A DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT OF BOYS' WORK
AMONG THE SOCIAL AGENCIES IN
COLUMBUS FOR 1929

A Thesis Presented for the Degree of
Master of Arts
By
Don D. Prosser, Ph.B., B.A.S.

The Ohio State University
1930

Approved by
[Signature]
Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I - Procedure and Method</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>II - Description of Boys' Work of the Various Agencies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Boy Scouts</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Central Y.M.C.A.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Southside Y.M.C.A.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring Street Y.M.C.A.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>City Recreation Dept.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Godman Guild</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Southside Settlement</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Gladden Community House</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>St. Stephens Community House</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Schonthal (Community House)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Knights of Columbus</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Columbus Churches</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>DeMolay</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Columbus Public Schools</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>III - Conclusions and Suggestions</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOCATION
OF
COLUMBUS BOY SCOUT TROOPS
DATA FROM
BOY SCOUT HEADQUARTERS
JAN. 30, 1930

- CHURCHES
- SCHOOLS
- MISCELLANEOUS
- SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS
- Y.M.C.A.
CHAPTER I.
PROCEDURE AND METHOD

The study of social agencies such as those herein treated has been greatly hampered by the lack of comparable data and in many cases no data whatever have been available. Before very much of a study can be made it has been found necessary to have some kind of a perspective that treats of the entire work that is being done. In other words a general understanding of what is being done is a prerequisite for a finer, more detailed, and more scientific study of boys' work in social agencies.

An attempt was made to apply a quantitative method of analysis. It was found that adequate, reliable data was not available. Records of activities in terms of program, attendance, frequency and leadership were not available in comparable units. In some cases records were not available in any form.

As a result of the limitation of data, the lack of uniformity in the records, and the inadequacy of the knowledge of what the total might be like, this kind of study has been made. It was found necessary to have an idea or some kind of conception of the total work being done before a method of study can be suggested with a probable degree of success. Of course, the trial and error method could be used but the predictability of success is much greater if a
general understanding of the work is available. It has also been found that individuals tend to think in terms of one or two agencies rather than to attempt to group the totality of all that is being done. A method that may be applicable to a few agencies may not be adequate for other agencies or even other activities for boys within the same agency.

Most of the social agencies in Columbus that had regulated activities for boys under eighteen years of age were included in this survey. The agencies from which data were collected include Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A. (Central, Southside, and Spring Street), Godman Guild, Southside Settlement, Schonthal, St. Stephens Community House, City Recreation Department, Public Schools, Churches, Knights of Columbus, and De Molay.

The directors in charge of the various boys' activities were interviewed wherever practicable, and the desired data subsequently obtained from records and reports carefully estimated by the director and interviewer or derived partly from records and partly from estimations. Much of the data are based upon estimations; this was unavoidable because of the lack of comprehensive records. As an illustration: the Godman Guild had a number of club meetings each week, the exact number of meetings and the attendance at these meetings for the period of one year was not known. Thus the director who was in charge and conducts most of the meetings, was asked for the approximate number of meetings, and the average attendance. This estimate of
the director is subject to error and thus a definite limitation upon the exactness of the study. This limitation is recognized but it is felt that it does not invalidate the study for the purpose above stated i.e. a general picture of what is being done for boys by the social agencies above mentioned.

The interview method was used to obtain this descriptive data. The data to be obtained were arbitrarily decided upon as being those available and those which would portray what was being done by the social agencies. Personal contact and confidence of the boys workers was first obtained by an interview and an explanation of what the study was trying to do. The interviewer had had experience in the Y.M.C.A., the Boy Scouts, and Settlements and as a result the interviewer was usually able to gain the confidence of the boys' director, to get and/en rapport with him. The records were then gone over and the necessary estimates were made. As additional information was wanted repeated interviews were made.

In the case of churches and school the telephone was used to collect data. This was deemed the more practicable method because of the large number of separate organizations and the relatively small amount of information forthcoming.

For the purposes of this study, certain limitations have been arbitrarily set up:

1. Church activities on Sunday are omitted because of the difficulty of securing data.

   a. Events that occur less frequently than once a month in the churches are arbitrarily
excluded.

2. School events during school hours are omitted as not being leisure time activities.

3. Except where clearly stated participants and not spectators are considered within the scope of the study.

4. Personal interviews of the boys' worker with boys, parents, or employers are omitted because of the difficulty of estimating this phase of boys' work, in spite of the fact that it is important.

5. In the case where more than one agency is connected with an activity, the agency with the more complete records has been credited with the event. For instance some boy scout troops are connected with settlements. They are included under the section of the boy scouts.

The method is avowedly that of description and not evaluation. Evaluation enters the study only as it is revealed in the description. It is not concerned as the province of this study to make comparisons between the agencies. The effort is only to portray and to picture, insofar as the method permits.
CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTION OF BOYS' WORK

OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES

In this chapter the data obtained from records and from estimations are presented. As above suggested these findings are subject to criticism as to accuracy but they are the best available under present conditions and the limited methods available for this study.

The data are described under the caption of each agency in the following order:

A. Boy Scouts
B. Central Y.M.C.A.
C. Southside Y.M.C.A.
D. Spring Street Y.M.C.A.
E. City Recreation Department
F. Godman Guild
G. South Side Settlement
H. Gladden Community House
I. St. Stephens Community House
J. Schonthal Community Center
K. Knights of Columbus
L. Churches
M. De Molay
N. Schools

Agencies not included have been omitted because of the lack of sufficient data or because their program is not
extensive enough to warrant separate treatment.

The basis of the grouping of the findings has been arbitrarily decided as giving information that would be of most value in picturing the work of the agencies.

The data have been presented in an outline form to prevent cumbersoness and to present a more concise, a more terse, and it is hoped a clearer perspective. The findings in the light of the objective do not warrant a more elaborate detailed statement. It has also been decided that this form of presentation would be adequate for this study.

The categories are as follows:

I  Physical equipment.
II  Budget.
III  Staff personnel.
IV  Program activities.
V  Community service (this refers to the composition of the membership).
VI  Reliability of source of data.
VII Director's conception of his work.
   A.  Weakness and strength.
   B.  Particular problems.
   C.  Immediate objectives.
   D.  Board of Directors or committees responsible.

In a few cases it has been deemed advisable not to
treat all the agencies with all the above classifications because of the scantiness of material and the inadequacy of records. These agencies are Salvation Army, De Molay, Churches, Schools, and St. Stephens Community House.

A. BOY SCOUTS

I  Physical Equipment

A. Four offices with counter, waiting space and area for stenographic work. Total area about fifty by sixty feet.

1. Modern up-to-date equipment of desks, files, etc.

B. Meeting places of troops.

1. Of the 84 troops located in and about Columbus as indicated on the map, 57 are in churches, 18 are in schools, 4 in settlements, and 5 miscellaneous.

a. With variations, the institution tend to suggest the probable equipment available for the boy scout troops.

II  Budget

A. Amount received from the Community Fund for 1929 was $24,034.

1. This amount covers this region for 116 troops of which 84 have been located on the map in and about Columbus. For the purpose of this
study only the 8¼ troops will be considered insofar as possible. It is not "feasible" when one man has the same responsibility to those troops outside of Columbus as he has within Columbus. The field executive is an official for the 116 troops rather than for only the 8¼ considered in Columbus.

2. In the opinion of the field executive the troops outside of Columbus are comparable to those within in regard to size of troop, membership, troop activities, and other criteria by which the scout officials attempt to evaluate and measure troops.

B. Each boy pays a membership fee to the National Council of Boy Scouts of fifty cents a year.

C. Boy Scout Camp.

1. Fees from boys amounted to $4,667.85 for 1929.
2. Allotment from Community Fund was $2,600.
3. Total expenditures for the camp was $11,284.54 (this includes salaries of officials).
4. These figures are taken from the recorded reports of the boy scout headquarter in Columbus.

III Staff Personnel

A. Three men are being paid to promote and handle boys groups. This includes executives but not office help.

1. There are twenty volunteer commissioners that assume certain responsibilities for certain
districts in the Columbus area. There are fifteen such areas included on the boy scout map.

2. Each troop has its scout master, and assistant scout master, as well as troop committee of at least three men who sponsor and assume some responsibility for the actions of the troop.

3. Executive Board (Board of Directors).
   a. Consists of twenty-four prominent citizens who are elected by the local Council of Churches.

1' Wm. Oxley Thompson is president of the board.

b. Meetings are held two or three times a year.

c. Their function seems to be policy forming, and a means of gaining prestige from those interested in what the movement is doing.

4. Local council.
   a. The local council is composed of representatives of the community (labor unions, business organizations, troop representatives, and churches).

b. This council elects the Executive Board and helps to determine policies.

B. Training of each paid officer.

1. Activities Executive (Mr. Reed) - two years as
paid boys worker, four years in college, about 29 years of age.

2. Scout Executive (Mr. Shriver) - ten years as a paid boys worker, four years in college, about 33 years of age.

3. Field Executive (Mr. Conneley) - two years as a paid boys worker, four years in college, about 24 years of age.

IV Description of program

A. Troop meetings

1. A typical meeting as described by the "Handbook for Scout-Masters" page 84, which according to the field executive is widely used with individual modifications. The meeting is as follows:


b. Opening exercises with flag ceremony, inspection, report of "good turns", repetition of scout oath or law and prayer.

c. Business, roll call, announcements, and discussion.

d. Drill, formation drill, setting up drill, staff drill, signalling drill, stretcher drill.
e. Instruction - by patrols, by groups, by troops, games and contest, prizes and practice examinations.

f. Games and contest - between scouts, patrols, and instructive games.

g. Closing exercises - final announcements, yells and songs, flag ceremony investiture, scout oath and law, scout master's minute, taps.

h. After meeting - conference with patrol leaders and other officers, meeting of troop committee.

2. Special meetings or deviations from the typical meeting include parties, special talks, special civic duties, hikes, camping out, etc. that often depend upon the ingenuity of the troop leadership.

3. Troop meetings are rather regularly held each week, often on Friday nights thru out the school year. During the summer many troops disband often boys going away, going to camp, etc. However, it is estimated by the field executive that on a mean average one third of of the troops meet every two weeks through out the summer months.

4. The mean average size of the troop is about twenty-four. This has been computed from the total enrollment divided by the number of
troops. From a rough survey of attendance of troops during January, February, and March 1929, it was computed that the average attendance was about 81 per cent. The troop leaders were unaware of this check such that it is approximately correct.

B. Hikes

1. On an average for all troops a hike taken every two months. Many troops, of course, have more and others less. The average attendance on the hikes was about 14. This was also computed from the above survey during January, February, and March (1929).

2. The over night hike is quite popular totalling about half the hikes - to cook supper and breakfast and to sleep in the open during the summer time and in cabins in the winter.

C. Summer camp

1. Average attendance for the 57 days the camp was open was about 156 per day. Total different boys at camp were 481. Between
   a. Average stay in camp was given as/one and two periods of two weeks each.

2. Sample daily program as given in the"Handbook for Scout Masters" page 381. Allowance must be made for individual variation in the program.
   A. 6:00 A.M. reveille, flag salute, wake-up drill, morning wash up.
7:00 A.M. assembly, policing the grounds, sanitary-health inspection.
9:00 A.M. instruction in scoutcraft.
11:00 A.M. swimming and life saving drill.
12:00 dinner, tent inspection and pennant award.
12:45 P.M. quiet hour, letter writing.
2:00 P.M. scout games, hikes, stalking, exploring trips.
4:00 P.M. swimming and water sports.
6:00 P.M. assembly, parade, evening colors.
7:30 P.M. campfire, stories and stunts
8:50 P.M. tattoo, call to quarters.
9:00 P.M. taps and lights out.

b. Additional activities include stunt night, night hikes, exploring trips, wash day, field day and visitors day.

