

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

The Recreation Measure

Editor Louisville Post: House Bill No. 188 embodies certain features which ought to make it appeal to every father and mother in Kentucky. It is the first time in the history of the State a measure has been introduced into the General Assembly which points the way toward a solution of the idle boy and girl problem.

The bill, if enacted into law, will provide opportunity for the people of a town or a county to vote upon themselves a special tax to secure public funds to lay out, equip and conduct playgrounds for their children. Tens of thousands of young folks in other States have access to playgrounds thus provided, and Kentucky's children are entitled to play facilities as good as those provided elsewhere.

This measure ought to be enacted into law for many reasons, some of which follow:

1.—It would prove a blessing to thousands of Kentucky children who now have very little chance to play. A child needs play as much as it needs sleep and milk. It can never grow into the healthiest kind of man or woman without it. Thousands of children over the State are practically deprived of this necessity. Other thousands do not have it under the proper conditions. Our towns have been laid out with no provision whatever, with not even a thought for the play of children. We have built roads, streets, bridges, court-houses and jails, but we have neglected to provide playgrounds. And we are now reaping the results of this neglect. These results come in the form of lawlessness and delinquency among thousands of our youth. The time is now ripe to take the steps to prevent this. Such steps should have been taken long ago.

2.—It would open the way for the prevention of much crime and delinquency among our youth.

Too many of our boys are immoral. Too many of our girls are delinquent. I have made some studies of causes of delinquency among our young people of the open country and I discovered what every experienced social worker knows, that one of the chief causes is the lack of adequate facilities for wholesome recreation. A boy who has plenty of play under proper supervision is rarely a bad boy. A young woman who has an abundance of wholesome recreation will rarely turn out bad. The girl who sees much of the joyous side of life on the playground and at other supervised recreation centers rarely goes crooked. Play builds up the boy and the girl, turns their thoughts from sordid to beautiful things, takes them away from themselves and leads them to look upon life in all its aspects in a saner, more hopeful way. A supervised playground in the neighborhood is a marvelous saviour of youth.

3. It would provide the means of adding strength and vitality to future Kentuckians.

We are falling into habits which, if kept up for two or three generations, will produce most harmful results in our manhood and womanhood. When we take journeys we no longer walk or ride on horseback; we travel in machines where we do not have to use our muscles or expend any physical or mental energy. And when we want diversion for an evening we go to the movies where we sit still for long periods without any physical or mental effort of any kind. Our forefathers and mothers were much stronger than we are becoming. They walked much; they worked with their hands; they rode on horseback, and when they were young they played running games and spent

whole evenings dancing the old square dances. This kept them in good physical condition. But our modern habits, if persisted in without due attention to play, which is absolutely essential to normal living, will undoubtedly cause our race to deteriorate. The playground and recreation center show a way out.

4.—It would provide recreation to take the place of the kind which people used to enjoy, but which is now no longer possible for most of us and our children.

The days of hunting with all of its many thrills are for most people over. So are the days of fishing. Wild game is gone; so are most of the fish. We can no longer feel the thrill of the chase, or enjoy the fine experience and healthful exercise involved in a bear hunt as our forefathers knew it. We are deprived of all that. And the old running, skipping, and dancing games which our forefathers and mothers used to play are no longer on our calendars. Those plays and games were somewhat crude and noisy, but they kept people strong physically.

We need to play now; need vigorous physical exercise as much as our ancestors ever needed it, but we live under conditions that make the same kind of exercise quite impossible. Being deprived of this we are subject to deterioration under many forms. We and our children need a substitute for the chase, the fishing jaunt, and the long ramble over the forests. We need something else besides the automobile, the radio, and the movie. The thing we need will be supplied by the supervised playground and the well-ordered recreation center. The measure now before the General Assembly House bill No. 188, will make it possible for people to have the kind of recreation they and their children need.

JOHN F. SMITH, Berea College.

Sat - May 24 1924

RECREATION BODY FINALS TO GET CHEST AID RINGE

Council Formed to Concentrate and Expand Work.

SURVEY WILL BE MADE

Recreation in Louisville is to be concentrated and expanded through a council formed under the Community Chest at a meeting of social workers at the Louisville Free Public Library yesterday afternoon.

M. F. Marks, chairman of boys' work of the Rotary Club; E. V. Donaldson, Young Men's Christian Association; John Heyburn of the Board of Park Commissioners, and David C. Liggett representing Miss Ida Levin, head of the School of Social Works, promised the support and co-operation of their organizations.

Miss Frances Ingram, head of Neighborhood House, outlined the history of recreational effort in Louisville since they began twenty-five years ago.

Another meeting to adopt a constitution and elect officers will be held at the Library at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, June 6.

Mr. Heyburn, Miss Levin and Mr. Liggett were appointed a constitution committee by James P. Barnes, president of the Community Chest, who presided.

The nominating committee is made up of William Hannah, president of the Round Table; Dr. Charles W. Welch of the Kiwanis Club; Charles Nemser, Y. M. H. A.; Miss Ingram; Thornton Wilcox, Boy Scout executive.

An investigating committee, which will make a survey of the work being done and suggest plans for its amalgamation, is made up of Miss Ingram, Miss Levin, Mr. Nemser, Miss Lois Harbage, Girl Scout executive; Mrs. Leidenger, Miss Maude Harrison, Young Women's Christian Association; Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Hannah, Dr. Welch, Mr. Heyburn and Le Roy Olcott, Boy Scout commissioner.

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By THE A word from twenty-two Louisville a gaged in a at Central morning at City June 7 For the t this morn pion of the will repre the nation City.

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Play prompt Every insure will k will t called sixes each "lagf thro: dete T ces fine er gi to fi

Ten Ways To Kill A Club. First—Don't go the meetings. Second—If you do go, go late. Third—If you attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and members. Fourth—Never accept office. It's easier to criticize than to do things. Fifth—Get sore if you are not appointed to committees—but if you are, don't attend committee meetings. Sixth—If asked by chairman to give your opinion on some matter.

tell her you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things should be done. Seventh—Do nothing more than absolutely necessary. Eighth—When members use their ability to help matters along howl that the club is run by a clique. Ninth—Hold back your dues, or don't pay at all. Tenth—Don't bother about getting new members, let George do it. —Exchange.

WINTER WELFARE WORK IS PLANNED

Neighborhood House Invites Persons Interested in Program to Register.

The Neighborhood House, a social settlement at 428 South First street, will open its fall and winter season this week. Tuesday and Wednesday, October 29 and 30, have been designated as registration days for all activities. This will be the thirty-fourth year that Neighborhood House has served the recreational, educational and social needs of the people of Louisville. It is a Community Chest agency.

The program of the settlement consists of many varied and interesting activities. The music school offers lessons in voice, violin and piano, and conducts classes in choral work, instrumentation and ensemble. Air-plane modeling, toy construction and woodwork form the basis for handicraft activities, while gymnasium facilities are open to all house groups for athletic games, contests and other events.

During the winter months opportunities are given to all to participate in plays, pageants, operettas and vaudeville skits. Clubs for boys, girls and adults serve as units for social entertainments, athletic competition and outdoor activities, such as hiking and camping. The children's game room is open every afternoon and on Saturday mornings for children under 10, while the boys' recreation room offers activities for boys and young men.

Besides the regular club and class activities, Neighborhood House cooperates with other agencies in conducting educational and health programs. Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings a citizenship class for adult foreigners is held under the auspices of the Board of Education, and on Monday mornings a baby clinic is conducted by the Public Health Nursing Association.

All individuals who are interested in taking part in the Neighborhood House program are urged to register the first of the week. Unaffiliated clubs and groups are especially invited.

SO BEAUTIFUL THAT OLD-TIME FAVORITES WERE DISGRUNTLED

Playground Festival at Central Park Praised by All Save the Folk of the Olden Rhymes, Who Are Totally Mystified.

HERALD'S MEDALS PROVE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

Winners of Events Voice Appreciation in Cheers for the Paper.

Old King Cole was a merry old soul
And a merry old soul was he:
Until he went to Central Park
And saw the children—gee!
His face grew dark and he muttered low:
"Things ain't what they used to be!"

Red Riding Hood, on a summer's day,
She saw the children, too;
And promptly all her pride gave way,
For the little girl then knew
She had lost her place as a heroine,
She knew she had had her day;
For the modern children at Central Park
Had forgotten her in their play.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner
On the outer edge of the park;
And he felt on the bum, for 'nary a plum
Could he find in the children's lark.
He whispered to Cinderella as he watched
The playgrounds crowd,
"This is no place for you and me,"
And he bitterly sobbed aloud.

The Cinderella gnashed her teeth
And she stamped her tiny feet,
And her glass footwear she hurled in
The air,
As she beat a hasty retreat.

So all of the nursery folk, you see,
(The folks of the olden rhyme)
Found themselves out of place, behaved
With bad grace,
At the playgrounds romping time!

Old King Cole, although history has
Not so recorded it, could climb trees.
And he can still climb them. Yesterday,
at Central Park, he got to the top
of one of the tallest and was carefully
concealed by the leaves and branches
by the time the more than 2,000 children
from the following Louisville play-
grounds assembled for their first an-
nual play festival:

Central Park, Boone Square, Tri-
angle, Neighborhood House, Baxter
Square, Union Gospel Mission, River
Front, Elliott and Shelby.

The ancient monarch, who has been
credited with being a "merry old soul,"
looked anything but merry as he
scanned the gathering hosts of jubilant
children, who, marshaled together un-
der the careful generalship of A. G.
Johnson, Superintendent of Louisville
Playgrounds, started on their gambols.

"Things ain't what they used to be,"
muttered the fairy tale monarch, grasp-
ing a limb and leaning far out to peer
upon the modern juvenile revelry.

Sure Enough Revelry.

For revelry it was, sure enough, and
if those who have worked so hard in
the ranks of the Recreation League to
make this festival a success had needed
any inspiration to ditto the affair an-
other year, it was to be found in the
shining faces of the boys and girls.

Little Red Riding Hood and her wolf
—now thoroughly tamed into submis-
sion as becomes a well-behaved latter-
day wolf, viewed the festival from afar

SCENES AT RECREATION LEAGUE PLAY FESTIVAL

CENTRAL PARK "KIDS" IN DRILL, PINNING HERALD MEDAL ON WINNER AND A FOLK DANCE.



—beyond the swimming pond where nu-
merous specimens of Young America,
possible future Presidents and the like,
were sporting themselves—and they
wandered mightily.

The little girl whispered something in
the wolf's ear, and he nodded as sagely
as ever Buster Brown's dog could have
done. They neither of them understood
the spectacle, but they felt vaguely
that their mission as entertainers of
children was nearing an end.

Jack Horner Appalled.

When the children of Central Park
gymnasium started things after the
grand parade by a march and calis-
thenic drill, 100 strong, directed by Miss
Henderson, Mr. Brown leading, Little
Jack Horner, who had ensconced him-
self in a convenient location for watch-
ing things, turned grumpy.

"I couldn't entertain that bunch
with a hundred Christmas pies, by
thunder," he said, savagely. Jack was
clearly discomfited. These new angles
in child entertainment had him beaten
a long way.

Under the head of social games the
Central Park children played "Three
Deep," "Jelly was a Miller," "Bear"
and "Skin the Snake." The Boone
children played "Fly Ball" and "Dodge
Ball," the Baxter young folks put on
"Lobby Lobby" and "Lemonade" to the
great delight of the onlookers, the Tri-
angle crowd played "Clap It, Clap
Out" to blaring music and were great-
ly applauded, the children from the
Union Gospel Mission played "Lemon
Loo," too, and the Neighborhood
House boys and girls went through
with "Punchinello" and "Towel Tag."

Objects to Towel Tag.

Jack Spratt, who, you remember,
never could stand for fat, and his wife,
whose taste was altogether different,
paid special attention to "Towel Tag."
Jack didn't like the game.

"Tomfoolery," he ejaculated.
Mrs. Spratt, fearing lest she get no
fat at the next meal, but only the
disputed lean, kept wisely silent. Her
opinion of "Towel Tag" is unrecorded.

After the flag song, led by Miss
Louise Henderson, of Central Park,
there followed the playground dances.
Then there came the special dances
by children of the various delegations,
as follows:

- Central Park—Meeting and greeting;
I See You; Norwegian Mountain March.
- Neighborhood House—Barn dance;
Bleking; Swedish Klapp Dance.
- Triangle—Ox Dance.
- Boone—Swiss May Song.
- Aesthetic Dancing—Children from
Central Park Gymnasium.
- Dumb Bell Drill—Children from
Neighborhood House, Miss Shelling
leading.

Cinderella Wonders.

"Wish," said Cinderella wistfully to
Jack Horner, as she kicked the toe of
her glass shoe into the sod, "wish there
was a chance for me to get one of
those Herald prizes."

Jack Horner looked at her disdain-
fully.
"Never a look-in for you, Cindy," he
remarked. "Herald prizes for up-to-
date kids only."

Jack Horner's speech, you will ob-
serve, has suffered modernism.
Those Herald prizes were the features
of the day. The firsts in the athletic
events were gold medals, the seconds
were of silver and the thirds were
bronze. Six of the events were for the
boys and four for the girls.

Regards Band With Disfavor.

Seated near where a band of fifteen
pieces was playing all the popular airs
that young folks like—"Harvigan" and
others, was the Old Woman Who Lived
in a Shoe. She didn't understand such
music, and regarded the musicians and
Leader Carl Schmidt with disfavor.

But the children didn't. They crowd-
ed about the band when it was playing
and demanded more and then more.
At 6 o'clock it was all over. These
are the winners of Herald medals:

Events for Boys.

Sixty-yard Dash—William Shelley,
Triangle Park, first; John Monohan,
Boone Square, second; Rudolph Ger-
bert, Central, third.

Shelby, second; Louis Switzer, Tri-
angle, third.
Events for Girls.
Thirty-five-yard Dash—Gladys Gold-
Boone, first; Myrtle Jacobs, Cen-
tral, second; Myrtle Jacobs, Boone,
third.

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100-yard Dash—Andrew Uhrig, Cen-
tral, first; William Shelley, Triangle,
second; Loney Oppenheimer, Baxter
Square, third.

Standing Broad Jump—Rudolph Ger-
nert, Central, first; George Ruf, Shel-
by Park, second; Alan Hemphill, Cen-
tral, third.

Running Broad Jump—John Mono-
han, Boone, first; Rudolph Gerne,
Central, second; George Ruf, Shelby,
third.

Running High Jump—Andrew Uhrig,
Central, first; T. Curtiss, Triangle, sec-
ond; Raymond Bower, Shelby, third.



Shelby, second; Louis Switzer, Tri-
angle, third.

Events for Girls.
Thirty-five-yard Dash—Gladys Gold-
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trale, Boone.



April 16, 1924

THE LOUIS
**PLAYGROUNDS
URGED IN FOUR
CITY SECTIONS**

**Employment of Year-Round Su-
perintendent Is Also Urged
on Park Board.**

That playgrounds be obtained at
once in the Portland School section
in Parkland, in Highland Park and
in the northeastern section of the
city were among the recommenda-
tions made yesterday to the Board
of Park Commissioners by Commis-
sioner John G. Heyburn, chairman
of the recreation committee. Mr.
Heyburn made the report to the
board as his approval of suggestions
made by J. R. Batchelor, secretary
of the American Playground Assoc-
iation, who has just completed a
survey of recreational facilities in
this city. Mr. Batchelor compliment-
ed the city on having park boards
with social service consciences and
for carrying out as far as lay in its
means the improvements suggested
in 1914 by L. H. Weir, who was then
national secretary.

A radical change was urged by Mr.
Heyburn in the employment of the
playground supervisor. He recom-
mended the employment of an all-
year man instead of a summer super-
intendent, as is the vogue now.

Other important recommendations
were: That the board include in its
budget for next year the cost of em-
ploying playground instructors from
May to November 1, instead of only
during the school vacation.

That four rock asphalt tennis
courts be built as experiments, one
in Shawnee, Tyler, Shelby and Cen-
tral Parks. If they are successful, all
others will be rebuilt. They cost
more to build than clay courts, but
have practically no upkeep expense.

Mr. Heyburn thinks that \$25,000
additional to the board's budget will
enable it to make these innovations.
He points out that the growth of the
city has deprived many children of
recreational facilities and that un-
less the city provides play, the
thwarted play instinct will crop out in
"gang" instinct and a corresponding
increase in crime.

The board decided to adopt the
program in full as soon as means are
available.

LA GUARDIA URGES SUBSIDIZED PLAY

It Is 'Here to Stay' and Must
Increase With Tension, He
Tells Recreation Parley

DEFENSE ASPECT WEIGHED

Cleveland Meeting Divides on
Presenting Programs as
'Escape' From Crises

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CLEVELAND, Sept. 30—Recreation is no longer a hobby or a fad but an important function of the government, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York asserted tonight at the opening of the twenty-fifth National Recreation Congress here.

