic budget." -Father Charles R. Fredericks, Our Lady of Lourdes

Schools, Marinette, Wisconsin

"OUR PROGRAM is most successful and intend expanding it. We are most pleased with the outcome." -John McGinn, Woodmere-Hewlett Public Schools, Hewlett, New York

${ }^{6}$ FOR SEVERAL years now, we have been having. three-hour skating parties weekly. The attendance is very good in the school months; however we discontinue this activity during the summer."
-Bob Delius, Tennessee Eastman Recreation Club,
Kingsport, Tennessee

" ${ }^{\prime}$LTHOUGH skepticism was voiced three years ago at the use of such indoor facilities, current experience as evidenced by letters on file from school administrators is that the skating program is highly popular, successful, and not injurious to floors."
-Ted Gordon, Youth Service Section, Los Angeles City
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A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION

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RECREATION
the magazine of the recreation movement, is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, except July and August. It is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the Reader's Guide.

VOL. LIV, NO. 7 SEPTEMBER 1961 IN TWO PARTS-PART II

## Introduction

THE National Recreation Association presents its Sixth Annual Edition of A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION, AGBOR.

Our aim is to bring you the most comprehensive list of recreation books including the latest publications in the field. There is no other specialized guide incorporating this wide selection of carefully screened books. This NRA service will help you to keep your recreation library up-to-date, or, if you are planning to start a personal or organizational library, our guide will aid you in the wise selection of books.

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Boo'ss are also on display at the yearly National Recreation Congress where orders are taken. A mail order blank is enclosed here for your present convenience.

Further information on NRA services will gladly be supplied on request.

## JOSEPH PRENDERGAST Executive Director

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Previous copies of A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION do not reflect current publishers' prices. Selecting books from this 1961-62 guide will insure you the best service.

Prices subject to publishers' changes.

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Information about the Association's services, including special services to Associates and Affiliates, may be obtained by writing to JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, Executive Director



[^0]:    Mr. Harper is president and chairman of the board of McCann-Erickson, Inc., world's second largest international advertising and marketing organization. The above is condensed from an address presented at a luncheon of The Executive's Club of Chicago.

[^1]:    Dr. Tully is assistant professor of recreation at Indiana University in Bloomington.

[^2]:    * For information on how to get under way, write Public Information and Education Department, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11. The Recreation Month Kit will be ready early in 1961. NRA affiliated agencies receive it automatically, Associates and all others on request.

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[^6]:    *An amendment, supported ly more than one-third of those delegates present and voting, inserting after the word "barriers" the phrase "such as limited income, ill health, inadequate housing and those of a social nature" was not accepted.

[^7]:    Mr. Renfree is director of recreation in Sacramento.

[^8]:    Mr. Cunningiam, formerly director of recreation, San Leandro, California, is now assistant general manager of E. P. Finigan Co., of San Francisco, supplier of playground and physical education equipment.

[^9]:    Mrs. Burnett and Miss Wyatt are recreation directors in the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department.

[^10]:    Mrs. Hill is executive director of Comeback, Inc.

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[^18]:    Mr. Carlson is professor of recreation at Indiana University and director of the American Camping Association's Conservation in Cainping project.

[^19]:    * Two excellent stories giving details of this camping weekend have been published. They are: "Family Camporee at White Lake State Park," by Leslie S. Clark, in Forest Notes, New Hampshire's Conservation Magazine, Winter 1959-60; and "Family Camping Visits the Third Annual New Hampshire Camporee," Family Camping, November 1960.

[^20]:    Mr. Snow is youth program director for the Keene, New Hampshire, YMCA.

[^21]:    Mr. Graff is currently working toward his Ph.D. in conservation education at Ohio State University. He conducted the two-year research project on "Conservation in Scouting" for the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.

[^22]:    Dr. Thompson is acting director of the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association, and is also consultant for the Nassau County Cerebral Palsy Center on recreation, programing, facilities, and equipment.

[^23]:    *Available from Department of Natural Resources, 722 Capitol Avenue, Room 3076, Sacramento 14, California. Paper, $\$ 2.00$ (each part).

[^24]:    Mrs. Hill, now executive director of Comeback, Inc., was director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, 1953 through 1960. Mr. Young is director of recreation, Narcotics Division, Metropolitan Hospital, New York City.

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[^28]:    DIVISION OF BRUNSWICK

[^29]:    Mr. Hunsaker, former assistant superintendent of recreation in Las Vegas, Nevada, is now superintendent of parks, recreation, and forestry in Hazel Park, Michigan.

[^30]:    A well set-up recreation program is one of the most potent factors in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. - Kenneth J. Scudder, chief probation officer, County of Los Angeles, California, in The Offender in the Community.

[^31]:    Mr. Strunk is recreation director of the Idlewild Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tennessee.

[^32]:    Miss McSweeney is senior recreation director in the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department.

[^33]:    * Most of the above plays may be given without payment of royalty. However, the publishers should be contacted regarding performance of the two marked with an asterisk. since under certain circumstances they may involve payment of a small royalty.

[^34]:    Condensed and reprinted with permis. sion from The Welfare Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare (January-February-March 1960). Dr. Stullken is principal of the Montefiore Special School (for maladjusted children), Chicago.

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[^37]:    RECREATION is published monthly except July and August by the National Recreation Association, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York, is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the Readers' Guide. Subscription $\$ 5.00$ a year. Canadian and foreign subscription rate $\$ 5.75$. Re-entered as second-class matter April 25, 1950, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924. Microfilms of current issues available University Microfilms, 313 N. First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
    Space Representatives: East Coast-Advertising Manager, Recreation Magazine, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11; Midwest-Mark Minahan, 185 N. Wabash Boulevard, Chicago 1, Illinois.