3. It was stated by the field executive that the Columbus Boy Scout camp was well above the average of the national standards of the boy scouts.

D. Service tasks.

1. This refers to the civic services performed by the scouts for different organizations and functions that are held in the city such as conventions, police aids, football ushers, messengers, parades, etc.
a. Some of these activities were

1. Basketball games O.S.U. - 10 games
2. Ohio State Fair, 75 to 100 scouts for each of five days.
5. American Legion Convention - 90 scouts as orderlies and traffic officers.

b. It was estimated in the official scout report that 224,688 hours of service were rendered.

E. Court of honor.

1. This is a formal recognition of scout attainment and promotion held monthly thru the school year. The scout executives are there and make the presentations. The average attendance is about seventy-five.

F. Leader's training.

1. Six sessions of two hours each, 40 enrolled with an average attendance of 25.

a. Program very largely that of troop demonstrations of how to conduct troop meetings and some of the activities troops actually conduct. One of these sessions was a demonstration hike.
2. There was a leaders' training day at camp with an attendance of forty-three.

V Community service

A. There were 3,454 different boys who were members of the boy scout organization during 1929. This is for all 116 troops. Pro rated for the 84 troops in Columbus this means about 2,587 boy scouts. This gives the average troop about thirty scouts. The membership at the end of the year was about 25 boy scouts, average per troop, or 2,783 boy scouts in all. The others are accounted for by those whose membership expired and were not renewed. The total for those boy scouts dropped was about 802. It was stated that there were about 900 scouts outside of Columbus.

B. Virtually all boys are within the ages of twelve to eighteen inclusive.

C. The number of negro boy scouts who become members of the scout movement during 1929 were thirty-seven. There were two troops one of twenty-nine scouts and the other of eight scouts.

1. The larger negro troop is considered one of the best in the city ranking about seventh.

   a. Due largely to excellent leadership of the troop.

2. The negro population is about ten per cent of
the total population, yet the negro enrollment is less than 1.7% in the boy scout organization.

3. According to the field executive there is no negro problem. These negroes mix and perform functions along with the white boys without any apparent friction. This happy situation may be due to the small number of negroes. If there were more the situation might be much different.

D. Findings from the map study of boy scout and troop locations. The Sociology Department of Ohio State University has indicated areas where the Juvenile delinquency, infant mortality, relief cases and tuberculosis cases occur most. These areas were located approximately together. The areas were indicated on a sheet of glass then superimposed upon the maps.

1. Four troops are located in one of these areas from station to river and up river to Fifth Avenue, also from station up High to First Avenue then to Summit up Summit to Fifth and the railroad.

2. At the edge of the delinquency area from Long Street to Fort Hayes and Atcheson streets and from Cleveland to Taylor Avenue there is but one troop, and that is on Johnson Avenue, the
street next to Taylor.

3. In the downtown area from the River to Parsons and a little beyond from Livingston to Town Avenues there are two troops.

4. From Sandusky to the River is another delinquency area with no boy scout troops.

5. In the south side the delinquency area from Markison to the city limits there are but two troops.

6. Comments
   a. It is interesting to notice that many troops are located on the edge of the delinquency areas.
   b. Between the two delinquency areas, two and three above described and a little to the East, three or four blocks, are located twenty troops.
   c. There is but one school troop within a delinquency area (Johnson area) and it is but one block from a delinquency boundary above stated.
   d. Sixteen troops are located North of the delinquency area bordering Fifth Avenue.
   e. Ten troops are located west of Sandusky Street.

   a. Where there are scout troops there is
much less delinquency. Whether this means that the scout troops may help to prevent delinquency or whether the troops locate in areas where there is little delinquency this study does not purport to state. The attempt here is only to describe the situation.

E. Scout residence with reference to the Delinquency Areas above defined in Section D. On another map is located the residence of 339 boys who went to the scout camp in 1929. Both of these maps were prepared by R. W. Hope for Sociology courses April 1930.

1. In area number one (north and west of the Union Station as above indicated) for the delinquency area there were only 56 scouts residing. There were 8 who went to camp.

2. In area number two (above indicated) for the delinquency area there were 65 boy scout dots with 8 boy scout dots indicating those who had gone to boy scout camp.

3. In area number three (above indicated) for the delinquency area there were 25 boy scouts, six boy scouts from this area went to camp.

4. In area Number four (above indicated) there were 13 boy scouts located, one of whom went to camp.

5. In the area number five (above indicated) there were 31 scouts in residence. From this area
6 boys went to camp.

6. It is to be remembered that other camps are operated, and may draw more from these areas. This is especially true of the Godman Guild Camp and the Southside Settlement Camp.

VI Reliability of source of data.

A. The freedom with which the scout officials made their records available has permitted a rather high degree of accuracy.

1. Budget records are very exact insofar as they are subject to public auditors.

2. The program is fairly accurate.
   a. Number in attendance and frequency of troop meetings had to be computed from unexpected visitations of scout commissioners, during January, February and March 1929. The estimations may be a little high but hardly more than ten percent at that.
   b. The hikes were estimated from these reports of the commissioners during the above stated three months of 1929.
   c. The summer camp records are accurate.

3. The boy scout membership is accurate.

4. The statements about the map can be relied upon.

B. Such estimations as were necessary when the words
"about" or "approximately" were used were made by those best able to make these estimates, the scout executives. The interviewer was somewhat acquainted with scout work and would be a partial check upon gross errors.

VII Elements of weakness and strength in the scout program as compared with the normal expectancy.

A. The Columbus council of boy scouts rank eighth out of forty councils in this region for 1929. Thus we might think of the work as being well above the average, insofar as the rating is valid.

1. The rating is based upon:
   a. Number of scouts to population.
   b. Per cent of gain in number of troops, scouts, advancement, and dropped scouts. These seem to be the chief criterion insofar as information was available to the interviewer.

B. Field executives conception of the boy scout work.

1. He feels they are doing a fairly good piece of scout work considering the finances and the available leadership.

2. There was great reluctance to point out one phase of their work as being superior or inferior work. He summed to think or realize that the program all hung together and that different phases of the program may be of more
value to different boys.

3. The immediate objectives are to secure and to train better leaders. It has been observed that the best troops have the best leadership. A more elaborate program for training leaders (scoutmasters) is being planned and put into operation. Civic service is also receiving considerable attention. It was contended that the whole program was to be moved forward together without any very great emphasis upon any one factor other than leadership.

4. It was commented that there was not a very enthusiastic community spirit, yet it was realized that this grew very largely out of the present community situation. The development of civic service was thought of as a means of bettering this situation.

C. It was commented that there was no outstanding interest by any of the men on the Board or Council.

1. It was conceived that these men had to be educated to the scout program.

B. CENTRAL Y.M.C.A.

I Equipment

A. Equipment used entirely by boys,(dimensions are approximate).
1. Boys' lobby 25 by 80 feet.
   a. Contains magazines, pictures, awards, ping pong tables, cue roque tables, reading tables and suitable furniture for hard use.

2. Older boys' room 15 by 25 feet.
   a. Pennants, awards, table and chairs.

3. Club rooms.
   a. 16 by 17 feet.
   b. 15 by 12 feet.
   c. 15 by 12 feet.
   d. 15 by 12 feet.

4. Check room 15 by 17 feet.
5. Locker room 20 by 50 feet.
6. Toilet 10 by 16 feet.
7. Offices total 20 by 10 feet.
   a. Boys' secretary.
   b. Hi-Y secretary.
   c. Stenographer's room.

8. Community boys' lobby 20 by 60 feet.

B. Equipment partially used by boys.
1. Pool with balcony 30 by 60 feet.
3. Two gymnasiums each 80 by 50 feet.
   a. Best modern equipment, horses, parallel bars, wands, dumb bells, spring boards,
mats, ropes, running track.

4. Hand ball courts - 3 inside, 4 outside on roof.
5. Cafeteria (available for parties and banquets), also grill and fountain.
6. Auditorium with stage, seating capacity 450.

II Budget

A. Cost of operating the boys division as determined by the auditing department of the Y.M.C.A.
   1. Direct operating cost $22,246. (includes Hi-Y)
   2. Physical education cost $4,159.
   3. General overhead (administrative accounting, etc.) $5,017.
   4. Total - $32,432.

B. Amount paid by boys' memberships.
   1. About $8,108 (about one fourth of cost)

C. Camp receipts and expenditures

III Staff

A. Number being paid to directly handle boys' groups including executives, exclusive of office help and those of purely executive function such as are indicated in general overhead expenses. This does not include those in physical education.
   1. Boys' secretary - years in college, 3; years as a paid boys' worker, 16; years at Y.M.C.A. summer school about 10, age 45.
   2. Hi-Y secretary - years in college, 5; years
as a paid boys worker, 6; years at summer school, 3 or 4; age 28.

3. Building secretary - years in college, 5; years as a paid boys worker, 6; years at summer school, 2; age 28.

4. Assistant secretary - college 4; as a paid boys worker, 1 year; has not been to summer school; age 27.

5. One of physical directors has charge of a few groups in the gym. and in club meetings. Years in college, 4; as a paid boys worker, 6; age 24.

IV Description of Program

(A) Regular Membership

A. Pioneer clubs.

1. Approximately 25 clubs with an average attendance of from 10 to 12 for an average of 25 club meetings.

2. All meetings have an older boy or a secretary as a leader or guide. They are mostly senior high school and university students.

3. Program is flexible adapted to the whims and interests of the group, program much more readily changed according to the immediate interests and possibilities of speakers, stunts, socials, etc.

a. Often have some ritual in opening meeting.

b. Presentation of a talk for a series of studies and discussion lead by older boy
or adult. (Right living discussion course used last year).

c. Planning for special activities and events such as parties, hikes, feeds, discipline of members, visitations to ice cream factories, penitentiary and the like.

d. Meeting lasts from 45 minutes to an hour.

B. Leaders meetings.

1. The leaders of the Pioneer Clubs get together and discuss their common problems and plans.

2. There were six leaders of these clubs that meet weekly. There were several interruptions to these meetings such that they did not meet every week.

C. General talks and lectures.

1. Seven such events were held with a total attendance of 365.

2. These lectures included talks on travel, football and twelve of a general nature by people especially interested in boys.

D. Special Educational Trips.

1. Six were conducted with an attendance of about 268. These trips lasted from one and a half to two hours.

2. These trips were largely factory visitations - ice cream factory, steel mill, etc.

E. Special hikes.
1. Three special hikes with 65 in attendance.

2. Two hikes out into the country, cooking own meals.

F. Free movies.
1. In all about 25 shows were given with a total attendance of about 7,360. The show lasted from one and a half to two hours.
2. Movies were of popular nature, comic and educational.

G. Special social events - (parties and banquets)
1. Twelve such events were held with an attendance of 701.
2. These events were held for awards, special speakers, commemorating historical events. Usually they lasted from one and a half to two hours.

H. Gymnasium classes.
1. About 693 classes were held with a total attendance of 14,012. Classes lasted for about an hour.
2. Program includes calisthenics, individual and group games, apparatus work, track and field events.