"Recreation has outgrown the day when it was not the government's concern and people of neighborhoods clubbed together to get playgrounds for their children," he told the 1,500 delegates.

"Parks, playgrounds, grass and trees are necessities of our modern life. Under our system of government we can direct education without goose-stepping into militarism. It is here to stay. The greater the crisis the greater the need for recreation. It has got to continue for all time.

"Frankly, it is costly. But local governments must meet and absorb it. It is useless to spend millions on schools and neglect the children out of schools. It is useless to spend millions on hospitals and not carry through the public health work to the playground.

Must Keep Trainees Content

"Recreation has grown to be a specialized problem. Soon there will be several hundred thousand boys in training camps, and that number will increase. Those boys must be content there. Recreation must be provided. It is as important as military rudiments. If the camp is near a city, that city will do its share. If the camp is too large for the city's facilities, perhaps the government will help. In any case there must be recreation."

Mr. La Guardia came here by airplane last night. He left for New York by train after tonight's meeting.

Earlier today, during a panel discussion of possible expansion of recreation services under existing national and world conditions, there was considerable disagreement concerning the platform on which recreation was to be "sold" to the taxpayer. Some delegates felt that the taxpayer would welcome recreation appropriations if recreation were presented as an escape from "mobilization jitters." Others said that the citizen would rather shoulder such appropriations if he thought that recreation was a part of preparedness and geared with national defense.

Dr. Everett W. Du Vall, director of social group work at Temple University, raised the question, "Shall art be geared with camouflage and nature study with finding cover in bombproof shelters?"

Answering in the negative, Malcolm Kirkpatrick of New York, a landscape architect, stated that if recreation put itself over as a means of preparedness for war it would be lacking a platform and probably a job after the war was over.

"Why should we make stooges of ourselves for something else?" he asked.

European Programs Cited

Miss Grace L. Coyle, Professor of Group Work at Western Reserve University, said that she regarded with admiration and dismay the success of recreation programs in Europe in creating patriotic fervor, and expressed a wish that similar enthusiasm could be produced through recreation in the United States. She suggested trips through the country for young people to show them "what America is."

Floyd Rowe, physical education director of Cleveland public schools, asserted that "certainly changes in our program are coming," while C. W. Tillinghast, regional director of the Pennsylvania Economy League, said that "pressure to economize" was inevitable, and added:

"We must improve our planning and budgeting. Whether war comes or not, we are in a period of stress. The question we must ask is 'Are we cutting the corners?'"

From his seat E. K. Thomas, administrator of forests and parks of Rhode Island, arose and said:

"That's the most sensible thing that has been said. A lot of highfalutin talk about ideals and trying to justify ourselves by a lot of nonsense about the abundant life isn't

Community Clubs Strongly Urged By Miss Ingram To Provide Recreation Centers

Herald-Post - March 30 - 1929

By MISS FRANCES INGRAM.

Many citizens of Louisville remember Mrs. Mary Anderson Hill and her contribution to the social welfare of Louisville. She was one of the first residents of Neighborhood House and later its second head resident. In a recent letter Mrs. Hill refers to the beginning of the playground movement in Louisville in 1910.

"We knew then the need for room to play and for stimulus for first-rate play," Mrs. Hill said. "Hadn't we seen listless children, innumerable, sitting on curbstones and in dirty passages? Hadn't we chased down many a crap game and endeavored to convert it into something better—but with little to offer? We first interested the Woman's Club of Louisville in the situation. Then we persuaded Mr. Ysanoff, of Cleveland, a pioneer in playground work, to come and talk to anyone who would listen. Among the listeners was Robert Kinkead, then a park commissioner. Mr. Kinkead had a big family and a big heart, and his quick appreciation, combined with the generous endeavors of the Woman's Club, many of whose members gave personal service to the undertaking, put the movement on its feet."

Thus the playgrounds of Louisville had their beginning under the auspices of the settlement, the Woman's Club and the Board of Park Commissioners. In this connection it may be mentioned that Archie Hill, of Neighborhood House, was one of those who met with Joseph Lee, Dr. Luther Gulick, Miss Sadie American and representatives of settlements from various cities to present a plan to President Roosevelt for the organization of a National Playground Association. The playground movement of America grew out of "two by four" playgrounds of the settlements of this country.

Everyone will concede today the necessity of playgrounds in the congested district. Recreation thru the playground is not the only contribution of the settlements to the social life of the community. The recreational program of the settlements is based on the age-long process of family and neighborhood guardianship. The six settlements of Louisville, thru clubs, classes, library, concerts, entertainments, parties and various other activities, furnish wholesome recreation to more than 5,000 people in this city, more than one-third of whom are adults.

Reaches Entire Family.

The settlement reaches the family as a whole, and includes all ages in its membership, from the babe in arms to grandfather. The settlements have always realized the need of trained leadership in the conduct of their activities and the Community Chest of Louisville has done no better work than the establishing of its School of Social Work for training social workers to handle intelligently the problems of this city. This school has a splendid recreational department, where the young people may be trained for leadership in the social activities of the community.

At present no community center work is being carried on in the Louisville schools, despite the fact that a splendid demonstration was made of this type of work a few

years ago under the direction of Miss Pauline Witherspoon.

In October, 1910, the education committee of the Woman's Club began the study of the wider use of the school plant, with the establishment of a social center in one of Louisville's schools in view. In January, 1911, the newly-elected Board of Education gave its sanction to the movement by allowing the use of two school buildings, two evenings and one afternoon each week, for trying out the experiment. The committee assisted with entertainments, concerts, stereopticon lectures and the meetings of the Parent-Teacher associations. Each of these schools celebrated with a formal opening in April, the Broadway school registering an attendance of about 1,200. The enthusiasm was contagious and at the request of the neighborhood the Washington school was opened. The most encouraging fact about this school was that the neighborhood had raised the money for the support of the center by giving entertainments in the school building. These three social centers were maintained at a phenomenally low cost. Ninety per cent of the membership was recruited from within six blocks of the schools. Those attending the night clubs were mostly over 18 years of age. Attendance of children under 14 was prohibited at night.

These centers were conducted mainly by volunteers and all outside support was furnished by the Woman's Club. The activities of the centers included young men's civic clubs, housekeepers' conferences, folk dancing, gymnasium classes, dramatic and social clubs, orchestra rehearsals, reading and game rooms, entertainments on neighborhood evenings, lectures and concerts.

In the spring of 1912, the Commercial Club, the Board of Trade, the Men's Federation and the Woman's Club joined in asking the mayor and the City Council for an annual appropriation to carry on this work of bringing the whole family into the public school, thus giving the taxpayer his money's worth in the use of his own school building. This extra fund was to be given to the Board of Education to support and extend the work, and would enable them to employ a full-time director. Although the request was not granted, the experiment was continued under the same auspices until the spring of 1915.

The Brandeis School was opened in the fall of 1915 and continued thru the spring of 1918 as a social center. The outstanding feature of this center was its well-conducted dance hall, which was used by hundreds of young people in that section of the city.

How Center Organized.

The Montgomery Social Center was formed under a local board of managers elected by the neighborhood. The board elected its own directors, leaders of clubs and representatives to the council and undertook the entire responsibility of the Center, and was regarded as a development in democratic government. Many settlements in other cities have proven that success in a venture lies in spirited leadership with a measure of self-government and self-direction. In 1913 five of the fifty-four school buildings in Louisville were opened regularly for social center activities. Practically all the others were opened for Parent-Teacher Association meetings or other community use. The George H. Tingley School was opened Saturday night for a boys' club at the instigation of one of the probation officers, who felt that a group of boys in that neighborhood needed a new outlet for their superabundant energies. The Parent-Teacher Association assumed the expense of the club.

Early in the history of these centers a social center council was formed, consisting of a member of the Board of Education, the superintendent of schools, the business director of the board, the director of social centers and two representatives from each center.

There is little recreation for the neighborhood thru the community clubs in Louisville. These clubs are doing excellent civic work for the betterment of their neighborhoods and the city at large; but there is a great opportunity for them to provide a recreation center for the young people of the neighborhood. Some of these club buildings are used only for the recreation of boys. Their recreation work should be extended.

It will be seen from this discussion of recreation thru the neighborhood that there has been an excellent demonstration of what might be done in Louisville. At present there is very little recreation of this kind, except thru the settlements. Steps should be taken to follow up the social center demonstration of some years ago. For this reason it has been recommended to Mayor Quinn that he appoint a conference on recreation to which representatives of the Board of Education, the Board of Park Commissioners, the Woman's Club, Round Table Club and other civic and social bodies will be invited.

Robert E. Lee's birthday is observed as a holiday in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Extraction As A Specialty

Many people dread dentistry for the simple reason they are afraid to have those old teeth extracted. In extracting I want to make it: "If it hurts don't pay." My ability to keep from hurting calls himself an extracting to do the same thing. The saving your teeth extracted you have done. Regardless of it is the simplest thing in

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. CLEVELAND, Sept. 30—Recreation is no longer a hobby or a fad but an important function of the government, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York asserted tonight at the opening of the twenty-fifth National Recreation Congress here.

"Recreation has outgrown the day when it was not the government's concern and people of neighborhoods clubbed together to get playgrounds for their children," he told the 1,500 delegates.

"Parks, playgrounds, grass and trees are necessities of our modern life. Under our system of government we can direct education without goose-stepping into militarism. It is here to stay. The greater the crisis the greater the need for recreation. It has got to continue for all time.

"Frankly, it is costly. But local governments must meet and absorb it. It is useless to spend millions on schools and neglect the children out of schools. It is useless to spend millions on hospitals and not carry through the public health work to the playground.

Must Keep Trainees Content

"Recreation has grown to be a specialized problem. Soon there will be several hundred thousand boys in training camps, and that number will increase. Those boys must be content there. Recreation must be provided. It is as important as military rudiments. If the camp is near a city, that city will do its share. If the camp is too large for the city's facilities, perhaps the government will help. In any case there must be recreation."

Mr. La Guardia came here by airplane last night. He left for New York by train after tonight's meeting.

Earlier today, during a panel discussion of possible expansion of recreation services under existing national and world conditions, there was considerable disagreement concerning the platform on which recreation was to be "sold" to the taxpayer. Some delegates felt that the taxpayer would welcome recreation appropriations if recreation were presented as an escape from "mobilization jitters." Others said that the citizen would rather shoulder such appropriations if he thought that recreation was a part of preparedness and geared with national defense.

Dr. Everett W. Du Vall, director of social group work at Temple University, raised the question, "Shall art be geared with camouflage and nature study with finding cover in bombproof shelters?"

Answering in the negative, Malcolm Kirkpatrick of New York, a landscape architect, stated that if recreation put itself over as a means of preparedness for war it would be lacking a platform and probably a job after the war was over.

"Why should we make stooges of ourselves for something else?" he asked.

European Programs Cited

Miss Grace L. Coyle, Professor of Group Work at Western Reserve University, said that she regarded with admiration and dismay the success of recreation programs in Europe in creating patriotic fervor, and expressed a wish that similar enthusiasm could be produced through recreation in the United States. She suggested trips through the country for young people to show them "what America is."

Floyd Rowe, physical education director of Cleveland public schools, asserted that "certainly changes in our program are coming," while C. W. Tillinghast, regional director of the Pennsylvania Economy League, said that "pressure to economize" was inevitable, and added:

"We must improve our planning and budgeting. Whether war comes or not, we are in a period of stress. The question we must ask is 'Are we cutting the corners?'"

From his seat E. K. Thomas, administrator of forests and parks of Rhode Island, arose and said:

"That's the most sensible thing that has been said. A lot of highfalutin talk about ideals and trying to justify ourselves by a lot of nonsense about the abundant life isn't going to get us anywhere. What we must do is find out what we are doing and how we are spending what we have before we try to adopt any selling platform."

Others who took part in the panel discussion were W. R. Tracey of the Union County (New Jersey) Park Commission; Miss Dorothy Enderis, superintendent of municipal recreation and adult education in Milwaukee, and Thomas Lantz of the Recreation Department of Reading, Pa.

Mr. Lantz said that the moral and physical fiber of citizens had to be toughened; that people must learn national unity by playing together, and that expenditures must be curtailed.

Miss Esther Bowers of the National Recreation Association arrived today to arrange two meetings devoted to standards of dress and ethics for women in sports.

"We believe in feminine costumes and are against the production of athletic amazons who travel all over the country to advertise some commercial product," Miss Bowers said. "A woman is happier if she is not too expert in any sport. We would rather have her do many things passably well than be an expert in one."

Congress officials today invited Wendell Willkie to speak at their Wednesday night meeting.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

The Recreation Measure

Editor Louisville Post:

House Bill No. 188 embodies certain features which ought to make it appeal to every father and mother in Kentucky. It is the first time in the history of the State a measure has been introduced into the General Assembly which points the way toward a solution of the idle boy and girl problem.

The bill, if enacted into law, will provide opportunity for the people of a town or a county to vote upon themselves a special tax to secure public funds to lay out, equip and conduct playgrounds for their children. Tens of thousands of young folks in other States have access to playgrounds thus provided, and Kentucky's children are entitled to play facilities as good as those provided elsewhere.

This measure ought to be enacted into law for many reasons, some of which follow:

1.—It would prove a blessing to thousands of Kentucky children who now have very little chance to play. A child needs play as much as it needs sleep and milk. It can never grow into the healthiest kind of man or woman without it. Thousands of children over the State are practically deprived of this necessity. Other thousands do not have it under the proper conditions. Our towns have been laid out with no provision whatever, with not even a thought for the play of children. We have built roads, streets, bridges, court-houses and jails, but we have neglected to provide playgrounds. And we are now reaping the results of this neglect. These results come in the form of lawlessness and delinquency among thousands of our youth. The time is now ripe to take the steps to prevent this. Such steps should have been taken long ago.

2.—It would open the way for the prevention of much crime and delinquency among our youth.

Too many of our boys are immoral. Too many of our girls are delinquent. I have made some studies of causes of delinquency among our young people of the open country and I discovered what every experienced social worker knows, that one of the chief causes is the lack of adequate facilities for wholesome recreation. A boy who has plenty of play under proper supervision is rarely a bad boy. A young woman who has an abundance of wholesome recreation will rarely turn out bad. The girl who sees much of the joyous side of life on the playground and at other supervised recreation centers rarely goes crooked. Play builds up the boy and the girl turns their thoughts from sordid to beautiful things, takes them away from themselves and leads them to look upon life in all its aspects in a saner, more hopeful way. A supervised playground in the neighborhood is a marvelous saviour of youth.

3. It would provide the means of adding strength and vitality to future Kentuckians.

We are falling into habits which, if kept up for two or three generations, will produce most harmful results in our manhood and womanhood. When we take journeys we no longer walk or ride on horseback; we travel in machines where we do not have to use our muscles or expend any physical or mental energy. And when we want diversion for an evening we go to the movies where we sit still for long periods without any physical or mental effort of any kind. Our forefathers and mothers were much stronger than we are becoming. They walked much; they worked with their hands; they rode on horseback, and when they were young they played running games and spent

whole evenings dancing the old square dances. This kept them in good physical condition. But our modern habits, if persisted in without due attention to normal living, will undoubtedly cause our race to deteriorate. The playground and recreation center show a way out.

4.—It would provide recreation to take the place of the kind which people used to enjoy, but which is now no longer possible for most of us and our children.

The days of hunting with all of its many thrills are for most people over. So are the days of fishing. Wild game is gone; so are most of the fish. We can no longer feel the thrill of the chase, or enjoy the fine experience and healthful exercise involved in a bear hunt as our forefathers knew it. We are deprived of all that. And the old running, skipping, and dancing games which our forefathers and mothers used to play are no longer on our calendars. Those plays and games were somewhat crude and noisy, but they kept people strong physically.

We need to play now; need vigorous physical exercise as much as our ancestors ever needed it, but we live under conditions that make the same kind of exercise quite impossible. Being deprived of this we are subject to deterioration under many forms. We and our children need a substitute for the chase, the fishing jaunt, and the long ramble over the forests. We need something else besides the automobile, the radio, and the movie. The thing we need will be supplied by the supervised playground and the well-ordered recreation center. The measure now before the General Assembly House bill No. 188, will make it possible for people to have the kind of recreation they and their children need.

JOHN F. SMITH, Berea College.

RECREATION DISCUSSED BY ROGER BALDWIN

Mr. Roger Baldwin, of St. Louis, member of the Civic Club of that city, addressed the Woman's Club Wednesday afternoon on "The City's Responsibility for the Recreation of Its People." Miss Frances Ingram, chairman of the Civic Committee, introduced the speaker.

Mr. Baldwin said that the problem of democracy is the problem of the day now, and that the gospel of democracy must be applied to social life as well as to government before reforms can be accomplished.