[^38]:    Miss Ephraim is head of the program department of the National Jewish Weljare Board. This material is taken from a talk delivered at the Freetime Forum of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

[^39]:    Mr. Frederickson is superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles, California, and chairman of the Program Planning Committee for the 43 rd National Recreation Congress.

[^40]:    Mr. Smitir, in addition to being a vicepresident and special assistant to the president of the Prudential Insurance Company, is a member of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and of the National Park Service Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

[^41]:    This material is based on information in $A g$ ing in the States and the Chart Book, prepared for the 1961 White House Conference on the Aging by the states and the Federal Council on the Aging.

[^42]:    From the Volunteer Manual distributed at volunteer training sessions at the Pasa dena, California, Senior Center. The Manual also includes the center's objectives, sections on duties, what makes a good recreation leader, and why recreation is important to older people. The center's executive director is Adelaide Woodworth Kintz.

[^43]:    * Sports Illustrated, December 26, 1960.

[^44]:    Mrs. Hagmayer, former New York City elementary-school teacher, is now director of the Brookfield Crafts Center, which she helped found.

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[^47]:    Mr. Michael is a sanitary engineer and Chief of the Training Branch, Division of Health Mobilization of the U.S. Public Health Service. This material is taken from a National Safety Council bulletin.

[^48]:    From The Personnel Man, January 1961.

[^49]:    *Available from Mrs. June Braaton, 48 Deepwood Crescent, Dou Vills, Ontario. \$2.00.

[^50]:    *Pitman Publishing Company, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36 (\$3.95).

    Mr. Todd is assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association.

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[^52]:    * Harvest Years Publishing Co., 681 Market Street, San Francisco 5. \$4.50 annually ( $\$ 4.00$ to libraries).

[^53]:    Mr. Wilson is supervisor, Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation and commissioner of the Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission, Waukesha, Wisconsin. This material was presented at the 14th Great Lakes Park Training Institute.

[^54]:    Mr. Hill is director of the parks and recreation department, Rock Hill, S. C.

[^55]:    Mr. Welsh, currently a graduate student at Northwestern University, has worked with the Salina, Kansas, Recreation Commission for the past five summers.

[^56]:    Mr. Klang is director of swinming at the Warren Consolidated Schools in Warren, Michigan.

[^57]:    *For list of games, write National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.-Ed.

[^58]:    Mrs. Hill, executive director of Comeback, Inc., is consultant to the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association.

[^59]:    *Available from National Recreation Association, Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

[^60]:    *For younger readers.

[^61]:    Mr. Crawford is commissioner of recreation in Philadelphia and a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Directors. (See also Pages 362 and 363.)

[^62]:    Mr. Carver is Assistant Secretary of the Interior. This material is adapted from a speech given at a conference sponsored by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in Glenmont, Maryland, this spring.

[^63]:    Dr. Scholer is assistant professor of recreation at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City. Dr. Strong is an associate professor at East Carolina College, Greenville, North Carolina. (For other news of Dr. Scholer, see Page 362.)

[^64]:    Mrs. Ponton is general supervisor, Austin, Texas, Recreation Department. This material is used with permission of Texas Game \& Fish.

[^65]:    Mr. Spagna is director of the planning and zoning department in Hollywood, Florida.

[^66]:    Dr. Miller is associate professor of physical education at the University of California in Los Angeles.

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[^72]:    Dr. Nakhooda is a secretary of Balkan-ji-Bari, the Child Welfare Association of India and principal of its Training School for Child Welfare in Bembay.

[^73]:    Mrs. Stuhr is president of the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District Board in Beaverton, Oregon.

[^74]:    Miss Berryman is currently doing graduate work at New York University under a Graduate Assistance grant from the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped (See Recreation, September 1961).

[^75]:    * National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 E. 46th St., New York City. $\$ 1.75$ (quantity rates on request).
    Mr. Sutherland is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.

[^76]:    * Copics are available from the recreation commission for $\$ 1.00$.

[^77]:    Mr. Lederer is superintendent of recreation for the Greenburgh Recreation Commission, White Plains, New York.

[^78]:    Mr. Ubell is science editor of the New York Herald Tribune. This material is digested with permission from The American Journal of Catholic Youth Work, Fall 1960.

[^79]:    * Charles DeTurk was park planner for the Washington State Park system for 1950-1959, when he resigned to become chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks for the State of California. During his service in Washington he developed a twenty-year plan, projecting development needs to 1975, which was adopted by the State Park Commission in 1956.

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[^86]:    The Rev. Fortner was recreation supervisor for the Euclid, Ohio, Recreation Department before becoming minister of education at Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church in Cleveland.

[^87]:    Dr. Dodson is director of the center for human relations and community studies at New York University.

[^88]:    Mr. White is associate professor of physical education at Pennsylvania State University in University Park.

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[^96]:    Dr. Prezioso is superintendent of the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission.

[^97]:    Dr. Lucas is instructor in recreation for the aging, ill and handicapped at Teachers College, Columbia University, and is currently working on a special pilot project in gerontology.

[^98]:    Mr. Ribicoff is U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. This material is taken from the Congressional Record-Appendix of September 12, 1961.

[^99]:    Dr. Cheek is senior research physicist of the research laboratories at General Motors Corporation in Detroit. He presented this material at the Congress session on "Progress in Research."

[^100]:    Dr. Clawson is director of the Land Use and Management Program of Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C. This material is adapted from a speech given at the 1961 Meeting of the Highway Research Board, Washington, D.C.

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[^106]:    $\dagger$ Page numbers for 1961 issue: January 1-52, February 53-104, March 105-162; April 163-214, May 215-282, June 283-334, September 335. 388, October 389-440, November 441-492, December 493-562.