I. Swimming classes.
1. About 1516 classes with about 31,119 attendance.
   a. Free periods for swimming and periods of
water sports, life saving and learning to swim.

J. Physical Department Leaders Corps.
1. About 75 meetings during the year with an average attendance of about 8.
2. Program includes general study of physical education, greater athletic proficiency, and some religious education.

K. Yearly gymnasium exhibition.
1. This exhibition demonstrates the work of the physical department, what it does in its classes, and it also affords recognition for those who have gained exceptional proficiency in athletics.
2. The total participating was about 19½ for three hours.

L. Boxing and wrestling.
1. Special instruction for older high school age.
2. About 36 classes with about 15 as an average attendance.

M. Special visiting groups.
   a. The use of equipment was largely restricted to the swimming pool and the lobby.

N. The lobby attendance.
1. It was computed as averaging about 20,746 for one hour during the 312 days the Y. was open. This computation was made by the building secretary.

O. Camp

1. Average attendance of about 120 for 90 days. There were 492 different boys who attended camp. The average stay was about 3 weeks.

2. In general the program was very much like the scouts (Page 12). Instead of scout tests, more freedom in choosing activities is claimed such as leatherwork, handicraft and nature study.

3. Their camp rating was "A" for 1929 by the National Camp Directors Ass'n.

P. Knot hole gang.

1. These are boys who get passes free to baseball games on certain days.

2. Three times they were taken as a group to see baseball games. The attendance totaled about 172.

Q. Extra swims.

1. Passes that are given out total about 1,000.

R. Scout tests.

1. Swimming and other athletics amount to about 176.

S. Annual members and parents dinner.
1. Total attendance about 88.
2. Acquaint parents with the work of the Y.M.C.A. by means of talks and demonstrations.
   
   (B) Community Boys Membership.
   
   A. Clubs
   1. Nine clubs were organized and promoted very much as the Pioneer clubs - the regular membership. They met about 132 times with a total attendance of about 1085.

   B. Educational trip.
   1. One educational trip was conducted to an ice cream factory - attendance about 37.

   C. Hikes
   1. Two special hikes were conducted totaling 32 boys.
   a. These were out-into-the-country hikes.

   D. Movies.
   1. 24 shows were given with an average attendance of about 31, totaling 753.

   E. Parties, banquets and feeds.
   1. For awards and social good times.

   2. They had 7 such events totalling 344 boys.

   F. Personal interviews.
   1. In these interviews an attempt is made to help boys to solve their individual problems by advice and encouragement.

   G. Gymnasmium classes.
1. They had 69 classes with an attendance of about 2,200, averaging about 32 boys.

H. Swimming classes.

1. About 232 such classes totaling about 5,568.
   
   (C) Hi-Y

A. Hi-Y Club meeting.

1. Number of meetings.
   
   a. Held during school year. Meet on an average of once a week - about 30 times a year.

2. Attendance - from 60% to 100%.
   
   a. There are ten Sr. Hi-Y clubs composed of upper classmen in the high schools, along with 10 Jr. Hi-Y clubs made up largely of Freshmen and Sophomores.
   
   b. The average attendance for the Sr. Hi-Y clubs is about 21 while for the Jr. Hi-Y it is about 33.

3. Total membership of different boys over the period of a year is about 30 for the Sr. Hi-Y clubs and about 40 for the Jr. Hi-Y's.

4. Program (typical).

   a. President conducts the meeting in regular parliamentary fashion.
   
   b. Ceremonial opening of meeting.
   
   c. Business discussion of parties, dues, etc.
   
   d. Discussion of students problems.
Talk frequently given by sponsor.
Then question and discussion of problem presented by the speaker.
Formal closing by the president.
Usually a social "bantering" - informal comments that grow out of friendship and common interests.

5. Special activities.
   a. Older Boys' Conference.
   b. Obtaining assembly speakers.
   c. Hi-Y parties - stag and date dances.
   d. Use of Y.M.C.A. building facilities.

B. Committee meetings.
   1. Committees for cooperation and for exchange of experiences in the clubs.
   2. About 95 committee meetings with an average attendance of about 7, totaling about 690.

C. Leaders and advisers council of the Hi-Y clubs.
   1. 6 meetings with an average attendance of about 5, totalling about 29.
   2. Planning and exchanging of experiences is largely their function.

D. School assemblies.
   1. The Hi-Y brought speakers to the high school assemblies and at times took charge of the assemblies.
   2. About 9 such meetings were conducted.
E. Parties and banquets.

1. These parties include stage and date affairs, mothers' night and similar events.

2. They had about 23 such events with an average attendance of about 26, totalling about 719.

F. Gymnasium

1. Inter-Hi-Y contests were conducted.

2. There were about 47 meetings of this nature held at the Y-gymnasium averaging about 20 fellows with a total of about 919.

G. Swimming.

1. 4 special swimming classes totalled about 106.

H. Older Boys' Conference.

1. 47 fellows attended a 3 day conference with other fellows from over the state to discuss and think together about their mutual problems under the leadership of the Y.M.C.A. Outstanding speakers for boys feature these conferences.

I. Personal interviews.

1. The secretary indicates that 1977 interviews were made.

J. Cooperation with other agencies.

1. Visitations to the Juvenile Court totalled 16.

2. Cooperation with the County Hi-Y in planning, advising, and speaking.

K. Young Men's Club.

1. A form of Hi-Y club was organized and promoted
among the men residing in the dormitory of the Y.

a. It was conducted similarly to a Hi-Y club averaging about 1/4 in attendance for about 32 meetings.

V Community service.

A. Total number of memberships taken out in the year 1929.
   1. General boys membership - 1407 general admission (not renewals).
   2. Community boys membership - 375 different boys members during year.
   3. Hi-Y membership - 453.
   4. Camp - 500 different boys.

VI Reliability of source of data.

A. Records are relatively very good. Actual counts of club, gym. and pool attendance are rather carefully kept and reliable. Computation has been necessary in a few cases such as lobby attendance but the difficulties are obvious.

VII Directors' conception of their work.

A. Elements of weakness and strength in the Central Y. M.C.A. program as compared with the normal expectancy.
   1. Taken very largely from the comments of the building boys secretary of the Y.M.C.A.
   2. The program of the Columbus Y.M.C.A. compares favorably with similar Y.M.C.A's. The
cooperative work between the boys department and the physical department is exceptionally good. The same man takes the group in the gym. and in the clubs as well. No compulsion is resorted to for club attendance. The "reward" motive seems to be lessened if not approaching a minimum.

3. The work is tied together and the secretary refused to cite one outstanding phase of the work as being much better than another phase. The whole work had to be treated in its totality.

B & C Particular problems and immediate objectives.

1. The secretary saw a distinct need for a more regular leadership as well as better trained. Volunteer college students had been used to a large extent, a change in class schedules or some other permanent as well as temporary difficulty has interrupted a regular leadership. A paid leadership may be attempted to help meet this situation.

a. By the time a leader is trained as to what is being attempted in the clubs something happens such that his leadership is lost and the secretary must start all over again with someone else.

b. The need of a better trained leadership was clearly realized.
D. There is no separate boys committee as is often the case in Y.M.C.A 's. There is however, a boys committee of the Board of Directors over the entire Y.M.C.A.

a. None of these men on the committee have any distinct vital interest in the boys program. However, there is more interest and financial aid in the boys camp than in the building program.

C. SOUTHSIDE Y.M.C.A.

I Equipment

A. The work is done in the shops, in churches, in schools and on the two playgrounds of the Y.M.C.A.

B. Offices are at the Central Y.M.C.A.

   1. Two offices each about 10 by 20 feet are allotted to them.

II Budget

A. Computed total expenditure for boys eighteen and under about $8,000 to $10,000.

B. Amount paid by boys - none.

III Staff

A. There are three paid boys' workers.

B. Training of paid boys workers.

   1. "Cap" Hoover, years at college - none, years as a paid boys worker 7, summer school 2, age 31.
2. Mr. Banty, years at college 4, years as a paid boys worker 3, age 27.

3. Mr. Elgin, years at college - none, 4 yrs at summer school of the W.M.C.A., 18 years as a paid boys worker, age about 40.

IV Program

A. Leaders' clubs conducted in the schools.

1. Plans are drawn up for class room exercises conducted by them, and other school problems. In many respects, such as having the welfare of the school at heart and facing school problems, the clubs are miniature Hi-Y groups.

2. There are about 6 such clubs meeting 8 times during the year with an average attendance of about 8 boyz. There are an equal number of girl members.

3. Their activities include movies (every two weeks), P.T.A. (helping them), speakers (monthly), leaders' picnic and educational trips. They organize athletic teams for school competition in the township.

4. Leaders publish a little paper.

B. Daily vacation Bible school is conducted in conjunction with the Southside Settlement and is mentioned under that caption.

1. Marion Road school in conjunction with the Y.M.C.A. conducts a similar program for negroes.
a. 350 enrolled with an average attendance of 157 boys and girls. It is rare that the boys out number the girls but in this case they do.

C. There is one playground on Parson's Avenue.
   1. Open 60 days, total average attendance 375 boys and girls
   2. Program very much the same as city recreation play grounds.
      a. Basket making, volley ball, horse shoe, two tennis courts, baseball and movies.

D. Basketball leagues were conducted in churches, gymnasiums and settlements.
   1. 12 teams played 175 games.
      a. There were 21 different churches represented.

E. Recreation baseball.
   1. There were 6 junior teams and 5 intermediate teams that played 60 games.

F. Baseball.
   1. There were 6 baseball teams that played 24 games.

G. Y Park
   1. On Big Walnut river.
   2. Attendance at park was about 7,000 of which about one third were boys.
      a. Picnic, swimming, over night hikes.
Program organized very much like that of the playgrounds.

b. Several of the leagues wind up the season with banquets.

I. Township stunt night at Y - about 500 attendance.

J. Movies - 6 pictures were presented in all the township schools.

K. Christmas parties in all the schools.

L. Visitations to the homes of the boys.

V Community service.

A. The program itself must indicate the number of boys in the program. Some boys are merely "touched" such as in school assemblies and movies, while others are influenced much more such as those in the leaders' groups.

The work is very largely industrial in the shops of the south side. Much of the time of the workers is used in promoting athletic competition, and educational movies. Social functions are developed out of these athletic leagues.

The negro worker has been added to develop work with the colored race.

VI Reliability of records.

A. Activities usually involve adults as well as boys and girls, thus estimates were necessary. The whole emphasis of community work does not lend itself to separate treatment or study of boys work.
It is maintained by many that this is the best kind of boys work.

VII Director's conception of his work.

A. Strength and weakness.

1. An outstanding piece of work is conceived as that of finding and training leaders for other groups such as the church and the school.

2. Athletic program is most extensive but it is thought of as a means or a contact for the development of other activities in the church and school and shop.

B. Immediate objectives.

1. Development of Pioneer and Comrade groups or clubs in the churches. These groupings or clubs are very similar to scout troops in program except that more elasticity is claimed for the Pioneer and Comrade groups.

2. A man has just been added to the staff for negro work.

C. Particular problems.

1. To get the interest of the boy and then the confidence of the home. It seems that much time, perhaps half the time of one secretary is spent in visiting the homes of the boys.

   a. The conflict between the home and the school and "playground" groups is appreciated and they are trying to bring about
a better understanding by the parents of the recreational and educational program they are conducting.

D. Board of Directors or committees responsible.

1. Southside committee of Management that meets about six times during the year for determining policy. Two of these committeemen are on the Central Y.M.C.A. Board of Directors.