The neighborhood spirit, which in former years was a basis of unity in many things, has been lost through the gradual coming of rapid transit and through other processes of civilization, he said, and the effort now must be toward reconstruction of this neighborhood spirit.

One of Mr. Baldwin's most striking suggestions was the transforming of the city block into a "common back yard" without fences for a playground and general recreation center for the community.

This idea is engaging the attention of the St. Louis club at the present time. The possible erection of a common "washhouse" and heating plant on the grounds was also suggested.

"The breaking up of families is the tragedy of American life," Mr. Baldwin said, "and the Social Center where grandparents, parents and children can come together and feel at home, will afford the quickest and surest channel to reconstructed citizenship."

The School Social Center, Mr. Baldwin asserted, will never attain a full measure of success until the schools are opened every evening in the week and on Saturday and Sunday.

The speaker said that people are too prone to associate the idea of recreation with youth, forgetting that it is a common need of all human beings. Democracy is the foundation of recreation, he said, and people can be made to feel it by giving them freedom and the opportunity to do something.

In discussing social centers, Mr. Baldwin said that in order to be successful, the directors should "do things that the community wants to do," and not plan out a program to benefit the community.

In other words, the activities of the centers should conform to the desires and taste of the people composing the community in which the center is stationed.

Miss Ingram described the recreation survey made in this city recently, by which it was found that the play space is not adequate, and that numbers of children have no playground but the street.

Back Yard As Playground Urged By Roger Baldwin

The abolition of the privately owned or rented back yard and the construction on every city block of a common fenceless playground was the suggestion made by Roger N. Baldwin, of St. Louis, in an address on "The City's Responsibility for its People's Recreation," given at the Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. Mr. Baldwin was introduced by Miss Frances Ingram, chairman of the Committee on Civics. "The reconstruction of the neighborhood as a social unit," said Mr. Baldwin, "is going to do away with the back yard and its use. Instead, we are going to have behind the houses a playground for every one, with maybe a common wash-house in a corner, or a central heating plant. The facilities for social life will in this way be tremendously increased. American cities are coming to see that there must be a conscious planning of social life—city planning must be human planning in human service."

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally, I got hold of something that I have passed and completely cured me. Years ago, altho I am doing hard work as a car-ter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find complete cure without operation, if you

for individual recreation. It is only through some form of democratic organization that we can reach naturally the hearts and minds of the people and bring back the virtue of democratic neighborhood life. The precinct and the ward have the hold that they have, because their organizers have not neglected the human processes—the importance of individual contact. Neighborhoods must be organized for good government thru recreation centers and social life. The spirit of the new citizenship must be found in the neighborhood."

Mr. Baldwin recommended the wider use of the schools and said the social center movement will not be a success until the schools are "open every night, every week in the year."

"We can not talk about recreation, in my judgment, without first talking about democracy. We can not talk about recreation without talking about people, what it does to their hearts and their minds, what it gives them freedom and their minds. By giving them freedom and the wholesome opportunity to work together, we shall give them also the right kind of recreation. We must have a decent, livable city before we can expect any kind of reform. It is for this reason that Mr. Baldwin advocates "hammering at the Administration."



55726

Candid Shots

All Talk About Recreation Centers Ignores Possibility of Using Your Own Home

By PAUL JONES

TALK, they say, is cheap, but we never realized just how much it costs until we read the figures in the Congressional Record. Members were debating the expense account for San Francisco, and in the course of the argument revealed the price tags on other diplomatic enterprises.



You can, for example, hold a conversation in New York on aviation matters for a modest \$1,800, only two countries being involved, Canada and the United States.

On the other hand, an exploratory rubber conversation (three countries) in London sets us back \$6,600, and if you want to chat about telecommunications in the same city, be prepared to lay out \$19,000.

Discussions come higher; Dumbarton Oaks added up to a cool \$23,500. A little more money takes you into the commission class. An interim commission on food and agriculture figured out to \$26,815, and a similar body examining European inland transport climbed to \$80,000.

Conferences come in various price ranges. The one on education held in London got by for a mere \$35,000. Chicago's international air meeting cost \$212,000 (not worth it, in our opinion), while the Chapultepec gathering was only \$111,200 (practically a steal at the price).

Now, for San Francisco, the budget adds up to \$1,202,178, a figure which assumes that the work will be completed in six weeks. Should it take eight weeks, the bill will mount to \$1,400,400.

One hundred and seventy-five grand a week—rather less than the cost of a four-motored bomber—does not seem too much to pay for a world security pact. We don't wonder, though, that Hollywood and Hollywood columnists are not impressed. Heck, the movie people wouldn't even make a Grade B horse opera on a budget like that.

Put your wallet away. We'll sign for the check, and straighten it out later.

Delinquent Adults

A forthright young lady has a message for our readers on the subject of flaming youth. She says:

"I have been reading, not only in your paper but others as well, the things that grown-ups say about the younger generation. Personally, I am a member of the younger generation and I think the adults of today are more like delinquents than the growing children.

"I live in West Philadelphia, and if any of the children in the neighborhood so much as stand on the corner and talk we are called all kinds of names. . . . What chance do we have against a bunch of people as letter perfect as the adults of today?"

Not much, we guess. The struggle

between the freshmen and the sophomores, juniors and seniors has been going on a long time, and the dice are always loaded against the poor frosh. That great democratic safeguard—the power of the purse—stands in their way like a rock.

"They say we should spend our evenings in a recreation center," she continues. "Well, we are only too willing to do just that but there are no recreation centers to go to.

"The children in our neighborhood tried to get a recreation center started. We wrote to the Mayor, thinking that he might be able to help us, but we never got a reply. When that failed, we went from door to door, asking for small donations to start a little place of our own, but these same people who said we shouldn't be on the streets were afraid to give a couple of their precious dollars to help us.

"I think the older generation is a lot of hooey. If they don't want us on the streets, why don't they help us to get off the streets, instead of talking?"

Our friend may have something there, however much we deplore her attitude toward a generation of outstanding elders. Still, we find it odd that nobody, young or old, seems to consider the home as a possible recreation center. No doubt there's a trend here, if we could but discern it.

One for Home Folks

Here's a rather interesting letter, printed in the Congressional Record at the request of Senator Briggs of Missouri. It came from a corporal in the Pacific theater of operations:

"Dear Senator: The letter written by my family concerning a furlough for me was done without my knowledge or consent. Naturally, when I learned about it, I was both angry and embarrassed.

"I know that you must receive many letters of this kind from the well-meaning folks at home. They have what we call 'localitis.' They believe that their son or husband is the only one fighting the war. The other ten million are just along for the ride.

"The fact is, I have been one of the more fortunate soldiers over here. Although I have been with a combat-engineer unit in four campaigns, I have never been sick or wounded.

"My present assignment requires that I interview soldiers in both combat and service units. After talking to wounded veterans of 40 months service overseas, I feel like a combination U. S. O. Commando and male WAC.

"I have written my family to stop bothering you with letters concerning my welfare. I know you have more important things to do. I want to assure you that I neither want nor expect any special favors. Sincerely,

"Corp. Thomas C. Cauley."

Spoken like a non-commissioned officer and a gentleman.

Students Offer Ten Point Plan for Better Recreation

The enforcement of laws regarding the admission of minors to taprooms and poolrooms, and the extension of teen-canteens to public schools and churches were part of the recreation plan for Philadelphia which students from every neighborhood in Philadelphia submitted to the Playground and Recreation Association at the annual meeting in the Warrick Hotel. The association is a United War Chest agency.

The students' plan for adequate recreational facilities in Philadelphia reads:

"We, the undersigned youth from the public, private and parochial junior and senior high schools of Philadelphia, in assembly, April 25, 1944, do hereby present to the citizens of this city our recreation plan for Philadelphia.

"This plan is a summary of recommendations from a series of conferences of representative students in the schools, which were conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia.

"It is our sincere belief that if our recommendations are favorably considered, and made a reality, the temptations that lead to delinquency will be greatly reduced.

"We of the 'teen-age group, therefore, offer a program that we think is good and will meet our needs. We respectfully request that favorable action be started at once, and we assure the citizens of Philadelphia that they can count on our co-operation in adopting and developing our ten-point program, as follows:

1. "That the city government greatly expand the number of recreation centers, adequately lighting them for night use, and adjusting the programs to the interests of youth with a more 'glamorous' appeal.

2. "That all the schools of the city be opened for evening recreation, and that youth groups be given the opportunity to suggest the program of activities and the method to achieve an informal atmosphere.

3. "That such organizations as the Y's, boys' and girls' clubs, etc. extend their services by the establishment of branches throughout the city, and that these agencies adjust their pro-

grams to meet the needs of youth.

4. "That the churches of the city offer their facilities for youth social activities, open to all, without regard to race, creed, or the lack of religious affiliations.

5. "That all recreation agencies offer more organized sports, and that other organizations join the recreation agencies in forming a city-wide movement to expand materially the athletic and sports facilities for team competition.

6. "That 'Teen-Age Canteens' for youth be established in existing agencies, and, in neighborhoods without agencies, that the adults there be requested to cooperate in developing 'Canteen' in vacant properties or other suitable places.

7. "That the Fairmount Park Commission create more parks in congested neighborhoods and increase the facilities of recreation services appealing to youth in the parks now operated, such as vacation and week-end camping, hiking groups, swimming pools, sports fields, ice and roller skating.

8. "That youth be encouraged to make greater use of the cultural services of the city by adjusting admission fees, offering more programs that they can appreciate, and by forming cultural clubs to be inspired and directed by the cultural leaders of the city, as youth centers, art clubs, youth theaters and forum groups.

9. "That commercial organizations offering amusements to the public be required to observe strictly the laws regarding admission of minors, especially to tap rooms, pool rooms, dance halls and burlesque shows. Furthermore, that petty politicians be stopped from interfering with laws protecting youth, and that movie managements insist on proper conduct of its patrons during shows. Also, that candy and drug stores used as 'Hang-outs' be forced to eliminate gambling, the sale of obscene literature and like irregular practices.

10. "That all agencies and organizations, public and private, offering recreation for youth be requested to have youth representatives on their boards to serve as advisers."

Sept 17, '27

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE

School Yards As Playgrounds Are Favored If Properly Supervised. Provisions for Congested Districts Approved Heartily. Park Board Would Have to Care for Expenditure

Question: Would you favor or oppose the use, with proper supervision, of the school yards as playgrounds, and why?

Note: The general trend of ideas seems to favor the use of the school yards as playgrounds for the children. Proper supervision is realized to be an absolute necessity and destruction of school property would follow to some extent. However, it seems that the benefit would outweigh the objections and some of the opinions express the idea that the financial burden of any such movement would normally and naturally rest with the Park Board. The Board of Education has nothing of course to do with playgrounds which come directly under the supervision of the Board of Park Commissioners. It is suggested in some of the opinions that confining the school yard as a playground to the more congested sections would eliminate a large amount of the expense and still fill all requirements. It is also suggested that proper apparatus should be installed in any of these playgrounds and the safety of the child under proper supervision is stressed. There is also the realization that morality might become lax in such playgrounds unless there should be the most careful and painstaking supervision. Under proper supervision of both the physical and moral sort it would seem that the school yards would be eminently fitted for playgrounds for the children of the city.

Next Week's Question

two per cent of the time—in other words, one week in fifty-two. Is this the maximum efficiency? Let's use all our public property more than

The Filson Historical Society

65 Enrolled for Recreation Work Training Course



MISS IDA LEVIN.

Sessions Will Be Held Afternoons and Nights At Y. W. C. A. Building.

Miss Ida Levin, director of the department of recreation of the Louisville School of Social Work, will lecture on the technique of play leadership in the recreation training course which will open Tuesday night at the Young Women's Christian Association under the direction of the Community Chest.

More than sixty-five registrations already have been made with Charles Shontz, registrar for the course, which will be given twice a week until March 19.

The course is open to social workers, recreational supervisors, leaders of Boy and Girl Scout troops, and other directors of community play. Classes will be given in the afternoon for those who are unable to attend the night lectures.

Among the instructors for the course will be George Colvin, superintendent of the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home; Prof. R. P. Halleck, Mrs. James Skillman, Miss Leonora Johnston, F. E. R. Miller, district representatives of the National Playground and Recreational Association of America; Mrs. Frances Miner; Thornton Wilcox, Miss Anna Pherigo of Lexington; Miss Mary Virginia Howard, Miss Jane Dickey, Miss Lois Harbage and Mr. Shontz.

Mrs. George R. Newman, chairman of recreation on the Community Chest Council, will open the course Tuesday night. Mr. Miller will talk on play leadership and Miss Fitzhugh, assistant supervisor of physical training in the Louisville Public Schools, will speak on group games.

Members of the committee in charge of the course are Miss Levin, Miss Fitzhugh, Miss Howard, Miss Dickey, Mrs. Miner and Mr. Wilcox.

Feb I, '25



Extending personal thanks for the gift of a reconditioned radio through the Junior Board of Trade is this group of little vacationers. From left to right in the picture are Shirley Anne Otto, June Parle, Mary Catherine Barnett, Barbara Lee Brim, Miss Ethel Fitzhugh, superintendent of the Fresh Air Home; H. E. Rietze, chairman of the radio committee, Junior Board of Trade; Ralph Barnett, and Lucian Yann, president of the Junior Board. Seated in front are Wilma Mae Terry and Bobby Keith.

A cheering crowd of mothers and children at the Louisville Fresh Air Home welcomed a delegation from the Junior Board of Trade Friday.

The group, consisting of Lucian Yann, president; H. E. Rietze, Thad Cheatham, Jr., Karl Daubert and Dudley Musson, brought along

its first gift radio, and it was hard to tell whether it was the delegation or the radio that attracted the crowd.

The Junior Board is collecting from dealers and individuals, all the used radios it can find. Dealers have volunteered to recondition these, and manufacturers are

donating spare parts. The radios will then be distributed by the Junior Board, to institutions for invalids and the underprivileged.

There are already more than 200 requests for radios to be filled according to Mr. Rietze, chairman of the radio committee. The first two days of the collection brought

in twenty-five and the first of these to be put in shape went to the Fresh Air Home at Pewee Valley. The Home, which is now open for its second week, provides vacations throughout the summer for approximately 100 mothers and children who might not otherwise have them.

SEE MORAL MENACE IN PLAYGROUND PLAN

Principals Oppose Use of School Yards Under Supervision of Volunteers.

TEACHERS NOT QUALIFIED

Work Requires Special Training to Obviate Dangers, Letter to O'Shea Declares.

The plan of the Board of Education of turning school grounds into after-school playgrounds was opposed in a letter to Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools, made public yesterday by the New York Principals' Association, as "seriously detrimental to the best interests of the schools and the general public."

Nine reasons were listed by the principals for their opposition to the plan which was adopted by the Board of Education at the suggestion of Mayor Hylan while he was under attack for alleged negligence in failing to provide sufficient playgrounds in the congested districts of the city. The reasons set forth were:

1—Training for supervising playgrounds is a highly specialized training for which diplomas are awarded by institutions even of the standing of Harvard College. Only a limited number of the teachers are especially prepared for this sort of work, and in consequence the training given can have little educational value.

2—Teacher training is of an entirely different type from training for playground work. The handling of groups of children in a classroom is not only not the right preparation for handling crowds of children in open spaces, but the two are actually opposed in method.

See Lack of Responsibility.

3—Supervision that changes hourly or even daily admits of no continuity of plan and permits no fixing of responsibility.

4—The regulation concerning the age of pupils to be admitted cannot be enforced with this type of shifting supervision. Crowds of older boys will take possession of the grounds and the smaller children will be forced out or seriously hampered in their activities.

When large numbers of children are crowded into a school playground, organized game work is impossible, and grouping hundreds of children at free play with only one person to supervise is an invitation to accident or vandalism, or both. In neither case could a volunteer worker be held responsible morally or legally. Therefore possible or probable damage suits are apt to balance in expense to the city the cost of proper supervision.

The moral problem is a very serious one under such conditions, since on the one hand older boys can easily communicate with young girls through railings or tossing notes over fences; and on the other hand, the children in many neighborhoods who will use the playgrounds are apt to be of the undisciplined, untrained type from homes where there is very little parental supervision. It is often in inadequately supervised playgrounds that boy gangs are organized and younger girls are corrupted by older ones.

7. By asking teachers to give several hours of hard physical labor immediately after a day of intensive work of a strenuous, nerve-straining type, we are insuring that teachers will be unfit to teach the following day. This course makes the children the sufferers and cuts down the education which is the real business of the schools.

Many Would Be Exempt.

8. It would be practically necessary to exempt from this volunteer service all teachers in evening schools, those who are taking professional courses two or three days a week, afternoon part-time teachers, those whose age and length of service forbids, any who are in bad physical condition or whose home duties are unusually exacting, young girls who should not be left alone in bad neighborhoods, and those whose religious faith precludes their service on Friday afternoons and Saturdays and certain other holy days. This places an unfair burden of service on the remaining comparatively small number and nullifies the provision of one day's service per person.

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TEACHERS JOIN IN PROTEST.

Association Attacks Playground Plan as Impracticable.

Resolutions protesting against the opening of school playgrounds under voluntary supervision were passed

Busiest House On First Street Is Recreation Center



Miss Frances Ingram, head resident, with two of the settlement children look for "an early bird" outside the Neighborhood House. —(C.-J. Photo.)

Neighborhood House Only Source of Recreation for Many Persons

By MOLLY CLOWES.
 The busiest house on First St., perhaps the busiest house in the city, is Neighborhood House, the 35-year-old "place with the fountain" which to hundreds of downtown families is the source of all the recreation they know. The steps of Neighborhood House are tracked and shallow. Every piece of its furniture gleams from hard use and the walls bear the careful adornments of children and adults interested in beautifying their own place of play.

Always Crowded.
 From early afternoon until late at night, every day in the week, the settlement house is crowded with busy people. Upstairs boys struggle diligently with wood and metal, making toys or bookracks or tables. Younger boys use the game room, playing checkers or ping pong or improvised games of their own, all the afternoon. At night their older brothers come along to relax in each other's

semi-adult society, free from the demands of little brothers and sisters. Downstairs young intellectuals are engaged in weighty discussion of national problems; mothers are seated together around the fireplace, discussing, no doubt, their offspring; girls are weaving themselves summer purses on the newly acquired loom; glee clubs, dramatic groups, basketball teams and seekers after knowledge sing, act, play and read in all the other nooks and crannies of the two rambling old buildings.

Character Building Agency.
 Neighborhood House was originated for the benefit of Louisville's foreign-born population. Few new foreign arrivals come to it nowadays, but it still faithfully serves the city's older foreigners and their children growing up as Americans. In a district where recreational facilities always have been inadequate, and where opportunities of juvenile crime flourish, encouraged by the bewilderment of foreign parents at the

ways of a foreign city, Neighborhood House has become a recognized force for character building in the section which needs it most. During the flood the settlement became truly a neighborhood house, feeding more than 50,000 people in ten days. Good humor and an absence of panic characterized this frenzied cooking of meals for a downtown population deprived almost entirely of the means of cooking for itself.

Problem Now Faced.
 The chief problem now facing Neighborhood House is that of slowly rebuilding the morale of its stricken families and of restoring to them courage and a faith in the future. To most of them the Red Cross has been able to extend material help, but what has hurt more deeply even than the physical wiping out of homes was the suddenness of the tragedy, the loss of little luxuries which had long been worked and saved for, and the forlorn feeling that they deserved less than most peo-

ple this sudden "cracking down" of fate and the river.

So closely identified with Neighborhood House that the names are almost synonymous, is Miss Frances Ingram, head resident, who for thirty years has lived at the settlement and shared its work. Through her work here, Miss Ingram has won a high place in the list of American settlement workers. She has too, in full measure, the love and respect of hundreds of humble Louisville citizens, young, old and in between. And this last, it is safe to say, provides the real joy of living for Neighborhood House's Miss Ingram.

Neighborhood House is one of the thirty-six member agencies of the Community Chest which will campaign for funds from April 19 to 26. Its 1937 budget for the work of character building, crime prevention and the uplift of flood-shattered morale for an entire community is \$28,000.

to society, as "seriously detrimental to the best interests of the schools and the general public."

Nine reasons were listed by the principals for their opposition to the plan which was adopted by the Board of Education at the suggestion of Mayor Hylan while he was under attack for alleged negligence in failing to provide sufficient playgrounds in the congested districts of the city. The reasons set forth were:

- 1—Training for supervising playgrounds is a highly specialized training for which diplomas are awarded by institutions even of the standing of Harvard College. Only a limited number of the teachers are especially prepared for this sort of work, and in consequence the training given can have little educational value.
- 2—Teacher training is of an entirely different type from training for playground work. The handling of groups of children in a classroom is not only not the right preparation for handling crowds of children in open spaces, but the two are actually opposed in method.

See Lack of Responsibility.

3—Supervision that changes hourly or even daily admits of no continuity of plan and permits no fixing of responsibility.

4—The regulation concerning the age of pupils to be admitted cannot be enforced with this type of shifting supervision. Crowds of older boys will take possession of the grounds and the smaller children will be forced out or seriously hampered in their activities.

When large numbers of children are crowded into a school yard, organized game work is impossible, and grouping hundreds of children at free play with only one person to supervise is an invitation to accident or vandalism, or both. In neither case could a volunteer worker be held responsible morally or legally. Therefore possible or probable damage suits are apt to balance in expense to the city the cost of proper supervision.

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| Olive M. Jones, | |

TEACHERS JOIN IN PROTEST. Association Attacks Playground Plan as Impracticable.

Resolutions protesting against the opening of school playgrounds under voluntary supervision were passed yesterday by the New York Teachers' Association at its monthly meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria.

While the association went on record as favoring more playgrounds under proper supervision, the present plan was attacked as impracticable on the ground that volunteer supervision would be inefficient because of the lack of continuity, and because of the inexperience and lack of training of the volunteers. It was likewise pointed out that volunteer service should not be asked of the teachers, who would be forced to choose between the alternative of a possible charge of lack of loyalty and a service which almost every teacher feels is unjust and unfair.

Hugh C. Laughlin, President of the association, said that the playgrounds connected with his school had not been used to any extent by children since the new system went into effect. Other teachers from various boroughs agreed that fewer children were using the playgrounds.

A motion that the association should remain in the Federation of Teachers' Associations of the City of New York was laid on the table following Mr. Laughlin's declaration that it was futile and inadvisable. William McAuliffe, President of the Teachers' Council, urged the association not to leave the federation, which he said had worked constantly and successfully for the betterment of the teachers of New York.



Historical Society

... ..

Pied Piper to Louisville's Children

JOHNNY THE STORY-TELLER!

That's the only introduction he needs. It's the only name by which thousands of Louisville youngsters know him. Actually he is named Feighan and is official story-teller of the city's Recreation Division.

But if you happen to be in the southern section of our city, say anywhere from Eastern Pkwy. to Iroquois Park and from Highland Park to Oakdale, and wish to find Johnny, don't make the mistake of inquiring for Mr. Feighan.

I tried it on a little boy pushing a baby carriage, but didn't get anywhere. About to turn away and give up, I asked if he knew where Johnny was. The blank look vanished. Eyes lit up and the words came tumbling out.

"Oh, sure, you mean Johnny the Story-Teller! He's gone to Oakdale Community Center to pick up a few boys and girls to take out to Iroquois Park. They're going to the top of the big hill and Johnny's going to tell them a brand-new story. Gee, I wish I could go, but I've got to take care of Peachie (indicating the buggy) this afternoon."

So it seems that Johnny Feighan, like another Johnny who visited Louisville when it was little more than a wilderness and scattered apple seed wherever he went, will have to drop his family name. And just as Jonathan Chapman became Johnny Applesseed and forever remained that to people the length of the Ohio Valley, so will Johnny Feighan be Johnny Storyteller long after the youngsters are grown up.

I finally located Johnny at the flagpole lookout in Iroquois Park. I had pictured an old man with rosy cheeks and twinkling eyes, a Santa Claus with a little less of the puffiness. But Johnny was only approaching middle age. He was slim and his hair was dark. He didn't give a suggestion of ever developing any semblance to Santa Claus—no beard, not even a mustache, and the stomach was flat. Why, he didn't even look as if he could talk!

Then he began talking; his voice eager and vibrant; mocking and scornful; slow and hesitant; arrogant and boastful; reaching high and low pitches befitting the mood of the story. And his eyes darted from lad to lass, emitting flashes of anger, of doubt and disbelief, of laughter and of fear.

He was talking to a group of eight or ten boys and girls. They sat on the rock abutment which incloses the lookout. Some sat on their hands, others had their knees tucked under their chin. All were listening intently to the story, unmindful of the cameraman who was taking their picture.

"A long time ago, more than 150 years ago," Johnny

Johnny the Story-Teller parades his followers to the top of Iroquois Park and fills them with fantasy, as you can see by looking at Aline Rose, Ramsey Crum, Edward Harboldt, Charles Conry and Charles Sturgeon

By **JERRY McNERNEY**

began, "there weren't houses and streets like you see below. There were just a few log houses and they were all built close together. They didn't cover more than one city block and the reason they were built next to each other was for protection against the Indians.

Boasted of Scalps As If Marbles

"The Indians, you know, were mad at the white men for taking their land away from them and spoiling their hunting grounds, and whenever they captured a white man they would kill him and then scalp him. The Indians boasted of the number of scalps they had just as you boast of the number of marbles you have won.

"How many of you have gone to the store and bought a big box of salt for your mother? All of you, I see. You paid only a nickel for the whole box, didn't you? Well, do you know that salt was worth as much as a whole handful of money at one time and that hundreds of people were killed trying to get it?

"And that was right here in Kentucky, too. You see, in the early days you didn't run to the grocery store and get your salt. You had to go to the river and dig it up yourself. And that's where the Indians waited. They knew the white men would come to get salt, and when they were busy digging they would kill them and take their scalps.

"One day a party of eight men and a boy left the settlement to get some salt. They had to go about five miles and the boy was taken along to act as a guard against the Indians. His name was Jack, just like yours (pointing to one of the boys), and he was just about your size, too.

"So Jack climbed the tallest tree and played lookout, just as you would if the men down below (pointing) were white men looking for salt and there were Indians in these woods.

"Jack looked all around him, on all sides, but he

couldn't see an Indian anywhere. Now a strong wind was blowing that day and it swayed the tree back and forth, sort of like a cradle. Have you ever been up in a tree on a windy day? Uh-huh, and didn't it make you sleepy? Well, it made Jack feel that way, too, and I guess he just dozed off for a few minutes.

"He awoke with a start. What was that noise he heard? He looked around but couldn't see anything at first. Then he saw them—nearly fifty Indians—with their faces and bodies all painted, creeping toward the unsuspecting white men.

Lived With Indians Five Years

"Jack yelled at the top of his voice and the men heard him. Quickly they gathered up their tools and guns and whatever salt they had dug up and started running for the settlement. Jack got down from the tree as quickly as he could and started running, too, but the fastest of the Indians caught him. The white men were saved by Jack's warning, but Jack himself was led back to the Indian camp a prisoner:

"Now most prisoners are scalped and burned at the stake. But the Indian who caught Jack, he was their big chief, had a son just about Jack's age, and he took a liking to Jack and begged his father to spare him. After much argument with the other Indians, who wanted to see the paleface burned, the chief agreed to spare the boy.

"Jack lived with the Indians for five years and learned to talk and hunt the way they did. He and the chief's son, named Tacamah, which meant 'Speedy,' became like brothers, fishing, hunting and playing together all the time.

"Then one day the chief died and Tacamah took his place. Jack never told Tacamah how much he missed his father and mother and his white friends, but the young chief guessed it and, calling Jack to one side, he told him that he was free to go.

"Jack wanted to go, but he knew that if he did

he would never see Tacamah again. He liked the Indians, too, and couldn't see why the white men and the red men had to fight. So he asked Tacamah to go along with him to meet his people.

"Tacamah was afraid at first, but he too didn't want to lose Jack. So he went to the white settlement with Jack, and after Jack's father and mother got through hugging and kissing him, he introduced Tacamah to all the white men. They smoked the pipe of peace, and as long as Jack and Tacamah lived, and it was a very long time, the white men and the Indians here in Kentucky didn't fight at all."

Likes to Explain Nature

That was the end of the story, and now for the first time the boy and girl listeners, who had scarcely breathed during the recital, became conscious that stone walls and soft flesh didn't go together too well. With one whoop, they got up. "Beat you down the hill," someone holloed, and away they went scampering down the hillside.

Walking back with Johnny, I learned that while story-teller at heart he wasn't a one-sided character. Nature and all its mysteries appeal to him; and second to telling stories to the youngsters he likes to take them into the woods, explaining as much as he can about trees, flowers, birds, animal life.

Several years ago an Oakdale nature study group was collecting rocks with Johnny on a sandhill. It had been recently cut through for a sewer, and children playing on it had been wearing down its face. Johnny's group made a startling discovery: something that looked like a coconut protruded from the top of the bank.

Johnny was as excited as the youngest boy, but he knew that if the buried thing proved to be an Indian, archeologists would like to be present. So he asked the boys to wait until he called an expert. Shortly afterward a whole fleet of taxicabs drew up.

Doubts were expressed by some of the naturalists. Four china dress buttons dispelled the Indian theory as did the old square coffin nails which were found about the same time as the buttons. The final verdict was that the skeleton was of a Negro or half-Indian.

As Johnny was telling all this, we were walking along Southern Pkwy. back to the Oakdale Community Center. The boys and girls dropped out by ones and twos, going to their homes, and when we reached Oakdale only I remained to say, "Goodby, Johnny Storyteller."

—(C.-J. color photograph by H. Harold Davis.

M A G A Z I N E

The Courier-Journal

SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1938

S E C T I O N



Park Play Has Come Long Way

By

RUTH WILSON COGSHALL



In 1939 children find a hundred things to do at the city's playgrounds . . . like listening to Johnny Feighan's fascinating stories, or shooting the chutes on a Boone Playground slide.

Louisville has spent 40 years trying to correct old error

"HEY, Stinky, didja know the playgrounds 're open? Meecher there at 9 o'clock!" Every boy on the corner is an unconscious, self-appointed Pied Piper, luring to the nearest playground with this question and invitation the dozens of kids on his block. Little Mickey McGuire and Percy Prettyfeather are giving their families a break by hiking out early every morning for the recreation centers, where many will remain long after dark. Otherwise fond but exasperated mamas may now relax in peace.

Thousands of boys and girls, with ball and bat, swimming suit and dancing slippers, have ushered in the fortieth season of supervised recreational activity in Louisville. These thousands have forsaken their back yards and are swarming to the pools and diamonds. For the next two months or so they will swing their bats, lift their skirts in folk dances and sign up for tryouts in children's dramatics. On rainy days they'll play quiet games in the shelter houses; the little ones will build sand castle, and the inventive ones will fashion costumes and masks.

Building character

They'll engage in handicrafts and turn out pewter plates and copper trays, leather purses and raffia belts. The Recreation Division again has taken over where the Board of Education left off when its teachers passed out term grades a few weeks ago. And while there are no textbooks or truant officers to enforce attendance, unconsciously these girls and boys are learning things—building character through play!

Last year a total of 787,104 participants and 519,456 spectators were counted on nineteen playgrounds

by a group of people who gathered in Mrs. Trabue's parlor. Membership in this league was unlimited and any man, woman or child who evidenced an interest in the objects of the league might join for 25 cents initiation fee with tenure as long as that interest manifested itself.

Shortly after this Miss Anderson called upon the city school board and persuaded the members to permit the use of the school yard at Floyd and Chestnut Sts. and also one on E. Market.

These early playgrounds naturally had very simple programs of activity. In 1901 an interesting experiment was tried on all the city playgrounds. Each one was organized into a miniature city, with most of the important provisions of the city government in a rudimentary form. A Mayor was elected. He in turn appointed a Board of Public Works in charge of manual training. There was also a Board of Health vested with the interesting responsibility of seeing that the faces and hands of all the citizens were clean. One playground even had a librarian. This project received favorable publicity in the press and in magazines, but nevertheless it perished in its first brief summer. The reason for its failure is aptly expressed by one of the young citizens who begged, "Oh, please don't give us cities, 'cause it don't leave no time for playin'."

From the small beginning has grown the system of playgrounds, with its directors and supervisors, its equipment and its planned recreational program. Naturally this program varies somewhat from year to year. Frequently the season culminates with a track meet or a pageant. Sometimes there are one-act play contests, with the winning cast, as in 1933, trouping to Chicago to present its play at the Children's Theater

for dances and theatrical entertainments in all three towns. When the elder Booth played "Hamlet" in Louisville, this orchestra was called upon to furnish the musical effects. The leader was instructed to play something especially appropriate when Booth sprang into Ophelia's grave. That evening Booth gave an inspired performance, but when the body of the fair Ophelia was brought in and he began his lines, "I loved Ophelia . . ." the amateur musicians struck up merrily: "Oh, Lor, Gals, Don't You Want to Go to Shippingport?" It is recorded that Booth never again performed in Louisville.