2. Community Service committee on which each church has a representative. The committee has 22 members.
   a. There is a sub. council with young Peoples Representatives. There are 10 to 12 in this group.
   b. There is another sub. committee of the Marion Township Schools of 5 members.

3. Industrial committee of 14 that represent the industrial shops.

4. Committee is being formed for the negro work.

5. Service committees are found in all the plants in which the 'Y works - there are 10 of these.
   a. Size of the committee depends upon the number of employees. The Buckeye has 15 on the committee, the Federal has 9, and the others from 3 to 5 men.

(6) It will be noted that most of these committees work with workmen in the industrial shops and
are not related directly to boys work. Much enthusiasm and interest has been developed in athletic competition but this cannot be directly related to boys work.

D. SPRING ST. Y.M.C.A.

I Equipment.
A. Lobby - 35 by 40 feet - magazines, awards, ping pong tables.
B. Boys club rooms - 3 rooms, 10 by 18 feet.
C. Office - 12 by 12 feet.
D. Gymnasium - 50 by 80 feet.
E. Pool - 60 by 30 feet.
F. Locker room - 12 by 30 feet - 50 lockers.

II Budget
A. Cost of operating boys department estimated for all expenditures, direct operating expenses, maintenance and general overhead, about $2,316.
B. Amount paid by boys membership, about $520.
C. Camp receipts. The Godman Guild camp was used. The charge by Godman Guild was for each boy who attended and the Y merely collected for the Guild.

III Staff
A. Boys secretary - no college, 2 years summer school, 7 years paid worker with boys in Y work, age 30.
B. Assistant - college, 3 years; years as paid boys
worker, 2, age 20.

IV Description of program during 1929.

A. Pioneer clubs. (boys 12 to 15)
   1. Two clubs with an average attendance of 15.
      (16 enrolled in each)
   2. These clubs meet weekly throughout the school year. Program is very similar to those of the Central Y.M.C.A.

B. Friendly Indians.
   1. Two tribes with average attendance of 18 for 30 weeks.
   2. Program very largely Indian and nature lore.

C. Torch clubs.
   1. Organized at 3 high schools.
   2. The average attendance was about 28, meeting weekly during the school year of the three high schools.
   3. Program very similar to the Hi-Y.

D. Special educational trips - six with an average attendance of 25.
   1. The Friendly Indians went to the Ohio Penitentiary with an attendance of 26.

E. Special hikes.
   1. 40 junior boys hiked to Norton field. Games were played and lunch served.
   2. Friendly Indian hiked to O'Shaunessey Dam with an attendance of 15.
F. Special social events.

1. Christmas Eve party. 75 boys and girls attended. Program was mostly entertainment. Theater party - turkey dinner on Christmas. 400 brought to Y in machines and returned.


3. Mothers' Day program of Hi-Y boys and Friendship club girls.
   a. Program consisted of music, readings and papers and an address by Mrs. Dora Hamilton.

   Attendance 75 boys and girls.

4. Hi-Y party at Blue Triangle Y.W.C.A. Attendance about 125 boys and girls.

5. Campers' reunion with an attendance of about 25. A camp dinner and campfire program was conducted.


7. Worthy Boy dinner (Christmas) for 125.

G. Gymnasium classes.

1. 225 classes, average attendance 33.

H. Swimming

1. 110 classes, average attendance 25.

I. Annual Indoor Circus.

1. For two days with 40 younger boys and 15 high
school boys.

J. Water carnival and closing of free swimming school.
   1. Attendance 45, with 18 boys passing test and awarded swimming buttons.

K. Lobby attendance in building approximately 15,575.
   Using games - lobby 7,235.

L. Camp
   1. At Rogers Lake (Godman Guild) for 12 days with 52 boys.
   2. Program similar to boy scouts and Y as well as the Godman settlement.

M. Swimming school for 6 weeks.
   1. 180 boys registered, grouped according to school. Each boy had one hour period each week.

N. Knot hole gang.
   1. Taking boys to baseball games free of charge.
      a. Saw 6 games - average attendance about 40

O. Personal interviews with boys and parents.

P. Hi-Y club. Enrollment 26 with an average attendance of 25. They meet weekly during school year.
   1. Program similar to other Hi-Y clubs in city with little more emphasis upon athletics.

Q. Father and Son banquet with 125 fathers and sons.

R. 12 boys attended a boy's day tournament of the Y.M.C.A. in Dayton participating in ping pong, checkers, swimming and basketball. The latter was
won by Columbus.

S. Junior boys council.

1. Newly organized with 12 members. To meet weekly during year, and to aid in discipline and volunteer assistance in the department.

V Community service.

A. The total membership in January 1929 was 55, total by January 1930 was 290.

B. The comment was made by the boys' work secretary that there were members from all classes of society.

VI Reliability of records.

A. Records are not available for each activity. Reports were focused upon major activities for that month or period, other activities had to be computed.

1. The number using the building seems to be relatively accurate insofar as it was regularly estimated.

VII Director's conception of his work.

A. Weakness and strength.

1. As the best piece of work the development of leadership in the council was pointed out.

B. Special problems.

1. When the building was erected it was in the heart of the negro area. With the movement of the negroes it is now on the edge of the negro district.

C. Objectives (immediate foci). To develop an all
around building program and to absorb those recently taken in a membership drive.

D. Boys Committee
There are ten men on the Boys' Work committee. Eight meetings were held last year with the average attendance of 7 or 8. Their function is conceived largely as advertising and developing contacts as well as encouraging cooperation with churches and other organizations. The "policy" function is at least theoretically included.

E. CITY RECREATION DEPT.

I  Equipment

A. Two downtown offices, each 10 by 20 feet.
B. There are 29 playgrounds throughout the city.
   1. 24 playgrounds are city owned.
   2. 3 playgrounds are adjacent to school grounds.
   3. 2 playgrounds are adjacent to settlements.
C. The Indian Village camp near Grigg's Dam is patterned after E. T. Seton's Indian Village program.
   1. They use tepees (about 10) and a cabin for dining hall and kitchen.

II  Budget
A. Computed expense of city recreation department for boys was stated as about $10,000. This
estimate was made by the Director of the city recreation department. Total expenses for the department for 1929 were:

Land, building and equipment $3,576.00
Supplies and upkeep 4,957.67
Leadership 34,512.00
Labor 9,175.41
City appropriation '29 52,221.08

B. Total camp expenditure was $1,782 (including salaries). The cost was $1.25 for three days or $2.50 for six days for each boy. Total income from campers was stated as $812.00.

III Staff

A. City Recreation Director.

1. Mr. Raymond (1929) - years in college 4,
   years as boys' worker 15, age 42.

B. Assistants.

1. Mr. Craig, 8 years in college, 10 yrs. as paid worker with boys, age 29.
2. Mr. Sedden, 4 years in college, 17 years as paid boys worker, age 43.

C. Playground directors.

1. 38 men and 38 women direct the playground activities.
   a. Three playgrounds exclusively for negroes are under negro supervision.
   b. The men and women are selected by competitive civil service examination.
IV Description of Program

A. Playgrounds

1. Activities include recreation ball, volley ball, tennis, wading pools, slides, tetter boards, and play-on swings.

2. Attendance of the 29 playgrounds total 266,356 boys.

   a. Attendance was taken where there were the most people on the playgrounds. This of course includes picnics and lawn fetes.

3. Athletic leagues and tournaments (included in above attendance).

   a. Recreation ball

      | Seasons | 1st | 2nd | Post |
      |---------|-----|-----|------|
      | Number of leagues | 45  | 50  | 3    |
      | Number of teams    | 307 | 322 | 24   |
      | Number of cert. players | 3,685 | 3,864 | 300 |
      | Number of diamonds | 52  | 52  | 52   |

   b. Hard baseball

      Number of leagues | 3
      Number of teams   | 16
      Number of players  | 200

   (Number of games was not available)

   c. Basketball

      Number of leagues | teams | games | players
      Church            | 18    | 140   | 648  | 1,680
      Industrial        | 9     | 74    | 337  | 890
Number of leagues teams games players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fraternal</th>
<th>Independent</th>
<th>Parochial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teams</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Games</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Players</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Horseshoe contests
   a. City championship for all playgrounds at city coliseum for Junior, Senior and Intermediate classes.

5. Swimming pool
   a. Maryland Park swimming pool and bath house. Total number using privileges including boys (from August 14 to September 24) was 8,693.

6. It was commented that 142 picnics were held with an attendance of 135,990.

B. Indoor Recreation Centers.

1. There were 15 centers used for winter activities including basketball, indoor baseball, volleyball, archery, gymnasium classes.
   a. Four were city owned, 2 were settlements and 9 were school buildings.

2. Total attendance for boys was 50,192.
   Inclusive of spectators which totalled 82,792.

3. Handicraft work.
   a. Instruction in the art of making lamp shades, flower holders, vases, sandwich
trays, etc.

b. There were 9 such centers with an attendance of 1,886 in classes.

c. Classes in woodcraft were also held.

C. Social Recreation Indoor Program. (in addition to the above)

1. Programs in church gymnasiums and at the Knights of Columbus gymnasium and swimming pool.

2. Only program for boys as such was the Knights of Columbus gym. and pool groups which totalled 1,452 attendance, largely newsboys.

D. Additional events.

1. Cooperation with organizations.
   b. Aided Columbus citizens in conducting checker tournament.
   c. Broadcasting story hour for 8 Saturday nights.

E. Indian Village camp.

1. Open for 9 weeks during July and August with a total attendance of 263 boys and 382 girls.

2. The program is patterned after E. T. Seton's Indian Village program. The attempt is to follow indian tradition and lore as much as possible using tepees, totems, Indian attire, Indian campfire, etc.
V- Community service.

A. Number of different boys served can not be accurately determined. Such an estimate must be inferred from the locality and the attendance as above indicated.

VI Reliability of records.

A. Records of activities are published each year. No check was made upon the reports. Weekly reports are made by directors of playgrounds and other directors of City Recreation Department activities.

VII Director's conception of his work.

A. Weakness and strength.

1. In telling of the work of the Recreation Department the director (during 1930) cited the advantage of keeping boys off the streets and giving them something to do. Then it was pointed out that the departmental facilities afforded the working people recreation.

2. Weakness seemed to be thought of in terms of the lack of more facilities.

B. Particular problems.

1. No problem of program or personnel was mentioned by the director. The emphasis was upon more facilities.

C. Immediate objectives.

1. The two objectives were stated as swimming pools and tennis courts.
D. Board of directors or committees.

1. Advisory commission appointed by Director of Public Safety. Their function is purely advisory. The commission was organized last fall and to meet only when the occasion arises.

F. GODMAN GUILD

I Equipment

A. Office of boys' worker - 10 by 20 feet.
B. Club rooms - 20 by 25 feet, and 15 by 100 feet.
C. Gymnasium - 80 by 60 feet.
   1. Apparatus - mats, springboard and parallel bars, etc.
D. Shower room - 10 by 25 feet (negro), 25 by 25 feet (white).
   1. Lockers - 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) colored, and 50 white.
E. Library - 20 by 25 feet.
   1. About 2,000 books in the library.
   2. Reference room also 20 by 25 feet.

II Budget

A. Total for all work from community fund totals $25,638.00

1. It is computed by the person in charge of boys work that about half of the money goes for boys and men.
   a. Four-fifths of the use of the equipment
by males is allotted to boys under 19 years of age.

2. About $525 is spent for boys work aside from salaries and maintenance.
   a. About $5,000 is spent for salaries for boys' workers.
   b. This $525 is largely spent for supplies, books, magazines and gymnasium equipment.

3. Camp expenses.
   a. Total expenditure for Camp Robinson for 1929 was about $9,200. About one third of this is spent on boys. Adults and girls also use the camp at the same time.
   b. The total expenditure for Camp Roger's Lake (colored) is about the same as for Camp Robinson.

III Staff

A. There are 11 paid workers with boys groups. This refers more properly to positions than to men. If one man takes another's place only one is considered as being employed.

B. Training of paid workers.
   1. Director of boys work, has had 5 years of college work, has been a paid worker at Godman Guild for 4 years, age 22.
   2. Ages of assistants range from 18 to 30.
      a. All have had college training but one and
he is a high school senior.

b. Three workers are in the physical education department at Ohio State University.

c. Two have had leadership experience at the Y.M.C.A.

d. The present job is the first paid recreational leadership any have held.

e. The two negro leaders are O.S.U. students, one with Y.M.C.A. experience.

IV Description of Program

A. Clubs

1. There were about 25 clubs with weekly meetings.

a. These meetings totaled about 250 attendance each week for 12 weeks, averaging about 10 to each club meeting. This club work totaled about 3,000 attendance for the year.

2. Program

a. Meetings are very largely given over to talks by the leader on Indians, cannibals etc. - very largely to entertain with some educational features. Very little initiative is given over to the boys.

B. Basketball games.

1. The gymnasium and house facilities were made available to community teams such as churches, athletic clubs and any other organization that
cared to use the privileges.

2. There were 10½ such basketball games played.

C. Gymnasium classes and playground games.

1. There were about 1½ gymnasium classes held with an average attendance of 30 for 19 weeks, this totals about 7,980.

2. The classes are comprised very largely of individual and group games with some calisthenics.

D. Game room.

1. The game room is located in the basement. For eight weeks during the winter months there was about 425 weekly attendance. This attendance of course falls off with warmer weather.

   a. Games include checkers, and several ten cent store games. Boxing is also permitted.

E. Handicraft classes.

1. In a smaller and greatly handicapped way the work is somewhat analogous to the manual training of the public schools. However, the equipment is not to be compared. The work should be confined to less portentious attempts.

2. Seven classes had an average attendance of 77 for six weeks.

F. Hikes.

1. The attendance on hikes totaled about 200. There were about 20 hikes conducted with an average
attendance of about 10. These hikes were restricted very largely to clubs and such small groups.

2. Hikes into the country and overnight hikes were the main attractions.

G. Tournaments and parties.

1. Most every Friday afternoon and evening were given over to tournaments and parties from October to May.

2. Checkers, ping pong, etc. feature the tournaments. About once a month a movie is given.

H. Camp.

1. There were five periods of two weeks each for the white boys and five periods for the negroes. This was more a family camp including girls and adults.

2. There were two different camps. The camp program was less systematic than the Y.M.C.A. or boy scout camps yet their activities included nature study, swimming, athletic games, hikes, overnight trips, camp fire and virtually all that the others had except that they were systematically organized. This is due largely to the presence of adults in camp at the same time.

V Community service.

A. There are 880 young men and boys enrolled, approxi-
mately one half of them are negroes.

B. By virtue of its location Godman Guild has its work among the poorest classes. The mixture of white and black is usually a good indication of the dire economic straights of the whites. This is not true of every case but it is the situation in general.

C. It is significant that one half the time the house is open to negroes and one half the time it is open to white boys. Monday and Wednesday are given over to whites, Tuesday and Thursday are for negroes, while Friday and Saturday are divided alternately.

VI Reliability of records.

A. The records available were very meagre. Records were kept for the time being only i.e. they were not filed or kept from year to year. The report was made to the community fund and aside from that there was little interest in keeping records or time for doing so. The boys' worker did have some records but they were not kept with the idea of passing them on to the next boys' worker. As for checking one year against another it could not be done in any very definite way. Virtually all attendance records are estimates and these are subject to criticism.

VII Director's conception of his work.

A. Weakness and strength.

Fairly well satisfied considering the equipment and
finances at his disposal.

2. Considers his best work that of clubs because it is a smaller group and he can "talk to the fellows".

3. He is not familiar with settlement work in other cities. He feels that he is doing the best settlement work in the city with regard to numbers and activities.

B. Particular problems.

1. Getting the boys is no problem, the constituency has been well cultivated in the past.

2. Some coercion of boys has been made when it was required for them to attend club meeting before being entitled to gym privileges.

3. The real problem as he sees it has been and is the lack of finances for getting more assistance for activities in order to do more thorough work.

C. Immediate objectives.

1. Cannot do much more than continue present program with present limitations.

D. Comments about the trustees.

1. They are not very intensely interested in the boys program of the settlement house. At least it is not expressed in active participation. The interest seems to be more in organization and physical expansion. This is conceived as a legitimate function.
G. SOUTHSIDE SETTLEMENT

I. Equipment

A. Boys club rooms.
   1. Scout - 15 by 20 feet.
   2. Leaders - 25 by 25 feet.
   4. Locker room - 10 by 10 feet, and 15 by 15 feet.
   5. Shower - 12 by 10 feet.

B. Gymnasium - size 45 by 54 feet.
   1. Has apparatus, stage and balcony.

C. Library - size 20 by 50 feet.
   1. Library has about 3,000 volumes.

D. Office of boys' worker is a corner in the hallway.

E. Game room - 30 by 30 feet.
   1. Games include ping pong, checkers, table cue roque, carom and several ten cent store games.

II. Budget

A. Total budget from Community Fund was $9,242.

B. Supplies and cash from other sources such as missionary societies and churches bringing goods total about $5,900. About one third of this goes to boys.

C. Amount paid thru dues of boys is about $60.17.

D. It was computed that boys work received about $3,416 from the Community Fund and about $1,967 from other sources such as missionary societies, churches and dues.
III Staff

A. There are two paid boys' workers.

B. Training of each worker.

1. Boys worker, 3 years at college, 5 years as a paid boys worker, summer school once, age 27.

2. Assistant boys worker, 2 years in high school, paid boys worker for 3 years, age 24.

IV Description of Program

A. Club meetings and gym. periods come together

(incl. Preps)

1. Juniors, intermediate and prep club meetings very largely confined to a talk by the boys worker. Plans would also be made for hikes, parties and such activities as they conducted.

2. Gym. classes program include calisthenics, graded gymnastics, individual and group games with track and field events.

3. The Juniors and intermediates meet separately in the gym. twice a week with an average attendance of about 25 each. These classes meet during the school year.

4. The preps meet once a week with an average attendance of about 25 for the school months.

5. The leaders club meets twice a week for club and gym. work with an average attendance of about 15.
a. The purpose is better understanding of physical education and the development of greater proficiency - very similar to the Y.M.C.A. Leader corps.

b. These boys also render service in the game room.

B. Manual training class.

1. The average attendance of this group is about 9, meeting weekly for the school months.

2. The activities of the boys are greatly restricted by the lack of adequate equipment.

C. Game room in the basement.

1. The game room is open virtually every night during the school year with an average attendance of from 20 to 30 boys.

D. Monthly community nights during the winter.

1. The programs include movies, educational talks, plays, singing minstrel and gym. exhibition or circus.

   a. The total attendance of all ages and both sexes is from about 125 to 175 at each event.

E. Boy scout troop is included under scouts.

1. They have a hike once a month.

F. Camp

1. About 28 boys were taken to camp for one week.

2. 16 of his scouts went to scout camp.
G. Summer vacation bible school.

1. Held in conjunction with the Southside Y.M.C.A.
2. It was held five days for five weeks with an enrollment of about 400 averaging about 225 boys and girls daily. About half were boys.
3. The program in the morning included religious instruction (bible reading and comments and singing), basket weaving, clay modeling and cooking.
4. Program in the afternoon was recreational.
   a. This included swim and hike each once a week, with baseball twice a week.

V Community service.

A. In January 1929 there were about 225 boys enrolled in classes.

1. Negroes only on Saturday morning and evening (girls in the afternoon).
   a. 70 registered colored boys.
   b. Two gym. classes on Saturday morning averaging 20 and 18. The evening class for negroes averages about 15. There is a manual training class for them in the morning.
   c. Negroes mingle with the white in the game room.

VI Reliability of records.

A. They are fairly well kept i.e. the meetings and
attendance are systematically kept and available for a year or so back.

VII Director's conception of his work.

A. Weaknesses and strength of boys work.

1. "The boys' worker refused to commit himself to any particular phase of the program as being better contending that all the activities were inter related and hung pretty well together. He pointed out that one thing may be of significant value to one boy and not to another. Then it is hard to determine what phase of the work is of greater value to a boy when he is in several activities. Usually there is the problem of trying to tell what has been of value to the boy.

B. The greatest problem is the lack of money for equipment and personnel.

C. Immediate objectives.

1. To build up the program as a whole, every phase.

2. To get more assistance in order to enlarge the program.

D. Board of directors.

1. There does not seem to be any of them very actively interested in boys work. At least no such interest has ever been demonstrated. This is the gist of his comments upon the directors. There is no boys work committee apart from the trustees as they are called.
H. GLADDEN COMMUNITY HOUSE

I Equipment.

A. Office of boys' worker - 12 by 10 feet.

B. Club rooms in the basement - 15 by 20 feet. This room is also used for the game room. It is poorly lighted and poorly ventilated and not as well equipped as the game rooms of other settlement houses. There is an additional room 15 by 20 feet that is used only by the Scorpion club.

II Budget

A. Total budget for house for 1929 was $11,850 from the Community Fund.

B. It was computed that about one third for boys work. This totals about $4,000.

C. Other sources of income.
   1. Boys fees total about $200.
   2. Camp income.
      a. $2.00 is the charge for each boy for each period of 10 days.
      b. The total expenditure exclusive of director's salary was about $1,500.

III Staff

A. There are two paid workers with boys' groups. There are no volunteer workers.

B. Training of each worker.
   1. Mr. Stewart, years in college 4, years as a paid worker with boys 5, age 26.
2. Mr. Bogart, years in college 4, years as a paid worker with boys 10, age 37.
   a. Is responsible only for the scout troop.

IV Description of Program

A. Gym. classes. There is no gym. in the building but classes are conducted with the aid and cooperation of the City Recreation Department at West Market Gymnasium.
   1. One class with an average attendance of 70 meets twice a week during the school year.

B. Basketball teams are also formed in conjunction with the City Recreation Department.
   1. Two teams were so formed and participated in city basketball leagues.

C. Scorpion club.
   1. This is a club of from 16 to 20 fellows about half of them 18 years of age or under. They meet nearly every week thru out the year. It is very largely an athletic club forming teams that participate in athletic leagues of the city.

D. Woodwork.
   1. This is a group of boys with an average attendance of about 12 that meet weekly during the school year. Such things as magazine racks, small stands for flower pots, etc. are made in the poorly equipped workshop.
E. Woodcraft league.

1. This is a small group of boys (about six at each meeting) interested in nature study and the woodcraft program as outlined by E.T. Seton. The program is similar to the boy scout nature study program with more emphasis upon Indian lore and Indian imitation.

F. Airplane club.

1. As the name suggests this club of six boys meet each week during the school year for making and talking about airplanes.