Deer and concerts

One of the city's oldest parks is Baxter, on West Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Originally it was primarily a cemetery, where many soldiers and civilians who were instrumental in building a greater Louisville are buried. When it was purchased in 1880 by the city it was stocked with twelve deer donated by E. H. du Pont, and these, with band concerts every Wednesday night and Bible lectures on Sunday afternoon, provided the chief amusement. The cyclone of 1890, striking in the vicinity of this park, not only destroyed many of the forest trees but also demolished St. John's Church near by. Since this church had furnished the organ for the Sunday Bible services, this activity had to be eliminated from Baxter's program of events.

About 1851 the city paid \$10,000 for ground bounded by D and K Sts, and Third and Brook. Nine years later, instead

during the holiday season. The Corn Island settlers rowed over to the fort to celebrate Christmas. They planned to enjoy the season in the manner in which they had been accustomed—that is with a feast and a dance.

The feast was easily arranged, but the dance presented a real problem inasmuch as music was at a premium. How the dance was arranged brings into the limelight a quaint old Negro character, Uncle Cato, who secretly traded twelve coon skins to a Frenchman for three fiddle strings, with the idea of surprising his white folk when they had finished their dinner and their feet were itching for a dance.

Just before the turn of the century bicycling became the chief means of recreation and bicycle clubs were the order of the day. Hundreds of cyclists, appropriately garbed, swarmed out Southern Pkwy. to the Bicycle Club which still stands, a quaint structure in this modern day, with its twin wooden towers and double-decker screened porch. There was also the Fontaine Ferry Cycle Club, located near Shawnee Park, which is said to have had one of the finest tracks in the United States. In 1895 it was estimated that 15,000 people in Louisville were using bicycles, and the importance of Louisville as a cycle center is shown by the fact that the League of American Wheelmen held its an-



days they'll play quiet games in the shelter houses; the little ones will build sand castle, and the inventive ones will fashion costumes and masks.

Building character

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Last year a total of 787,104 participants and 519,456 spectators were counted on nineteen playgrounds conducted by the Recreation Division of the Department of Public Welfare of the City of Louisville.

None of these children, and few of their parents, however, realize that years of careful planning by public-spirited citizens have been necessary to give Louisville's children their rightful "place in the sun" . . . and in the shade!

Dozens of people who have helped build the city economically and socially early realized the tremendously important part, properly administered leisure time and well-directed recreation were to play in decreasing juvenile delinquency, in forestalling crime, and in building strong bodies and wholesome minds of the



Dolls are dressed in the costumes of foreign nations.

youth of our city. Trabue and Kinkead, Allen and Hill, Ingram and Powell, Anderson, McConathy, Halleck, Quigley, Belknap, Ainslie . . . these are only a few of the names of those who have contributed to the growth of the local playground movement.

Louisville was one of the pioneers in this movement, having been instrumental in assisting in the formation of the National Playground and Recreational Association. To Miss Mary D. Anderson, now Mrs. Archie A. Hill, however, is due the credit for the establishment of what was eventually to be permanent playgrounds in the city. As early as 1899 her enthusiasm and energy were responsible for the securing of a lot on Main St. between Floyd and Brook. She saw to it that it was adequately equipped and properly supervised for children's play. Enlisting the interest of the Woman's Club, she invited a Cleveland authority on playground work to Louisville to talk to anyone who

with the interesting responsibility of seeing that the faces and hands of all the citizens were clean. One playground even had a librarian. This project received favorable publicity in the press and in magazines, but nevertheless it perished in its first brief summer. The reason for its failure is aptly expressed by one of the young citizens who begged, "Oh, please don't give us cities, 'cause it don't leave no time for playin'."

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Parks before playgrounds

An inquiring mind might well ask how this all came about. Well, of course, there were parks long before there were playgrounds. There were parks, in fact, before such men as Rainwater and Steiner and Veblen began defining play and recreation and writing about the leisure class.

The park system of Louisville might have been entirely different had the city fathers seen fit to adopt the first plan of the "Town At the Falls" as it was laid out by George Rogers Clark in 1779. He mapped out Main, Market and Jefferson, crossed by streets from 1st to 12th, with all the territory systematically divided into public lots and private. Louisville would have been one of the most attractive cities on the continent had it possessed these public grounds or parks adorned with the original shade trees. In addition it would have scattered its residential district and widened the housing area early in its history. There would have been an air of spaciousness in the heart of the city and the cramped up condition of our business district would have been eliminated. However, it was the plan made by William Pope which was adopted, and its two great faults, the lack of alleys and the total disregard for public squares, left Louisville like any other city.

About fifty years later the grandsons of the first city fathers probably took a notion Louisville should no longer be denied its park. They were an arguing group, and had a difficult time deciding on its location. Some of them wanted Jacob's Woods, the area extending from approximately where St. Xavier High School is and taking in several blocks near the site of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Others were equally as insistent that the park should be in Preston Woods, beginning near the location of the old Louisville Normal School and extending to the heart of the Highlands. After delays of one kind and another, the Preston Woods' location was selected. This was a beautifully wooded area which nevertheless had its gruesome side, for in it was located "Gallows Tree," where "necktie parties" were frequently held. The most notable of the hangings seems to have been that of an itinerant Negro preacher who bore the misnomer of "Caution." The ax of progress has long since felled Gallows Tree and moving events have changed the first park to a residential district.

When Louisville boasted its first park, Portland

civilians who were instrumental in building a greater Louisville are buried. When it was purchased in 1880 by the city it was stocked with twelve deer donated by E. H. du Pont, and these, with band concerts every Wednesday night and Bible lectures on Sunday afternoon, provided the chief amusement. The cyclone of 1890, striking in the vicinity of this park, not only destroyed many of the forest trees but also demolished St. John's Church near by. Since this church had furnished the organ for the Sunday Bible services, this activity had to be eliminated from Baxter's program of events.

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Two of these ponds are of special interest. One was appropriately named Long Pond, for it extended from Sixth and Market to Sixteenth, nearly ten blocks long and half as wide. It was the scene of many a gay party. In summer it was used for boating and fishing and in winter provided an ideal place for skaters. A favorite form of amusement was for the men to push over its glassy surface their best girls seated on kitchen chairs to which had been fixed sled-like runners.

The other pond was Grayson's, near the present location of the Jefferson County Armory. The land and the lake passed through many hands before it finally was purchased by David L. Ward and presented to his daughter, Sally Ward Downs, noted Kentucky beauty, on the occasion of her marriage to Dr. Frederick M. Grayson. This is sometimes called Louisville's first private park, for until Dr. Grayson became its owner it was the scene of picnics, boating parties and baptisms. When Dr. Grayson had the lake filled in, the citizens let out a wail, which, however, had no effect on the owner.

Uncle Cato's fiddle

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Club when sun stands, a quaint structure in this modern day, with its twin wooden towers and double-decker screened porch. There was also the Fontaine Ferry Cycle Club, located near Shawnee Park, which is said to have had one of the finest tracks in the United States. In 1895 it was estimated that 15,000 people in Louisville were using bicycles, and the importance of Louisville as a cycle center is shown by the fact that the League of American Wheelmen held its an-



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nual meeting in the city.

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Yes, it's a long step from Uncle Cato's fiddle-string dancing party to a Folk Festival in Iroquois Amphitheater. It's a longer step from Grayson's Pond to Shelby Pool. It is a still longer one from "Gallows Tree" to picnic parties at Big Rock in Cherokee Park. But in each instance there has been some form of recreation, some of it spontaneous, some of it organized. And this summer thousands of children and grown-ups are reanimated at park and pool because since the days when Kentucky was known as "The Great Park"

—building character through play!

Last year a total of 787,104 participants and 519,456 spectators were counted on nineteen playgrounds conducted by the Recreation Division of the Department of Public Welfare of the City of Louisville.

None of these children, and few of their parents, however, realize that years of careful planning by public-spirited citizens have been necessary to give Louisville's children their rightful "place in the sun" . . . and in the shade!

Dozens of people who have helped build the city economically and socially early realized the tremendously important part, properly administered leisure time and well-directed recreation were to play in decreasing juvenile delinquency, in forestalling crime, and in building strong bodies and wholesome minds of the



Dolls are dressed in the costumes of foreign nations.

youth of our city. Trabue and Kinkead, Allen and Hill, Ingram and Powell, Anderson, McConathy, Halleck, Quigley, Belknap, Ainslie . . . these are only a few of the names of those who have contributed to the growth of the local playground movement.

Louisville was one of the pioneers in this movement, having been instrumental in assisting in the formation of the National Playground and Recreational Association. To Miss Mary D. Anderson, now Mrs. Archie A. Hill, however, is due the credit for the establishment of what was eventually to be permanent playgrounds in the city. As early as 1899 her enthusiasm and energy were responsible for the securing of a lot on Main St. between Floyd and Brook. She saw to it that it was adequately equipped and properly supervised for children's play. Enlisting the interest of the Woman's Club, she invited a Cleveland authority on playground work to Louisville to talk to anyone who would listen. Among the listeners was R. C. Kinkead, then a park commissioner. He subsequently became the president of the Recreation League, formed in 1900

meet or a pageant. Sometimes there are one-act play contests, with the winning cast, as in 1933, trouping to Chicago to present its play at the Children's Theater of the Century of Progress. Last year a gigantic and colorful folk festival at the open air theater in Iroquois Park brought to a close a well-rounded program.

Parks before playgrounds

An inquiring mind might well ask how this all came about. Well, of course, there were parks long before there were playgrounds. There were parks, in fact, before such men as Rainwater and Steiner and Veblen began defining play and recreation and writing about the leisure class.

The park system of Louisville might have been entirely different had the city fathers seen fit to adopt the first plan of the "Town At the Falls" as it was laid out by George Rogers Clark in 1779. He mapped out Main, Market and Jefferson, crossed by streets from 1st to 12th, with all the territory systematically divided into public lots and private. Louisville would have been one of the most attractive cities on the continent had it possessed these public grounds or parks adorned with the original shade trees. In addition it would have scattered its residential district and widened the housing area early in its history. There would have been an air of spaciousness in the heart of the city and the cramped up condition of our business district would have been eliminated. However, it was the plan made by William Pope which was adopted, and its two great faults, the lack of alleys and the total disregard for public squares, left Louisville like any other city.

About fifty years later the grandsons of the first city fathers probably took a notion Louisville should no longer be denied its park. They were an arguing group and had a difficult time deciding

on its location. Some of them wanted Jacob's Woods, the area extending from approximately where St. Xavier High School is and taking in several blocks near the site of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Others were equally as insistent that the park should be in Preston Woods, beginning near the location of the old Louisville Normal School and extending to the heart of the Highlands. After delays of one kind and another, the Preston Woods' location was selected. This was a beautifully wooded area which nevertheless had its gruesome side, for in it was located "Gallows Tree," where "necktie parties" were frequently held. The most notable of the hangings seems to have been that of an itinerant Negro preacher who bore the misnomer of "Caution." The ax of progress has long since felled Gallows Tree and moving events have changed the first park to a residential district.

When Louisville boasted its first park, Portland and Shippingport were small river towns, rivals of Louisville. Several young boys formed an orchestra in Shippingport which was in great demand to play

or events. About 1851 the city paid \$10,000 for ground bounded by D and K Sts, and Third and Brook. Nine years later, instead of using the land for park purposes as was originally intended, the city sold it to the House of Refuge, later the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home. Still later the university trustees purchased forty-two acres of it and moved America's oldest municipal university to the site.

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History is filled with interesting accounts of early recreational activities of Louisville's first citizens. None is more humorously told or more pathetically interpreted than that of the first Christmas party. Louisville's first settlers spent their early months on Corn Island, off the banks of the Ohio River, but built a fort on the mainland, which was ready for occupancy



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THE PLACE OF THE MEMBERS' NEWSPAPER
IN AN ORGANIZATION

By Harry Blake Taplin

How best to inform all the members as to what is going on and to build up their interest in the program as a whole? The newspaper, of course. But much depends on how it is conducted. It is by no means as simple as it sounds.

The newspaper must be the work of the members, by the members and for the members. If it measures up to all of these specifications it will be sufficiently fresh and vital to interest not only all the members, but also the staff workers and the many friends and supporters of the organization. Each issue will be eagerly sought and the desire to have a part in it will grow in strength. An enthusiastic staff of editors, reporters and assistants will be the natural result.

Except for general supervision and assistance on the part of staff workers the planning, writing, editing and preparation of the newspaper should be entirely the product of the members. Whenever possible all the mechanical work, the typing, stencil cutting, mimeographing, assembling and mailing should also be done by the members. When finally issued all who have had a part will take a pride in the outcome.

What better form of self expression can be found or what better method of drawing out those hidden thoughts than through the newspaper! The timid retiring member "finds himself" for the first time. Here is his opportunity to put in writing for his friends things that he never would have spoken to them. Here also is a natural medium for the young poet, essayist or editorial writer. As for the "news

hounds", this becomes their happy hunting ground and provides excellent training for future reporters.

Getting out a journal, whether it be weekly or monthly requires both perseverance and patience. The staff of reporters need to seek from every possible source all the "spot" news that can be found and the editors have to exercise patience in getting the material in shape for publication. Many a cub reporter has to be borne with while he is learning how to present news in such a way as to interest the largest number of readers.

What are the gains for those who participate in getting out the paper? Learning how to write readable English, having it viewed critically by their own peers, typing, mimeographing or perhaps actually printing it. These are but a few of the more obvious values. More fundamental are those traits of character which are developed thereby, such as thoroughness, accuracy and fairness. To share in the interests of others, to learn how to meet all kinds and to understand their varying points of view, these too are gains.

As for the organization itself, the newspaper draws together all the departments into a closer unity of purpose and helps to build up a finer spirit. In so far as the reporters and other writers express in their newspaper their thoughts, ambitions and accomplishments they thereby interpret to all who are interested, friends, workers and supporters what the organization really means in the life of its members.

(Linotype composition and presswork of this paper done by the boys at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.)

BOYS WORK EXCHANGE

Frances Ingram
Neighborhood House
428 South First Street
Louisville, Ky.
CITY WIDE BOYS WORKERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FROM OCTOBER TO MAY BY THE
CONFERENCE SERVING FORTY THOUSAND BOSTON BOYS

VOLUME VIII

BOSTON, OCTOBER 11, 1939

NUMBER 1

TRENDS IN THE RECREATION MOVEMENT
as Illustrated in the National Recreation Congress

By Thomas E. Rivers

Director, The National Recreation Congress

The Twenty-Fourth Recreation Congress which is now meeting in Boston is composed of men and women - about 1400 in all - who have devoted their lives to building the recreation movement in America. Some were the pioneers of the movement, others have developed its widespread network of organization throughout the country. Some are program specialists. All are students of our increasing problems of leisure. This Congress has aptly been called the "round table of America across which ideas, vital aspirations and practical experiences of all groups working on this vital human problem are exchanged." In it will be revealed the best thinking of the movement and the experience of more than thirty years of practical dealing with the problems of leisure. Public officials, laymen, educators, industrial and labor leaders, scientists and religious teachers, professional recreation workers and program specialists will face together those desires of men and women, boys and girls for a richer abundant life.

Trends in the recreation movement are best observed in the growing areas of interest in various parts of the country. The topics for discussion are based on questions and statements which deal with these vital growing interests and experiences. A few trends will be seen in the discussion of the following topics.

Facilities have increased at a tremendous rate during recent years. The offer of federal funds has stimulated hundreds of local communities to provide and maintain facilities which could not otherwise have been afforded. While the withdrawal of federal funds may in the future seriously affect the maintenance of such facilities, yet

there is no doubt that most local recreation authorities will make serious efforts to keep these facilities in active use. Although cities will rely on emergency sources to supplement their recreation programs, local authorities are assuming a larger share of the costs of operating their recreation programs. In 1938 the amount spent for land, buildings and permanent improvements was about double that reported in 1937. Exceptional increases have been noted in the cases of archery ranges, bowling greens, day camps, handball courts, shuffle board courts and stadiums.

Recent years have been marked by an emphasis on higher standards of training and general leadership qualities. The standards set forth by a committee of recreation executives entitled "Standards of Training, Experience and Compensation in Community Recreation Work" require the equivalent of a college education for all major positions plus technical skills and adequate experience. Furthermore "no worker should be accepted for the least responsible position where dealing with people is the prime concern without careful consideration of the applicant's broad cultural background and potentialities for growth and development in the major qualifications." The organization of The Society of Recreation Workers of America last year marks an advance in the progress of building a better leadership in the recreation movement in America.

Good relationships among local public and private agencies in the meeting of recreation needs in a community are of vital importance. As representatives from many such agencies have

from year to year met together to study the broader aspects of the leisure time problem, they have passed from narrow and sometimes selfish interest to a broad and mutual understanding of the whole problem and have realized that each has a part to play if the needs of communities are to be met. Good agency relationships are on the increase and will be demonstrated in the Congress as leaders of a great variety of agencies share their experience, thought and vision.

The participation of both sexes in recreation activities is a topic of unusual interest at this time. In district conferences held by the National Recreation Association in various parts of the country during the past year, this subject was referred to more often than any other. When a request for material on co-recreation was sent to various agencies, enough good material was sent in to justify two special issues of RECREATION, the monthly magazine of the National Recreation Association.

A wider use of public school property for recreation for both children and adults is demanded by citizens and tax payers in many cities. There is a rapidly growing recognition on the part of both school authorities and city councils that this demand is reasonable. Accordingly there is now a wealth of experience which will be available in the Congress sessions. Educators, city officials, lay and professional recreational workers are participating in the discussion.

Industrial recreation has suffered during the depression years. Now, however, there is keen interest in the subject. The National Industrial Conference Board, the premier economic research organization for American industry, will conduct a nation-wide survey of recreation in industry this fall. This and other national and local industrial organizations are participating in the Congress.

Perhaps the newest trend in recreation is the emphasis on providing adequate recreation space and facilities in connection with the new housing

projects. City planners, housing authorities and recreation experts will bring to the Congress the latest developments in that field.

Government participation in recreation on both federal and state levels has grown out of emergency efforts to meet depression needs of unemployed people. Demonstrations of effective recreation programs have been made in many cities, creating a local desire for permanent recreation systems. The establishment of recreation facilities in national and state parks has opened vast new recreation possibilities in many parts of the country. The problem of transforming these emergency features into well established local systems of recreation and securing the widest use of national and state facilities will be discussed by representatives of all agencies concerned.

The recreation movement has never concerned itself with "isms." It has never insisted that its participants "come out" anywhere in particular but has consistently stressed the importance of securing a richer and more abundant life for all. The basis of the abundant life as conceived by leaders of the recreation movement can only be found in a democratic way of living. The recent menaces to that way of life have made it necessary to arrange full and free discussions of this problem in the Congress. The outcome of these discussions may have marked influence on the future of the movement if it is thought that recreation programs should be prepared and carried out in such a way as to give training in the democratic way of life.

These topics are but a part of the discussion program. There will also be marionettes, moving pictures and other program features. The trends in types of facilities will be found in the exhibits of manufacturers of high grade recreation materials.

Only an active sharing in the program and other activities of the Congress can give a full sense of the importance and strength of the recreation movement and the direction in which it is moving.

1939 — OFFICERS — 1940
THE CITY WIDE BOYS' WORKERS
CONFERENCE

EDWARD J. SIDMAN President
JOHN A. REITZ Vice-President
FRANK L. HAVEY Vice-President
SANTO MARINO Treasurer
REV. EDWARD J. SULLIVAN Chaplain
W. DUNCAN RUSSELL Secretary
739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

BOYS' WORK EXCHANGE

MALCOLM S. KNOWLES Editor
Rm. 312 Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.
HARRY B. TAPLIN Business Manager
WILLIAM CROKE Circulation Manager

"EXPLORING CONTRASTING
VIEWS IN BOYS' WORK"

Dwight W. Stone, Chairman of the Program Committee Announces the following suggested program for the 1939 -- 1940 Season.

Nov. 14 - "Philosophy and Purpose of the Charles Hayden Foundation".
Speaker - Mr. J. Willard Hayden

Dec. 13 - "The Role of Group Work in the Boys' Work Field".

Jan. 10 - "Volunteer Leadership — Super-imposed vs. Indigenous"

Feb. 14 - "What Form Should Recognition for Achievement Take?"

Mar. 13 - "How Should Delinquent Boys Be Served By Boys' Agencies?"

Apr. 10 - "Should Camping Be a Part of a Normal Boys' Work Program?"

May 8 - Installation of Officers and Reports for the Year.

LOOKING FORWARD, 1939 - 1940

By Edward J. Sidman

In planning the programs for the meetings of the City Wide Boys Workers Conference for the coming season, I feel very strongly that we may better serve the interests of our community by the stimulus which we can only obtain by the free and open discussion of issues upon which there is an obvious lack of agreement. There exists a wealth of written material dealing with the factual type of program for boy workers which, it seems to me, makes it a poor policy for us to burden our meetings with unnecessary reiteration of facts accepted by all social workers.

There are so many phases in the philosophy of boys' work and in program techniques that definitely remain controversial that we cannot hope even in one year to cover the entire ground. By discussing problems of a controversial nature, I visualize a definite progress in the right direction for the Conference. Our meetings should be instructive and stimulating. From the many differences of opinion should come a certain unanimity of action, certainly a more complete understanding of our work and of each other, which must eventually redound to the credit of our organization.

I remember that, when several years ago, a group of men with great vision organized the City Wide Boys Workers Conference, they were determined to build an honest and warm-hearted fellowship among the boys' workers of this city. Through the ensuing years the organization has been successful in promoting a finer and more sympathetic understanding of each other's efforts. My hope for the year ahead of us is that the original purpose of our organization may continue to grow.

Recreation Association Elects New President



Howard Braucher
Blank & Stoller, 1941

Howard Braucher was elected yesterday as president of the National Recreation Association, succeeding the late Dr. John H. Finley. For the last thirty-two years Mr. Braucher has been secretary of the association and its chief executive officer. Since 1910 he has edited the magazine Recreation and for twenty years was chairman of the National Social Work Council.

The board of directors also elected Robert Garrett, Baltimore banker, to the newly created position of chairman of the board. He is a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and a trustee of Princeton University. John G. Winant, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was re-elected first vice president; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, second vice president, and Gustavus T. Kirby, treasurer. Miss Susan M. Lee of Boston, daughter of a former president, was elected third vice president and secretary.

A report read at the meeting estimated the total value of all public land, buildings and property in the United States used for public recreation at \$6,000,000,000. Another report dealt with the association's cooperation with the Federal Government in the morale-building field. The association's contribution was reported as substantial.

DELINQUENCY CUT BY RECREATION

Mulholland Reports at Baltimore on Results Obtained in New York Play Zones

NIGHT LIGHTING IS PRAISED

Juvenile Vandalism on Decline
—F. M. Warburg Predicts Plenty of Jobs After War

From a Staff Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3—A decrease in juvenile delinquency and vandalism in areas providing recreation facilities was noted by James Mulholland of the New York City Park Department, in an address today before the National Recreation Congress.

Mr. Mulholland pointed out the advantage of night recreation under floodlights, noting that although youngsters "should be at home at night as a general rule, we must consider the question from a sociological point of view."

He went on to say:

"We have come to the conclusion in New York City that in districts where there is a great density of population, juvenile delinquency and street accidents, in districts where observation shows that the children play in the streets at night, the Park Department play area should be floodlighted.

"Night recreation in floodlighted playgrounds, park or school yard should be substituted for the coarser types of commercialized and street play at night," Mr. Mulholland said.

"We have found that there has been a decrease in delinquency and vandalism and street accidents at night in districts where we have floodlighted playgrounds and recreation areas."

Mr. Mulholland noted that New York City now has 446 park playgrounds, as compared with 119 before the administration of Robert Moses, Park Commissioner.

Frederick M. Warburg, of the board of the National Recreation Association, predicted that "there are going to be many jobs after the war that people do not know about as yet, and that "no one is going to loaf."

"After the war working hours will be shorter and there will be an increased need for recreation for the people," he said.

Some recreation camps are lacking in trained, experienced leaders as a result of many being called to

the military services, defense industries and government agencies, it was reported by Ruby M. Jolliffe, superintendent of the camp department of the Palisades Intervale Park Commission.

The camps, she added, also will face this year difficulty in securing kitchen and maintenance staffs, because of the scarcity of labor and the Minimum Wage and Hour Law.

Nathan L. Mallison, superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Fla., pointed out that many cities in the South, particularly in Florida, conduct out-of-door programs twelve months in the year. Sports remain seasonal, he said, because of tradition rather than climatic limitations.

The small-town recreation work-

Don't
your
date



VAUGHN

the new singing bandleader and

NEW YORK'S BIGG

The Dancing Chorus of Eiji
Syncopated Beauties of Sw

BILL GARY

Music in His Feet

MARTHA BURNETT

Lilting Singer of Gaiety

BETTY and FREDDY ROBI

Grace and Rhythm

PETER ROTONDA

and His Rhumba Band

THE **Comm**

MARTIN SWE

RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1941.

First Lady Bids Youth Groups Back Recreation as Defense Aid

Speaking as Assistant Director of the Civilian Agency, She Tells Conference It Is Factor in Long-Range Planning

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Representatives of more than forty youth organizations were told by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a conference today that the largest contribution they could make to civilian defense activities would be insistence on increased recreational facilities in the average community, particularly in the larger defense centers.

The conference was called by Mrs. Roosevelt, as assistant director of Civilian Defense, at the request of Miss Jane Seaver, Director of the Division of Youth Activities in the Civilian Defense Agency.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the young representatives that the distinction between civilian protection aspects of the program and that of volunteer participation is having the effect of strengthening the communities, particularly as it affects long-range planning after the defense emergency has ended. Miss Seaver presented to the

conference for discussion these goals for consideration:

1. To assume a responsibility for increasing production on our own jobs.
 2. To learn necessary skills.
 3. To achieve physical fitness.
 4. To educate ourselves for today's needs.
 5. To increase community services.
 6. To provide services for young people in the armed forces and in defense industrial areas.
 7. To take part in civilian protection programs.
 8. To contribute to war relief to save for defense.
 9. To conserve resources and eliminate waste.
 10. To insure the participation of youth of all ages, races and faiths in the defense program.
- The conference ended with an agreement among the youth representatives to submit this program to their organizations.

1947

ORD NEWS G

A COMPLETE HOUSE - TO - HOUSE DISTRIBUTION COVERING
all, Oxford Circle, Castor Gardens, Elbridge Park and
FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1947

Parents Clear Vacant Lot To Install Playground

The parents of the children living in the 5000 block of Charles and Valley streets, have cleared the lot joining the two streets in hopes of making a small playground for their children, 54 in number. The children have worked very hard and are very much enthused over this idea and are doing everything possible to raise money for equipment they will need.

The fathers have agreed to make swings, see-saws, sliding-boards, and anything else that will interest the small fry and keep them off the street out of the path of automobiles.

Our big problem is the older children. If there is some one who has playground equipment of any kind or condition that is no longer in use they may be willing to donate it to this cause. Kindly get in touch with Mrs. William Pantle, 5013 Charles street. Baseballs, bats, gloves, basketball, volley ball, tennis and everything else that would interest teen aged children is badly needed.

A BETTER PHILADELPHIA

Recreational Facilities for All is Goal of City Planners

Plans Being Drawn for 50 New Projects on Sites Worth \$3,000,000

By JOHN L. CERDA
Of the Bulletin Staff
(Fourteenth of a Series)

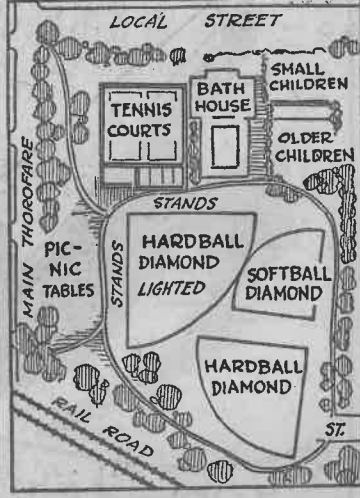
High-level plans mean little to the average individual until those plans come down to the point of affecting that individual's personal living.

Recreation is one of things everybody can understand—and appreciate.

At the moment, recreational facilities in Philadelphia do not come up to standards recommended by the National Recreation Association. But one day, the planners feel, they will.

In the Municipal Bureau of Recreation, headed by John V. Smith, plans are being finalized for development of 50 additional sites, purchased for approximately \$3,000,000. This money is part of the \$7,500,000 allocated to the bureau out of the \$78,200,000 bond issue authorized by the voters at the primary election in May, 1946.

This is a sizable amount of money. What will the people get for it?



A typical playfield, designed from actual site in Cleveland

Wide Variety of Activities

Well, they'll have fields on which to play community baseball games. There will be roller skating rinks to keep children off the streets. There will be basketball and volley ball. At night, floodlights will illuminate cemented areas for dancing. In the winter, there will be skating.

At some of the fields there will be community houses and swimming pools. Anyone who has seen the overcrowding of the League Island pool on a hot day can understand the need for new community pools.

The 50 sites and two additions to previous sites cover 507 acres. They raise to 779 acres the total ground devoted to public playfields and playgrounds under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Recreation.

Looking further ahead, the City Planning Commission, which coordinates the bureau's work with that of other agencies dealing with recreation—the Fairmount Park Commission, the Board of Education, and social organizations—hopes to see the time when there will be 4,000 additional acres in the present park and recreation system.

Under anticipated population changes, this should put a park within a mile of every home, a playfield within three-fourths of a mile, and

a playground within one-fourth of a mile.

Six Acres Per Thousand

Park space would cover six acres for every 1,000 inhabitants. Playfields would be 10 to 12 acres in size and total 1 1/2 acres for every 1,000 persons. Playgrounds would be three to seven acres and would total one acre for every 1,000 people.

The planning program is aimed, among other things, at securing recreation sites in new areas before all open land is used up for building developments. It anticipates, too, the end of the housing shortage and the clearing of open space in built-up areas as redevelopment of neighborhoods takes place.

For one thing, the day is coming when more of the city's school facilities will be available to the general public for play. Ideally, school auditoriums and gymnasiums should be available for adult use when classes are not in session. New schools now planned or in the building stage are not being designed to accommodate adult neighborhood activities.

Philadelphia, unlike some other cities—notably Chicago and New York—has not made full use of its riverfront acreage for recreation. With the rivers cleaned up, ground along the waterfront will become increasingly available.

"Jones Beach" Possible

For instance, it is conceivable that Philadelphia could have its own "Jones Beach" at the mouth of Pennypack Creek in the Torresdale-Holmesburg area. City property there, now occupied by the House of Correction, the County Prison and the Torresdale Filter Plant, extends along the Delaware riverfront for almost two miles. Community groups have suggested use of the ground for recreation, and have proposed the building of a yacht basin near the mouth of Pennypack Creek. Although not yet among the definitely scheduled

Five Steps in Getting Recreational Areas

What you, as a citizen, can do to get action on new playgrounds and other recreation areas in your neighborhood:

1. Join a civic association and discuss with other members of the association what is needed.
2. Communicate with John V. Smith, chief of the Bureau of Recreation, Room 432, City Hall Annex. If the area involved is a Fairmount Park Commission property, communicate with the Commission, Room 127, City Hall.
3. Ask to have spokesmen attend a meeting of your association, to see whether programs of the bureau and of the commission fit into the outline of what you want done.
4. Contact your City Councilman, and ask that he be present. Also invite a representative of the City Planning Commission to attend the meeting. The commission's offices are in the Market Street National Bank Building.
5. The Board of Education, which operates some recreation facilities, will consider requests for use of the facilities if petition is made by 15 or more residents above the age of 16. Address petitions to Dr. Albert A. Owens, Board of Education, Parkway and 21st st.

projects, the development is tentatively on the charts.

Take the left bank of the Schuylkill near Gray's Ferry av. Industrial operations there have brought complaints about smoke and noise.

As the planning goes on, and various areas are redeveloped, it is con-

ceivable that industrial expansion in the area will be discouraged in favor of recreation development. It will be the City Planning Commission's job—and this illustrates the commission's role in building a better city—to conduct studies, in collaboration with industry's representatives, on the possibility of placing in other areas whatever new plants are erected.

Not Likely Overnight

It is possible that, because of technological advances, this can be done at a saving in operational costs. The program would, of course, be governed by the Planning Commission's policy of not harassing industry and business but of refitting industry and business into a better-planned city.

Working with the commission on recreation activities is an advisory group consisting of Dr. Philip A. Boyer, Grover W. Mueller and Edward B. Soken, of the Board of Education; Russell T. Vogdes and Frank E. Biggs, of the Fairmount Park Commission; Joseph A. Roletter, of the Department of City Architecture; Dr. William Henry Welsh, of the Philadelphia Council of Social Agencies; the Rev. Edmund M. Reilly, superintendent of parochial schools; George T. Adams, of the Philadelphia Recreation Association; Cornelius S. Deegan, Jr.,

and George W. Rue, who are City Councilmen, and Smith, of the Bureau of Recreation.

The committee oversees the allocation of funds and prevents duplication of facilities. For instance, during the next six years the Park Commission anticipates spending \$8,200,000 and the Bureau of Municipal Recreation will spend an estimated \$5,400,000. The Park Commission controls 7,489,470 acres of ground within the city limits and in areas immediately adjacent. Duplication of effort would be certain if there was not a co-ordinating body.

Next: Highways and Public Works.