G. Game room.

1. The game room is open one day a week for about two hours. At other times the room is used as a workshop and club room.

2. From 15 to 30 boys make use of the room during this period.

H. Parties.

1. Monthly parties are held in the winter time at Hallowe'en and such occasions. About 30 boys attend.

I. Colored boys club.

1. This is a club of 15 boys who put in their time mostly by playing games and going on hikes at their regular weekly meetings.

J. Hiking club.

1. A regular hiking club of 10 boys meet frequently
on Saturdays for a hike. This lasts for over a period of about four months.

K. Camp

1. A Boys' camp is operated for three ten-day periods with about 45 boys at each period.

2. Equipment includes.
   a. Four cabins - each about 12 by 2½ feet.
      Dining hall and kitchen about 60 by 4½ ft.
      Cook shack - 12 by 12 feet.
      Director's cabin - 12 by 12 feet.
      Headquarters - 12 by 2½ feet.
      Tool House - 10 by 12 feet.

V Community service.

A. It is estimated that about 200 boys use the privileges of the house, averaging at least once a month. About half of these boys are between the ages of 12 and 17 inclusive.

1. Of this number there are but 20 negro boys.
   The negro club has their own parties and events. However, these boys mingle with the others when movies or large group activities are conducted. The director says there is no friction whatever.

VI Reliability of records.

A. Records of attendance and even when meetings were held was not carefully taken care of. Virtually all the figures given above were estimates.
VII Director's conception of his work.

A. Weakness and strength of boys work.
   1. The best work is being done in the clubs.
   2. Large group activities offer the most difficulty in doing very much with the boys.

B. Particular problems.
   1. Lack of facilities for club and gym. work.
   2. Need of volunteer club leaders.

C. Immediate objectives.
   1. The further development of club work in numbers and program. (Getting the boys is not conceived as a problem).
   2. To get a new building with adequate facilities for club and gym. work. The boys' worker is an Ohio State Varsity basketball star and is interested in the possibilities of the gymnasium. It is realized this is probably not to be in the near future.

D. Board of Directors or committees responsible.
   1. Members of the board visit activities once in a while, although they take no active part in the program.
   2. In the conversation it was commented that the new building and equipment was the problem of the board of directors.
I. ST. STEPHENS COMMUNITY HOUSE.

The St. Stephens Community House is on the next street down from the Southside Settlement, thus the type of community is the same as that indicated in the other settlement house.

The equipment consists of a small gymnasium about 25 by 60. The upstairs has a porch, kitchen and dining room.

The only boys' worker is a woman who teaches in a public school, takes care of girls work and spends considerable time in family case work. Her long stay in the community has developed many contacts for her. Her multiple interests and duties does not permit her to spend much time with boys.

The total amount received from the Community Fund for 1928 was $3,700. The rent is $125 a month. She estimates that about one third of her time goes to boys work.

Her estimate is that she does "something" with about 200 boys in the neighborhood.

Her program with boys include:

1. Boys cooking nights on Mondays and Fridays. The boys buy, prepare and serve the dinner. The average attendance is about 15 or 16. These clubs last from September to June.

2. Banquet and parties.
   a. Banquet given at the beginning of the year with about a hundred present. Then Easter basketball and baseball banquet with about 78 present.
b. Hallowe'en party with doughnuts, apples, and old fashioned games with several hundred coming and going.

   a. Groups alternate in the use of this equipment, averaging about 16 to each group. These are conducted twice a week during the school months.

4. Friday night contests are held thru out the school year with an average attendance of about 3/4.

5. Playground baseball is played across the street from the Community House during the summer. The average participation is about 20 each day.

As for records she has none. All the above data is purely from memory as estimates and thus subject to gross errors.

From the very start it is questionable whether a woman ought to do boys' work. Not that women can't but that the probabilities are against their doing the most effective work. Because of the pressure upon one individual trying to do many things, perhaps she does not have time to do any one thing thoroughly. It is a type of work that is being severly criticised these days by students of boys' work.
J. SCHONTHAL (Community House)

I Equipment.
A. Supper room - 10 by 20 feet.
B. Two assembly rooms adjoining each other, each 18 by 25 feet.
C. Director's room - 20 by 25 feet.
D. Sign painting and sewing room, full size printing press - 20 by 20 feet.
E. Library - 18 by 25 feet.
F. Dental room - 20 by 15 feet.
G. Office - 18 by 7 feet.
H. Auditorium - 60 by 50 feet.
I. Gymnasium - 40 by 70 feet.
J. Game room - 35 by 65 feet.

II Budget
The boys' share of the total house expenditures was estimated at $4300. Equipment, supplies and salaries - $1500.

III Staff
A. There is but one paid boys' worker.
   1. Mr. Goldsmith has had 4 years in college, 2 years as a paid boys' worker and is 22 years of age.

B. Assistance.
   1. The City Recreation Department furnishes a physical director for the gymnasium classes.
   2. Mr. Miller of the public schools takes care of the woodwork and sign painting.
3. Mr. Grant also of the public schools is in charge of the printing class.

IV Program

A. Boy scout troop of 28 boy scouts.
B. Junior Scouts of boys, ages from eight to eleven. The program is patterned after the boy scouts. They meet weekly during the school year with an enrollment of about 39.
C. The Y. M. H.A. meets weekly during the year with an enrollment of about 45. The average attendance is about 30. The program is mostly athletic and social. Competitive teams for the city recreation leagues are formed and parties are conducted.
D. Woodwork class with an average attendance of about 15, meets three times a week during the school year.

1. Adequate tools and equipment are comparable in most respects to the equipment in the public schools. Some very good work is done.

E. Sign painting class is conducted twice a week with an average attendance of from 12 to 15. This is conducted throughout the school year.

F. Junior Y.M.H.A. meets occasionally i.e. once or twice a month with an attendance of about 15. The program is largely the formation and perpetuation of athletic teams. Educational speeches are brought
in once in a while.

G. Nature club of boys, 8 to 10 years of age, meet weekly during the school year with an average attendance of 15. The club is a carry over from camp and the program is largely nature lore.

H. A debating group of 8 boys met twice a week for two months to participate in two debates on current Jewish problems.

I. S.A.F. (Social Athletic Fraternity) is a group of older fellows, 17 or 18 years of age, meeting weekly with an average attendance of about 18. The group furnishes its own leadership. Athletic teams, social events, and group discussions characterize this group.

J. Supper club met weekly for two months with an average attendance of 18. The fellows prepare their own meals.

K. Junior midgets were a group of younger boys about twelve years of age who met weekly for three months with an average attendance of about 15. The main interest was the athletic teams formed.

L. Gymnasium classes were conducted five nights a week with a weekly attendance of about 327 for 5 months. The classes were very largely given over to basket ball competition. The reports are included under the City Recreation Department.

M. The game room was opened one night a week, thru out the school year with a weekly attendance of
about 62.

N. Pep of Columbus (P.O.C.) was a group of 12 to 15 that meet weekly for about 4 months. The program was mostly social. The members were taught to dance. Literature and social problems were discussed.

O. Journalism class meet weekly for two months with an average attendance of 10.

P. Dances conducted.
1. Annual dance - 30 couples.
2. Spring dance - 70 couples.
5. Carnival dance - 40 couples.

Q. Banquets and dances.
1. S.A.F. - 20 couples.
2. Y.M.H.A. - 40 couples.

R. House council included the staff and representative of groups in the house. This group meet weekly to plan for the activities of the house. There were about 10 at these meetings about one half of whom were girls.

S. Boys musical review was conducted with 20 boys participating and an attendance of about 300.

T. Camp was conducted for four weeks with an average daily attendance of about 85 boys. There were about 100 different boys who went to camp. Camp
program was similar to that of the boy scouts and
the Y.M.C.A. With its swimming pool, cabins, etc.
the camp is well equipped and would probably have a
high rating.

V. Sunday school class of about 50 boys is conducted
regularly each Sunday.

V Community Service.

A. Total membership refers to those who use the house
at least once a month, this group totals about 250.

B. The membership or users of the privileges are all
Jewish. Those of other races would not be
discriminated against.

C. A rough estimate was made from a very inadequate
census that fifty to seventy-five per cent of the
membership lived within a radius of six blocks.

D. The house is closed except for camp during June,
July and August.

VI Reliability of records.

The above statements were taken from the comments
of the boys worker. Records of activities are evidently
kept but were not available to the interviewer at that
time. The indications from conversations and superficial
observations are that the data are approximately correct.

VII Director's conception of his work.

A. Weakness and strength.

1. The clubs were thought of as being the most
important. The discussions in the clubs afforded
the best means of social adjustment for the boys.

B. It was emphatically stated that they had no problems.

C. Immediate objectives were conceived in terms of the organization of more clubs and the development of better programs with more educational emphasis.

D. Board of directors.

After the death of Mr. Schonthal last year very little was done. Before his death, Mr. Schonthal took a very active interest in the work of the house.

K. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

I. Equipment.

A. Lobby - 50 by 65 feet.
   1. Equipment includes ping pong, darts, and three or four large over stuffed chairs. There is not as much equipment as in the Central Y.M.C.A. lobby.

B. Reading room - 25 by 15 feet.

C. Offices - 20 by 25 feet.

D. Gymnasium - 75 by 100 feet.

E. Locker room - 30 by 50 feet.

F. Cafeteria - 60 by 75 feet.
   1. Makes parties and banquets possible.

G. Natatorium - 30 by 80 feet.
II Budget

The boys paid in about $1,000. The regular yearly fee is $6.00.

The director of boys work was very friendly and cooperative in discussing the program, but the building manager refused to give any kind of estimate of the cost of the boys' department. He was a new man and was not well enough acquainted with the expenditures for the building.

III Staff

A. Number being paid to directly handle boys groups including executives. To exclude office help and those of purely executive function such as are indicated in general over head expenses. This does not include those in physical education.

1. Boys secretary - years in college 5, years as a paid boys worker 5, age 24.

2. Assistant boys secretary - senior in high school, years as a paid boys worker 1, age 23.

IV Description of Program

The description is for the first year the boys department was open from March 1929 to March 1930.

A. Beginners swimming classes - 48 classes were conducted for a total attendance of 866.

B. Classes in the gym, pool and lobby totaling one and one half to two hours in the building. About
four such classes were held each week. The total number of classes for the year totalled 195, with an attendance of 5,014. These figures are the totalled daily records.

C. During the summer months any boy was permitted to take a swim at stated times upon the payment of ten cents. There were 38 such swims with a total attendance of 1,460.

D. Thirteen monthly educational trips to industrial plants, penitentiary and zoo were conducted with a total attendance of 322.

E. Twelve tournaments were conducted for a total participation of 208. These tournaments include ping pong, "football", and pachersie for younger and older boys.

F. Five parties were conducted with a total attendance of 196. These parties included two Hallowe'en parties, a Christmas party, a birthday party, and hike and wennie roast.

G. At the February opening there were 700 boys. At the May entertainment there were 1,000 boys. At the September entertainment there were 39 boys. January Open House, basketball and swim totalled 119.

H. Juvenile court cooperation in ninety cases.

I. Camp was conducted for four two-week periods with an average attendance of about 80. About 20 boys stayed more than one period. There were about 300
different boys that attended. The program was quite similar to the camps of the Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scouts.

J. Older boys club is being formed and has meet twice with an average attendance of about 25.

K. Stamp club meets monthly with an average attendance of 15.

L. Aeroplane club has meet weekly for the past 8 or 9 weeks with an average attendance of 18.

V Community Service.

A. The constituency of the K. of C. is drawn very largely from the Catholic churches of the city. However, membership is not restricted to this faith. The membership fee similar to the fee of the Y.M.C.A. tends to attract the middle and upper middle economic classes. Cooperation with the City Recreation Department makes possible the use of the equipment for newsboys. The ten-cent swim also makes possible a service to a larger number of boys.

B. The membership January 1, 1930 was 191. The membership during the year included 209 different boys. This does not, of course, include the newsboys or the boys who take advantage of the ten-cent swims.

VI Reliability of records.

A. The program description was taken from the daily reports by the interviewer. Compilation of data
were not made that the interviewer could learn. Records such that one year could be checked with another did not seem to be available.

VII Director's conception of his work.

A. Weakness and strength.

1. Emphasis has been placed upon the gym., pool and lobby. It will be noted that the club work is but beginning.

2. The director is also responsible for the recreation of the parochial schools, especially the athletic competition. Thus, the interest and energies of the director can not be focused entirely upon the Knights of Columbus program.

B. Unique problems.

1. It is realized that they are a new organization in the community trying to find their place and function.

C. Immediate objectives.

1. To build up a program of more extensive activities. The conception seemed to be to work more in mass activities rather than in clubs. It seemed to the interviewer that the director could not do much more without capable assistance.

2. Better lobby equipment was pointed out as a pertinent need.

3. To obtain rooms for club activities.
D. Board of directors.

1. There is no separate committee apart from the Board of directors. There does not seem to be any one on the board who takes an active interest in the boys program.

II. COLUMBUS CHURCHES

A study of the boys work in the Columbus Protestant churches was made in 1922 by G. D. Groves, who wrote a thesis on "Boys Work in the Columbus Protestant Churches".

Of the 110 churches within the city limits, fifty were studied by Mr. Groves under the direction of Professor C. C. North of the Ohio State University. These fifty were thought of as a fair sample of the total. Mr. Grove's method was to personally interview the Sunday School Superintendents and others that were competently able to tell of the activities of the church with regard to boys.

In brief the activities he found were as follows:

A. Special clubs.

1. Two churches had dramatic leagues.
2. Seven churches had orchestra clubs. Their activities were largely restricted to Sunday School services.
3. Six churches had a boys choir.
4. Seven churches had Father and Son banquets.
5. Two of the four churches with gymnasiums
permit occasional dancing.

6. "Picnics and outings are common things". Just how frequent was not stated.

7. In four Methodist churches there were four Sunday School fraternities.

8. Two churches sponsored lecture courses on vocational guidance.

9. One church had a radio club.

10. One church had two tennis courts.

In concluding this section of his study Mr. Groves states that "only seven churches have any form of social activity outside the prescribed class socials and the time ordained young people's socials".

B. Physical Program is largely indicated in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of churches (participating)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hikes and Outings</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground baseball</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing and Wrestling</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The hikes tend to be occasional and do not hold a
boys' interest.

"It can safely be concluded that the boys' physical program as put up by the church is almost negligible" ... "Individual and spasmodic efforts characterize this phase of the church's program".

1. Only four regularly equipped gyms were found among the fifty churches, but two of these four had part-time paid supervisors during the basketball season. The other two gymnasiums had volunteer or no supervision. Only one uses its gymnasium late in the spring after the basketball season.

C. The Indianola Methodist church sent thirty-five boys to camp. Another church takes boys for two weeks outings along Big Walnut Creek.

D. Forty-three of the churches within the city limits (110) had scout troops.

E. After making the study Mr. Groves writes in his thesis "In fact, outside of a scout troop, or a basketball team and a hike or two the mid-week program is nothing at all".

There is nothing to indicate that boys work in the churches of Columbus has changed much since 1922. The City Recreation Department promotes a few more basketball and baseball teams but as for the other social and recreational improvements they are woefully meagre.

Of the 179 churches in and about Columbus (including the
III Staff

A. All work is volunteer.

3. Some social affairs are additional costs.

II Budget

A. Computed total expenditures $1,875.

B. Boys pay all their expenses. There is no yearly dues are $5.00.

A. Seventy-five cents per member goes to the national office.

B. Office in Clinton building - 15 by 20 feet.

C. Masonic equipment is not available to them.

I Equipment

A. Woodman Hall auditorium, about 75 by 50 feet.

B. Also has stage and small ante-room.

Mr. Grove's in 1922.

In your church, there were but thirteen who said "yes." In spite of the limitations of this method the results are in keeping with the findings of most part the ministers of the churches. These representatives were for the negro 119 representatives of as many churches were talked to over the telephone. These representatives were for the
IV Program for all DeMolays (16 - 21 years of age).

A. De Molay regular meetings are held twice a month with an average attendance of about eighty for about three hours.
   1. Program includes social affairs, business and De Molay work.

B. Six dances are held yearly with an average attendance of about 150 boys.

C. Four ceremonials are held during the year with an average attendance of about eighty.

D. A team is put into the Masonic Playground baseball league and another team is put in the Fraternal league.
   1. About nine games are played by each team in each league.

E. A six team league of their own is conducted in basketball.
   1. About fifteen games are played. Then a team is sent to the state tournament for De Molays.

F. An annual picnic was conducted. It included games, eats and dancing. About 225 were present including dates.

G. Committee meetings of officers. About twenty-two men are included in this group. The average total time put in by each officer is about fourteen hours during the year.

V Community Service.
A. There were 427 paid members during 1929.
   1. About half of this group are between 12 and 18 years of age.

B. The membership is comprised of the sons of Masons and their chums. There seems to be a large number who are not sons of Masons.
   1. The membership comes from all over the city.
   2. It was estimated that 70 per cent of the fellows were going to school and thus require finances from the home.

VI Reliability of records.
   A. They are to be relied upon as being approximately correct.

VII Director's conception of his work.
   A. Strength and weakness.
      1. Develops self expression among fellows, enabling them to speak before a large group.

   B. Immediate objectives.
      1. None other than the general objective of maintaining high moral standards.

   C. Problems.
      1. Fellows clamour for more socials.
      2. The members are limited in finances.

   D. Board of directors or committee.
      1. Meet monthly except during the summer with an average attendance of 4. There are seven men on the committee.
a. Function purely advisory to have mature judgment available.

2. Three men usually attended each regular bi-monthly meeting.

N. COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A. Physical Recreation in the Columbus Public Schools.

1. This data has been obtained from the Director of Physical Education, Mr. Wiggins, and his report for the year 1927-28. Insofar as the situation has not changed very much since then, the data is about the same.

2. Mr. Wiggins stated that one hundred minutes of physical education are required by the school board for all grammar school children. This period is usually under the regular classroom teacher, consisting largely of calisthenics, team and group games. From the seventh thru the eleventh grades three forty-five minute periods are required for the students. In the twelfth grade the choice of physical recreation periods is optional.

3. Taken from the Sixth Annual Report of Competitive Activities 1927-28.

a. Interscholastic competition in the city of Columbus under public schools.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Games or Meets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr. Basketball</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Jr. Baseball</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Swimming meets (Jr. - Sr.)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Track &amp; Field Meets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Track Meets</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Gym. and Wrestling Meets (Jr-Sr)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

162

* Jr. & Sr. refer to Junior and Senior High Schools respectively.

There were thirty-five games played outside of Columbus in which Columbus High Schools participated.

Total participation in all sports was given as 4,100.

b. Intra-mural activities in the Junior and Senior high schools of Columbus. There are none in the grammar grades.

1'. Senior high school participation 11,652.

Junior high school participation 19,632.

Total 31,284

Fifteen junior and senior high schools were included in the original study. Telephone conversations took place with the principal, vice-principal or some other representative of
each of the fifteen schools. North High School was studied rather intensively by visiting the school and by talking with the principal, faculty sponsors for clubs, etc., and with students of the school.

As a general result, it was found that there were numerous clubs and organizations in the schools under supervision. The chief purpose of these clubs was the fostering and stimulating of student interest in such subjects as Latin, French, music, dramatics, debating, and other academic interests. The meetings of these organizations were conducted during ordinary school time or after school. They seem to be regarded as part of the academic work of the student and could not be comparable to the other activities under study. There are, some social affairs of these clubs, such as parties and picnics, but they occur so infrequently as not to average once a month, in fact few average a social function once a semester.

From the students, it was found that there are several social fraternities; but these are not under supervision and thus cannot be included in this study.
CHAPTER III.
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In chapter II the definite findings have been presented. There are additional findings that grew out of the conversation and observations of the interviewer that will be included in the comments of this chapter.

Thus far the writer has attempted to present what he found in the records of these agencies and faithfully to record the judgments and comments of the directors themselves. As suggested, some impressions do not lend themselves to the method accepted for this study. Anyone may draw his own conclusions with regard to the boys work of the social agencies, feeling assured that the foregoing statements present about as complete a picture or perspective as is at present available.

The following comments may be more subject to criticism because they tend to be generalizations and because they involve evaluations of work that go beyond the data above presented. Conclusive data are not available for most of the statements, but it is believed that they are indications that might be recognized as growing out of this study.

Comments and suggestions will be made under each caption that was used to describe the agencies, i.e. equipment, staff, budget, program, records and director's conception of his work. Then, general conclusions will be drawn followed by suggestions for further study.

90.
A. Comments and suggestions on the descriptive captions.

I. Equipment.

In general it is significant that the equipment used by the social agencies is not very attractive. The buildings are old, the furniture is old, the walls are barren, the buildings were not constructed for their present functions, the whole atmosphere is not suggestive of a vigorous, promising, happy youth. They are reminiscent of decades past if not a century ago when compared to the modern attractiveness of some of the movies, and the lure of lights and color that characterize commercial amusement. The extensive use of basements not only suggests lack of light but many actually are poorly lighted and poorly ventilated. This is especially true of the settlement houses. The equipment of the Y.M.C.A. is much better. It is to be remembered however that the boys of the Y.M.C.A. tend to be of a better economic class.

That the equipment in all cases is inadequate to the need is clearly seen in the lack of club rooms, games and general equipment. Even the crowded public school conditions are better in terms of having equipment and space for their purposes. Recreational activities require much more room for freedom of movement and self-directed behavior.

As indicated, the conditions are not conducive to the best development of desirable citizenship in the community. Thus other conditions must make up for these handicaps.

Social agencies are competing for the boy's time
against other less desirable influences and one means of competing is thru attractive equipment. If the community wants a boy to have certain influences they should make these more inviting than the less desirable attractions. Some commercial agencies are aware of this and compete accordingly.

Whether there are good reasons for these conditions or not it is well for us to realize that the situation is real and to marvel that so much is done in the face of such handicaps. The question is not why do we have so many undesirable citizens but why is it that we do not have more?

II. Staff.

College men are being used by the social agencies. This does not mean that the college training is pertinent to work with boys. A further study might be made of this point. It is known that in one case the director of boys work is majoring in engineering, which does not permit much study if any in the social sciences.

The agencies seem to recognize the need for educated leaders, but whether a fine discrimination is being made to obtain students of social sciences may be another thing.

Many of the workers are experienced but it would probably be enlightening if we could learn what they had derived from their experiences. For several workers their present position is the only position they have had in boys work. Some of them are young to be sure but a lack
of experience in other organizations tends toward a restricted point of view that seems to me characteristic of virtually all workers. The workers are not even aware of what other agencies are doing, or that there might be a larger degree of cooperation.

The work is being conducted by young and middle aged men. The executives are naturally older than the other men. The interest and enthusiasm of the boys workers are commendable but just what to do and how to do it does not seem to be so clear to all of them.

III. Budget.

To do adequate boys work that is effective in the lives of boys requires exceptionally good leadership, and where they are not found equipment and the extensive use of finances can in part take their place. Even under good leadership careful planning and preparation are necessary. This requires time. Whether attention is focused upon leadership or equipment boys work is expensive in dollars and cents but not in relative values as will be later indicated.

In spite of the altruistic interests of the best leaders and organizers they must be adequately compensated or they tend to go into semi-social or even business organizations. Social status, care for family and old age, opportunity for personal and financial development must be available. Social leaders are not unaware of the service possibilities in business ventures where the financial returns are more commensurate with their abilities. If social agencies want
these leaders they must pay for them.

The social agencies are well aware of the need of these leaders but they do not have the money. Society is not convinced of the need and necessity of the best leaders in the education and development of youth. The interest in public school education is a big step in that direction. But the public is not aware that character is more readily and deeply formed in informal groups that loom much larger outside of the school than in the school. Joseph K. Hart in his recent book "A Social Interpretation of Education", makes the statement (page 409) "...the realistic education of from 90 to 98 percent of our children and young people is the product of non-academic influences". Whether this percentage is exaggerated or not it is well known among sociologists and social psychologists that the play groups are one of the most powerful influences in a boy's life. In many cases where it conflicts with the home or family group, the play group influence is the stronger as demonstrated by much of the delinquency of the Juvenile Courts.

From the conversation the writer had with some of the directors of boys work he is not sure that the workers themselves realize the important part they are playing in the development of character. Certainly, if they are aware of it they may be severely criticized for not developing or educating the public, in order that more adequate funds would be forth coming. Many seem to be satisfied to conduct their little program and let it go at that without letting people
know the significance and importance of the work they are doing. This is not a condemnation of their work but it does bring into question their vision or at least their methods of advertising.

This is not an easy task and will require some of the best educational and advertising psychologists society has. To plod along slowly is commendable in some respects but to do a little service when you might do much more, especially when it is a matter of money, is not the spirit which society should foster.

Society should be shown that this work is an investment and not charity. Even in its negative aspects to prevent crime through desirable social contacts, is worth all it may cost society. It was computed several years ago by the Y.M.C.A. of Detroit that the cost of a delinquent was $2,000. Then to consider the assets these people may become might be thought of in cold business terms as profit. This is not considering the humanitarian aspect which is obvious.

Well might the social agencies pause to reconsider their objectives, aims, purposes and means of obtaining them.

IV Program.

The focus of the program repeatedly seems to be upon activities rather than upon the boys. The underlying philosophy seemed to be that the more numerous the activities and the more boys that participate the better the program. This is not in keeping with the best contemporary educational theory which focuses upon the specific needs and specific interests
of the individual boy.

In none of the comments of any of the boys workers was the better adjustment of the individual to the community ever mentioned. Home and playground adjustments were mentioned a few times. But the work that was being done was not thought of in terms of the entire life span of the boy, or the larger society in which he must function and to which he must satisfactorily adjust. It seems quite clear that a broader perspective would help the boys workers to be more effective in the lives of the boys with whom they work.

This crystallized conception in activities is seen in the repetition of some activities from agency to agency and from year to year. As the findings indicate, this does not mean that there is no variety but to adapt to individual interests and needs would require much more variety than is here indicated. Perhaps the pressure upon the limited personnel is a partial explanation of the situation.

In many cases it is noticeable that the planning and organizing is done by the boys' workers rather than by the boys. In many of the activities the boys are spectators rather than participants. The educational principle that boys learn by doing is ignored in these cases. The temptation to boys workers is to do the planning and promoting and to get more activities done rather than to put the boys thru the educational process of doing things for themselves. The participation in the activities is really the important thing to the boys and it is less
important to entertain and to teach vicariously.

This distrust of the boy is indicative of a misconception of the true purpose and aim of boys work and might well be reconsidered by the boys workers. Some of the educational jargon has been learned by some of the workers but for a thorough, consistent educational point of view it is seldom found among these men. This is not to say that good boys work can not be done and is not being done except by those who have this educational point of view. The contention is only that the probabilities of better boys work will be associated with a better understanding of the educational process.

V Reliability of records.

Much of the difficulty of this study has been concerned with the obstacle of securing reliable data. Even in agencies where data are rather faithfully recorded they are not always compiled, organized and kept in such a way that they are available for over a period of a year. Changes in personnel are partly responsible for this jumble of records.

The difference in purpose of some of the agencies is not sufficient justification for the meagerness of some of the records. Granted the difficulty of measuring the work of sufficient what is done, this is not a defense for the lack of at least a comprehensive description of what goes on in the agency. The guiding value of comparing and checking past programs, activities, and experiments with the present and future contemplations does not seem to be adequately appreciated. Accountants speak of records as "the tracks upon which
business is run. The work of social agencies differs from that of business but it is not impossible that methods of business may not be modified to fit the uniqueness of social agencies.

At least an adequate description of what is done, how often, by whom, where, and when would greatly facilitate evaluation and self-guidance toward assumed objectives and aims. The present reports to the Community Fund and to Boards of Directors in general lack distinctions between ages, sex, the kinds of activities and just what is done at these activities. This grouping of activities confuses distinctions that are important to evaluations. A club meeting planned and operated by boys is much more valuable than and is to be separated from those in which boys are acted upon.

Outstanding examples are sometimes given in such a way as to make it appear that they are characteristic of a group. This is but a human tendency and virtually all the social agencies are guilty. The contention here is to have reports that frankly recognize this tendency and to try to get at a truer picture of what is being done by a greater discrimination and perhaps a more elaborate classification.

The classification of complicated behavior is possible as demonstrated by W. W. Charters in the "Commonwealth Teachers Study". The classifications are not always satisfactory but a technique is possible. The point the writer is interested in making is that the social agencies can no longer say that their activities are so complicated that
they can not be classified. This is no longer an adequate defense. It is possible to keep better records and to have a greater degree of self-guidance and predictability in the results of the program of the agencies.

Accounting methods require time and money. Not only are records valuable in guidance and predictability but also in advertising and educating the public from whom the money for the operation of a greater program is to come. The public can better understand data that come to them in techniques with which they are familiar.

Comparable data require some degree of uniformity and standardization. In keeping with the above statements cooperative efforts focused about the boyhood of the city ought to make this possible to at least a much greater extent than is at present the situation.

VI Director's conception of his work.

A. Weakness and strength. Much of the director's conception of his work has been stated under IV, program. A real vital analysis in terms of the boy and his needs and interests and the effectiveness of the agency's program are not foci of attention. Too much emphasis is on the quantitative activities.

If the comments of the Director of the City Recreation Department is really characteristic of him and others in executive positions, and there is no strong evidence to the contrary, the conception and implications of an educational process are far from any kind of realization. Pure
recreation as such has value but its value is greatly enhanced if it is related to the other factors of living which is attempted in educational theory.

B. Problems. Repeatedly, it was commented that there were no problems other than finances and equipment. This again clearly indicated that the worker does not think of the boy in terms of his adjustment to the community or in terms of his future life. If they did there would be many problems. Instead, the evaluation is in terms of promoting activities, hoping, and their hopes are in part realized, that good will come of them.

It was revealed in several conversations that those in one agency do not know what is being done in the other agencies and they were very much interested in what the writer could tell them. Such conditions could easily be cared for in cooperative ventures if the suspicion of the workers of the various agencies could be overcome.

C. Immediate objectives. It is noticable that the emphasis upon equipment and activities still exists here in the objectives.

D. Board of directors - committees. There is not a man in the city who is characterized as having an outstanding interest in boys work. This is indeed a condemnation. Evidently, the workers with boys do not realize the importance or value of carefully and intensively cultivating a small group of influential business men. The failure of the Community Fund in recent years may in part be due to the lack
of the development of an understanding of what is being done and better still of what might be done with a few leading and enthusiastic spirits.

B. Additional Suggestions.

1. Several of the above comments have indicated or at least suggested the mutual value of more cooperative efforts. Just how this is to be or should be done would depend upon several things. The initiative should come from some centrally recognized agency such as the Community Fund. A Council of all the social agencies engaged in boys work might be organized to promote the idea that the good of the community comes first, last and always. They would be able to develop the broad general perspective and the policies that would naturally ensue. Sub-councils or committees might be formed with groupings of certain types of agencies such as the settlements, another group of the Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus and Boy Scouts, and so on as deemed advisable. The value of any such organization would depend upon the leadership and upon how well controvertial subjects could be avoided and compromise arrived at. However, the possibilities of developing a much needed unified approach to the boys work in the city would be greatly facilitated. The advantages and difficulties of any such organization are almost obvious.

2. Better utilization of equipment and personnel.

It is noticable that all the equipment of the agencies
is not in use all the time. The advantages of cooperation might greatly facilitate a more extensive and useful utilization of the equipment. There would be distinct difficulties of priority and experimentation would be necessary but with the good of the whole community as a common objective, compromise and cooperation might be possible. The function of any such idea is not to take away agency autonomy but to afford a unified integrated, coordinated approach to the problems which all the agencies have in common. The attitude of the boys directors would not be averse to such an attempt if guaranteed their autonomy. In talking to the workers their attitude is one of interest and enthusiasm but they lack a strong, tactful leadership for such a project as here suggested.

Duplication of effort is found in many of the agencies. This is illustrated in one agency trying to do gymnasium work without a gym. The boys worker is quite apt at athletics and his interests lean in that direction. He ought to be in a situation where his talents would be more extensively utilized. Perhaps greater specialization in function of each agency would increase the effectiveness of the social agencies as a whole.

To coordinate equipment and personnel is a logical, sensible move toward a more effective approach to community needs. The institutions can still maintain their autonomy and conduct their experiments but they can also have a particular function they can do better than anyone else.
This would be of distinct advantage to all concerned.

The educational theory that contends for one agency performing all functions might be carried out by utilizing the same leadership for the same boy through out the various functions. This would not invalidate the great value of cooperative functioning in terms of more extensive use of equipment and personnel.

3. Better education of the public is a dire need as above suggested. The intensive cultivation of a small influential important constituency is vital to a good understanding of what is being done and to secure "capital" contributions for additional buildings, equipment and personnel.

This kind of intensive education is to be distinguished from the education of the general public. The former are to be educated to be able to grasp and to see the value of good techniques and good personnel, as well as to understand detail. They are to back pioneering and experimental work.

The education of the general populace is to develop public good will and a public interest. It should be of a more general character than that devised for the special constituency. Values are to be demonstrated by picturing the subject before the work of the agencies and then afterwards; by contrasting what might have been the cost to society if that work is not done; by showing results and not so much methods or techniques used. Tersely put, the object is to show the needs and to interpret the agency's work and possibilities in the light of these needs.

4. This study does not purport to be complete but is a
general treatment to give a better perspective than is at present available. It is suggested that a similar study be made five and ten years hence, then to compare the findings of the two periods. There would be the possible advantages of indicating a trend wherein certain activities have increased or decreased, and in what manner, a comparison of personnel, equipment, budget, records, development of a constituency, etc. This would be of very great importance in the self guidance of the agencies.

5. A finer analysis of every category mentioned in this study would be of significant value in getting at better objectives and techniques and in making possible a better opportunity for the finest self-realization of every boy in the community.