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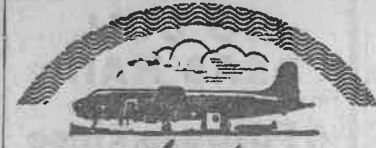
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YOUTH ... RUNNING WILD

"I am not easily shocked nor easily alarmed. But today, like thousands of others, I am both shocked and alarmed. The arrests of 'teen-age boys and girls, all over the country, are staggering ... it is an ugly situation. If we are to correct it, we must face it."

J. Edgar Hoover



The FBI chief does some straight talking about our youngsters: Can we keep them from wrecking their lives? Here's a terrific wartime problem

by J. Edgar Hoover

THIS country is in deadly peril. We can win this war, and still lose freedom for all in America. For a creeping rot of moral disintegration is eating into our nation.

I am not easily shocked nor easily alarmed. But today, like thousands of others, I am both shocked and alarmed. The arrests of 'teen-age boys and girls, all over the country, are staggering. Some of the crimes youngsters are committing are almost unspeakable. Prostitution, murder, rape. These are ugly words. But it is an ugly situation. If we are to correct it, we must face it.

You read, in the news columns, of the most flagrant cases. The sordid movie-theater gang-assault in New York. The vicious railroad-track murder in Houston. The tragic case of the 16-year-old boy in Michigan who killed his little sister after unmentionable cruelties.

These are not isolated horrors from another world. They are danger signals which every parent — every responsible American should heed. These are symptoms — of a condition which threatens to develop a new "lost generation," more hopelessly lost than any that has gone before.

Consider: In the last year, 17 per cent more

boys under 21 were arrested for assault than the year before, 26 per cent more for disorderly conduct, 30 per cent more for drunkenness, 10 per cent more for rape. And that despite the fact that many of this age group had already gone to war or were productively employed. For girls, the figures are even more startling: 39 per cent more for drunkenness, 64 per cent more for prostitution, 69 per cent more for disorderly conduct, 124 per cent more for vagrancy.

And these were only the ones who were arrested — the advanced cases.

Undisciplined

THE other day a friend of mine, who is a police chief, saw a 15-year-old girl coming out of a tavern. She had obviously been drinking. The chief knew her, and knew her family — respectable, serious-minded people. Shocked, he took the girl home to her mother. He told me about it as an example of how even the best homes are being hit.

But to me, the rest of his story was even more significant. He had expected the child's mother to be upset, and she was — but not in the way that he had expected. She was upset because of the indignity he had inflicted on

the girl by bringing her home. Of course the girl had done wrong, she admitted; but she should have been allowed to look out for herself. That, the mother insisted, was the way to develop a child's character.

And that, I insist, is the kind of crackpot theory which has laid the groundwork for our present surge of 'teen-age trouble. For years, we have listened to some quack theorists and pseudo-psychologists who have preached that discipline and control were bad for children — that they should be left uninhibited to work out their own life patterns, their own self-discipline. But you don't acquire self-discipline if you never learn what discipline is: neither can life's problems be worked out without experience which can be secured only through hard knocks or by guidance from the experience of others.

Now we are reaping the harvest. Fathers have gone to war, or are working long hours. Many mothers, too, are working, on day or night shifts. The youngsters are left to their own devices. And the tragic fallacy of the theory that self-discipline "just grows" is being demonstrated day by day.

Our FBI fingerprint files are full of the proof. Here is a case that is sickeningly typi-

cal: two girls, one 14, the other 15. Fathers in the Army, mothers working in war plants. Left to themselves, they stroll the streets, get picked up by two boys, and are finally apprehended half-way across the continent in a stolen car.

Here is a boy whose mother is dead and whose father is so busy with his war job that he doesn't bother with him. The boy sees something in a five-and-ten that appeals to him and steals it. He falls in with another youngster and breaks into a filling station. Then they get bigger ideas. They put an 80-pound angle iron across a railroad track, thinking to loot the wrecked train. Fortunately, somebody catches them in the act, and there is no wreck — except the wreckage of that boy's life.

Mounting Tragedy

THESE are typical, every-day cases. They could have happened any time, because there always have been neglected children, unguided children, undisciplined children. The point is that such cases are multiplying to a point of crisis. It is time we asked ourselves: is this a wholesale breakdown in discipline?

The war greatly aggravates the situation — the unsettled homes, the confusion and the restlessness, the "last fling" philosophy. Two boys and two girls go into a tavern and get some drinks. They get to talking about the big money to be made in the war plants in the city a hundred miles away. Why stay cooped up in this one-horse town? One of the boys gets a revolver, they steal a car, and are on the way. They are finally caught only after a running gun battle.

I have heard people speak of young girls as being over-enamoured of uniforms. Too many are. And again, the consequences are often tragic.

Here is a 16-year-old girl who falls in love

Please turn to next page



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YOUTH... RUNNING WILD

Continued from preceding page

with a soldier. He is transferred. She starts running around with other men in uniform, then ends up in a house of ill fame.

That is a common progression — so common that it is adding up to a major tragedy.

And here is the more violent type of progression: A girl quits going to school and Sunday school, begins going to dives. She gets coarse and vulgar, while her parents stand by and do nothing, and when a policeman attempts to reason with her, she throws a brick at him. She is sent to a training school, then released. Within a few weeks she is back in the hands of the law again, for picking up men and blackjacking them.

Another effect of the war, of course, is that it is making it possible for many youngsters to earn more money than ever before. For youngsters who have been trained in no higher motives than self-gratification, that is merely an opportunity for loose living. Count the cheap places of entertainment in your neighborhood, and study the ages of the customers, if you doubt it.

Parents To Blame

I AM not blaming the youngsters. I am trying, very definitely, to do exactly the opposite — to put the blame, where it belongs, on my own generation, which has failed in its responsibility to its children. We failed in the years before the war, in that we let discipline slide, some deliberately as a matter of "theory," the rest of us thoughtlessly be-

cause it was the trend of the times.

Obviously, wartime conditions call for extra guidance, extra control, extra discipline. Parents should take stock of the discipline — or the lack of it — in their families, and consider how it might be improved or tightened up. They should follow definite rules as to what young people may do, where they may go, and when — determined by the standard of whether or not it is good for the child. They should insist on obedience, and not shy away from penalties for wrong doing. Children may not like it, any more than soldiers do, but it is the one way to make sure that both will react correctly in moments of decision and danger.

It is a good idea, too, to talk with teachers, and to back them up in maintaining discipline in the schools.



GEORGE WOLFE
"Don't tell his mother — Teddy's my best friend!"

Parent-Teacher Associations should make a definite effort to see to it that the discipline in the homes and in the schools is coordinated — that the school discipline is sound, and that parents are kept aware of any special disciplinary problems, and what they can do about them.

The average parent, I am convinced, is too easily overwhelmed by that old argument that: "All the other kids are allowed to do it." Somebody has to draw the line somewhere, or this justification can spread out like a chain letter. Of course different parents have different ideas about what their children should be allowed to do, but it is time that parents began to find some definite lines on which to unite.

Setting The Rules

I KNOW a father who got on the phone the other day, and called up the parents of his daughter's favorite cronies. "Look," he suggested, "I have a hunch our youngsters are playing us against each other. How about getting together on a few fundamental rules?" They did, and there is now, among other rules, a definite hour when that young crowd breaks up and heads for home.

Discipline, of course, is not an end in itself. But tempered with understanding and affection, it is a protective measure which is critically needed right now. More than that, it is the only guide to self-discipline.

We are fighting a war to establish the Four Freedoms for the generation now coming to maturity. We had better make sure that they have the self-discipline to live in a free world.

The End

"No-oh

... he doesn't look like a Movie Hero!"



"Maybe his hair is getting a little thin on top — who cares? Not me!

"He still writes me cute jingles to go with my birthday presents! And now and then he tells me he loves my pretty, soft, white hands.

"I used to think I HAD to use a strong washday soap in order to get dishes done fast! And my hands began to look as though I wore red mittens!

"But hoorah, hooray! Changing to gentle Ivory Soap fixed all THAT! In exactly 12 DAYS my hands were smoother, softer, whiter!

"Guess that's because there's no gentler, milder soap than Ivory—so pure and mild it's baby's beauty soap! Costs only about 1¢ a day for all your dishes, too!"... 99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ % pure... It floats.

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WHAT IT TAKES . . .

To make good citizens — and good soldiers — of our youngsters

by Channing Pollock

WHEN John Carter was graduated from high school two years ago his mother begged me to "give him a job." I put the boy to work in my garden. John proved to be what his mother called "sloppy," both mentally and physically. He carried himself badly, dressed carelessly and left his tools wherever he happened to lay them down. Worse still, he seemed incapable of following any instruction and resentful of advice. I was not very sorry when Carter was drafted.

Last autumn John came home on furlough and dropped in at my house one afternoon. I scarcely knew him. The trim, erect, alert young man who marched up the path no more resembled my former gardener than a smart yacht resembles a scow. There was a new precision in John's thinking, speech and behavior: for the first time, I saw him hang his hat on a peg, instead of tossing it anywhere, and listen attentively when he was addressed.

What's more, John was proudly aware of the change in himself. When I said, "Looks to me as though you were going places now, John," he answered, "Well, I've got the right start. For the past year, I've had to toe the mark. It's made a man of me, and if I get anywhere in the world — and, believe me, I'm going to — I can thank Uncle Sam."

It was only a few weeks afterward that I found a similar testimonial in one of our news magazines. A mother sent in a letter from her son in the Army. In effect, the boy said, "I've learned here that you and Father loved me not wisely but too well. I was brought up to believe that I must have everything I wanted when I wanted it; that I mustn't be compelled to do anything, or be thwarted, and certainly not punished. I know now that was mistaken kindness, and when this war's over, I shall be conditioned to face a world that doesn't give you everything you want, that compels you to do many disagreeable things, and that certainly punishes you if you don't do them."

There is a fine clay in most of our boys and girls, and if some of them are "luckless pots . . . marr'd in making," here would seem to be more than a hint of the reason.

It begins to be undeniable that not all of our homes and schools are doing their job. J. Edgar Hoover has repeatedly called attention to the alarming proportion of adolescents among criminals throughout the country. Speaking before the Federation of Women's Clubs at Kansas City, the director of the FBI said:



GIVE IT YOUR BEST!

"Discipline is more and more the need of the modern home. Either you will teach your children discipline or the world will teach them discipline in ways that will be destructive of their individual happiness." Among the millions of young men in our armed forces, taken from everywhere and of all races and classes, serious misbehavior is rare. Reflecting upon what I have written above, and upon wide observation, it seems to me fairly apparent why a year's military training accomplishes what, in too many cases, we fail to accomplish in the 17 or 18 years between birth and graduation.

Last summer, three lads beached a water-logged rowboat in front of my cottage. After exactly eight minutes of trying to empty it, they gave up. I went to their assistance, and presently asked, "What do you do when you find a task difficult at school? Do you abandon that, too?" One of them answered, "They don't give us anything that's too hard. We're supposed to enjoy what we do."

There is such a thing as "making it too soft for our children"; I have seen many youths spared the least of the hardships of their fathers, but few of them who afterward equalled their fathers in character and achievement.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler devotes a page of his current report on Columbia University to "discipline leading to self-discipline" as an essential of true education. He condemns some of our new-

angled theories as "the turning-loose of youth in the world to express themselves," than which "nothing could be more reactionary or more damaging to youth. . . . This has been very properly described as the rabbit system of education. The rabbit is at liberty to run about the garden where his life is passed and feed upon such plants, weeds and flowers as may attract him, and occupy himself as seems inviting from moment to moment. To call any such process education is in the highest degree absurd."

For me, as a layman — and a father — education begins with formation of character, the inculcation of spiritual and cultural interests, the power of logical thinking and passionate faith in American democracy.

Most important of all for parents to remember is that education begins with example in the home. I can't be hopeful of one youth who recently boasted to me that he had lost his month's allowance "shooting craps." When I asked, "What did your father say?" he answered, "Oh, he was shootin' too!"

In "Shake Hands with the Dragon," Carl Glick remarks of the tenements in New York's Chinatown that "in a recent year, only one Chinese child was arrested. A police captain gave me a reason: 'Chinese children are trained to respect their parents and uphold the family ideals.' This is the education that seems to me most essential of all — but it is successful only when parents and teachers themselves have the character, the spiritual and cultural interests, the power of logical thinking and the passionate faith in our country which it is their job to instill.

Discipline can be either "preventive medicine" or the more drastic treatment that attempts to cure. An untrained man, obedient only to his own impulses and desires, is in as much danger as an untrained and disobedient army. At a dreadful cost, this war, which has necessitated physical, mental and moral training, may be the turning-point for Young America.

Hub Boys Rough It in Their 'Wild West' Camp

Spirit of Pioneer Days in The Log Cabin Colony on Westwood "Frontier"

By RUFUS BRUCE

Out in the "wild and woolly" wastes of Westwood, not far from the famous estate Dunroving of the late "Daddy" Edwards, lies the last frontier of the "six-gun" West, and there the sturdy pioneering spirit of past generations again has free scope.

Here lurk the spirits of Daniel Boone, Buffalo Bill, and many another boyhood hero who made the West safe for modern civilization. Here lies the proving ground of a modern experiment—the materialized vision of a single man—where city boys of 10 to 18 years, from congested city areas, former breeding grounds of gangsters, hi-jackers and petty crooks—are finding happiness and profit in new-found romance.

LIVE IN LOG CABINS UNDER PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS

Here Boston boys, only 14 miles from their own doors, live in log cabins under primitive conditions, in solitude like that of wide Western spaces. Their city pallor turns to healthy tan; their viewpoints on life become clearer as they turn away from all that is sordid in city existence to blaze trails through unbroken wildernesses, and stand watch on fire towers.

In the corrals are spirited pintos and bronchos, presented to the camp by the Lincoln House of Boston, which was given the use of this land through the courtesy of the Greater Boston Council of Boy Scouts. City boys, who a few weeks before have known little or nothing about horses except to see how near a chance apple might come near the horse of a junk dealer are given an opportunity to ride horses nearly as picturesque as Tony, the pride steed of Tom Mix.

A few short weeks, and these tenderfeet become almost as adept as cowboys and can keep astride a bucking horse with very little effort. But there's more to horsemanship than just riding. Before even touching a horse they are taught the 20 parts of their mount, the 10 parts of a saddle, and the six parts of a bridle. They are taught to properly mount and dismount, while running or standing still, and learn how to ride bareback.

Some attain the rank of master horse-men, as did Damoiseau, Byle, Milling,



"Pop" Austin Welch (inset), boy throwing lariat, and master horsemen recruited from city streets riding western pintos barebacked.

Kelly and Sandri, and are able to give real exhibitions of horsemanship such as a Herald reporter witnessed when he attended the fifth rodeo and riding contest of this juvenile Wild West group of easterners last Sunday.

In addition to horsemanship, there are other activities, which include archery, dart throwing and rifle practice. Boys who wish to pioneer as did Boone, Carson and Buffalo Bill are shown how to select a camp site, build a lean-to, make a fire and construct a reflector. To become a master pioneer they must sleep in the lean-to for eight nights, and meantime they are taught to make their way through the forest by using the sun, stars and compass.

LEARN FORESTRY

All during the eight weeks of the summer season these boys rove the woods learning pioneer secrets which have all been dramatized to make a thrilling tale, for they all find it much more exciting to live in a land peopled with "Indians, pioneering and everything," than to just sit in a theatre and watch it happening to somebody else.

Many of these city boys become in-

terested in forestry. They learn the different kinds of trees and how to tell poison ivy. They have forest prevention knowledge at their fingertips and stand fire watches on rustic observation towers 30 feet high which they have built for the purpose. A season or so ago a group of these young foresters discovered a fire in Westwood along one of the roads. That fire didn't have a chance. It was all out before the Westwood fire department had a chance to roll, though the alarm was given immediately and the department as promptly responded.

The boys learn all about pruning trees and filling tree cavities. They help transplant trees, and serve their turn in the camp nursery. Those who become interested in this out-door science continue on and become master foresters, which means they must pass the grade as forester, lumberjack and pioneer. They must demonstrate 10 different ways of pruning, make a tree census, work 15 hours on the nature trail, run a line through the woods with the aid of a compass, and go on an overnight tree hike.

Today there are three cabins, and during the summer season just closed some 70 boys from the South end, representing 26 nationalities, most of them members of Boy Scout troops 19 and 26, occupied these accommodations as well as six tents. This startling way of giving the city youth fresh viewpoints of life was explained by "Pop" Austin Welch, a young man in his early thirties, who is responsible for the entire idea.

BOYS SEEK ADVENTURE

"City streets furnish a poor outlet for the average boy brimful of animal spirits," he said. "Every red-blooded boy seeks adventure, but he finds little opportunity for it on city streets, and too often his adventurous urge, temporarily satisfied by breaking windows, overturning ash barrels and being chased by the police, ends in serious trouble.

"Before a boy knows it, especially if his home surroundings are not pleasant, he is captured by the police, taken before the juvenile court, and placed on probation. Thus without any real evil

intent he gets a black name. If, unaided by sympathetic influences, the boy is many times started on a career of crime.

"Every boy craves subconsciously for opportunities to test his courage, ingenuity and resourcefulness. That is why western motion pictures and stories of western life are so popular; the heroes always possess such qualities and almost every boy wishes to emulate them in his playtime, testing his own strength, developing his own skill and ability. But one cannot play cowboy in crowded city streets or in restricted parks, and there are no opportunities for it at beaches or other places of commercialized amusements.

BUILT THEIR OWN CAMP

"Realizing all that, the folks at Lincoln House sought a means whereby this yearning could be adequately dramatized and properly set apart from the drab and the prosaic of everyday life. Of course, it was not possible to take the boys into the country of the old pioneers, so we brought this dauntless spirit of the West to them.

"Everything here has been built by the boys themselves. They went into the woods, cut logs, rolled them out of the swamps and built cabins. Another group built the two imposing fire towers. Others, whom the thoughtless called loafers, spent Sundays and holidays making a roadway into our new old West. Almost before we realized it, our dream had materialized, complete even to a stockade which protected one portion of the parade ground from the 'Indians.' Although we close our summer camp with the rodeo, the cabins are open throughout the year and 48 out of the 52 week-ends find them occupied."

Last Sunday as retreat was sounded by the bugler and the camp flags were lowered from their staffs for the last time, 70 boys gathered regretfully about the farewell campfire of the season.

Romance, as introduced to them by "Pop" Welch, had changed the course of their lives for good.

AMBITION ROUSED IN THEM

All of these healthy and enjoyable outdoor activities have been a constructive means to a practical end. Boys who intended to become truck drivers were planning to be foresters; boys who thought they'd like to be taxi operators were now sure, with their increased vision and appreciation of life, that they could be of real use in the world. One or two whom probation officers had sent to the camp saw clearly the reasons for going straight, and those heretofore without ambition had now decided to continue in school and work their way through college.

Gene forever was the loose talk and profanity of a certain few; changed entirely were several who admitted they had admired bootleggers.

The magic alchemy of God's out-of-doors had washed their souls clean of sordid selfishness. And as taps sounded, 70 boys went to their beds full of dreams for the future. The sort of dreams which have a habit of coming true.

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TO GIVE PLAY ROOM IN HEART OF CITY

Neighborhood House Is Striving to Prepare Addition to Playground.

A BOON TO THE CHILDREN

Site Has Been Provided and Sum of \$1,500 Is Sought to Equip It.

An appeal will be made by the Neighborhood House for aid in securing a larger playground about this settlement.

Mr. Walter Belknap was the first citizen of Louisville to give property for public playground purposes, when he made the gift to Neighborhood House some years ago of the property adjoining the home. This thirty-five-foot addition increased the playground facilities greatly, but they are still inadequate. The old Gray residence, next to Neighborhood House, which was condemned two years ago, was recently purchased by a number of friends of the institution, but it has been found that the sum of about \$1,500 will be needed to tear down the present house, grade and properly surface the ground for playground purposes, and equip the whole. It is for the money with which to accomplish this end that the appeal is made.

The point is urged by the directors of Neighborhood House that no sum is too small for acceptance.

Serves Many Children.

Neighborhood House playground is one of the most congested districts of the city and the attendance is the largest, in proportion to its size. It has the smallest playground facilities of any section.

Miss Mary Anderson, first head resident of Neighborhood House, was the first person in Louisville to develop playgrounds. Under a committee of the Woman's Club she started a playground at the settlement. The school yards were later utilized for such purpose, and finally the parks. The plan for the enlargement of the

A MILITARY FAMILY.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Of the fourteen sons, all living, of Mrs. Mary Wolfe, of this city, six now wear the uniforms of United States soldiers. Two are with the Twelfth Cavalry in Mexico, one is a member of the Twelfth Artillery, stationed in Vermont, and three are members of the Fourth Regiment, Maryland National Guard.

playground includes a special section for boys and one for girls, the establishment of a tennis court, where the older boys and girls may play, and the better provision for the comfort of parents who spend many hours of the day and evening there during the warm weather. This section for older people will make of the place something of a park.

The boys of this playground have for two years been champions of the volley-ball contests at the final round-up of playground work at the close of the season. They have figured in the final baseball games also.

The Playground's Value.

Miss Frances Ingram, head resident, in speaking of the playground work, remarked, "No more constructive or valuable work can be done in the building up of character than can be done on the playground. It develops character in the surest way, by teaching the meaning of 'fair play,' a square deal and consideration for the rights of all."

The directors of the institution are anxious to begin the work as quickly as possible, so that the playground may be ready for use during the latter portion of the summer.

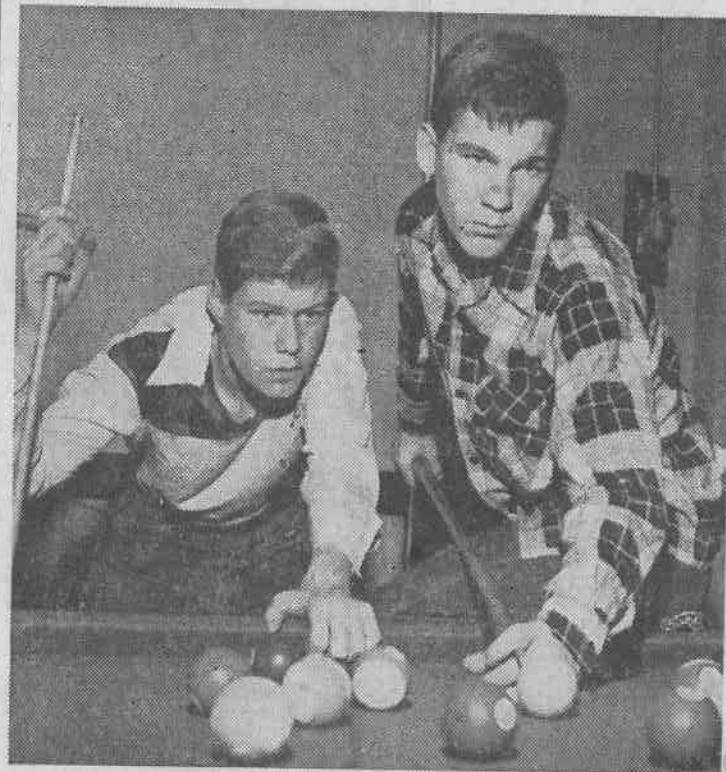
The public is asked to send all contributions to Mr. E. S. Tachau, president of the board, whose office is in the Paul Jones building.

The following list includes those who made subscriptions to Neighborhood House for the Gray lot:

C. C. Mengel.....	\$100 00
Walter Belknap.....	1,000 00
Theo. Ahrens.....	1,000 00
A friend.....	1,000 00
P. H. Callahan.....	100 00
Marion Taylor.....	25 00
W. O. Barr.....	25 00
John Barr, Jr.....	50 00
E. Bernheim.....	150 00
Mrs. Morris Belknap.....	200 00
Judge A. P. Humphrey.....	100 00
J. Adger Stewart.....	100 00
Geo. Norton.....	100 00
I. W. Bernheim.....	150 00
Robert Judge.....	25 00
Louis Atwood.....	25 00
Attilla Cox, Jr.....	50 00
Wm. Hevburn.....	100 00
Lafon Allen.....	100 00
Rogers Thruston.....	100 00
Louisville Trust Co.....	75 75
R. C. Baldwin.....	10 00
	\$4,578 75

The appeal now is for \$1,500 to make this acquisition at once available for the purposes for which it was purchased.

on Believed Ready to Lead 'Constructive Oppositio



Boys Enjoy Pool at Recreation Center ...

Two pool players indulge in their favorite sport. Sixteen-year-old Freddie Graham waits his turn and watches intently as Virgil Prather, 17, takes his shot. Besides a game room with the usual fun-making facilities, the center has a snack room, furnished with tables, chairs, and a refreshment canteen.



Ancient Jukebox Biggest Attraction ...

This antique jukebox of solid mahogany is the main attraction and biggest attention-getter of the new recreation center which opened yesterday at Ormsby Village. Ottie Anderson, 10, leans in a little closer to catch all the words as 14-year-old Billy Montgomery picks out the next selection.



By Louisville Times Staff Photographer

Shuffleboard Gets Girls' Attention

Intent on a game of shuffleboard are Alice Laven and Billie Murray, both 14. The Village youngsters helped convert a cottage on the campus to the recreation center. They did much of the work, including painting, scrubbing and moving. Skilled help was used only when necessary.

Ormsby Village Proud of New Games Center

An ornate, antique jukebox has assumed tremendous proportions in the lives of the youngsters at Ormsby Village.

It is the focal point of the new recreation center which opened yesterday. Before the center's conversion it was the rear of a cottage which housed a group of boys.

The changeover to a fun center was several months in the process. Much of the work was done by the boys and girls, under the supervision of Miss Ann Zollinger, head of the recreation department.

What was once a large dormitory is now a game room, with all the usual facilities: Ping-pong, pool, shuffleboard, a piano, and the jukebox. To the youngsters everything but the jukebox is

Juvenile-Delinquency Program Here Is Rated As One of The Best In The Entire Country

Lieutenant Peak Describes Work At F.B.I. Session

Work being done by the Louisville Crime Prevention Bureau was in the spotlight recently at the F.B.I. National Academy at Washington.

Lt. Francis Peak, bureau member who was graduated from the academy Friday, said he was called upon to give a detailed explanation of the bureau's work before some 55 law-enforcement officers from 34 different states, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

Set Up In 1943.

Many of the officers "could scarcely believe some of the things we are doing to help curb juvenile delinquency," Peak said. They rated the program as outlined as one of the best in the nation, he added.

The Crime Prevention Bureau was set up in June, 1943. Since then it has handled approximately 17,000 juvenile delinquents. The bureau was confronted with the largest number of delinquents in 1944, when 1,780 boys and girls were before it. There was a steady decrease

until the number was cut almost 50 per cent in 1947. Last year there was an increase and Capt. William G. Kiefer, bureau superintendent, has expressed alarm over a continued rise this year.

Insist on Uniforms.

Kiefer said the Louisville bureau differs from juvenile delinquency departments in most other cities in its approach to the problem.

"In the first place," he said, "we always have insisted that our officers wear uniforms. Department elsewhere prohibit the wearing of uniforms."

"We want the children to see us in uniform and get to know us a friends who are ready and wanting to help them. We are

trying to dispel any feeling that cops are hard-boiled and all they want to do is arrest people and commit them to some institution."

Kiefer said his bureau also had built up a spirit of co-operation with social and welfare agencies that generally does not exist in other cities. He is an active member of some 15 such agencies and committees and is on call in an advisory capacity with 15 or 20 others.

The bureau does not send juvenile delinquents to Juvenile Court unless absolutely necessary, Kiefer said. In many cases, offenders are sent back to their parents for straightening out, or to some pastor or social

agency that might better do the job.

Second offenders always go before Juvenile Court, Kiefer said. Records show that only about 13 per cent of the girls taken in were before the bureau before, while more than 35 per cent of the boys had committed previous offenses.

Kiefer believes that the rising juvenile-delinquency rate can be curbed through greater public cooperation with the Crime Prevention Bureau. The co-operative spirit thus far has reaped a great reward, he said, in the starting of teen-age clubs, amateur boxing programs, and other health, welfare, and recreational activities.



in person

in Sears tobacco dept.—8th & Broadway

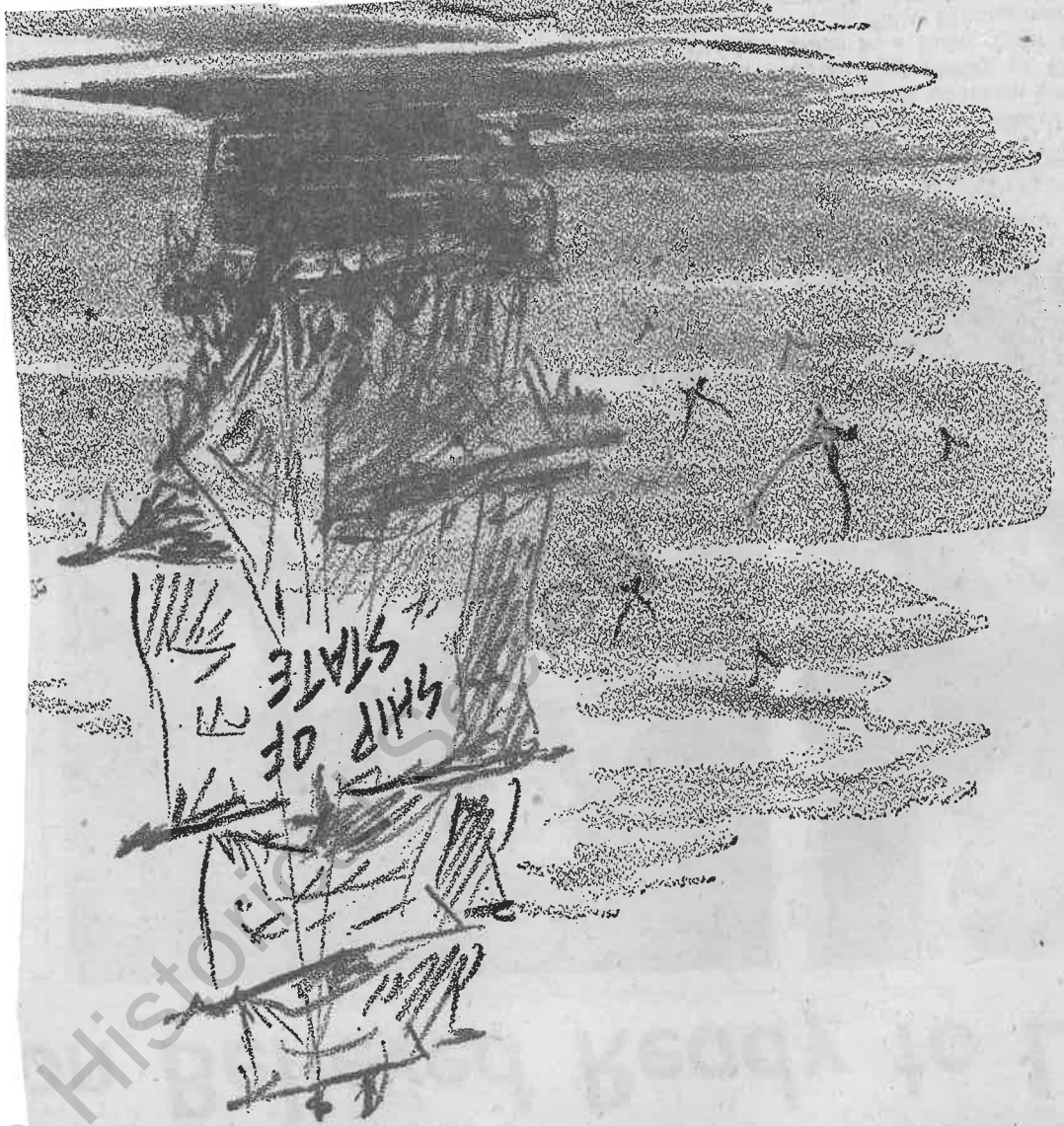
Johnny Morris, Jr.

Complete INSURE NOW AUTO INSURANCE The Budget Way

Man Wins \$14,820 Radio Prize.

New York, July 3 (AP)—James P. Thomas, 30, a teller of Albuquerque, N. M., won \$14,820 in prizes today on the American Broadcasting Company's "Stop the Music" program by correctly identifying a mystery song on the program as "Say Not Love Is a Dream."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, AND OPINION



Ormsby Village Proud of New Games Center

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It is the focal point of the new recreation center which opened yesterday. Before the center's conversion it was the rear of a cottage which housed a group of boys.

The changeover to a fun center was several months in the process. Much of the work was done by the boys and girls, under the supervision of Miss Ann Zollinger, head of the recreation department.

What was once a large dormitory is now a game room, with all the usual facilities: Ping-pong, pool, shuffleboard, a piano, and the jukebox. To the youngsters everything but the jukebox is "old stuff." But the jukebox is the one brand new, magic thing that makes their recreation center special.

Canteen Provided

Besides the game room there is a canteen and a snack room, with a couch and tables and chairs.

Eventually the whole cottage will be used as recreation headquarters. Assistant superintendent Richard Allaman said the front part will be converted into a large space for dances and parties (they are now held in the gymnasium), a kitchen and draftroom. The basement will house a skating rink and shops for model building and woodworking.

There is a contest going on now among the boys and girls to name the new recreation center.

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OF MUSIC CLUBS

FEBRUARY, 1924



A MUSIC CLUB IN EVERY CITY, IN EVERY COUNTY,
IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION